

Foundations of Computing: case of Oware/Awale

Ghana Dot Com

@GAF

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Outline

- The theory and types of Boards
- Representing positive and negative numbers
- Model of Oware and architecture
- Primitives and functions ADD, NEG, SUB, MUL, DIV
- Oware programming

Theoretical computer science

Computational complexity

Information theory

Algorithms

Compression

Cryptography

Coding theory

Computability theory

Hardware

Logic

Turing machine

Computational geometry

Formal methods

Automata theory

Parallel processing

Graph theory

Quantum computing

OWARE

Africa's Forgotten Mechanical Computer



Prof. Nii Narku Quaynor

@2007

Universities using Oware book

- UDELAS, Panama
- Universidad Santo Tomas, Columbia
- Univates, Brasil; Instituto Federal, Brasil
- Universidad Nacional de Education, Ecuador
- Universidad Autonoma de San Luis Potosi, Mexico
- University of Cape Coast, Ghana





Demonstration on an Oware Board

Number representation (1 bit)

Binary	Number
--------	--------

0	0
----------	----------

1	-1
----------	-----------

Number representation (3 bits)

Binary

Number

011

3

010

2

001

1

000

0

111

-1

110

-2

101

-3

100

-4

2s complement ie
complement number
add 1
to get negative

2s complement (3 bits)

(-3):

111
~-011

100
+1

101
====

-(-3):

111
~-101

010
+1

011
====

Oware number representation

Oware	Number	
4	4	
3	3	
2	2	
1	1	
0	0	10s complement
9	-1	
8	-2	
7	-3	
6	-4	
5	-5	

10s complement

(-1957):

999999

~-1957

— — —

998042

+1

— — —

998043

=====

-(-1957):

999999

~-998043

— — —

1956

+1

— — —

1957

=====

Description of Oware board

Source

d(6,s)	d(5,s)				d(1,s)
d(6,r)	d(5,r)				d(1,r)

