



## Manual to make analysis in Toernooibase

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## A. Introduction

For a long time it is my wish to make an option for a complete analysis of a game in Toernooibase. It was on my bucket list.

With support of the designer of the Oerterp-applet Hendrik Veenstra I now have made a feature that makes it possible for a user (with special rights) of Toernooibase to make this analysis.

A restriction for myself was, that the whole analysis should be compatible with the official PDN (Portable Draughts Notation) 3.0 standard developed by Wieger Wesselink for the FMJD which is published at <http://pdn.fmjd.org/>

What does that mean: PDN 3.0 standard?

Well then we have to look at a PDN-example of an analysis on this site:

```
[Event "nk"]
[Site "?"]
[Date "2009.04.08"]
[Round "?"]
[White "Derkx,B."]
[Black "Meijer,Hein"]
[Result "2-0"]
[GameType "20"]
[WhiteTime "2.23"]
[BlackTime "2.40"]
[PlyCount "117"]

{ Beide spelers hebben volgens Turbo Dabase 3x eerder tegen elkaar
gespeeld. In het Nederlands kampioenschap van 2007 en 2008, en in de
halve finale van 2007, troffen beiden elkaar. Alle eerdere duels
eindigde in remise. } 1. 34-29 17-22 2. 32-28 { Het populairste
antwoord in deze opening is 2.39-34 op ruime afstand gevolgd door
2.40-34 } 11-17 3. 37-32 6-11 4. 41-37 19-23 ( { Meestal wordt eerst
} 4... 1-6 { gespeeld om na } 5. 46-41 { alsnog } 19-23 6. 28x19
14x34 { te spelen. } ) 5. 28x19 14x34 6. 39x30 ( { Over het algemeen
is slaan met } 6. 40x29 { populairder. } ) 6... 13-19 7. 44-39 8-13
8. 50-44 20-25 9. 32-28 25x34 10. 40x29 16-21 11. 31-26 21-27
12. 37-32 11-16 13. 32x21 16x27 14. 38-32 27x38 15. 43x32 10-14
16. 49-43 5-10 17. 42-38 3-8 18. 47-42 19-23 19. 28x19 14x34
20. 39x30 13-19 21. 43-39 10-14 22. 46-41 18-23 23. 41-37 12-18
24. 37-31 7-12 25. 33-28 22x33 26. 39x28 15-20 27. 31-27 2-7
28. 44-39 7-11 29. 39-33 20-24 30. 42-37 1-6 31. 48-42 9-13 32. 30-25
23-29 33. 27-21 11-16 34. 37-31 16x27 35. 31x11 6x17 36. 45-40 17-21
37. 26x17 12x21 38. 42-37 18-23 39. 36-31 21-26 40. 31-27 8-12
41. 40-34 29x40 42. 35x44 4-10 43. 44-39 23-29 44. 28-22 13-18 ( {
Zwart had hier } 44... 12-18 { moeten spelen } 45. 22-17 29-34
46. 39x30 24x35 { enz. } ) 45. 22x13 19x8 46. 33-28 $1 8-13 47. 28-22
13-19 $2 ( { In tijdnood gaat het nodige mis, aangewezen is hier }
47... 10-15 48. 22-17 12x21 49. 27x16 13-19 { en ook zwart werkt aan
zijn doorbraak. } ) 48. 25-20 $3 ( 48. 22-17 12x21 49. 27x16 26-31
50. 37x26 24-30 51. 25x23 19x37 ) 48... 24x15 49. 22-17 12x21
50. 27x16 15-20 51. 16-11 20-24 52. 11-7 29-34 53. 39x30 24x35
54. 7-1 14-20 55. 32-27 20-24 56. 27-22 10-15 57. 1-45 24-30
58. 22-17 19-24 59. 45-18 *
```

In this example is visible that the "normal" notation is plain in the document, but variations are in parentheses ( ) and text is added between braces { } in the analysis.

If a space is needed in the analysis text, you have to surround the space with braces just as all the comments

The Oerterp applet is equipped to handle these conventions and will parse the text correctly, so the variations will be playable in the applet.

## B. The analysis

First I like to show you the analysis, that a normal visitor of Toernooibase gets to see, and the features, which are enclosed:



**Analysis inserted by Piet Bouma**  
Add a (analytical) remark   Embed Youtube-film  
Apply for account   Rules for comments  
Order last inserted  
No (analytical) remarks are placed for so far at this game.

In the analytical space/room of Toernooibase at a game, appears a new link "Analysis inserted by (in this case) Piet Bouma" when a analysis is published in Toernooibase.

When we click on this link the analysis is shown:

Category: General Round: 1 Date: 22-04-1980

Analyse inserted by: Piet Bouma   [Back to game](#)   [PDN analyze](#)   [Link](#)

**OERTERP-APPLET**

**Alexander Baliakin** [0]

**Gerrit Boom** [2]

More games

More games

Last move:

Gerrit Boom-Alexander Baliakin 2-0  
Analyse Harm Wiersma  
in de rubriek De Telegraaf, 3 mei 1980  
Interland Nederland - USSR  
Ronde 1, bord 7  
1. 33-29 17-22 2. 39-33 11-17 3. 44-39 06-11 4. 50-44 01-06 5. 31-26 16-21 6. 32-28 19-23 7. 28x19 14x23 8. 35-30 10-14 9. 30-24 23-28  
Vanaf dit moment wordt de partij gekwalificeerd als een moderne opening. Deze zwarte opstoot roept herinneringen op aan de bekende W.K. '72-partij tussen uw rubriekredacteur en Sijbrands.  
10. 40-35 20-25 11. 24-20 15x24 12. 29x20 14-19 13. 20-15 05-10 14. 37-31 10-14  
De theoretici zijn van mening, dat 19-23 vermoedelijk kansrijker voor zwart is. Vooral als we denken aan de partij Stokkel-Wiersma uit Alukon 1979, maar niet als we denken aan Wiersma-Buurke uit de clubcompetitie van dat jaar - en zo blijven we aan de gang -.  
15. 34-29  
Hiermee is de "Boom"-opening een feit. Reeds eerder paste wit deze variant toe in de clubcompetitie 1979 tegen Scholma. Wits 15e zet is bedoeld om zwarte kortevleugel-ontwikkeling uit te stellen en juist de witte kortevleugel eerder actief in het spel te betrekken. [I.v.m. de ruimte moet ik het toch kort houden, want met deze opening zou ik de hele Telegraaf kunnen vullen.]  
15... 21-27  
Beter is [15... 19-23 ]  
16. 42-37 19-23  
Na [16... 11-16 ], sterk 17. 38-32 27x38 18. 43x23 19x28 19. 37-32 28x37 20. 41x32 ], een manoeuvre

It is an analysis made by Harm Wiersma of a famous game, where the "Boom-variation" in the Keller-opening was played.

First of all: I have chosen for the "wooden" display in the applet of an analysis, so it is for a visitor clear that this is an analysis of a game instead of the normal display in the "classic" way.

With the link [Back to game](#) a visitor returns to the game with the possibility to make (when he has an account) remarks at the game.

With the link [PDN analyze](#) a visitor gets on the screen the pdn-source. See screenprint:

