The 1st International Paderborn Computer-Othello Tournament

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FB 17 – Mathematik/Informatik Universität Paderborn

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Abstract

We present the results of an International Computer-Othello Tournament held at the University of Paderborn in October 1993. Furthermore, some participants describe their entries.

1 Organization, Participants and Results

The tournament was held at the University of Paderborn (Germany) from October 5th till 7th, 1993. It was thought to be a replacement for the Othello tournament of the Computer–Olympiad which was canceled this year because David Levy didn't find a sponsor. We called for participation on Internet in July and received many replies. In order to give authors which couldn't come to Paderborn the opportunity to enter their programs we provided PCs and SPARC–stations and found operators for the programs. The entries listed by their start positions were as follows:

1	LOGISTELLO	SPARC10	Michael Buro	Germany
2	OOT	PC486DX-50+Card	Markku Poysti	Finland
3	DESDEMONA	PC286+Card	Ola Liljedahl,	Sweden
			Lars Johansson,	
			Ingvar Lindgren	
4	MODOT	SPARC10	Joel F. Feinstein	England
5	MONYCA	PC486DX-50	Asuncion Gomez-Perez,	Spain
			Carlos Linares Lopez	
6	ADAMS OTHELLO	SPARC10	Brian T. Gray	U.S.A.
7	REV	SPARC10	Igor Durdanovic	
8	OTHEL DU NORD	PC486DX-50	Jean-Claude Delbarre	France
9	VERS2	PC486DX2-66	Ben de Wolf	The Netherlands
10	THOR	PC486DX-50	Sylvain Quin	France
11	COUNTMAX	PC486DX-50	Edward L. Grau	U.S.A.
12	KEYANO	SPARC10	Mark Brockington	Canada

The hardware ranged from PCs over SPARC-stations (Model 10/M20 which has roughly the double integer power of a PC486DX2-66) to special purpose hardwares OOT and DESDE-MONA. The latter was able to search more than 250,000 positions per second.

Because of the time constraints we couldn't play a complete tournament with two one-hour games per pair. So we decided to play one game against each other in the first part of the tournament. Thereafter, the eight best programs played their return games with reversed colours. The program with the most points from games against the best programs finally won the tournament. Here are the tournament results:

1st Part (11 rounds)

b w	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Points
1	-	47:17	-	42:22	-	64:0	-	44:20	-	42:22	-	32:32	10.5
2	-	=	22:42	-	47:17	-	15:49	-	23:41	-	35:29	=	4
3	16:48	-	-	0:64	-	1)	-	44:20	_	46:18	_	31:33	6.5
4	-	39:25	-	_	64:0	-	36:28	_	30:34	_	45:19	-	6
5	0.01		12:52	_	_	47:17	-	12:52	_	17:47	_	7:57	1
6	-	0:64	-	2:62	-	-	2:62	-	0:64	-	28:36	-	0
7	24:40	-	48:16	-	50:14	-	-	46:18	-	33:31	-	35:29	9
8	-	46:18	-		-	57:7	-	-	32:32	-	53:11	-	7
9	18:46	-	32:32	-	42:22	-	31:33	-	-	43:21	-	29:35	7
10	-	46:18	-	33:31	-	64:0	-		-	-	50:14	=	5.5
11	24:40	=	20:44	-	47:17	-		-	16:48	-	-	0:64	2
12	-	31:33	-	33:31	-	64:0	-	13:51	-	37:27	-	-	7.5

¹⁾ postponed due to network problems, then canceled — rated as a win for DESDEMONA (with no effects on the final ranking)

2nd Part (7 rounds)

	$b \setminus w$	1	3	4	7	8	9	10	12	Points
1	LOGISTELLO	-	37:27	-	41:23	-	39:25	-	-	6
3	DESDEMONA	-	-	-	27:37	-	28:36	-	=	2.5
4	MODOT	20:44	37:27	-	-	27:37	-	34:30	30:34	3
7	REV	_	-	18:46	-	-	29:35	-	_	3
8	OTHEL DU NORD	33:31	29:35	-	28:36	-	-	49:15	31:33	3
9	VERS2	_	-	35:29	-	34:30	-	-	-	4.5
10	THOR	29:35	28:36	-	20:44	-	33:31	-	22:42	1
12	KEYANO	30:34	32:32	-	33:31	-	32:32	-	-	5