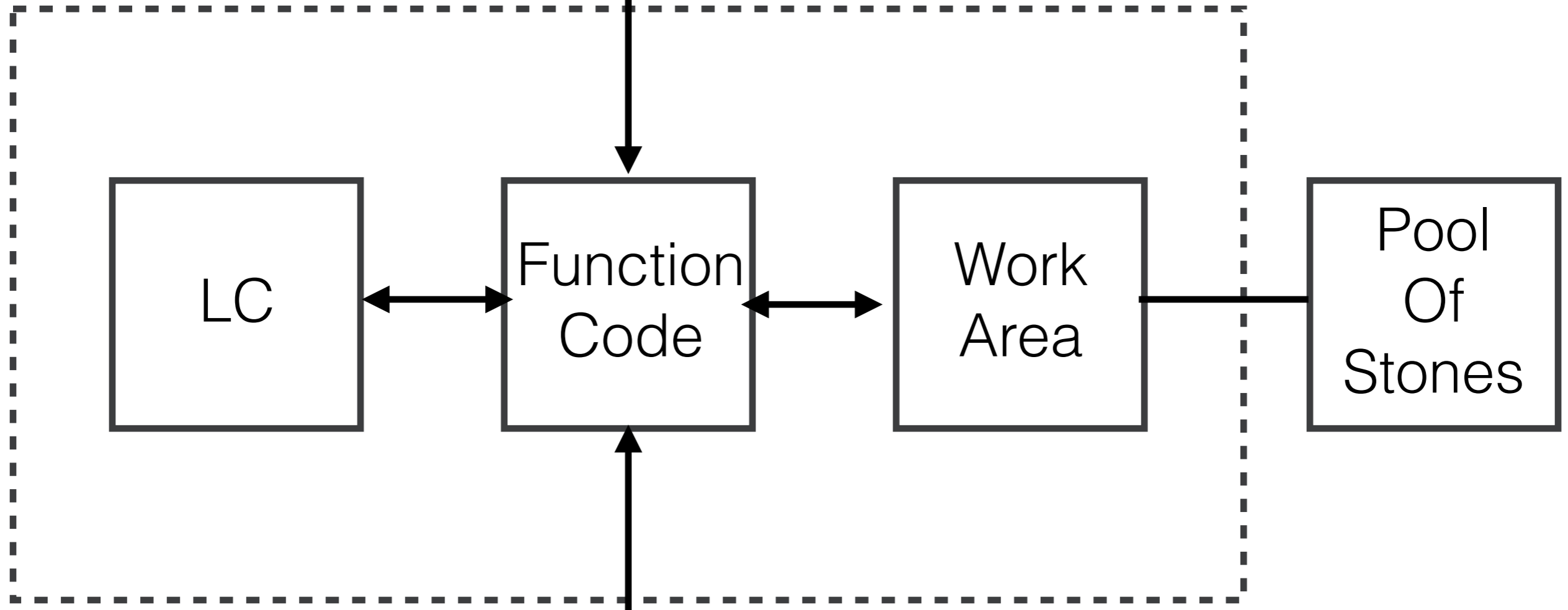
Results

W is work area, the left hole and **P**, is pool of stones on right

Source

Read only input
<S6,S5,S4,S3,S2,S1>

Oware Architecture



Results

Read/Write input/output
<R6,R5,R4,R3,R2,R1>

Conventions

- Results are by convention in second row
- Can cascade operations, follow one operation with another