[Event "Diversen KNDB "][Site ""][White "Gerrit Boom"][Black "Alexander Baliakin"][Result "2-0"][GameType "20"][Round "1"][Date "1980.04.22"][WhiteTime ""][BlackTime ""][WhiteUrl "https://toernooibase.kndb.nl/opvraag/liddetaip.php?SpId=947"][BlackUrl "https://toernooibase.kndb.nl/opvraag/liddetaip.php?SpId=1889"][WhitePhotoUrl "https://toernooibase.kndb.nl/Afbeeldingen/Spelers/947.jpg"][BlackPhotoUrl "https://toernooibase.kndb.nl/Afbeeldingen/Spelers/1889.jpg"][WhiteFlagUrl "https://toernooibase.kndb.nl/Clublogos/Hijken DTC.gif"][BlackFlagUrl "https://toernooibase.kndb.nl/Clublogos/DV.VBI Huisen.gif"] {Analyse Harm Wiersma} {1e rubriek De Telegraaf, 3 mei 1980} {Interland Nederland - USSR} {Ronde 1, bord 7} 1. 33-29 17-22 2. 39-33 11-17 3. 44-39 06-11 4. 50-44 01-06 5. 31-26 16-21 6. 32-28 19-23 7. 28x19 14x23 8. 35-30 10-14 9. 30-24 23-28 {Vanaf dit moment wordt de partij gekwalificeerd als een moderne opening. Deze zwarte opstoot roept herinneringen op aan de bekende WK. '72-partij tussen uw rubriekredacteur en Sijbrands.} 10. 40-35 20-25 11. 24-20 15x24 12. 29x20 14-19 13. 20-15 05-10 14. 37-31 10-14 {De theoretici zijn van mening, dat 19-23 vermoedelijk kansrijker voor zwart is. Vooral als we denken aan de partij Stokkel-Wiersma uit Alukon 1979, maar niet als we denken aan Wiersma-Buurke uit de clubcompetitie van dat jaar - en zo blijven we aan de gang -.} 15. 34-29 {Hiermee is de "Boom"-opening een feit. Reeds eerder paste wit deze variant toe in de clubcompetitie 1979 tegen Scholma. Wits 15e zet is bedoeld om zwarte kortevleugel-ontwikkeling uit te stellen en juist de witte kortevleugel eerder actief in het spel te betrekken. (I.v.m. de ruimte moet ik het toch kort houden, want met deze opening zou ik de hele Telegraaf kunnen vullen.)) 21-27 {Beter is } (19-23) 16. 42-37 19-23 {Na } (11-16 {sterk } 38-32 27x38 43x23 19x28 37-32 28x37 41x32){, een manoeuvre die het spelbeeld beheerst.} 17. 44-40 23x34 18. 40x29 11-16 19. 45-40 13-19 20. 40-34 09-13 21. 37-32 28x37 22. 41x21 16x27 23. 38-32 27x38 24. 43x32 {De andere dubbele ruil, die eerder aan de orde kwam, is inderdaad iets minder kansrijk.} 03-09 25. 35-30 {Schakelt 19-24 en 14-19 uit.} 19-23 {Gedwongen. Na } (7-11 32-28){ staat zwart vrijwel verloren door het ontbreken van goede formaties.} 26. 31-27 22x31 27. 36x27 {De consequentie van deze opening. Zwarts centrum dreigt ingesnoerd te worden en zijn vooruitzichten zijn niet erg gunstig.} 14-19 28. 46-41 07-11 29. 48-42 17-22 30. 41-36 22x31 31. 36x27 {Zwart kreeg geen kans met 9-14 tot 23-28 te komen, want dan volgt het offer 26-21 en 33-28 met niet te pareren dreigingen.} 31...12-17 32. 47-41 02-07 {Na } (18-22 29x18 22x31 26x37 13x22 33-29){ en vervolgens 29-23x23 kan wit een mooie aanvalsstand opbouwen.} 33. 41-36 08-12 {Beter is steeds op schijf 27 te lopen, hoewel wit vroeg of laat de bevrijdende ruil 18-22 uit de weg gaat en op een gunstige soort partiebonnard aanstuurt met 29-24} {Na de tekstzet forceert wit een schijfwinst, die analytisch echter moeilijk tot winst te voeren is. Daarom moet wit vermoedelijk vanuit de diagramstand een andere weg inslaan (meer positioneel.} 34. 49-44 17-22 35. 30-24 22x31 36. 36x27 19x30 37. 32-28 23x21 38. 26x19 18-22 39. 19-14 {Na 44-40 is 22-28 en 30-35 nog problematisch.} 09x20 40. 15x35 07-12 41. 29-23 (35-30){is beter.} 22-27 42. 42-37 11-17 43. 34-29 17-22 44. 37-32 27x38 45. 33x42 06-11 46. 39-33 11-16 {Ondanks de schijfwinst speelt de zwakke lange vleugel van wit onze nationale held toch parten.} 47. 42-37 16-21 48. 44-39 21-26 49. 39-34 12-17 50. 23-19 22-27 {Remise is } (4-9){, waarna wit over onvoldoende middelen beschikt.} 51. 37-32 27x38 52. 33x42 04-09 {Zwart waande zich nog steeds in tijdnood, maar het is hier de vraag of } (26-31 19-13 17-21 13-8 21-26 8-2 31-37 42x31 26x37 2-19 37-42 19-24){ enz. remise brengt.} 53. 42-37 17-21 54. 29-23 21-27 55. 23-18 27-31 56. 19-13 31x42 57. 13x04 42-47 {Dreigde 4-15} 58. 18-12 {en wit won.} {De promotie van een tweede dam op veld 1 en het kunnen formeren van bepaalde vangstellingen betekent hier een overmachtswinst.}

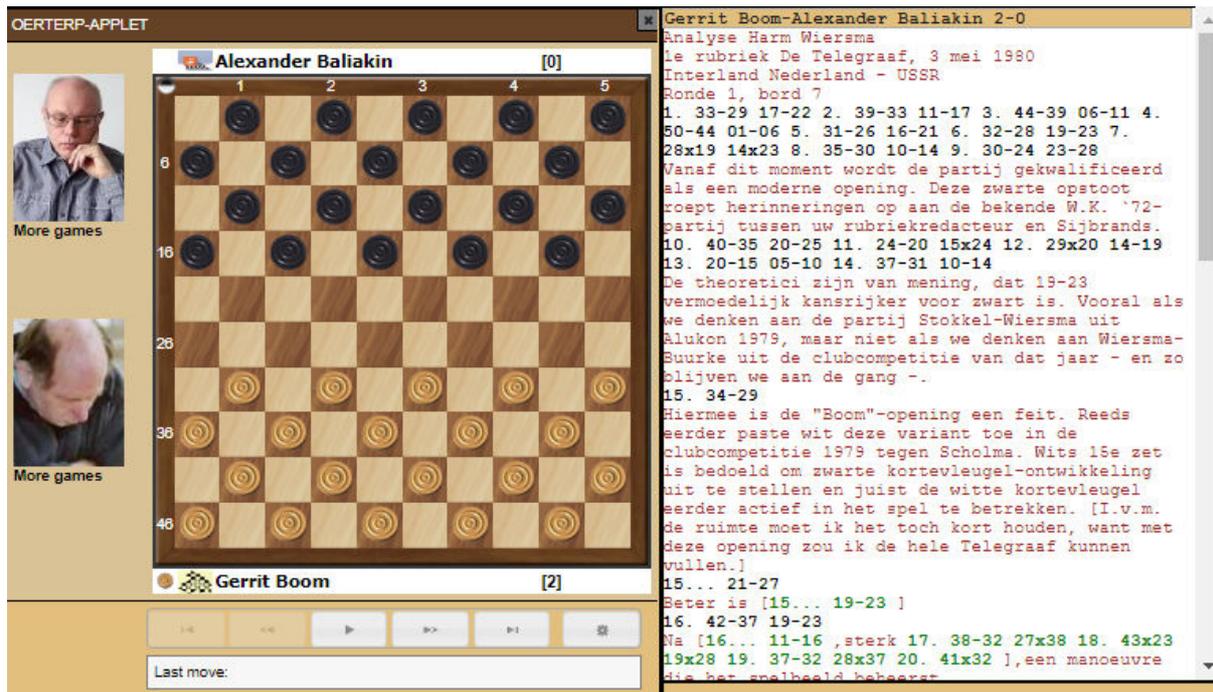
A visitor can copy this pdn for own use in other programs.

In yellow highlighted you see special tags used by Toernooibase, to link to total players results, picture of the player and logo/flag of the players club or country. This are special tags, not defined by the PDN 3.0 standard, but very useful to show at the applet in Toernooibase.

With the link [Link](#), a visitor can get with rightmouse click the internet address of the analysis without the additional information (like tournament, round etc. from Toernooibase).

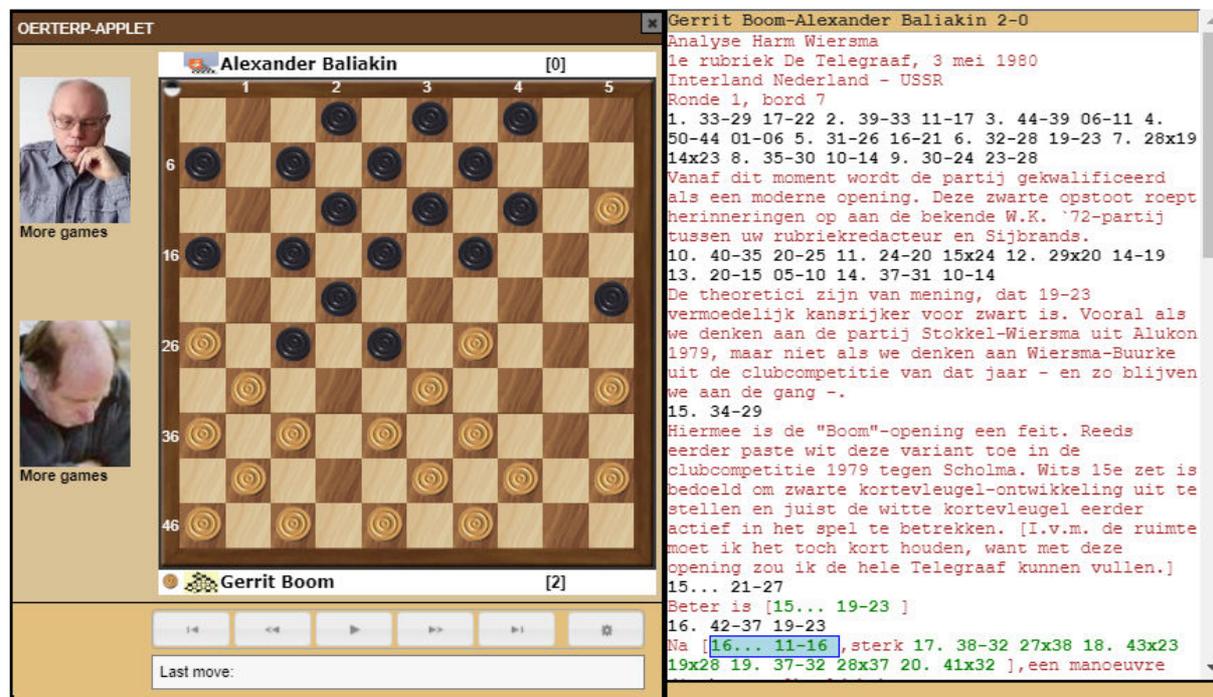
With this link visitors/users can copy the analysis with for example a wrapper or iframe in their own website(s).