Final Ranking

	Program	Points against best eight programs	Prizes
1.	LOGISTELLO	12.5	A nice blue Cup $+$ 300, $-$ DM
2.	KEYANO	9.5	A smaller nice blue Cup $+$ 200, $-$ DM
3.	REV	8	An even smaller nice blue Cup + 100,– DM
4.	VERS2	7.5	
5.	OTHEL DU NORD	6	
6.	MODOT	5	
	DESDEMONA	5	
8.	THOR	2.5	
9.	ООТ	1	
10.	COUNTMAX	0	
11.	MONYCA	0	
12.	ADAMS OTHELLO	0	

Everyone enjoyed the tournament — we saw exciting games and had much fun. It was "astonishing" that after instructive discussions at dinner "beim alten Fritz" DESDEMONA played stronger and stronger. Looking at the great resonance we think that it is likely that there will be the 2nd International Paderborn Computer–Othello Tournament in 1994.

2 Entry Descriptions

LOGISTELLO (Michael Buro – buro@uni-paderborn.de)

One of the strongest Othello program of the last decade – BILL [LeeMah88] – has inspired the work on LOGISTELLO. The idea was to build a fast evaluation function which bases entirely on pattern recognition and statistic approaches and needs no manual tuning at all.

To evaluate a position LOGISTELLO only performs a couple of fast table accesses using all colums, rows and diagonals of the board as indices: One set of tables approximates the number of legal and potential moves and another set estimates the final disc differential which was computed using 18,000 example games between the predecessors of LOGISTELLO and Igor Durdanovic's REV. Finally, all features are combined linear. The parameters are also estimated from the game database using a statistical method called Logistic Regression which makes no assumptions on the feature distribution and is in this sense more robust than Discriminant Analysis which was used to estimate BILL's parameters.

LOGISTELLO's searching techniques like zero—window alpha—beta search, use of killer tables and a large hashtable, performing shallow searches for move ordering and using opponent's time are standard. Up to now the tree is searched iteratively until timeout without search extensions. In a one hour tournament game LOGISTELLO completes depth 11–13 searches in midgame and starts win–draw–loss search at 22–24 empty squares (running on a SPARC10, compiled with gcc).

MODOT (Joel F. Feinstein – jff@maths.nott.ac.uk)

MODOT's evaluation function has been through various phases. The current version has fewer features than previous versions: in particular legal moves for both sides are no longer counted, and there is no edge table. Apart from a very small bias in favour of the four center squares, MODOT simply counts for each side the number of empty squares next to the opponent's pieces (just one form of potential mobility) and balances this against the evaluation of the corner regions (four squares round each corner only). Here MODOT uses the somewhat unstable method of assuming that squares next to corners (which are bad before corners are taken) become worth a large fraction of a corner each when the corner is full. To try to reduce the instability, MODOT has a variable depth search, and searches deeper if either player has played a move in or next to a corner near the end of the line searched. However, these lines are not allowed to exceed 7/5 of the depth originally intended.

The bias against squares diagonally next to corners is large near the beginning of the game, but becomes smaller as the game progresses. I have always felt that computers do not sacrifice enough corners. I juggled the parameters in MODOT until I was impressed with its corner sacrifices: they were not always correct, but usually interesting, and sometimes devastating.

The alpha-beta search is a little primitive. There is no transposition table, and only a crude imitation of the killer heuristic. There is no windowing, unless the win-loss-draw endgame calculation counts. There is, however, move ordering. At the lowest levels, a "fixed sensible order is used". At higher levels, a search of depth four less than the intended depth is used to order the moves. The exception is in the endgame, since it is not sensible to order a 20-ply win-loss-draw calculation using a 16 ply mid-game calculation.

I have been looking at some of the tournament games. Many of them are of very high quality, and very exciting. I have not yet decided exactly where MODOT is going wrong. I do not think I can blame MODOT's tiny opening book, as some of the top programs were able to beat MODOT from openings which I believe to be inferior.

KEYANO (Mark Brockington - brock@cs.ualberta.ca)

KEYANO is based on the Carnegie-Mellon program, BILL. The search strategy used in KEYANO is extremely similar. However, the evaluation function takes much more time to compute. The function computes exact mobility as well as a count of non-interior discs. Corner and edge configurations are also stored in tables and examined at every node. The four components are combined into a linear regression. KEYANO can normally achieve a depth of 10 or 11 on a SPARCstation in tournament speed, and solve positions completely at 18 empty squares. The opening book is based on the book generation ideas of Jean Delteil (author of SPOCK) and from the games in the THOR database. This is the "standard" database of top-level Othello games.