OWARE PRIMITIVES

$d(6,*) , \dots , d(1,*) \leftarrow n$

Constant

$W \leftarrow d(i,s)$

Copy

$W \leftarrow d(i,r)$

Move

$d(i,r) \leftarrow \text{excess}_{10}(W)$

If $W \geq 10$

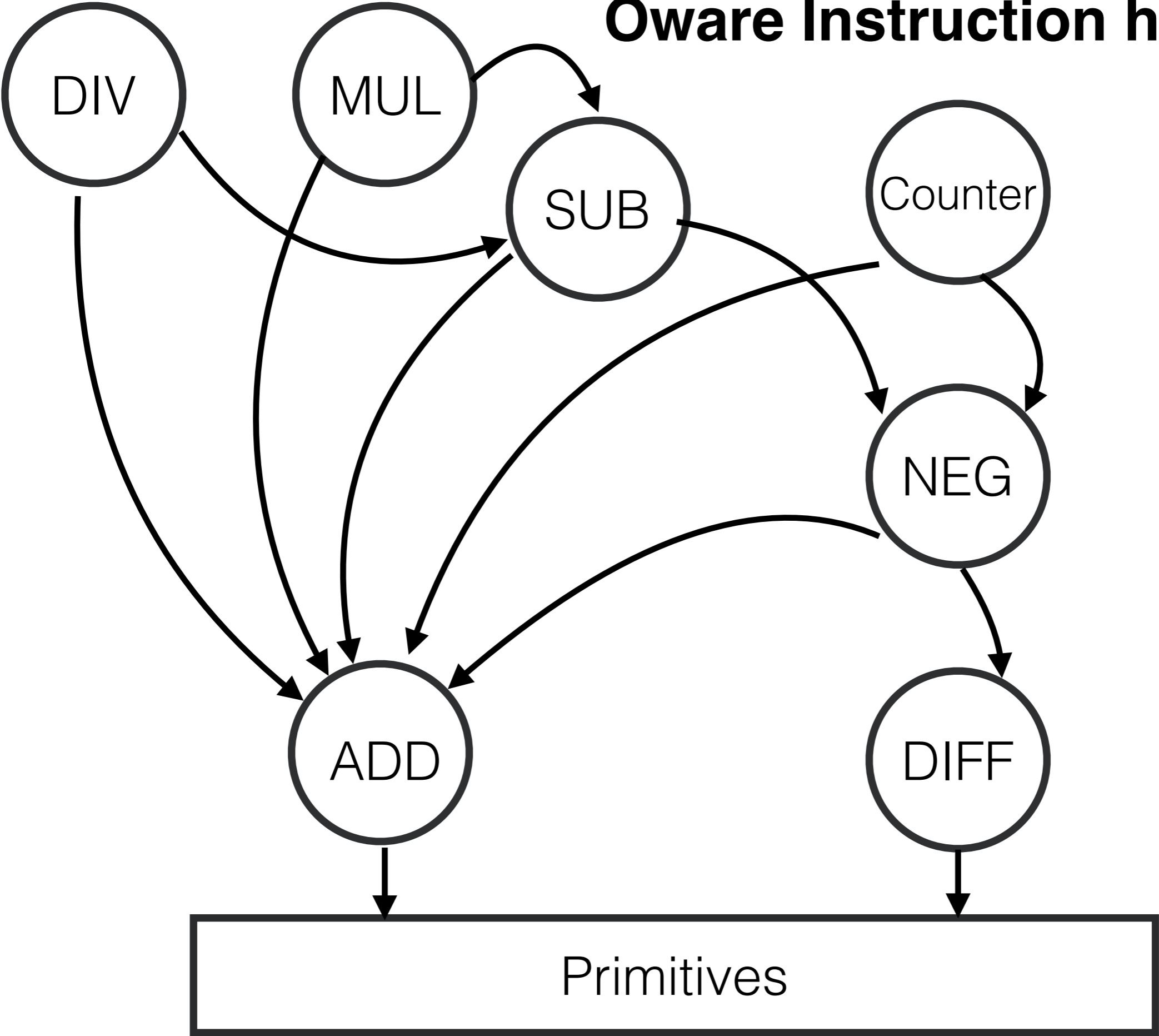
$W \leftarrow 1$

$P \leftarrow 9$

$d(i,r) \leftarrow W$

Else

Oware Instruction hierarchy



ADD (S,R)

W=0

P=large

For i= 1 to 6 {

W</- d(i,s)

W<-d(i,r)

If |W|>=10 {

d(i,r)<- excess_10(W)

W<-1

P<-9}

else {

d(i,r)<-W}

}

DIFF (n6,n5,...,n1) ~ complement

W=0

P=large

d(6,s),...,d(1,s)= 999 999

d(6,r),...,d(1,r)= n6,n5,...,n2,n1

**for i=1 to 6 {
 d(i,r)= (d(i,s)-d(i,r))
}**

NEGATE (n6,n5,...,n1) ~ negative

W=0

P=large

DIFF(n6,n5,...,n2,n1)

d(6,s),...,d(1,s) < -1

ADD (S,R)

SUBTRACT (A,B) ~ A-B

W=0

P=large

NEGATE(B)

d(6,s),...,d(1,s) ← -A

ADD (S,R)

Sign (R) ie when negative

```
If d(6,r) in {5,6,7,8,9} then {  
    sign=1  
}  
Else {  
    sign=0  
}
```


MULTIPLY (A,B)

Down counter

Board1

S=999 999

R=B

Summation

Board2

S=A

R=0

```
Do forever {  
  With Board1 {  
    If r==0 then terminate  
    Else ADD (S,R)  
  }  
  With Board2 {  
    ADD (S,R)  
  }  
}
```

DIVIDE (A,B) ie A/B

Up counter

Board1

S=1

R=0

Summation

Board2

S=-B

R=A

```
Do forever {  
  With Board2 {  
    ADD(S,R)  
    If sign (R) then terminate  
  }  
  With Board1 {  
    ADD (S,R)  
  }  
}
```

