

[Home](#) * Board Representation

[Paul Klee](#), Übersach, 1937 [\[1\]](#)

A chess program needs an internal **board representation** to maintain [chess positions](#) for its [search](#), [evaluation](#) and [game-play](#). Beside modelizing the [chessboard](#) with its [piece](#)-placement, some additional information is required to fully specify a chess position, such as [side to move](#), [castling rights](#), possible [en passant](#) target square and the number of [reversible moves](#) to keep track on the [fifty-move rule](#).

To begin with, we further elaborate on the pure data structures to represent the board and its piece-placement. There are piece centric and square centric representations as well as hybrid solutions.

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Piece Centric

A **piece centric** representation keeps [lists](#), [arrays](#) or sets of all [pieces](#) still on the board - with the associated information which [square](#) they occupy. A popular piece centric representative is the set-wise [bitboard-approach](#). One 64-bit word for each piece type, where one-bits associate their [occupancy](#).

- [Piece-Lists](#)
- [Piece-Sets](#)
- [Bitboards](#)

Square Centric

The **square centric** representation implements the inverse association - is a [square](#) empty or is it [occupied](#) by a particular [piece](#)? The most popular square centric representations, [mailbox](#) or it's [0x88](#)-enhancements - are basically [arrays](#) of direct [piece-codes](#) including the empty square and probably out of board codes. Hybrid solutions may further refer piece-list entries.

- [Mailbox](#)
[8x8 Board](#)
[10x12 Board](#)
[0x88](#)
[Vector Attacks](#)

Hybrid Solutions

While different algorithms and tasks inside a chess program might prefer one of these associations, it is quite common to use redundant board representations with elements of both. Bitboard approaches often keep a 8x8 board to determine a piece by square, while square centric board array approaches typically keep [piece-lists](#) and/or [piece-sets](#) to avoid scanning the board for [move generation](#) purposes.

Move Generation

With a board representation, one big consideration is the generation of [moves](#). This is essential to the [game playing](#) aspect of a chess program, and it must be completely correct. Writing a good move generator is often the first basic step of creating a chess program.

- [Move Generation](#)
- [Perft](#)

Make and Unmake

- [Incremental Updates](#)
- [Copy-Make](#)
- [Make Move](#)
- [Unmake Move](#)
- [Bitboard Update By Move](#)

See Also

- [Array of Nibbles](#)
- [Attack and Defend Maps](#)
- [Chess Position](#)
- [Chinese Chess Board Representation](#)
- [Graphics Programming](#)
- [Extended Position Description](#) (EPD)
- [Forsyth-Edwards Notation](#) (FEN)
- [Quad-Bitboards](#)

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- [Alex Bell](#) (1972). [Games Playing with Computers](#). [Allen & Unwin](#), ISBN-13: 978-0080212227
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- [Fruit's Board Representation?](#) by [Steve Maughan](#), [Winboard Programming Forum](#), April 27, 2005
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References

1. [^ Tableaux Échecs - Chess Paintings](#)

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