OOT (Markku Poysti – mpoysti@vipunen.hut.fi)

My ideas concern using gate array logic chips to do low-level parallel processing in evaluation function and move generation. Currently I'm improving my PC card using 8 Intel's iFLEX chips. I do evaluation row-by-row, compared to previous signal processor version's square-by-square sequential style. My evaluation function consists of two simple logic functions that take square's colour as input and do pattern recognition for rows, and a "value" function that converts the result of recognition to a number, that is then summed for all squares to get the result. The original idea has not been changed much during last five years, I look for stable disks, possible moveplaces and possible stable places. Current version can do about 1500 evaluations / sec, which is slow compared to PC's capability to do search algorithm (currently pvs), so I concentrate on improving evaluation hardware.

REV (Igor Durdanovic - igor@uni-paderborn.de)

Overall idea:

- to think on opponent's time
- to be able to learn dynamically

Learning:

- statistical learning of 8-disc & 9-disc patterns and parameters for mobilities (number of moves & number of moves per discs) from mini-maxed tree of 18,000 games made by investigating "all" openings of depth 7, played against LOGISTELLO over a year
- each pattern weighted by probability of being created in each stage of game

Performance:

- complicated evaluation function with lot of float operations ... resulting in about 10,000 (mid) and 15,000 (end) game evaluations per sec on a Sparc 10
- In spite of that capable of win/loss solving 21-23 empty squares dependent on mobility

THOR (Sylvain Quin, Bruno de la Boisserie – cx7@email.teaser.com)

BIRTH OF A PASSION (by THOR)

Once upon a time, there was a French computer magazine, called "L'ordinateur Individuel". In its first issue, an Othello program written in Basic was published. Then, this magazine started (in 1979) to organize tournaments. Sylvain Quin (author of THOR) was first an interested reader, then an enthusiast spectator. In 1981, my grand-father "THOR version 1" was born. It was written in Z80 assembly (an 8 bits processor) on a dino-computer: The Tandy TRS-80 model 1. It finished 4th in the September 1981 tournament, and 2nd in the September 1982 one. In the beginning of 1983, the night falls on the whole world (may be I exagerate a little). In 1988, a meeting with a human Othello player restarts interest for the game. Sylvain acts as a referee in the 1988 World Championship, and met Francois Aguillon (author of Comp'Oth, probably the best program of this time). At the end of the year, THOR version 2 runs on a PC compatible computer. In March 1989, it played its first tournament, and was rated first equal (Let me be honest: it was due to an endgame mistake of Paul Ralle, human world Champion 1984, who blundered in a winning endgame). Finally, the version 3 arrived, with many new intersting features that I'm going to explain. First of all, I want to clearly state that the aim of THOR is to be a useful program for human players, and NOT the very best player in the world. I'm fully written in C language, and my source code is approximately 7000 lines long. I'm able to run on PC compatible machines, Atari ST, Apple Macintosh and Sun workstations. I'm able to use text, Hercules, CGA, EGA and VGA graphics cards (when running on PC). I have several strength levels, from 2 seconds to 99 hours, plus a special level which manages itself the time given for a whole game. I use standard minimax with alpha-beta cutoffs algorithm, with a little improvement: At each level of the tree, once the first move has been computed, I use its value as the beta bound for the other moves (including all the tree which is under this node.)

Sylvain add many features rarely found in programs only designed for playing in tournaments: for example, the coefficients of the differents parts of the evaluation function (mobility, number of discs, and positional values of several squares (edges, C and X squares)) may be modified by the user: the weight of each parameter may be change from half the standard tuning to twice). It allows to change the style of play of the program, and train the user to win against different kind of players. This partly solves a frequent criticism, which is that playing against programs only trains humans to win against programs, and not against other players.

Another interesting function is "evaluate position". Other programs usually provides only the evaluation of the best move. But you are interested by knowing the value of the move you ought to play. With other programs, you then need to play this move, to see what the program answers. With the function available in THOR, you'll have not only the value of the best move, but also the value of the 2 less good ones. If you examine the relative values, you'll see if the

first move is really far ahead, or at the opposite, if the others are very close (including the one you ought to play, I suppose?)

The last function, which was longer to program than all the others, is the database function. I will finish this paper by this one.