Conditionals

$A > B$

$(A-B) \Rightarrow +ve$

$A \geq B$

$(A-B) \Rightarrow 0, +ve$

$A < B$

$(A-B) \Rightarrow -ve$

$A \leq B$

$(A-B) \Rightarrow -ve, 0$

$A = B$

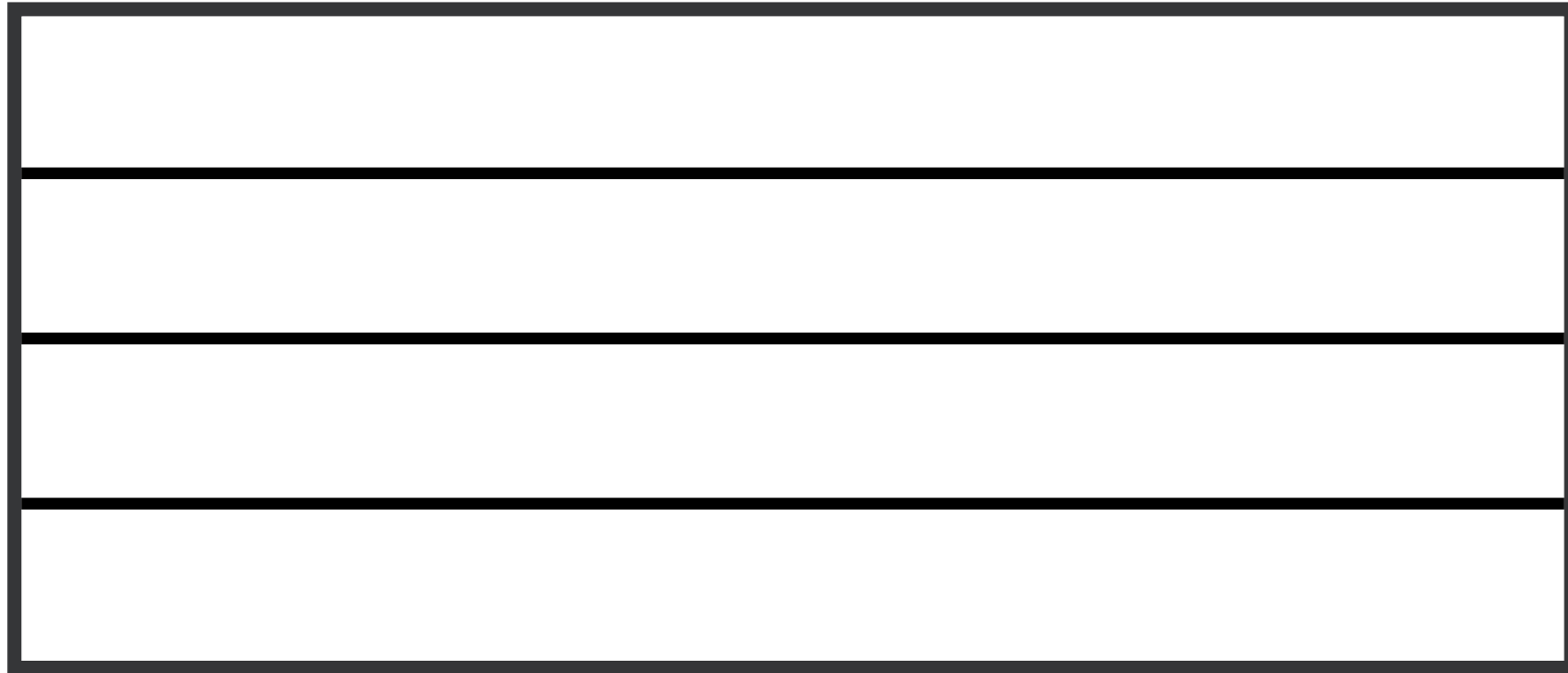
$(A-B) \Rightarrow 0$

Demonstration from
iPhone App
(Oware Calculus)

