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Random Play Click here to be taken to a random game hacked Cleromancy applied to the I Ching This article has multiple problems. Help us improve it or discuss it on the discussion page. (Learn how and when to remove these template messages) This article might be too technical for most readers to understand. Please help improve it to make it understandable to non-experts, without removing technical details. (February 2014) (Learn how and when to remove this message template) This article requires further quotes for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Non-source material can be challenged and removed.Find sources:Ä“I Ching divinationÄ“Ä¯"NewsÄ¯ ©Ä· scholarÄ¯" Ä¯"JSTOR (February 2014) (Learn how and when to remove this message template) I Ching fortuneteller in Japan, 1914 I Ching divination is a form of cleromancy applied to the Ching. The text of the Ching consists of sixty-four hexagrams: six lines of figures of yin (broken) or yang (solid) lines, and comments on them. There are two main methods to build hexagram lines, using 50 yarrow sticks or three coins. Some lines can be designated as "old", in which case the lines are subsequently modified to create a second hexagram. The text relating to the hexagram (i) and the old lines (if any) is studied, and the meanings derived from this study can be interpreted as an oracle. Methods Each hexagram is composed of six lines, written sequentially on top of each other; each line represents a state that is either yin (Ä©Ä“ yÄ¯n: dark, feminine, etc., represented by a broken line) or yang (Ä©Ï3Ï62 yÄ¼ng: light a solid line), and old (moving or changing, represented by an "X" written in the center of a yin line, or a circle written in the center of a yang line) or young (static, immutable). The usual methods of consulting the Ching as an oracle produce a "sacred" or "ritual" number for each type of line: 6 (for an old yin line), 7 (young yang), 8 (young yin), or 9 (old yang). The six lines are produced according to the chosen method (see below for examples), starting with the first (lowest) and going up to the sixth (highest), each with its corresponding number. The comments that apply to the generated hexagram are then studied; if the hexagram does not contain any old lines at all, the query ends, but if there are one or more old lines, the separate comment for each of those lines is also studied. Then, the lines are appropriately changed (every old yin line into a young yang line, and every old yang line into a young yin line), which with the young lines in the original hexagram remaining the same, results in a different, hexagram, the commentary material on which it is then studied. The method used by the fortune teller to generate the hexagram or hexagrams depends on their circumstances and and The yarrow-stalk method is usually employed by traditionalists who find meaning in its complexity, and in the resulting time needed to manipulate the stems to produce an hexagram. Money methods, and others, are used by either short-term ones, or by fortune-tellers who need a quick reading. There are also methods to generate an hexagram by interpreting time, direction, person, etc., instead of tossing coins or dividing and counting yarrow stems. Many of the methods described below force exactly one, or not, swing lines; the traditional yarrow-stalk method allows from zero to six swing lines. The yarrow-stalk method favors static lines over 3:1 moving lines. Precursor to I Ching: Cracks in Turtle Shell Piracy or the turtle Oracle is probably the first recorded way of telling luck. The divinist will apply heat to a piece of a turtle shell (sometimes with a hot poker), and interpret the resulting cracks. The cracks were sometimes annotated with inscriptions, the oldest Chinese writings that have been discovered. This oracle predated the earliest versions of the Zhou Yi (dated around 1100 BC) for hundreds of years. A variant of this method was to use ox shoulder bones, a practice called scapulimancy. When the dense material had to be cracked, the bottom side was thinned by carving with a knife. Cluster of 50 stalks of yarrow (Achillea millefolium subsp. millefolium var. millefolium) used for I Ching divination. Exograms can be generated by handling yarrow stems. These are usually genuine Achillea millefolium stems that have been cut and prepared for such purposes, or any form of wooden rod or sticks (the quality ranging from hardwood to very expensive red sandalwood, etc.) that are simple, lacquered, or painted. When using authentic Achilles, local varieties to the divine are considered the best, as they contain qi closest to, and more attuned to, the divine, or they may come from a particularly spiritual or relevant place, such as on the basis of a Confucian temple. When not in use, they are kept in a cloth or in a silk bag/bag or a wooden box/box. Fifty stems of yarrow are used, although one stem is set aside at the beginning and no longer takes part in the consultation process. The remaining forty-nine stems are roughly ordered into two piles, and then for the right hand stack one stem is initially "remaindered"; then the pile is "cast off" into a lot of four (i.e., groups of four stems are removed). The remainder from each half is combined (traditionally placed between the fingers of one hand during the counting process) and set aside, with the process then repeated twice (i.e., for a total of three times). The total number of In the remaining pile it will necessarily be (if the procedure has been followed correctly) to be 9 or 5, in the first count, and 8 or 4, in the second. 