The evaluation function is the heart of an Othello program. But it is probably the part of THOR which is the less performing. To describe it quickly, I will say that it minimize the discs, it maximize the mobility and it avoid to play C and X squares. Sylvain do not agree with the edge evaluation method used by "Comp'Oth", but is not really satisfied by any other one. Then, it only follows some rules like:

- only play C squares if the corner is occupied (if it's by me, it's very good, if it's by the opponent, it tries to inserted discs.
- or if the other C square on the same edge is occupied and there are already several discs on the edge: 6 discs balanced edges, or both unbalanced edges where it is important to gain tempo.
- same first rule for X squares, all the other situations strongly avoided.
- take the corners especially if it gives many stable discs.

The discs are minimized until move 40, with a little change when corners are taken: if THOR give corners early in the game, it's rarely without an equivalent gift, and it is usually good to take stable discs earlier.

Let me now talk about the most interesting feature, in the opinion of the author: the database of tournament games. It currently contains more than 19600 tournament games (mostly from French and World Championships, International tournaments, Japanese games...). All these games have been checked after move 44 to know who was the winner if both players played perfectly until the end. This allow, when looking at the statistics of win/loss in "theoretical" mode, to avoid wrong results due to loss on time, or endgame blunders.

The rest is quite simple. The database can contain 400 tournaments, 2000 players, and 30000 games. Here is the way it is organized, to allow other software programmers to extract informations from it:

- 1) Header: 68 bytes 2 bytes for the quantity of games in the database 2 bytes for the quantity of players 64 bytes not yet used.
- 2) Tournaments: 400 records of 32 bytes 30 bytes for the name of the tournament, the last one must be binary 0 (end of a string in C) 2 bytes for the quantity of games in this tournament
- 3) Players: 2000 records of 20 bytes 20 bytes for the name of the player, the last one must be binary 0
- 4) Games: N record of 68 bytes 2 bytes for the order number of the tournament (0 to 399) 1 byte for the total quantity of BLACK discs at the end 1 byte for the theoretical winner after move 44: N for Black, B for White, E for Draw. 2 bytes for the order number of the BLACK player (0 to 1999) 2 bytes for the order number of the WHITE player (0 to

1999) 60 bytes for the moves of the games. All games start with F5, each byte has a value corresponding to a given square, following these rules: Squares A1 to H1 are numbered 11 to 18, A2 to H2 21 to 28 ... squares A8 to H8 are numbered from 81 to 88. The D4 (44), E4 (45), D5 (54) and E5 (55) squares are never used because they are already played at the beginning.

THOR is available freely for PC compatibles computers, Atari St, Apple Macintosh and Unix (currently Sun Sparc) workstations. This program is currently translated in 9 languages. The doc files are available in French or English. The database is regularly updated, and other programs (like Cassio for the Apple Macintosh) are able to use it. The source code is available on request for those who want to produce versions for others computers. For all informations, you may write to:

Sylvain Quin 132, rue de Bagnolet 75020 Paris (France)

or mail to Bruno de la Boisserie, author of the Atari St version, who will transmit your request to Sylvain.

VERS2 (Ben de Wolf – b.t.h.m.de-wolf@mailbox.rug.nl)

The first serious version of VERS2 dates back to February '89, when it took part in the Dutch Open in Utrecht and reached a parted third and fourth place. The Paderborn version, written entirely in C and running on a 486 66MHz PC under OS/2, was recently ported from the latest Acorn Archimedes version in C and ARM assembler. With the translation of assembler to C, a few bugs were introduced that effected the speed but not the correctness of the endgame search.

The program uses iterative deepening and zero—window alpha—beta search. The evaluation function is essentially a modification of the one described in [Ros82], i.e. a linear combination of a measure of mobility (move counting for both sides), two different measures of "potential mobility" and edge evaluation. The edge table consists of entries for all configurations of 8 edge squares and the 2 adjacent 'X' squares, with the value for black and for white, with white to move and with black to move. These values are calculated more or less as in [LeeMah90], but with less weight for stability and more for mobility. Also there is an algorithm to adjust for disturbing interactions between edges. The coefficients for the evaluation function change fluently every half move as the game progresses. The endgame coefficients are based on a set of games, played by humans and programs, of which the game theoretical value is calculated. So even shallow search usually leads to correct moves in the endgame. But this also speeds up the endgame win/loss/draw search in tournament play. Because much effort is spent to optimize the endgame search, VERS2 is at its best in the endgame.

