

[Home](#) * [Programming](#) * [Languages](#) * **Pascal**



[Blaise Pascal](#) ^[1]

Pascal is an [imperative](#), [procedural programming language](#) developed and published in 1970 by [Niklaus Wirth](#) from [ETH Zurich](#). It is a small and efficient language intended to encourage good programming practices using [structured programming](#) and [data structuring](#). Pascal is based on [Algol](#) and named in honor of the French mathematician and philosopher [Blaise Pascal](#), like many programming languages, but unlike [C](#), Pascal allows nested procedure definitions to any level of depth, and also allows most kinds of definitions and declarations inside procedures and functions.

Table of Contents

[UCSD Pascal](#)

[Turbo Pascal](#)

[Inline Assembly](#)

[Source Sample](#)

[See also](#)

[Pascal Engines](#)

[Publications](#)

[Forum Posts](#)

[External Links](#)

[References](#)

[What links here?](#)

UCSD Pascal

A notable Pascal system was [UCSD-Pascal](#) from [University of California, San Diego](#) that ran on a machine-independent operating system, the UCSD p-System portable. In the early 1980s, UCSD Pascal was ported to [Apple II](#) computers to provide a structured alternative to the [Basic](#) interpreters that came with the machines.

Turbo Pascal

An increased popularity of Pascal on [home computers](#) of the early 80s arose from the fast [one-pass Turbo Pascal](#) compiler, running under [CP/M](#) for 8-bit [8080/Z80](#) based computers, as well as [CP/M-86](#) and [MS-DOS](#) for [8086](#) and later [x86](#) based 16- and 32-bit computers. [Borland](#) licensed the PolyPascal compiler core ^[2], written by [Anders Hejlsberg](#), and added user interface and editor, considered as one of the first [Integrated development environment](#) for home computers. Anders Hejlsberg later joined the company as an employee and was the architect for all versions of the Turbo Pascal compiler and the first three versions of Borland [Delphi](#).

By 1995 Borland had dropped Turbo Pascal and replaced it with the [RAD](#) environment [Delphi](#), based on [Object Pascal](#). Early versions of Turbo Pascal are free downloadable from [Embarcadero Technologies](#) ^[3].

Inline Assembly

Early versions of Turbo Pascal could include inline [machine code](#) as [hexadecimal Byte](#) sequence, while later [Inline Assembly](#) was supported. None portable Inline assembly enabled programmers to access hardware features that were otherwise not directly available, and it was in fact overused by experienced Turbo Pascal programmers, as it could be seen from the source code of [Turbo Chess](#) ^[4], available from the *Turbo GameWorks Book* ^[5] by [Kaare Danielsen](#) ^[6].