See screnprint:



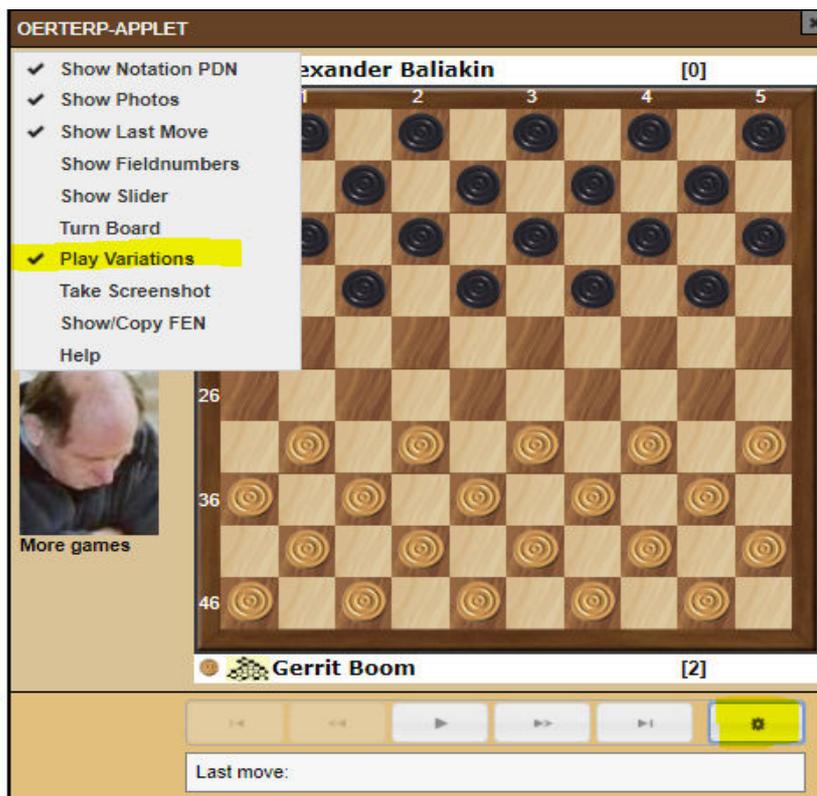
On the left of the analyses you see a scrollbar, so you can scroll through the analysis.

And when you click on a move, the selected position will be displayed on the applet. For example analyse-variation 16...11-16:



Also you can use of course the play mode of the Oerterp-applet. And – I recently discovered 😊 - you can use the arrow right (or left if backwards) of the keyboard to play the analysis.

Special attention for the settings of the Oerterp-applet:



The Play Variations is standard "on". This means that also the variations in the game will be played automatically. You can switch it off with the settings (de \* under the board). Then only the original game will be played.

### C. Four stages by inserting an analysis

There are four stages when a user with rights wants to insert an analysis into Toernooibase.

#### a) the analyzemode

In this stage the user can insert text and variations in a special input box (the place to edit). The user sees the notation of the game, text when he has inserted this and also variations if he has inserted this.

With the special signs which are used form the PDN 3.0 standard. Recapitulation:

( ) Variations between parentheses

{ } Text between braces

and a special sign – not according to PDN 3.0 standard rules, to perform a hard return into the text of the variation:

{<br>}

As you see, this is a little html-code between braces. It is not displayed in the PDN offered at the analysis, but only for internal use in the Oerterp-applet analysis.

You can see this analyzemode – for people who remember this ☺ - as the old “under water screen” which was used by the famous word processor: WordPerfect.

#### b) the previewmode

The previewmode is “you see is what you get” stage. Changes you have made during the analyzemode, will be shown in this mode. You then can save changes (if everything looks good) but you can also cancel changes when it is not wat you want or something goes completely wrong. It is advisable when you make an analysis, to go regularly “go back and forth” between the analyzemode and the previewmode, so you don’t make mistakes you cannot change correctly anymore.

#### c) the analysis

When all text and variations are included and the result is okay, the previewmode is also the analysis. However this analysis is in this stage only visible by the annotator and not for the public of Toernooibase. This means you can work more periods/days on the analysis until it is perfect in your eyes. When you want to show it to all visitors of Toernooibase, you go to the publishmode:

#### d) publishmode

As annotator you give the final permission to show the analysis in public. You can always return from this publishmode to the analyzemode en previewmode, but watch it: Every change you then make is public and almost live visible for audience if they see simultaneously at the game and when they refresh the analysis.

## D. Make an analysis

First of all, I have made a restriction in persons who can insert an analysis in Toernooibase. Players with a KNDB-rating above 1300 are allowed to make an analysis. This means that theoretically circa 200 players can make an analysis. I have made a little query in Toernooibase. From this top 200 players, 130 players have an account for Toernooibase...

This restriction guarantees the quality of the analysis.

The player who is allowed to make an analysis (and not has made one yet a the specified game) sees at the applet of a game, the following choices at the analytical space:



Add PDN-analyze Turbodatabase    Make analyze  
Add a (analytical) remark    Embed Youtube-film  
Apply for account    Rules for comments  
Order last inserted

There are added two extra options

- a) Add PDN-analyze Turbodatabase
- b) Make analyze with Toernooibase.

## E. Make analyze with Toernooibase.

We first choose to Make analyze (make an analysis completely with Toernooibase).

So we click on Make analyse:

OERTER-APPLET

Martijn van IJendoorn [2]

Jan van Dijk [0]

Last move: 10. 26x17

Analyze mode

```
[Event "of2018"] [Site "Open Flevoland"] [Round "ronde6"]  
[White "Jan van Dijk"] [Black "Martijn van IJendoorn"]  
[BoardId "1040"] [GeneratedBy "EBS2.05"] [Result "0-2"]  
[FEN  
"M:W31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48  
,49,50:81,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,2  
0"] 1. 32-28 17-21  
2. 34-29 21-26  
3. 40-34 16-21  
4. 45-40 11-16  
5. 50-45 07-11  
6. 37-32 26x37  
7. 42x31 19-23  
8. 28x19 14x23  
9. 31-26 10-14  
10. 26x17 11x22  
11. 35-30  
{This is a very ambitious move. Maybe } (41-37) {is  
better.}  
20-25  
12. 41-37 06-11  
13. 46-41 11-17  
14. 36-31 13-19  
15. 40-35 09-13  
16. 44-40 05-10  
17. 48-42 03-09  
18. 30-24 19x30  
19. 35x24 14-20  
20. 32-28 23x32  
21. 37x28 16-21  
22. 31-26 21-27  
23. 41-37 27-31  
24. 37-32 31-36  
25. 42-37 10-14  
26. 28-23 13-19  
27. 24x13 08x28
```

PREVIEW CHANGES

We picked a game from Flevoland Open 2018, which PDN was inserted into Toernooibase from the electronic boards. This means that het PDN-tags of the electronic boards are used in display (we have stripped the clock times).

When we click on the Analyze game, the game appears in the “Analyzemode”. This means that you can insert immediately some text and a variation in the input box. Imported to see is that we have – instead of PDN 3.0 standard, now a linebreak after each move as PDN. It makes the input of text or variations much easier than when notation is all in succession. With Preview Changes we can now go to the preview mode:



Cancel changes

Submit changes

We see now the text and the little variation 11. 41-37 is displayed. And when we click on 11. 41-37, also the variation in the applet is displayed. However, we want to make it better visible with carriage returns (you can also do this afterwards, when you completed all text and variations). We submit changes and we are again in the analyzemode:

[White "Jan van Dijk"] [Black "Martijn van IJzendoorn"]  
 [BoardId "1040"] [GeneratedBy "EBS2.05"] [Result "0-2"]  
 [FEN  
 "W:W31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48  
 ,49,50:B1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,2  
 0"] 1. 32-28 17-21  
 2. 34-29 21-26  
 3. 40-34 16-21  
 4. 45-40 11-16  
 5. 50-45 07-11  
 6. 37-32 26x37  
 7. 42x31 19-23  
 8. 28x19 14x23  
 9. 31-26 10-14  
 10. 26x17 11x22  
 {<br>}11. 35-30  
 {<br>}{This is a very ambitious move. Maybe } (41-37) {is  
 better.} {<br>}  
 20-25  
 12. 41-37 06-11  
 13. 46-41 11-17  
 14. 36-31 13-19  
 15. 40-35 09-13  
 16. 44-40 05-10  
 17. 48-42 03-09  
 18. 30-24 19x30  
 19. 35x24 14-20  
 20. 32-28 23x32  
 21. 37x28 16-21  
 22. 31-26 21-27  
 23. 41-37 27-31  
 24. 37-32 31-36  
 25. 42-37 10-14  
 26. 28-23 13-19  
 27. 24x13 08x28

PREVIEW CHANGES

Add text between braces in the entry box. For example: {This move is played by many grandmasters}  
 Add playable variants in parentheses at the right place in the entry box. For example: (5. 37-32 18-23 6.41-37)  
 Add a return in the entry box with {<br>} Copy

With a special copy function of the {<br>} we avoid unnecessary actions (much typework), I have placed three carriage returns in the analyzemode. And then I click on preview changes:

Jan van Dijk-Martijn van IJzendoorn 0-2  
 1. 32-28 17-21 2. 34-29 21-26 3. 40-34 16-21 4. 45-40 11-16 5. 50-45 07-11 6. 37-32 26x37 7. 42x31 19-23 8. 28x19 14x23 9. 31-26 10-14 10. 26x17 11x22  
 11. 35-30  
 This is a very ambitious move. Maybe [11. 41-37] is better.  
 11... 20-25 12. 41-37 06-11 13. 46-41 11-17 14. 36-31 13-19 15. 40-35 09-13 16. 44-40 05-10 17. 48-42 03-09 18. 30-24 19x30 19. 35x24 14-20 20. 32-28 23x32 21. 37x28 16-21 22. 31-26 21-27 23. 41-37 27-31 24. 37-32 31-36 25. 42-37 10-14 26. 28-23 13-19 27. 24x13 08x28 28. 32x23 20-24 29. 29x20 15x24 30. 37-32 18x29 31. 34x23 14-20 32. 32-27 22x31 33. 26x37 17-22 34. 38-32 02-07 35. 40-34 04-10 36. 32-28 12-17 37. 45-40 10-15 38. 34-29 07-12 39. 40-35 09-13 40. 39-34 13-18 41. 43-39 01-06 42. 49-43 25-30 43. 34x14 06-11 44. 29x20 18x49 45. 39-33 15x24 46. 14-10 12-18 47. 10-05 49-16 48. 37-31 36x27 49. 33-29 24x33 50. 28x39 17-21 51. 39-33 21-26 52. 05-14 11-17 53. 14-09 27-32 54. 35-30 17-21 55. 09-20 21-27 56. 20-29 27-31 57. 29x01 32-37 58. 33-29 16-49 59. 29-24 22-27 60. 24-20 49-32 61. 01-34 31-36 62. 34-48 37-41 63. 30-24 41-46 64. 48-30 27-31 65. 30-35 32-43 66. 20-15 43-30