The opening is played from a small opening book that once was calculated by VERS2 itself, but that is adjusted in a semi-automated way after most lost games. This leaves the midgame as the weakest spot of VERS2 as its author does not have enough game specific knowledge to trim the evaluation coefficients by hand.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank all people who made this event possible. Especially, many thanks go to Dr. Theodor Lettmann who did a great job in directing the tournament.

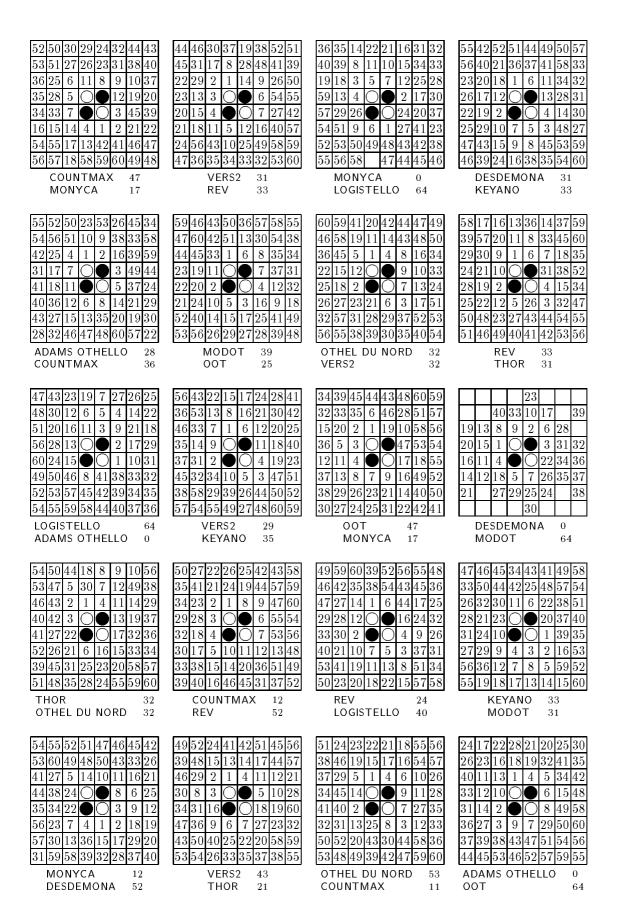
References

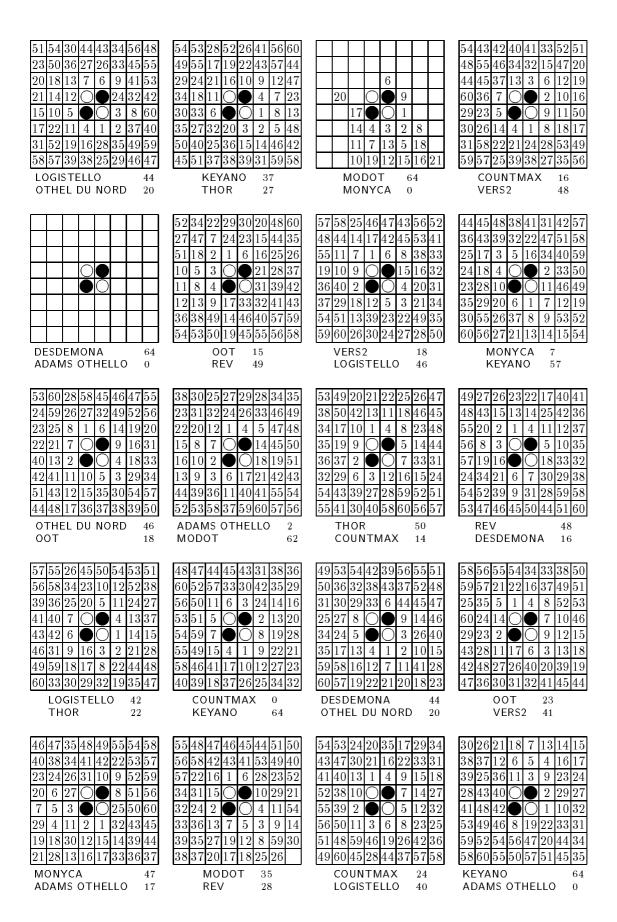
[LeeMah88]	Lee, Kai-Fu and Mahajan, Sanjoy: A Pattern Classification Approach to Evaluation Function Learning, Artificial Intelligence 36 (1988), pp. 1–25
$[{\rm LeeMah}90]$	Lee, Kai–Fu and Mahajan, Sanjoy: The Development of a World Class Othello Program, Artificial Intelligence 43 (1990), pp. 21–36
[Ros82]	Rosenbloom, P. S.: A World–Championship–Othello Program, Artificial Intelligence 19 (1982), pp. 279–319