Source Sample

A sample of a [recursive Search](#) routine in Turbo Pascal from [KC Chess: Kevin & Craig's Chess Program](#) ^[7].

```
{-----
```

```
-----}
{ Search: This routine handles all of the tree searching except the
first }
{ level which of the tree which is handled by the main routine. Give
n the }
{ player, all of his moves are generated, and then each one is made.
The }
{ enemy's maximum countermove score is subtracted from the move score
, and }
{ this gives the net value for the player making the move. The maxim
um }
{ net score is remembered and returned by this function. The player'
s move }
{ is then taken back, and all of his other possible moves are tried i
n this }
{ same way. If the score of any move exceeds the given cutoff value,
then }
{ no other of the player's moves are checked, and the score that exce
eded }
{ (or matched) the cutoff value is returned. If the given depth is o
ne or }
{ less, then the enemy's countermove are not checked, only the point
s for }
{ taking the pieces, minus the points of the player's piece if the en
emy's }
{ piece is protected. However, if the current player's move being
}
{ considered is a take and it is given that all of moves to that poin
t }
{ have been AllTakes, then enemy countermove will be checked down to
a }
{ given depth of -1. To calculate the enemy's best score in retaliat
ion }
{ to the given player's move, this routine is called recursively with
the }
{ enemy as the player to move, and a depth of the one originally give
n, -1. }
{ The new cutoff value is the score of the move that was just made, m
inus }
{ the the best score that was found so far. If the enemy's countermo
ves }
{ score exceeds or matches this countermove value, then the net score
of }
{ the original player's move cannot exceed the best found so far, and
the }
{ move will be thrown out. The new value for AllTakes is passed on a
```

```
s true }
{ if all moves heretofor have been takes, and the current player's move is }
{ a take. This routine is the core of the computer's 'thinking'.
  }
{-----}
-----}

function Search (Turn: PieceColorType; CutOff, Depth: integer;
AllTakes : boolean) : integer;
  var MoveList: MoveListType;
      j, LineScore, Score, BestScore, STCutOff: integer;
      Movement: MoveType;
      Attacked, Protected: integer;
      NoMoves, TakingPiece: boolean;
begin
  {*** get the player's move list ***}
  GenMoveList (Turn, MoveList);
  NoMoves := true;
  BestScore := NegInfinity;
  j := MoveList.NumMoves;

  {*** go through all of the possible moves ***}
  while (j > 0) do begin
    Movement := MoveList.Move[j];
    {*** make the move ***}
    MakeMove (Movement, false, Score);
    {*** make sure it is legal (not moving into check) ***}
    AttackedBy (Player[Turn].KingRow, Player[Turn].
KingCol, Attacked, Protected);
    if (Attacked = 0) then begin
      NoMoves := false;
      if (Score = STALE_SCORE) then
        {*** end the search on a stalemate ***}
        LineScore := Score
      else begin
        TakingPiece := Movement.PieceTaken.image <> BLANK;
        if (Depth <= 1) and not (AllTakes and
TakingPiece and (Depth >= PLUNGE_DEPTH)) then begin

{*** have reached horizon node of tree: score points for piece taken *
**}

{*** but assume own piece will be taken if enemy's piece is protected
***}

          if Movement.PieceTaken.image <> BLANK then begin
            Attacked
```

```
dBy (Movement.ToRow, Movement.ToCol, Attacked, Protected);
    if Attacked > 0 then

LineScore := Score - CapturePoints[Movement.PieceMoved.image]
    else
        LineScore := Score;
    end else
        LineScore := Score;
    end else begin
        {*** new cutoff value ***}
        STCutoff := Score - BestScore;

{*** recursive call for enemy's best countermove score ***}
        LineScore := Score - Search (
EnemyColor[Turn], STCutoff,

        Depth - 1, AllTakes and TakingPiece);
        end;
    end;
    {*** remember player's maximum net score ***}
    if (LineScore > BestScore) then BestScore := LineScore;
end;
{*** un-do the move and check for cutoff ***}
UnMakeMove (Movement);
if BestScore >= Cutoff then j := 0 else j := j - 1;
end;
if (BestScore = STALE_SCORE) then
    BestScore := -STALE_SCORE;
{stalemate means both players lose}
if NoMoves then
    {*** player cannot move ***}
    if Player[Turn].InCheck then
        {*** if he is in check and cannot move, he loses ***}
        BestScore := - CapturePoints[KING]
    else
        {*** if he is not in check, then both players lose ***}
        BestScore := -STALE_SCORE;
    end;
{prefer stalemate to checkmate}
    Search := BestScore;
end; {Search}
```

See also

- [Algol](#)

- [Delphi](#)
- [Modula-2](#)

Pascal Engines

Dynamic list with [tag](#) 'pascal'. Engines (at least some versions) written in Pascal:

1. [Ananse](#)
2. [BBchess](#)
3. [Bestia](#)
4. [Betsy](#)
5. [BlackBishop](#)
6. [Bobby](#)
7. [Centaur](#)
8. [Chat](#)
9. [Chaturanga](#)
10. [Chess 0.5](#)
11. [CookieCat](#)
12. [Critter](#)
13. [Dappet](#)
14. [Delfi](#)
15. [Delphil](#)
16. [Delta](#)
17. [Diogenes](#)
18. [Eveann](#)
19. [Fafner](#)
20. [Goldbar](#)
21. [Gustav](#)
22. [HAL](#)
23. [Hector](#)
24. [Holmes](#)
25. [Ikarus](#)
26. [Joanna](#)
27. [Jupiter](#)
28. [KC Chess](#)
29. [Killer](#)
30. [Killer \(NL\)](#)
31. [LTChess](#)
32. [Matchess](#)
33. [Merlin](#)
34. [Nemeton](#)
35. [Neptune](#)
36. [Nero](#)
37. [Neurosis](#)

- 38. [Nexus](#)
- 39. [Now](#)
- 40. [Pachera](#)
- 41. [Paul](#)
- 42. [PawnKing](#)
- 43. [Popeye](#)
- 44. [Prédateur](#)
- 45. [Pschach](#)
- 46. [Rex](#)
- 47. [Storm](#)
- 48. [Turbo Chess](#)
- 49. [White Knight](#)
- 50. [XiniX](#)
- 51. [Ziggy](#)
- 52. [ZZZZZ](#)