Cancel changes

Submit changes

And now I am satisfied with the display of text and variation. I click Submit changes and go again to the Analyzemode:



### Open Flevoland PFDB 2018

Category: Final Round: 6 Date: 21-06-2018

Jan van Dijk - Martijn van IJzendoorn

Timecontrol: 45 moves in 90 minutes/30 minutes + 30 seconds/move

[Back to game](#)

OERTERP-APPLET

**Martijn van IJzendoorn** [2]

**Jan van Dijk** [0]

Analyze mode

```
[Event "of2018"] [Site "Open Flevoland"] [Round "ronde6"]
[White "Jan van Dijk"] [Black "Martijn van IJzendoorn"]
[BoardId "1040"] [GeneratedBy "EBS2.05"] [Result "0-2"]
[FEN
"W:W31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48
,49,50:B1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,2
0"] 1. 32-28 17-21
2. 34-29 21-26
3. 40-34 16-21
4. 45-40 11-16
5. 50-45 07-11
6. 37-32 26x37
7. 42x31 19-23
8. 28x19 14x23
9. 31-26 10-14
10. 26x17 11x22
{<br>}11. 35-30
{<br>}{This is a very ambitious move. Maybe } (41-37) {is
better.} {<br>}
20-25
12. 41-37 06-11
13. 46-41 11-17
14. 36-31 13-19
15. 40-35 09-13
16. 44-40 05-10
17. 48-42 03-09
18. 30-24 19x30
19. 35x24 14-20
20. 32-28 23x32
21. 37x28 16-21
```

Suppose, we are completely finished with the analysis (placed all remarks in text and variations). Then we want to publish (or we want to take a break☺). We then click on the link [Back to game](#). And see what has happened at the analytical space:



[Analysis inserted by Piet Bouma](#) [Publish](#)  
[Add a \(analytical\) remark](#) [Embed Youtube-film](#)  
[Apply for account](#) [Rules for comments](#)  
[Order last inserted](#)

You see (only visible at this time by the analysator) the red link [Analysis inserted by Piet Bouma](#). With the magic stick you can go again to the analyzemode. With the red cross you can delete the analysis. And with the link [Publish](#) you can publish the analysis on public. We click on the last possibility:



## Open Flevoland PFDB 2017/2018

Here you can publish the analyze:

Analyze:

Date:	Game:	Result:
21-06-2018	Jan van Dijk - Martijn van IJzendoorn	0-2

(Here you can give additional information, if applicable, for example, Other author: Ton Sijbrands, Checked by computer: Kingsrow)

Other author:

Checked by computer:

**Publish!**

And now we are in a form, where we can add additional information. For example, if this is an analysis of another player, then we can fill in here his name. And if the whole analysis is checked by a computer program (recommended), you can fill in this program.

Click on Publish and we go to a **special navigation screen**, which will be explained later on at the chapter navigation.

At the game at the analytical space, something is changed:



**Analysis inserted by Piet Bouma**    
Add a (analytical) remark Embed Youtube-film  
Apply for account [Rules for comments](#)  
Order last inserted

The link Publish is not visible. And the annotator can still make changes or delete the analysis. And this is what a visitor sees:



**Analysis inserted by Piet Bouma**  
Add a (analytical) remark Embed Youtube-film  
Apply for account [Rules for comments](#)  
Order last inserted

The visitor can click on the link "Analysis inserted by" and can play the analysis.

And to show, what is visible when you inserted additional information:

Analyze inserted by: Piet Bouma [Back to game](#) [PDN analyze](#) [Link](#)  
Analyzed by: Gerrit Boom Checked by: Kingsrow



The screenshot shows a PDN analysis window. On the left is a checkers board with pieces on fields 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, and 26. The board is titled "Boomstra [1/2]". On the right is a text area with the following content:

Shvartsman-Boomstra 1/2-1/2  
1. 34-29 17-22 2. 32-28 19-23 3. 28x19 14x34 4. 39x30 16-21 5. 31-26 11-17 6. 37-32 06-11 7. 41-37 21-27 8. 32x21 22-28 9. 33x22 18x16  
Zwart probeert nu te profiteren van het theoretisch voordeel van een witte randschijf op veld 26 en de daarbij behorende combinatieve mogelijkheden. Daarbij zijn er echter altijd twee problemen. Ten eerste komen die combinatieve mogelijkheden voor zwart pas goed tot hun recht wanneer wit een schijf op veld 28 plaatst, en dat is Shvartsman helemaal niet van plan. Ten tweede heeft zwart een formatie van maar liefst vijf schijven nodig [6, 8, 11, 12, 16 en 17], die allemaal bezig zijn met die ene witte schijf op 26. En vooral wanneer het materiaal begint te slinken, wordt dat voelbaar.  
10. 37-32 12-18 11. 46-41 07-12 12. 41-37 18-23 13. 44-39 13-18 14. 50-44 08-13 15. 38-33 10-14

You see here in another an example, that Gerrit Boom has made this analysis and he has checked it with the program Kingsrow.

**Advice:** With the PDN 3.0 Standard it is possible to make nested variations and also more side variations at the same move. For an experienced user or connoisseur of de PDN 3.0 Standard it is possible (see also the chapter advanced methods) to make this complicated analysis. For a beginner I advise to make one variation at a move in the analysis. A good example is the analysis of Boom-Baliakin, which I earlier showed in preview. This looks in a part of the analyzemode as follows:

25. 35-30  
 {<br>}{Schakelt 19-24 en 14-19 uit.}{<br>  
 19-23  
 {<br>}{Gedwongen. Na }{7-11 32-28}{ staat zwart vrijwel verloren door het  
 ontbreken van goede formaties.}{<br>  
 26. 31-27 22x31  
 27. 36x27  
 {<br>}{De consequentie van deze opening. Zwarts centrum dreigt ingesnoerd te  
 worden en zijn vooruitzichten zijn niet erg gunstig.}{<br>  
 14-19  
 28. 46-41 07-11  
 29. 48-42 17-22|  
 30. 41-36 22x31  
 31. 36x27  
 {<br>}{Zwart kreeg geen kans met 9-14 tot 23-28 te komen, want dan volgt het  
 offer 26-21 en 33-28 met niet te pareren dreigingen.}{<br>  
 31...12-17  
 32. 47-41 02-07  
 {<br>}{Na }{18-22 29x18 22x31 26x37 13x22 33-29}{ en vervolgens 29-23x23 kan  
 wit een mooie aanvalsstand opbouwen.}{<br>  
 33. 41-36 08-12  
 {<br>}{Beter is steeds op schijf 27 te lopen, hoewel wit vroeg of laat de  
 bevrijdende ruil 18-22 uit de weg gaat en op een gunstige soort partie-bonnard  
 aanstuurt met 29-24}{<br>  
 {Na de tekstzet forceert wit een schijfwinst, die analytisch echter moeilijk  
 tot winst te voeren is. Daarom moet wit vermoedelijk vanuit de diagramstand een  
 andere weg inslaan (meer positioneel).}{<br>  
 34. 49-44 17-22  
 35. 30-24 22x31  
 36. 36x27 19x30  
 37. 32-28 23x21  
 38. 26x19 18-22  
 39. 19-14  
 {<br>}{Na 44-40 is 22-28 en 30-35 nog problematisch.}{<br>  
 09x20  
 40. 15x35 07-12  
 41. 29-23  
 {<br>}{35-30}{is beter.}{<br>  
 22-27  
 42. 42-37 11-17  
 43. 34-29 17-22  
 44. 37-32 27x38  
 45. 33x42 06-11  
 46. 39-33 11-16  
 {<br>}{Ondanks de schijfwinst speelt de zwakke lange vleugel van wit onze  
 nationale held toch parten.}{<br>

Yellow highlighted the variations. Just one variation at a move.

## F. Add PDN-analyze Turbodatabase

A lot of players/annotators have Turbodatabase the program of Klaas Bor. In this program also there is the possibility to make an analysis (and also a computer check with Flits). This program also provides PDN-notation of an analysis. For example, a part of the PDN-notation which is displayed at <https://wereldtiteldammen.nl>. This is an analysis of Gerrit Boom.

```
[Event "WK-match ronde 1"]
[Site "?"]
[Date "2018.12.28"]
[Round "?"]
[White "Boomstra"]
[Black "Shvartsman"]
[Result "1/2-1/2"]
[GameType "20"]
[PlyCount "85"]
```

```
1. 32-28 19-23 2. 28x19 14x23 3. 37-32 10-14 4. 41-
37 16-21 5. 47-41
21-27 6. 31x22 18x27 7. 32x21 17x26 8. 34-29 23x34
9. 39x30 14-19
10. 44-39 5-10 11. 40-34 10-14 12. 45-40 12-18 13.
37-32 7-12
14. 32-28 1-7 15. 50-45 11-17 16. 36-31 26x37 17.
41x32 20-24
18. 34-29 ( { Boomstra ziet een klassiek vervolg
met } 18. 30-25 {
blijkbaar niet zitten } ) ( { en vind de ruil } 18.
28-23 19x37
19. 30x10 { misschien net iets te grof. } ) 18...
4-10 19. 29x20
14x34 20. 40x29 19-24 21. 29x20 15x24 22. 42-37 9-
14 ( { Shvartsman
kiest voor een enigszins kromme opbouw, omdat
Boomstra de logische
opbouwzet. } 22... 13-19 { verhinderd heeft } $2
23. 35-30 24x35
24. 28-23 { w+ } ) 23. 49-44 3-9 24. 46-41 6-11 25.
```

We go again to the game, and now click on Add PDN-analyze Turbodatabase at the analytical space.