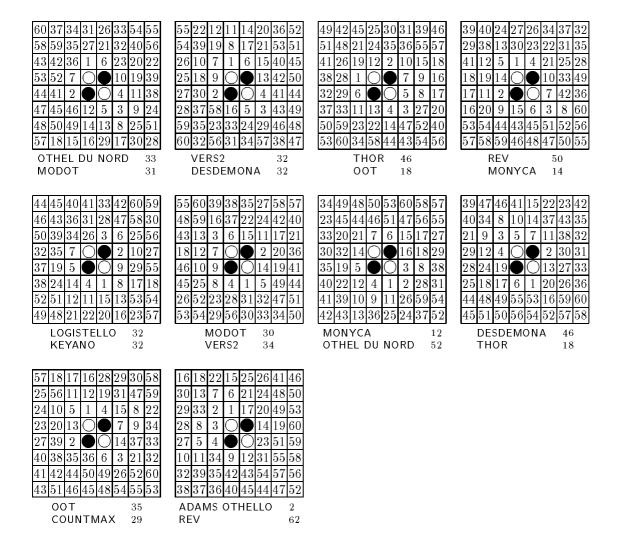
Appendix A

Games of the first Part

58 25 14 24 19 23 59 44 57 32 10 13 20 21 35 41 27 17 8 9 2 6 33 36 26 15 1 3 3 4 40 28 30 4 12 12 49 37 29 11 31 5 7 16 45 48 43 39 38 22 18 50 46 52 47 42 55 60 56 54 53 51 LOGISTELLO 47 OOT 17	51 29 28 19 48 18 49 60 52 50 27 21 17 20 59 57 39 41 12 1 6 15 26 58 40 35 10 13 23 24 38 16 2 4 22 30 43 36 9 7 5 3 31 25 55 46 37 14 8 34 47 32 54 53 33 44 11 42 45 56 REV 35 KEYANO 29	38 45 34 34 36 37 2 1 16 21 12 20 40 33 3 6 11 19 41 35 4 7 13 14 30 29 10 5 9 8 15 18 43 39 31 25 17 26 42 32 24 23 22 27 28 VERS2 42 MONYCA 22	53 57 39 41 38 31 60 56 48 54 40 36 29 28 59 43 49 21 5 23 22 7 30 10 42 27 12 4 9 37 47 32 8 31 61 61 2 20 19 50 45 14 15 34 17 35 55 51 52 16 25 26 24 58 44 THOR 33 MODOT 31
36 33 30 23 22 20 21 15 49 38 32 26 12 18 19 14 41 40 27 1 2 7 4 11 46 50 8 3 5 13 47 51 35 9 9 6 16 56 58 28 29 10 44 24 17 39 31 37 54 55 42 25 45 34 59 60 57 52 53 43 48 OTHEL DU NORD 57 ADAMS OTHELLO 7	53 54 43 47 50 48 51 58 36 52 42 44 46 45 49 60 34 33 13 7 6 9 24 27 32 28 29 18 16 25 39 15 8 3 21 30 23 20 5 4 1 2 17 26 38 41 10 19 11 12 55 31 57 59 22 37 14 35 40 56 COUNTMAX 20 DESDEMONA 44	59 38 35 36 39 37 40 42 56 60 8 10 20 31 41 45 57 9 3 5 7 11 46 47 17 12 4 2 2 43 48 29 21 15 2 13 49 50 28 22 16 6 1 18 51 52 34 30 26 24 23 14 53 54 33 32 27 25 44 19 58 55 DESDEMONA 16 LOGISTELLO 48	59 50 53 39 37 43 38 41 54 60 44 18 22 35 40 42 49 47 16 7 5 31 11 29 51 36 12 4 30 28 57 34 3 1 1 15 26 46 33 6 2 9 8 17 27 58 52 21 20 13 10 32 48 55 56 23 19 24 14 25 45 KEYANO 31 OOT 33