9 or 8 is assigned a value of 2; 5 or 4, a value of 3. The total of the del Passes will be one of only four values: 6 (2 + 2 + 2), 7 (2 + 2 + 3), 8 (2 + 3 + 3), or 9 (3 + 3 + 3) â¬" such value is the number of the first row. [1] The forty-nine stems are then collected and the whole procedure is repeated to generate each of the remaining five rows of the hexagram. The Yarrow-Stalk method produces unequal odds [2] [3] for each of the four totals, as shown in the table. Compared to the three-coin method discussed below, the probabilities of the lines produced by the yarrow-stek method are significantly different. Number yin-yin or yang Significance symbol of yin or yang 61/08/16 2/16 8/16 Old yin yin changing to yang --- x --- 8 7/16 6/16 young yin yin , immutable --- Â -- 9 3/16 8/16 2/16 8/16 Old Yang Yang Changing to Yin --- or --- 7 5/16 6/16 Yang Yang Yang, immutable – ------ Yes Note that the yarrow algorithm is a particular algorithm for generating random numbers; While it takes its name from Yarrow-Stalk's method of consulting the Ching, its details are not related to it. Prepared yarrow stems for regular use coins Three-coin method Two heads and a tail of the original I-CHING divination coins. The three-currency method came into use for a thousand years after the yarrow-stek method. The fastest, easiest and most popular method by far, has largely supplanted yarrow stems, but produces results with different probabilities. Three coins are flipped simultaneously; Each coin is given a value of 2 or 3, depending on whether it is tails or heads, respectively. Six such throws make the hexagram. Some fortune-cloths use an empty turtle shell to shake coins before tossing them on a plate or plate. Modified Three Coin Method The three-coin method can be modified to have the same probabilities as the yarrow stem method with one of the coins being of a second type of coin, or in some way be marked as special (i.e., it is distinguishable from the other coins). All three coins are tossed at the same time. The results are counted as in the original three coin method, with two exceptions: one to make it less likely to move, and one to make Yang more likely to move. (The probability for 6/8/9/7 in the coin method is 2/6/2/6, but in the Yarrow-Stalk method it is 1/7/3/5; therefore, 6 must occur less often, and 9 must occur more often.) In case the special coin is the tail and the other two are both tails, which would normally produce a 6° degree re-toss the marked coin: if the tail remains, then treat it as A 6 (yin moving); Otherwise, an 8 (static Yin) remains. As a 6 can become a 6 or an 8, it reduces the probability of moving 6. In other words, it makes you less likely to change (or move the old yin. In case the special coin is the head and the other two are The queues, which normally produces a 7th â¸¬ "re-launch the marked coin: if it remains heads, so it remains like a 7 (static yang); otherwise, it becomes a 9 (yang in motion). Like a 7 It can become a 7 or a 9, reduces the probability of probability Static 7. In other words, it makes the young yang less likely and thus more yang change as a result. This method maintains the 50% probability of Yin:Yang, but changes the ratio between yin motion to static Yin from 1:3 to 1:7; Similarly, it changes the ratio between moving Yang to Static Yang from 1: 3 to 3: 5, which is the same odds as the yarrow stem method. Two-coin method Some of the purists argue that there is a problem with the three-coin method because its odds differ from the older method, yamer-gambo, method. In fact, over the centuries there have also been other methods used to consult the Oracle. The two-coin method involves flipping a couple of coins twice: on the first toss, two heads give a value of 2 and anything else is 3; On the second toss, each coin is value separately, to give a sum of 6 to 9, as above. This results in the same distribution of probabilities regarding the Yarrow-Stalk method. Four coins with queues assigned to the value 0 (zero) and heads to the value 1, can be used four coins moving simultaneously to generate a four-bit binary number, the right coin indicating the first bit, the next coin (a First on the left) indicating the next bit, etc. The number 0000 is called old yin; The next three numbers – 0001, 0010 and 0011 (the binary numbers whose decimal equivalents are 1, 2, and 3, respectively) – are called Old Yang, with a similar principle applied to the remaining twelve results. This gives identical results to the Yarrow-Stalk method. Coin Binary Decimal Line TÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ 0000 0 -- X --- TÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ 0100 4 ------ TÃ¢ Ã¢ 0101 5 ------ TÃ¢ hÃ¢ tÃ¢ tÃ¢ tÃ¢ tÃ¢ tÃ¢ tÃ¢ tÃ¢ tÃ¢ 0110 6 ------ tÃ¢ HÃ¢ h 0111 7 ------ Binary Decimal Line Coin HÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ 1000 8 ------ HÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ TÃ¢ --- Ã¢ --- hÃ¢ t 1101 13 -- Ã¢ -- hÃ¢ HÃ¢ t 1110 14 -- Ã¢-- HÃ¢ h 1111 15 --- -- The two-coin method described above can be executed with four coins, simply having a couple of coins be equal – of the same size or denomination – while the other two are of size or denomination various; The larger coins can then be counted as the first toss, while the two smaller coins constitute the second toss (or vice versa). Six coins Six coins – five identical coins and a different ... "can be thrown at once. The coin that lands closest to a line drawn on the table will make the first line of the hexagram, and