Publications

- [Brian W. Kernighan](#) (1981). [Why Pascal is Not My Favorite Programming Language](#). pdf
- [Kaare Danielsen](#) (1985). [Turbo GameWorks](#). Borland International
- [Don Beal](#) (1986). *Turbo GameWorks: Tools for Turbo Pascal*. (Review) [ICCA Journal](#), Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 88
- [Christopher Chabris](#) (1987). *Artificial Intelligence and Turbo Pascal - Book and Disk*. Irwin Professional Pub, [amazon.com](#) » [Artificial Intelligence](#)

Forum Posts

- [Is it worth to program chess in Pascal ? \(Re: My first Chess program !\)](#) by [Ren Wu](#), [rgcc](#), September 22, 1997
- [Update for Byte Chess 0.5](#) by I Forget, [comp.lang.pascal.misc](#), June 12, 2005 » [Chess 0.5](#) ^[8] ^[9]
- [Critter: Pascal vs C](#) by [Richard Vida](#), [CCC](#), August 27, 2009 » [C](#)
- [FreePascal 64 bit question](#) by [Dann Corbit](#), [CCC](#), January 21, 2011
- [for Pascal fans: Critter](#) by [Richard Vida](#), [CCC](#), September 16, 2011
- [Announcement: The Bozochess Project](#) by [Steven Edwards](#), [CCC](#), October 05, 2011
- [CookieCat Monday release schedule](#) by [Steven Edwards](#), [CCC](#), December 19, 2011 » [CookieCat](#)
- [CookieCat and perft](#) by [Steven Edwards](#), [CCC](#), October 14, 2012
- [New open source chess program](#) by [lauriet](#), [OpenChess Forum](#), November 03, 2013 » [LTChess](#)

External Links

- [Pascal \(programming language\) from Wikipedia](#)
- [Pascal Users group Newsletter](#)
- [Niklaus Wirth's 2004/10/20 Lecture](#) for [The Computer History Museum](#)

- [ANSI-ISO PASCAL](#) hosted by [Scott Moore](#)
- [Embarcadero Delphi](#) from Wikipedia
- [Free Pascal](#) from Wikipedia
- [Free Pascal - Advanced open source Pascal compiler for Pascal and Object Pascal - Home Page](#)
- [GNU Pascal](#) from Wikipedia
- [GNU Pascal](#)
- [Lazarus \(IDE\)](#) from Wikipedia
- [Object Pascal](#) from Wikipedia
- [Turba Pascal](#) from Wikipedia
- [UCSD-Pascal](#) from Wikipedia
- [Virtual Pascal](#) from Wikipedia
- [comp.lang.pascal](#)
- An Interview with [Niklaus Wirth](#) by [Christian Timmerer](#) with [László Böszörményi](#), Part 2, [YouTube](#) Video

References

1. [^ Blaise Pascal](#) from Wikipedia
2. [^ Innovation Happens Elsewhere](#)
3. [^ Embarcadero Developer Network - Museum](#)
[Antique Software: Turbo Pascal v1.0](#)
[Antique Software: Turbo Pascal v3.02](#)
4. [^ Turbo Pascal - Assembly language](#)
5. [^ Turbo GameWorks \(Open Library\)](#)
6. [^ Resume for Kaare Danielsen](#)
7. [^ KC CHESS: Kevin & Craig's Chess Program](#)
8. [^ Chess 0.5, Release 1 - 2005-05-30](#)
9. [^ Byte Chess 0.5 source code](#)

What links here?

Page	Date Edited
4th Computer Olympiad	Jul 15, 2017
8080	Sep 3, 2017
ACM 1981	Jan 19, 2018
ACM 1982	Jul 19, 2016
ACM 1984	Jul 19, 2016
ACM 1986	Dec 5, 2017
ACM 1990	Jun 7, 2016
ACM 1993	Oct 30, 2017
ACM 1994	May 5, 2017
Algol	Feb 1, 2014
Amir Ban	Jan 24, 2016
Array	Dec 1, 2016