**Add PDN-analyze Turbodatabase** Make analyze  
Add a (analytical) remark Embed Youtube-film  
Apply for account Rules for comments  
Order last inserted

And the following screen appears:

x
Paste/Plak PDN Turbodatabase

[2]

3      4      5



[0]

»»
»|
✳

```

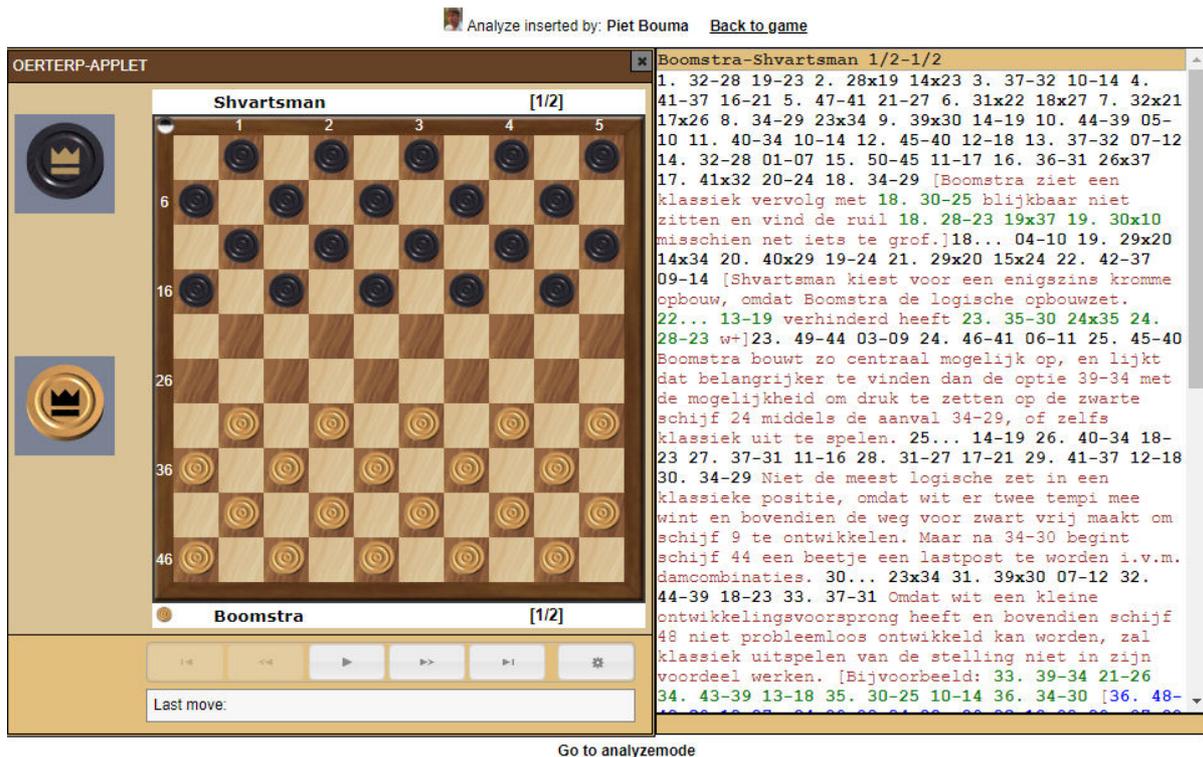
[Event "WK-match ronde 1"]
[Site "?"]
[Date "2018.12.28"]
[Round "?"]
[White "Boomstra"]
[Black "Shvartsman"]
[Result "1/2-1/2"]
[GameType "20"]
[PlyCount "85"]

1. 32-28 19-23 2. 28x19 14x23 3. 37-32 10-14 4. 41-37 16-21 5. 47-41
21-27 6. 31x22 18x27 7. 32x21 17x26 8. 34-29 23x34 9. 39x30 14-19
10. 44-39 5-10 11. 40-34 10-14 12. 45-40 12-18 13. 37-32 7-12
14. 32-28 1-7 15. 50-45 11-17 16. 36-31 26x37 17. 41x32 20-24
18. 34-29 ( { Boomstra ziet een klassiek vervolg met }
18. 30-25 {
blijkbaar niet zitten } ) ( { en vind de ruil } 18. 28-23
19x37
19. 30x10 { misschien net iets te grof. } ) 18... 4-10
19. 29x20
14x34 20. 40x29 19-24 21. 29x20 15x24 22. 42-37 9-14 ( {
Shvartsman
kiest voor een enigszins kromme opbouw, omdat Boomstra de
logische
opbouwzet. } 22... 13-19 { verhinderd heeft } $2 23. 35-30 24x35
24. 28-23 { wt+ } ) 23. 49-44 3-9 24. 46-41 6-11 25. 45-40
{ Boomstra
bouwt zo centraal mogelijk op, en lijkt dat belangrijker

```

You can paste the full PDN of an analysed game from Turbodatabase in the input box and then click on Submit.

And now we go automatically to the previewmode:



Go to analyzemode

With [Back to game](#) you can now go to the publish mode. So for players who like to work with analysis of Turbodatabase just four steps:

1. Click on link [Add PDN-analyze Turbodatabase](#)
2. [Paste](#) the PDN-analyze into the input box
3. Click on [Back to game](#)
4. And at last [Publish](#) game

And the analysis is completely public in Toernooibase.

But you can in the screen above go also to the analyzemode, to insert some adjustments (for example carriage returns).

This works the same as we earlier explained at the chapter [Make analyze with Toernooibase](#).

However, because this PDN does not have linebreaks at the moves, it is a little bit difficult relative to the input mode of Toernooibase.

But when we adjust the PDN in the analyzemode it looks like this:

OERTERP-APPLET

GMI Alexander Shvartsman 2394 [1]

GMI Roel Boomstra 2409 [1]

Last move:

Go to analyzemode

Roel Boomstra-Alexander Shvartsman 1-1

1. 32-28 19-23 2. 28x19 14x23 3. 37-32 10-14 4. 41-37 16-21 5. 47-41 21-27 6. 31x22 18x27 7. 32x21 17x26 8. 34-29 23x34 9. 39x30 14-19 10. 44-39 05-10 11. 40-34 10-14 12. 45-40 12-18 13. 37-32 07-12 14. 32-28 01-07 15. 50-45 11-17 16. 36-31 26x37 17. 41x32 20-24 18. 34-29

Boomstra ziet een klassiek vervolg met 18. 30-25 blijkbaar niet zitten en vind de ruil 18. 28-23 19x37 19. 30x10 misschien net iets te grof. 18... 04-10 19. 29x20 14x34 20. 40x29 19-24 21. 29x20 15x24 22. 42-37 09-14

Shvartsman kiest voor een enigszins kromme opbouw, omdat Boomstra de logische opbouwzet. 22... 13-19 verhinderd heeft 23. 35-30 24x35 24. 28-23 w1

23. 49-44 03-09 24. 46-41 06-11 25. 45-40 Boomstra bouwt zo centraal mogelijk op, en lijkt dat belangrijker te vinden dan de optie 39-34 met de mogelijkheid om druk te zetten op de zwarte schijf 24 middels de aanval 34-29, of zelfs klassiek uit te spelen.

25... 14-19 26. 40-34 18-23 27. 37-31 11-16 28. 31-27 17-21 29. 41-37 12-18 30. 34-29

Niet de meest logische zet in een klassieke positie, omdat wit er twee tempi mee wint en bovendien de weg voor zwart vrij maakt om schijf 9 te ontwikkelen. Maar na 34-30 begint schijf 44 een beetje een lastpost te worden i.v.m. damcombinaties.

30... 23x34 31. 39x30 07-12 32. 44-39 18-23 33. 37-31

Omdat wit een kleine ontwikkelingsvoorsprong heeft

At the yellow highlights I have put in the analyzemode {<br>} as earlier explained. The analysis looks much smoother. But that is of course a matter of taste.

And...we have replaced the PDN-tags of Turbodatabase by the PDN-tags of Toernooibase, so name is fullname and photos, titles and ratings are shown. Also the 1/2 – 1/2 chess score notation is changed in the right 1-1.

In the next chapter Advanced methods I will explain how it is done.