56 52 53 47 45 48 40 49 59 51 50 46 43 37 38 36 32 31 21 1 4 5 35 16 58 34 11 6 6 10 17 57 55 2 6 9 13 15 44 41 3 8 7 14 12 18 60 42 39 26 19 20 25 33 54 28 27 22 24 29 23 30 ADAMS OTHELLO 0 VERS2 64	49 42 41 40 45 46 53 56 50 48 38 39 44 43 54 55 36 37 4 8 13 14 58 57 16 17 1 1 25 28 15 9 2 10 6 23 27 10 34 7 3 5 12 24 26 51 52 47 31 18 19 35 33 60 59 32 22 21 20 29 30 MODOT COUNTMAX 19	56 47 17 14 16 15 57 58 55 46 8 11 10 19 44 31 27 26 3 5 7 12 21 30 32 13 4 2 28 29 33 24 18 2 20 41 35 25 23 9 6 1 22 59 50 49 42 38 43 36 34 48 60 54 53 39 40 37 45 51 52 MONYCA 17 THOR 47	57 54 51 53 36 34 56 55 41 52 22 35 33 38 46 49 40 50 24 1 6 29 45 43 39 30 13 2 28 27 25 32 31 2 3 4 12 42 37 21 11 7 5 3 9 26 58 44 20 14 10 8 48 47 59 19 16 15 18 17 23 60 REV 46 OTHEL DU NORD 18
58 43 46 36 47 37 50 51 31 57 42 35 32 38 52 40 16 27 13 7 6 9 33 44 30 14 12 26 23 45 15 10 5 1 8 25 29 18 11 4 3 2 41 28 60 56 24 19 17 34 53 48 59 39 21 54 20 22 55 49 LOGISTELLO 42 MODOT 22	58 39 36 33 42 51 35 44 59 47 31 34 18 20 50 43 60 27 14 7 5 22 11 24 41 32 12 4 29 38 40 25 3 1 13 37 48 23 6 2 9 8 16 26 54 49 21 10 17 15 53 57 52 55 19 56 30 28 45 46 KEYANO 13 OTHEL DU NORD 51	54 33 46 20 23 21 22 15 49 34 32 31 12 18 19 14 44 35 48 1 2 7 4 11 36 37 8 3 3 5 13 51 47 27 9 9 6 16 52 55 26 40 10 50 24 17 53 59 29 38 41 39 28 25 56 60 45 42 43 58 57 30 THOR 64 ADAMS OTHELLO 0	50 43 32 15 42 31 47 54 51 45 11 8 25 26 55 38 18 14 7 1 6 10 30 33 22 17 13 9 9 12 29 21 19 2 9 4 27 37 23 28 20 16 5 3 40 34 24 39 35 46 49 41 60 53 48 57 36 58 52 44 59 56 OOT 22 DESDEMONA 42