so on: heads for yang, tails for yin. The distinct currency is a moving line. This method has dual fallings that (1) forces each hexagram to be a changing hexagram and (2) it is always possible to modify exactly a line. Eight coins on BA Qian eight a mark, they are thrown at the same time. They are picked up in order and placed on a Bagua diagram; The marked coin rests on the lower trigram. The second process is repeated for theThe trigram. After a third launch, the first six coins are positioned on the hexagram to mark a moving line. This has the deficiency or to maximize a mobile line, while all six lines could be moving with traditional methods. Nuts All dice with a even number of faces can also be used in the same way as coin launches, with equal rolls for heads and odd for queues. An eight-sided matrix (D8) can be used to simulate the odds that a line is an old mobile line equivalent to the Yarrow-Stalk method. For example, since the probabilities of any Yin line or any Yang line are the same in the Yarrow-Stalk method, there is a probability of eight to get any basic trigram, the same probability that you have with the BA Qian method , So the Qian Ba method can be used to determine the base hexagram. The D8 can then be used by rolling it once for each line to determine the moving lines. A result of 1 on a Yin line, or 3 or less on a Yang line, render that line a mobile line, preserving the results of the Yarrow-Stalk method. Another method of dice that produces ratio 1: 7; 3; 5 of the Yarrow-Stalk method is to add 1D4 + 1D8. All odd results are considered Yin, with the result of 11 indicating an old yin. Any equal result would be considered Yang, with 4 and 10 treated as old yang. Two dice methods that not only produce yarrow-stalk probabilities but maintain traditional Yin and Yang paritarian associations are the 3D4 and 2D8 methods. In the 3D4 method, three four-sided dice are made and their results are added, treating all the odd totals like Yang and all the total ones like Yin, with the totals of 4, 7 and 12 indicating a mobile line. The 2D8 method works similarly for two eight-sided dice, but in this case any total higher than 10 (except 12) is considered mobile. Cycles Calendars and Astrology Main articles: Chinese astrology, Chinese astrology, symbolic stars and Zi Wei Dou Shu There is a tradition of Taoist thought that explores numerology, esoteric cosmology, astrology and Feng Shui in relation to Ching . The Han period (206 AC-220 AD) has seen the combination and correlation of the Ching, particularly in its structural line aspects, trigrams and hexes, with Yin-Yang and Wu Hsing theories (five elements) of the Cosmologists, with numerical models and speculation, with military theory, and, in a more nebulous way with the interests of Fang-Shih or "Technical masters", which ranged over many fields, from practical medicine, through alchemy and Astrology, the occult and beyond. Â «Hacker, Moore and Patsco, I Ching: a bibliography noted," the ching in time and space ", p. XIII SHAO YUNG, Neo-Confucian philosopher of the 7th century, contributed to advanced methods of divination, including the of Plum Blossom Yi, an hourly astrology [4] which takes into account the number of calligraphic brushstrokes of one's question. [Requested quote] following the associations that Carl Jung has designed astrology and ching with the introduction The introduction His synchronization theory, the authors of the modern Yi studies are very informed by the astrological paradigm. [5] Chu and Sherrill provide five astrological systems in the anthology of Ching [6] and in the astrology of Ching [7] develop a form of symbolic astrology that uses eight trigrams in relation to the time of birth to generate an oracle From which further hexagments and a daily line judgment. [4] Another modern development incorporates the planetary positions of the Christmas horoscope against the background of the circular arrangement of Shao Yung Fu XI and of the western zodiac to provide multiple hedgehogs corresponding to each of the planets. [4] Wen Wang Gua method This method returns to Jing Fang (78â € "37 A.C.). While a hexagram was derived with one of the common methods such as coins or stems of Yarrow, here the divination is not interpreted on the basis of the classic text the Ching. Instead, this system connects each of the six lines of hexagram to one of the twelve terrestrial branches, and then the image can be analyzed with the use of 5 elements (Wu Xing). [8] Bringing the Chinese calendar, this method not only tries to determine what happened, but even when it happened. As such, Wen Wang Gua makes a bridge between the chings and the four pillars of destiny. Software Methods Previous methods ("concrete" / physical) can be simulated in software ("abstract" / conceptual). This has the theoretical advantage of improving the casual aspects of consulting the Ching ("Do not do" in the personal sense, improving the "universal" principle. For all methods, you must pre-focus / prepare your mind. Here is an example Typical for the "Modified Three-Coin" method: Python code for simulation Ching #! / usr / bin / eps python3 # iching_modified_3_cains.py # See -Coin-Method # Create (two) Ching Hexagrams: Present> Future (under the same). # With both "3-Coin method" and "Method 3-Coin modified" (see HTTPS: // EN .wikipedia.org / wiki / i_ching_divination). # 3-coins probabilities: # old / change / moving yin "6: ======" = 1/8 # (Young / Stable / Static) Yang "7: ========== ======= = 1/8 # (Young / Stable / Static) Yang "7: ========== ========== ==========