## G. Advanced methods, tips and tricks

### 1. Use of the Analyze Board

People who use the analytical space in Toernooibase to add remarks with variations already now the function of the Analyze Board. In the settings menu at the analyzemode you can open the Analyze Board:



First you have to go in the applet at the position where you want to make a variation. Then click on Open Analyze Board:

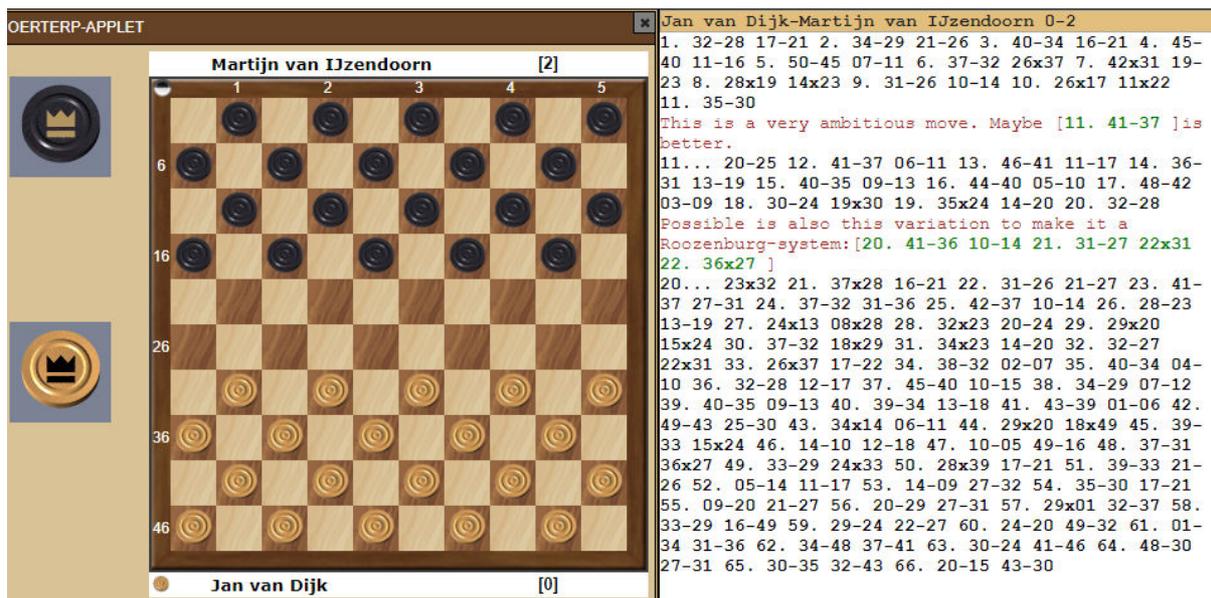


Then use the analyseapplet for the variation. The FEN and notation will then be displayed on the right. Next step is to use the button Copy Variation.

Then the variation is in your clipboard.

The following step is to paste the variation at the right place (**that is important, otherwise the analysis stops!**) at the input box (notice that already the parentheses are added!). Then close Analyze Board with x.

You can add the variation with some text and with Preview Changes and Submit Changes the variation with the Analyze Board is in the analysis:



Meanwhile we added also {<br>} in the analyzemode to make it a little bit smoother

## 2. Use the PDN tags of Toernooibase.

In this game between Jan van Dijk and Martijn van IJzendoorn we have seen earlier, that the PDN was from the electronic board. And similar as with a PDN from Turbodatabase no photos, titles, rating are shown. We can easy change the PDN tags with the “good(?)” tags from Toernooibase. We go to the original game in a new screen of Toernooibase. There we see the link PDN-game:

The screenshot shows a chess applet window titled "OERTERP-APPLET". At the top, it displays the player "GMI Martijn van IJzendoorn" with a [2] 0:00:47 timer. Below this is a chessboard with pieces. To the right of the board is a list of moves: 01. 32-28 17-21, 02. 34-29 21-26, 03. 40-34 16-21, 04. 45-40 11-16, 05. 50-45 07-11, 06. 37-32 26x37, 07. 42x31 19-23, 08. 28x19 14x23, 09. 31-26 10-14, 10. 26x17 11x22, 11. 35-30 20-25, 12. 41-37 06-11, 13. 46-41 11-17, 14. 36-31 13-19, 15. 40-35 09-13, 16. 44-40 05-10, 17. 48-42 03-09, 18. 30-24 19x30, 19. 35x24 14-20, 20. 32-28 23x32, 21. 37x28 16-21. Below the board, it shows "MF Jan van Dijk 2288" with a [0] 0:01:08 timer. On the left, there are two player photos with "More games" links. At the bottom, there is a "PDN-game" link highlighted in yellow.



Luid de klok!



PDN-game

Naar toernooi (stand/uitslagen) Meer partijen van dit toernooi  
Andere partijen uit deze ronde

We click on it, and see PDN generated with Toernooibase:

```

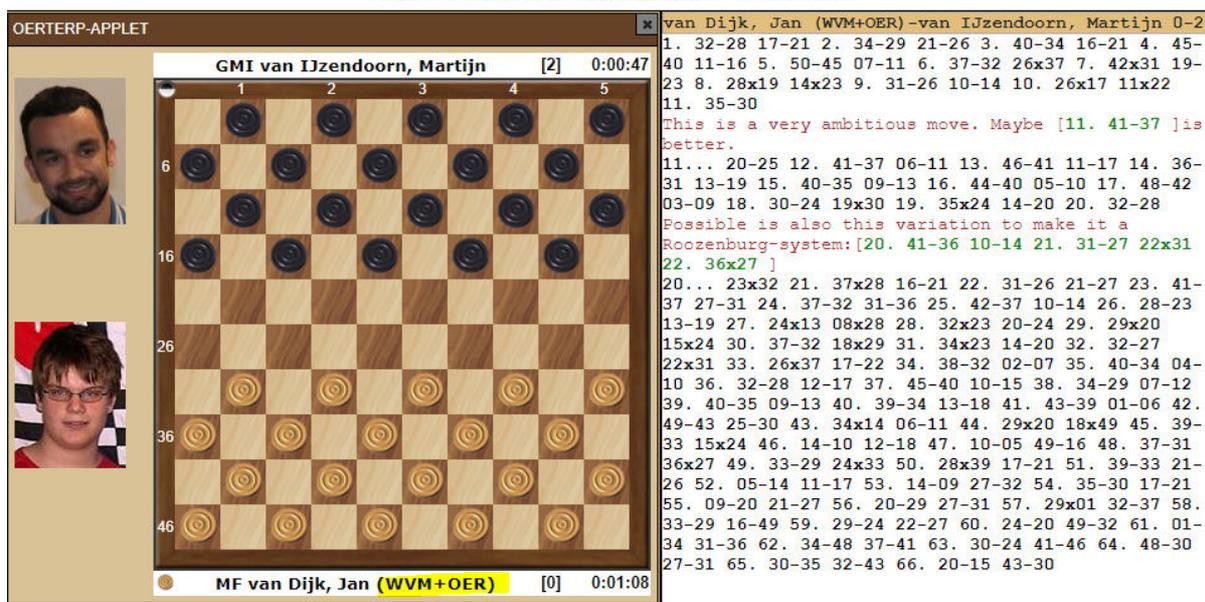
[Event "Open Flevoland PFDB 2018"]
[Site ""]
[White "van Dijk, Jan (WVM+OER)"]
[Black "van IJzendoorn, Martijn"]
[Result "0-2"]
[GameType "20"]
[Round "6"]
[Date "2018.06.21"]
[WhiteTime "0:01:08"]
[BlackTime "0:00:47"]
[TimeControl "45/5400:1800+30"]
[WhiteUrl "http://toernooibase.kndb.nl/Afbeeldingen/Spelers/664.jpg"]
[BlackUrl "http://toernooibase.kndb.nl/Afbeeldingen/Spelers/4411.jpg"]
[WhiteTitle "MF"]
[BlackTitle "GMI"]
[WhiteRating "2288"]
[BlackRating "2371"]
[DamboTopLine "Open Flevoland PFDB 2018 Round 6"]
[DamboBottomLine "Jan van Dijk - Martijn van IJzendoorn 0-2"]
1. 32-28 17-21 2. 34-29 21-26 3. 40-34 16-21 4. 45-40 11-16 5. 50-45 7-11 6. 37-32 26x37 7. 42x31 19-23 8. 28x19 14x23 9. 31-26 10-14 10. 26x17 11x22
11. 35-30 20-25 12. 41-37 6-11 13. 46-41 11-17 14. 36-31 13-19 15. 40-35 9-13 16. 44-40 5-10 17. 48-42 3-9 18. 30-24 19x30 19. 35x24 14-20 20. 32-28
23x32 21. 37x28 16-21 22. 31-26 21-27 23. 41-37 27-31 24. 37-32 31-36 25. 42-37 10-14 26. 28-23 13-19 27. 24x13 8x28 28. 32x23 20-24 29. 29x20 15x24
30. 37-32 18x29 31. 34x23 14-20 32. 32-27 22x31 33. 26x37 17-22 34. 38-32 2-7 35. 40-34 4-10 36. 32-28 12-17 37. 45-40 10-15 38. 34-29 7-12 39. 40-35
9-13 40. 39-34 13-18 41. 43-39 1-6 42. 49-43 25-30 43. 34x14 6-11 44. 29x20 18x49 45. 39-33 15x24 46. 14-10 12-18 47. 10-5 49-16 48. 37-31 36x27 49.
33-29 24x33 50. 28x39 17-21 51. 39-33 21-26 52. 5-14 11-17 53. 14-9 27-32 54. 35-30 17-21 55. 9-20 21-27 56. 20-29 27-31 57. 29x1 32-37 58. 33-29 16-
49 59. 29-24 22-27 60. 24-20 49-32 61. 1-34 31-36 62. 34-48 37-41 63. 30-24 41-46 64. 48-30 27-31 65. 30-35 32-43 66. 20-15 43-30 *

```

We copy the PDN-tags in our clipboard.  
Then we go to the analyzemode of the game. There we delete the PDN-tags and Paste from the clipboard the PDN-tags of Toernooibase:



And now we go to the Previewmode:



Photos, titles are added. We can remove (if we want) in the PDN-tag also (WVM+OER). It is in Toernooibase added at the name because there are more players with the name Jan van Dijk....

### 3. Nested variations and side variations

More complicated in a PDN (and to put it in the analyzemode) are nested variations and side variations.