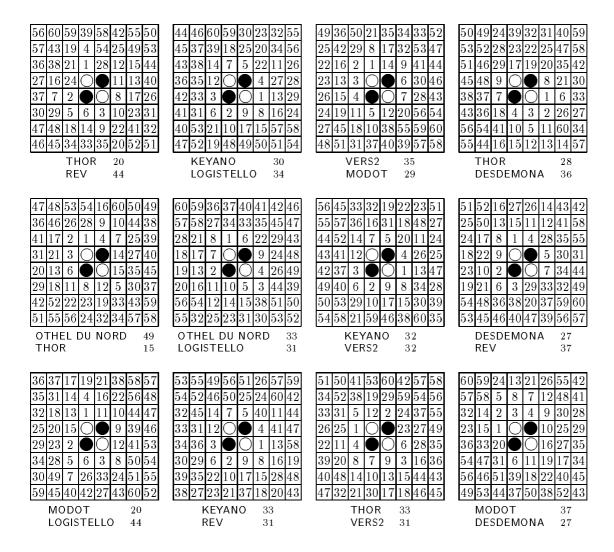






Games of the second Part

52 46 45 18 41 44 56 57 53 47 42 16 17 48 59 58 38 43 35 34 3 6 20 60 36 37 7 0 2 19 28 39 13 5 0 9 27 26 33 32 8 4 1 10 21 24 40 55 12 11 15 25 31 49 54 30 29 14 23 22 51 50 LOGISTELLO 41 REV 23	60 59 33 36 21 37 56 53 58 55 14 26 20 19 52 30 43 46 18 1 6 17 25 29 44 39 13 24 23 28 42 38 2 42 38 2 42 35 34 10 8 49 50 48 47 40 22 31 15 32 51 THOR LOGISTELLO 35	47 38 37 36 48 45 41 56 42 49 21 17 30 26 53 50 23 22 10 8 11 15 39 52 12 9 3 13 16 55 32 18 6 1 1 4 35 33 19 5 2 14 29 31 54 40 34 28 7 20 51 57 60 43 44 24 25 46 27 59 58 DESDEMONA 28 VERS2 36	54 59 60 47 41 46 50 49 51 55 28 48 26 39 44 57 30 56 13 11 6 29 45 58 40 24 8 9 9 31 35 27 22 5 9 3 12 32 23 25 16 4 1 2 10 34 52 53 14 15 7 17 36 33 38 21 18 19 37 20 42 43 MODOT 27 OTHEL DU NORD 37
54 53 42 43 40 48 47 50 55 58 44 31 21 36 57 56 41 22 26 1 6 25 45 49 52 27 7 10 10 28 20 59 15 2 11 19 34 17 14 13 5 3 9 18 60 39 16 23 12 8 33 32 37 30 29 24 35 46 51 38 OTHEL DU NORD 28 REV 26 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	43 28 27 20 18 14 45 59 25 42 13 17 11 12 44 60 23 16 8 1 4 22 39 35 30 15 9 5 24 40 31 10 2 7 33 36 19 29 6 3 21 32 26 37 47 46 56 41 38 34 50 55 49 57 52 51 48 58 53 54 LOGISTELLO 39 VERS2 25	52 50 28 31 30 29 32 59 53 41 40 27 26 33 49 60 54 21 19 1 6 11 24 45 23 22 12 13 13 25 38 55 35 2 1 4 14 44 37 36 10 7 3 5 34 43 58 56 15 9 8 39 46 48 57 51 18 16 17 20 42 47 THOR 22 KEYANO 42	48 52 42 45 46 38 60 58 51 47 43 41 29 33 59 40 22 21 8 1 6 30 37 35 18 17 7 0 9 28 36 19 13 2 0 4 34 39 20 16 11 10 5 3 31 32 49 27 12 14 15 25 55 57 44 50 53 23 54 24 26 56 OTHEL DU NORD DESDEMONA 29
51 52 44 33 32 26 37 57 19 38 31 25 23 21 60 35 18 20 8 1 4 14 22 34 17 11 9 5 5 24 27 12 10 2 7 30 28 15 16 6 3 13 36 40 29 47 49 50 46 43 39 45 41 59 58 53 55 48 42 54 56 REV 18 MODOT 46	44 60 57 52 53 46 56 55 45 41 37 39 21 40 54 49 32 22 36 1 6 24 35 38 33 29 7 10 28 20 30 15 2 10 4 11 19 31 17 14 13 5 3 9 18 34 48 16 23 12 8 58 47 51 42 50 27 26 25 43 59 OTHEL DU NORD 31 KEYANO 33	46 37 31 30 19 45 40 60 58 57 32 16 29 18 59 25 42 41 14 7 5 20 11 22 56 55 12 4 24 23 44 43 3 1 13 33 50 47 6 2 9 8 34 38 52 49 48 10 17 15 54 39 51 28 21 27 26 35 36 53 MODOT 34 THOR 30	58 43 35 36 16 37 53 47 56 57 42 24 15 23 44 50 49 28 5 1 4 8 46 21 32 31 13
50 60 39 46 37 34 48 47 59 49 41 18 33 27 44 42 24 17 20 11 6 26 31 32 22 19 16 0 21 30 35 51 55 10 1 15 25 52 53 9 4 3 2 14 36 56 54 12 7 8 5 45 43 57 58 38 23 13 28 29 40 KEYANO 32 DESDEMONA 32	43 49 40 36 41 39 59 57 44 42 33 35 38 37 54 58 31 32 34 7 6 9 30 52 23 28 20	46 53 50 47 36 41 42 55 25 54 10 12 34 35 58 57 14 9 3 4 11 27 26 39 23 8 5 © 6 13 56 31 21 7 © 1 52 59 33 24 22 2 18 19 48 60 44 40 17 15 16 20 51 49 43 32 29 30 28 37 38 45 MODOT SKEYANO 34	37 39 29 30 26 27 52 53 38 32 18 13 15 31 58 57 23 17 2 1 4 11 19 36 24 8 3 ○ 5 10 55 25 22 16 ○ 12 28 35 60 21 9 6 7 14 48 40 59 43 34 47 33 20 51 41 44 49 50 46 45 42 56 54 VERS2 34 OTHEL DU NORD 30



Appendix B

Tournament Impressions

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The pictures are available via ftp:

ftp ftp.uni-paderborn.de (login:anonymous, password:guest)
cd unix/othello
...
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