Page	Date Edited
Artificial Intelligence	Apr 9, 2018
Assembly	Sep 3, 2017
BBchess	Oct 30, 2011
Bernard Brioit	Jan 10, 2015
Bestia	Jan 5, 2013
Betsy	Jul 28, 2014
Bobby	Jan 7, 2016
C	Feb 19, 2018
C sharp	Nov 26, 2017
CDC Cyber	Dec 22, 2017
Chat	Jan 7, 2016
Chaturanga	Apr 4, 2013
Chess (Program)	Dec 22, 2017
Chess 0.5	Nov 20, 2016
Chess 0.5X	Nov 5, 2015
Chess Wizard	Dec 22, 2014
Christopher Chabris	Aug 15, 2015
CookieCat	Nov 15, 2016
Craig S. Bruce	Apr 14, 2014
Critter	Jan 25, 2014
Dappet	Dec 12, 2016
DarkThought	Jul 3, 2018
David Podber	Jan 5, 2015
Delfi	Jan 7, 2016
Delphi	Dec 16, 2016
Delphil	Sep 17, 2016
Delta	May 22, 2016
Diogenes	Jan 8, 2016
DOCCC 1981	Nov 14, 2015
DOCCC 1982	Nov 14, 2015
DOCCC 1984	May 22, 2016
DOCCC 1985	Dec 9, 2016
DOCCC 1992	Dec 12, 2016
Engines	Mar 10, 2018
Eugen	Jan 7, 2016
Eveann	Apr 3, 2017
Evgeniy Korniloff	Nov 22, 2015
Fafner	Jan 8, 2016
General Setwise Operations	Feb 25, 2018
Goldbar	Jul 23, 2015
Gustav	May 14, 2016
HAL	Jun 14, 2016
Hector	Nov 11, 2016
iCE	Jan 4, 2016
Ikarus	Jul 5, 2016

Page	Date Edited
James Swafford	Jan 1, 2018
Joanna	Dec 9, 2014
John Stanback	Dec 7, 2016
Julien Marcel	Oct 19, 2016
Junior	Feb 27, 2018
Jupiter	Sep 2, 2015
Kaare Danielsen	Feb 19, 2017
KC Chess	Jan 28, 2012
Killer	Dec 15, 2017
Killer (NL)	Dec 15, 2017
Languages	Nov 26, 2017
Larry Atkin	Jan 7, 2016
Laurie Tunncliffe	Jun 13, 2017
LTChess	Mar 30, 2017
Marcus Wagner	Jan 7, 2016
Martin Bryant	Dec 11, 2016
Matchess	Sep 7, 2015
Mathematician	Apr 9, 2018
Max	Dec 23, 2017
Merlin	Jan 20, 2018
Modula-2	Aug 8, 2010
MTD(f)	Jul 17, 2017
Nemeton	Dec 23, 2017
Neptune	Nov 11, 2016
Nero	May 5, 2017
Neurosis	Dec 23, 2017
Nexus	Jan 7, 2016
Norman Whaland	Dec 25, 2017
Now	Jan 7, 2016
Pachera	Nov 12, 2015
Pascal	Nov 28, 2016
Paul	Jan 8, 2016
Paul Ramsteijn	Nov 13, 2015
PawnKing	Sep 5, 2014
Peter Gillgasch	May 15, 2016
Peter W. Frey	Dec 25, 2017
Philippe Fabiani	Sep 15, 2016
Popeye	Oct 11, 2017
Prédateur	Nov 11, 2016
Pschach	Mar 22, 2016
Pseudorandom number generator	May 11, 2017
R. Kevin Phillips	Jan 28, 2012
Ren Wu	Jul 23, 2017
Rex	Jan 7, 2016
RexChess	Dec 7, 2016

Page	Date Edited
Richard Vida	Aug 11, 2013
SCCC 1993	Dec 15, 2017
SCCC 1994	Dec 15, 2017
Shawn Chidester	Aug 9, 2016
Shy	Jul 19, 2016
SSS* and Dual*	Jan 22, 2018
Stan Arts	Nov 21, 2014
Stephen F. Wheeler	Jun 13, 2016
Steven Edwards	Aug 26, 2017
Steven Walczak	May 23, 2016
Storm	Dec 9, 2016
Thomas Petzke	Mar 15, 2012
Tony Marsland	Nov 27, 2017
Turbo Chess	Feb 19, 2017
Turbostar	Jan 8, 2016
Victor Vikhrev	Jan 7, 2016
WCCC 1983	Jan 20, 2018
WCCC 1986	Jul 27, 2017
WCCC 1989	Dec 5, 2017
WCCC 1992	Feb 26, 2018
White Knight	Dec 12, 2016
WMCCC 1980	Dec 25, 2017
WMCCC 1991	Sep 18, 2016
x86	Jan 4, 2018
Ziggy	Jan 12, 2016
ZZZZZ	May 14, 2016

[Up one Level](#)