Klaas Bor has made in display Turbodatabase a nice feature, however in the Oerterp-applet this is not (yet) included. Let's see the first matchgame Boomstra-Shvartsman with Turbodatabase:

[ Bijvoorbeeld: 33.39-34 21-26 34.43-39 13-18 35.30-25 10-14  
**A)** 36.34-30 9-13 37.39-34 2-7  
**A1)** 38.34-29 23x34 39.30x39 18-23 40.39-34 13-18 41.34-30 7-11 42.48-43 23-29 met aanzienlijk voordeel voor zwart.  
**A2)** misschien is hier het beste: 38.48-42 7-11 39.34-29 23x34 40.30x39 18-23 41.39-34 13-18 (41...12-18 42.34-29 23x34 43.28-23 19x39 44.38-33 39x28 45.32x3 14-20 46.25x14 13-19 47.14x23 11-17 48.3x21 26x17=; 41...11-17? 42.35-30 24x35 43.33-29 w+) 42.37-31 26x48 43.28-22 48x30 44.22x2 30-48 45.33-29 24x42 46.2x47=  
**B)** 36.48-43 9-13 37.34-29 23x34 38.39x30 18-23 39.27-22 (39.43-39? 12-18 40.39-34 8-12 41.34-29 23x34 42.30x39 18-23 43.39-34 12-18 44.34-30 2-8 z+) 39...12-18 40.22-17 16-21 41.17-12 8x17 42.37-31 26x37 43.32x41 23x32 44.38x16 18-22 met beter spel voor zwart. ]

Yellow highlighted the side variations (A, A1, A2, B) and the nested variations. The side variations are shown in an organized way.

Let's now see how the PDN works in Toernooibase:

```
[Bijvoorbeeld: 33. 39-34 21-26 34. 43-39 13-18 35.
30-25 10-14 36. 34-30
[36. 48-43 09-13 37. 34-29 23x34 38. 39x30 18-23
39. 27-22
[39. 43-39 12-18 40. 39-34 08-12 41. 34-29 23x34
42. 30x39 18-23 43. 39-34 12-18 44. 34-30 02-08
z+]39... 12-18 40. 22-17 16-21 41. 17-12 08x17 42.
37-31 26x37 43. 32x41 23x32 44. 38x16 18-22 met
beter spel voor zwart.]
36... 09-13 37. 39-34 02-07 38. 34-29 [misschien
is hier het beste: 38. 48-42 07-11 39. 34-29 23x34
40. 30x39 18-23 41. 39-34 13-18 [41... 12-18 42.
34-29 23x34 43. 28-23 19x39 44. 38-33 39x28 45.
32x03 14-20 46. 25x14 13-19 47. 14x23 11-17 48.
03x21 26x17 41... 11-17 42. 35-30 24x35 43. 33-29
w+]42. 37-31 26x48 43. 28-22 48x30 44. 22x02 30-48
45. 33-29 24x42 46. 02x47 ]38... 23x34 39. 30x39
18-23 40. 39-34 13-18 41. 34-30 07-11 42. 48-43
23-29 met aanzienlijk voordeel voor zwart.]
```

From the PDN the parser of the Oerterp-applet chooses one main variation (the green line), then inserts subvariations (nested variations) at blue and red lines. Side variations 41...12-18 en 41...11-17 are shown in the same line (with a {<br>} it could be showed a little bit smoother).

How is this part of the PDN is built:

```
schijf 48 niet probleemloos ontwikkeld kan worden, zal klassiek uitspelen van de stelling niet in zijn voordeel werken. } ( Bijvoorbeeld: } 33. 39-34 21-26
34. 43-39 13-18 35. 30-25 10-14 36. 34-30 { 36. 48-43 9-13 37. 34-29 23x34 38. 39x30 18-23 39. 27-22 { 39. 43-39 12-18 40. 39-34 8-12 41. 34-29 23x34
42. 30x39 18-23 43. 39-34 12-18 44. 34-30 2-8 { z+ } } 39... 12-18 40. 22-17 16-21 41. 17-12 8x17 42. 37-31 26x37 43. 32x41 23x32 44. 38x16 18-22 { met
beter spel voor zwart. } } 36... 9-13 37. 39-34 2-7 38. 34-29 { { misschien is hier het beste: } 38. 48-42 7-11 39. 34-29 23x34 40. 30x39 18-23 41. 39-34 13-
18 { 41... 12-18 42. 34-29 23x34 43. 28-23 19x39 44. 38-33 39x28 45. 32x3 14-20 46. 25x14 13-19 47. 14x23 11-17 48. 3x21 26x17 0 } } 41... 11-17 42. 35-
30 24x35 43. 33-29 { w+ } } 42. 37-31 26x48 43. 28-22 48x30 44. 22x2 30-48 45. 33-29 24x42 46. 2x47 0 } } 38... 23x34 39. 30x39 18-23 40. 39-34 13-18
41. 34-30 7-11 42. 48-43 23-29 { met aanzienlijk voordeel voor zwart. } } 33... 13-18 ( { Shvartsman besluit het klassieke karakter van de stand te
```

With the red highlight I show were part of analysis starts and where part of analysis finishes.

We see that there are vijf parentheses that open: ( yellow highlighted

And we see that vijf parentheses close: )

When parentheses are not closed but followed by another open parentheses ( then there is a nested variation.

The parser of Turbodatabase sees(☺) that on 36. 34-30 and 36. 48-43 side variations exists and then makes the A. and B. variation. And also at 38. 34-29 en 38. 48-42 the side variation is addressed at A1 and A2.

I think that it also possible is with the current gameparser of the Oerterp-applet, to show the analysisapplet in the organised way of Turbodatabase. Then the side variation has to be opened and closed ( ) and then the next side variation must be opened and closed (which happens in the above PDN at the variations beginning with 41...12-18 and 41...11-17). And of course the variation then has to start with {A1} en {A2} in text.

But then you have to rebuilt the PDN from Turbodatabase, which is a little bit tricky.

With one nested variation the parser Turbodatabase does exactly the same as parser Toernooibase. We pick an analysis of Frits Luteyn with Turbodatabase:

[ Het standaardantwoord is 5.39-33 20-25 6.44-39 15-20 7.50-44 ( Als scherper geldt 7.41-37 teneinde 19-24 te kunnen beantwoorden met 29-23. Zwart heeft dan echter 21-26 met ongemak voor de witte lange vleugel.) 7...19-24 en wit speelt niet graag 8.29-23 vanwege 13-19 en er lijkt naar 22 geslagen te moeten worden. Wit beschikt echter over het schijnoffer 9.33-29 en staat daarna goed. ]

And then Toernooibase/Oerterp-applet:

```
[Het standaardantwoord is 5. 39-33 20-25 6. 44-39 15-20 7. 50-44 [Als scherper geldt 7. 41-37 teneinde 19-24 te kunnen beantwoorden met 29-23. Zwart heeft dan echter 7... 21-26 met ongemak voor de witte lange vleugel.]7... 19-24 en wit speelt niet graag 8. 29-23 vanwege 8... 13-19 en er lijkt naar 22 geslagen te moeten worden. Wit beschikt echter over het schijnoffer 9. 33-29 en staat daarna goed.]5... 07-12 6. 32-28 [Een aantal
```

The part of the PDN:

```
plaats. } { Het
standaardantwoord is } 5. 39-33 20-25 6. 44-39 15-
20 7. 50-44 { { Als
scherper geldt } 7. 41-37 { teneinde 19-24 te
kunnen beantwoorden met
29-23. Zwart heeft dan echter } 21-26 { met
ongemak voor de witte
lange vleugel. } ) 7... 19-24 { en wit speelt niet
graag } 8. 29-23 {
vanwege } 13-19 { en er lijkt naar 22 geslagen te
moeten worden. Wit
beschikt echter over het schijnoffer } 9. 33-29 {
en staat daarna
goed. } } 5... 7-12 6. 32-28 $5 ( { Een aantal
```

The parentheses opens twice (nested variation) and closes then twice. Yellow highlighted. Well this nested variation is quite simple to make. I advise, when you make an analyze PDN with Toernooibase, to begin with this nested variations, and when you are experienced then to look at side variations.

Always keep in mind that the amount of open parentheses must be the same as the closing parentheses. Then you can also make nested variations (also three or more). But realize that display Turbodatabase can be different to display Toernooibase.

## H. Navigation, where can you find the analysis?

Of course, there must be a place to find the analyses and to see what is inserted lately. Therefore I have changed the page Games:

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar with links: HOME | LAST IN DATABASE | RATINGS | TOURNAMENTS | NEWS | **GAMES** | POSITIONS | LINKS. A language selector dropdown is set to 'Selecteer een taal'. Below the navigation bar, the search window contains a welcome message: 'Welcome at the search window of the gamedatabase. You can search over 240166 games.' It features a search box for 'Select player' and a 'GO!' button. A sidebar on the left lists 'Recent inserted analyzed games' and 'Hot semi-liveapplets'. A sidebar on the right shows 'Recent (analytical) remarks' with a list of game entries including player names and dates.

On the place where in the past the 10 recent inserted games were showed, now an link Overview analysed games and the 10 recent inserted games appear.

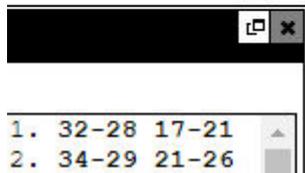
The 10 recent inserted games you can also find at Last in database with a dropdown, so you can get there even a better selection.

