

Tablebases and Tables

Article

Published Version

Haworth, Guy (2000) Tablebases and Tables. EG, 9 (137). p. 151. ISSN 0012-7671 Available at <https://centaur.reading.ac.uk/35839/>

It is advisable to refer to the publisher's version if you intend to cite from the work. See [Guidance on citing](#).

Publisher: ARVES, Holland

All outputs in CentAUR are protected by Intellectual Property Rights law, including copyright law. Copyright and IPR is retained by the creators or other copyright holders. Terms and conditions for use of this material are defined in the [End User Agreement](#).

www.reading.ac.uk/centaur

CentAUR

Central Archive at the University of Reading

Reading's research outputs online

TABLEBASES and TABLES

Guy Haworth

To restore something lost in translation as reported in EG/36 p120, the first use of the word *tablebase* in connection with endgames can be traced to Edwards (1995) as acknowledged in Nalimov *et al* (1999).

Previously, computed endgame files had usually been referred to as *databases* (Herik *et al*, 1986). The words *database* and *tablebase* may be thought both cumbersome and inappropriate by some. The computed files are essentially no more than straight lists of tables of position values and depths in some metric. In contrast, a future *database* proper might contain a wide range of interesting information about chess endgames.

This contributor has a preference for the term *Endgame Table* (EGT).

Edwards, S.J. and the Editorial Board (1995). An examination of the Endgame KBNKN. *ICCA Journal*, Vol.18, No.3, pp.160-168.

Herik, H.J. van den and Herschberg, I.S. (1986). A Data Base on Data Bases. *ICCA Journal*, Vol.9, No.1, pp.29-34.

Nalimov, E.V., Wirth, C., and Haworth, G.McC. (1999). KQKQKQ and the Kasparov-World Game. *ICCA Journal*, Vol.22, No.4, pp.195-212.

We thank Guy Haworth for the above clarification. We think we now have a tentative EG editorial policy on the matter of terminology. It is this. A distinction worth preserving is one between a term that is meaningful to programmers (who as a group do not read EG) and a term that is meaningful to EG's general readership. An EGT is of the former type, an oracle database (or *odb*) is of the latter. A more technical distinction between EGT and *odb* would be, we suggest, that an EGT, of great use though it might be, does not require independent verification: two or more EGT's for the same endgame are not required to agree. An *odb* on the other hand, as befits the word 'oracle', will either have, or await, independent confirmation as the repository of immutable truth about its subject-matter endgame. Errors in an *odb* must be corrected. An *odb* will therefore be accepted, if not at once then eventually, as the last word on solution depths and numbers of distinct won and not-won positions as the latter are understood by chessplayers across the world. Although several 'metrics' are current, and discussion of metrics is of broad interest, such discussion does not belong in EG. We hope that for the sake of long-term clarity the 'ultimate' metric will be used whenever verification of an *odb* is called for. AJR