When a visitor clicks on a game he get first the original game on the screen, with the choice to go to the Analysis inserted by Piet Bouma:

1: 6 Date: 21-06-2018

is in 90 minutes/30 minutes + 30 seconds/move

lets



**Analysis inserted by Piet Bouma**  
 Add a (analytical) remark Embed Youtube-film  
 Apply for account Rules for comments  
 Order last inserted

When a visitor clicks on the overview analysed games he sees next screen (from the test environment of Toernooibase):

Inserted analyzed games:				
Inserted by:	Date:	Analyze of (at other author):	Game:	Tournament:
Piet Bouma:	17-05-2019		21-06-2018 Jan van Dijk - Martijn van IJzendoorn	Open Flevoland PFDB 2018
	13-05-2019	Gerrit Boom	11-06-2018 Daniel Keller - Aleksej Domchev	Golden Prague Buitenland 2018
	11-05-2019		22-04-1980 Gerrit Boom - Alexander Baliakin	Various KNDB
	11-05-2019	Ton Sijbrands	01-01-1967 Iser Kouperman - Andris Andreiko	Europees Kampioenschap Livorno Buitenland 1967
	10-05-2019	Ton Sijbrands	28-12-1975 Frans Hermelink - Wladimir Agafonow	Suikertoernooi PNHDB 1975
	29-04-2019		22-06-2018 Melvin Koullen - Wilbert Jans	Rapidtoernooi DIOS-Eureka 2017/2018

In this overview you see more informative, about the analysis. Who has inserted, who was officially author and in which tournament the game was played. With clicking on the link you go also again to the game, with the choice to go to the analysis.

A player who has the rights to insert a analysis, sees a little bit more:

Inserted analyzed games:				
Inserted by:	Date:	Analyze of (at other author):	Game:	Tournament:
Hendrik Veenstra:	05-05-2019		27-12-1963 <b>Ton Sijbrands - Benny Dekens</b>	Brinta-tournament PGD 1964
	05-05-2019		18-06-2018 <b>Ben Provoost - Daan van Os</b>	Open Flevoland PFDB 2018
Piet Bouma:	17-05-2019		21-06-2018 <b>Jan van Dijk - Martijn van IJzendoorn</b>	Open Flevoland PFDB 2018
	13-05-2019	Gerrit Boom	11-06-2018 <b>Daniel Keller - Aleksej Domchev</b>	Golden Prague Buitenland 2018
	11-05-2019		22-04-1980 <b>Gerrit Boom - Alexander Baliakin</b>	Various KNDB
	11-05-2019	Ton Sijbrands	01-01-1967 <b>Iser Kouperman - Andris Andreiko</b>	Europees Kampioenschap Livorno Buitenland 1967
	10-05-2019	Ton Sijbrands	28-12-1975 <b>Frans Hermelink - Wladimir Agafonow</b>	Suikertoernooi PNHDB 1975
	29-04-2019		22-06-2018 <b>Melvin Koullen - Wilbert Jans</b>	Rapidtoernooi DIOS-Eureka 2017/2018

Hendrik Veenstra (who has in the test environment also rights to input an analysis) has also tested some things. However, he has not made the last step: Publish the analysis. When an analysis is published the date will turn green, while at an analysis which not is finished the date stays black. So he can see what is in his “working stock” and of course also the analysis which are published.

And as administrator I have given me complete rights in the following screen (of course also from the test environment):

Inserted analyzed games:				
Inserted by:	Date:	Analyze of (at other author):	Game:	Tournament:
Hendrik Veenstra:	05-05-2019		27-12-1963 <b>Ton Sijbrands - Benny Dekens</b>	Brinta-tournament PGD 1964
	05-05-2019		18-06-2018 <b>Ben Provoost - Daan van Os</b>	Open Flevoland PFDB 2018
Piet Bouma:	17-05-2019		02-04-1899 <b>Yves le Goff - George Balédent</b>	Amiens Buitenland 1899
	17-05-2019		21-06-2018 <b>Jan van Dijk - Martijn van IJzendoorn</b>	Open Flevoland PFDB 2018
	16-05-2019		17-02-2018 <b>Piet Bouma - Dick Beking</b>	Dutch Teamcompetition KNDB 2017/2018
	16-05-2019		10-09-2017 <b>Roel Boomstra - Alexander Shvartsman</b>	EC Rapid Karpacz Buitenland 2017
	13-05-2019		18-06-2018 <b>Ben Provoost - Daan van Os</b>	Open Flevoland PFDB 2018
	13-05-2019	Gerrit Boom	11-06-2018 <b>Daniel Keller - Aleksej Domchev</b>	Golden Prague Buitenland 2018
	11-05-2019		22-04-1980 <b>Gerrit Boom - Alexander Baliakin</b>	Various KNDB
	11-05-2019	Ton Sijbrands	01-01-1967 <b>Iser Kouperman - Andris Andreiko</b>	Europees Kampioenschap Livorno Buitenland 1967
	10-05-2019	Ton Sijbrands	28-12-1975 <b>Frans Hermelink - Wladimir Agafonow</b>	Suikertoernooi PNHDB 1975
	29-04-2019		22-06-2018 <b>Bram Kole jr. - Marijn Jans</b>	Rapidtoernooi DIOS-Eureka 2017/2018
29-04-2019		22-06-2018 <b>Melvin Koullen - Wilbert Jans</b>	Rapidtoernooi DIOS-Eureka 2017/2018	

So I can see what is in the “working stock” of other users and also the working stock of myself and which games are published.

When the amount of analysis becomes very great, then there will be made an alphabetical choice of authors. But I have to wait how much players are enthusiastic about this opportunity to insert analysis into Toernooibase.

## I. Issues

There are still a few issues, which have to be solved.

### 1. Scrolling of the analysis sync with applet

When you play the applet the window next the applet does not scroll. So when the notation and analysis is long then you have to scroll it by yourself. At the original applet Hendrik Veenstra has made this automatically scrolling, so I think he comes within some weeks with a proper solution 😊.

### 2. Move strength

In the official PDN 3.0 Standard documentation this is described as follow:

#### Move strength

In draughts publications a move strength can be wrapped in parentheses, like in 31-27(?). Parentheses are also used to define variations in an analysis, for example 1.32-28 18-23 2.38-32 ( 2.37-32? 23-29! ) 12-18. This introduces an ambiguity, but in most parsers this can be resolved by defining a move strength as a single token.

This should mean that ? or ! or ?? or !? or !!, could be embraced in brackets like this: {?}. But the parser of the Oerterp-applet in Toernooibase does not allow immediately a sign after the number of the notation. There is always a space after the number.

For example: 1. 32-28 18-23 2. 37-32 ?? looks not really good. So there will be searched for a solution to solve this little problem.

In Turbodatabase Klaas Bor has solved the problem in another way. He introduces signs as \$1, \$2 to produce the ? etc.. For example:

```
14 ( { Shvartsman
kiest voor een enigszins kromme opbouw, omdat
Boomstra de logische
opbouwzet. } 22... 13-19 { verhinderd heeft } $2
23. 35-30 24x35
24. 28-23 { w+ } ) 23. 49-44 3-9 24. 46-41 6-11 25.
45-40 { Boomstra
```

At this moment in Toernooibase the signs \$1, \$2 etc. are filtered out of the PDN, because the parser does not understand this tokens. Maybe it is a solution, but at the moment I feel more for a solution of {?} in brackets immediately after the notation.

The \$1, \$2 solution is also not described as an official PDN-notation.

## J. Epilogue

Well, with this manual it is possible for – as mentioned – about 130 users of Toernooibase, to make and publish complete analysis of games.

I am really happy that this 1.0 version of making an analysis is now available. It was a great wish of me to make this since 2014, but also a lot of work and effort.

I want to say many thanks to Hendrik Veenstra, developer of the Oerterp-applet for all his help, advise etc.

The Oerterp-applet is a very useful applet in draughts world, used everywhere. Hendrik deserves a lot of appreciation from the draughts world for the development!

Also thanks to Gerrit Boom who acted as a tester of the first analysis I have showed him. He gave some tips, I could include in the development. Also he gave permission to publish his analysis of the games of the world title match Boomstra – Shvartsman into to Toernooibase.

Gerrit, thank you!

And now I challenge the 130 users to make their own analysis in Toernooibase. It would be very nice that “home analysts” like Martin Dolfing, Paul Oudshoorn, Kees Poppel but also maybe Aleksej Domchev, Alexey Chizhov, Roel Boomstra etc. etc. would show us their “most memorable game of other players” and their “own most memorable game” with a complete analyze of their thoughts about this games. Especially when they already are used with the Turbodatabase method, it takes just four steps to publish in Toernooibase!

A little bit like the episodes there were in the famous magazine “Dammen” in the past, but now in a new digital version.

In Toernooibase I now have placed the games of the match Boomstra – Shvartsman but also two memorable games Hermelink – Agafonow and Boom – Baliakin. This were the first historical columns (I hope that I not have violated copyright...) of Ton Sijbrands in De Volkskrant and Harm Wiersma in De Telegraaf.

Columns that ended sadly the last years by decision of their editorial superiors. I hope that this analyse possibility for draughts players in Toernooibase will replace this loss for Dutch players and other players in the world. And maybe Ton and Harm will one day also publish in Toernooibase....

Of course the analyse possibility will be developed further as people are used to. The inserting of first analytical remarks in the analytical space of Toernooibase are also not the same as nowadays... So always there is room for improvement.

I especially think of combining the two windows/stages analyzemode and previewmode if possible. And also to let the Analytical Board jump over the Gameboard when an analytical variation is inserted.

And another option is to give this possibility free for all users of Toernooibase, and that visitors can filter the analysis of the best players (> 1300 KNDB-rating).

But first of all I also like to know how people who use this function think about improvements, tips, difficulties etc. to make it better. So feedback is very welcome!

And final: enjoy this new feature!

Piet Bouma, Harlingen, 18 mei 2019  
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