Advanced topics

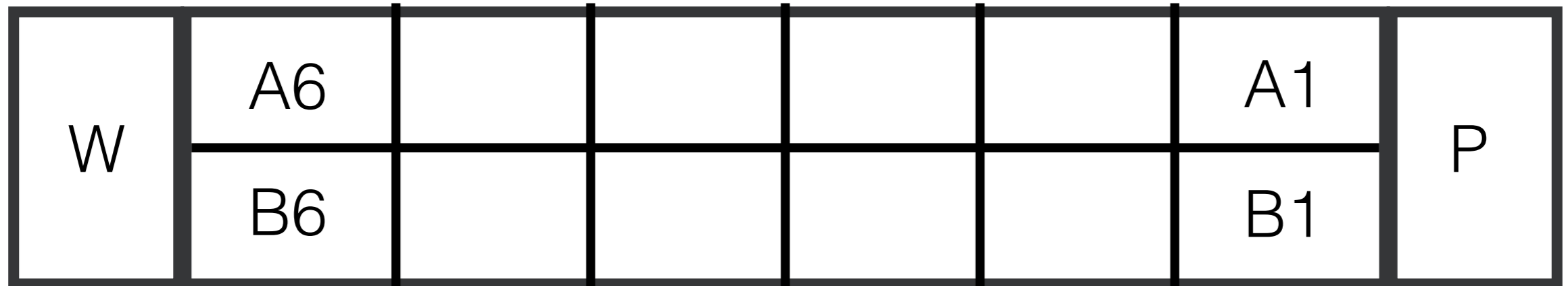
Stored Program model

PC->



Code

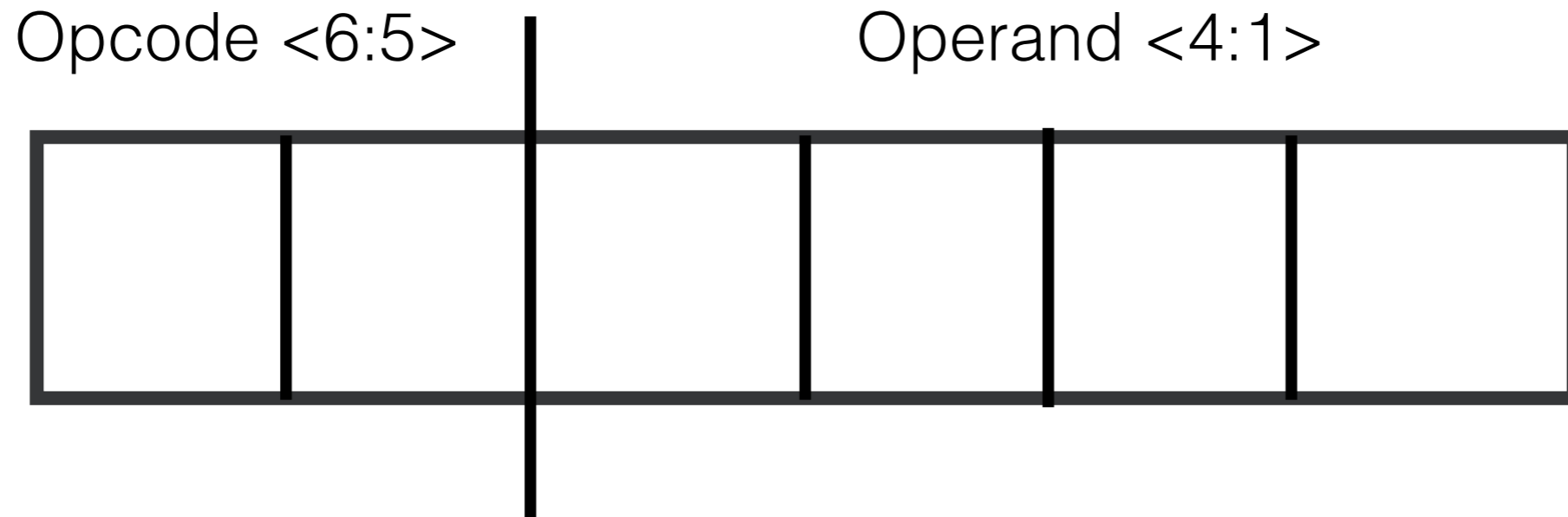
Operand



CPU

Result

Oware instruction format



Opcode	Operation	Result
00	NOP	Nothing
01	LOADR n	$r \leftarrow n, pc \leftarrow pc + 1$
02	LOADS n	$s \leftarrow n, pc \leftarrow pc + 1$
03	STORER n	$(n) \leftarrow r, pc \leftarrow pc + 1$
04	STORES n	$(n) \leftarrow s, pc \leftarrow pc + 1$
05	ADD	$r \leftarrow s + r, pc \leftarrow pc + 1$
06	NEG	$r \leftarrow -s, pc \leftarrow pc + 1$
07	SUB	$r \leftarrow r - s, pc \leftarrow pc + 1$
08	MUL	$r \leftarrow r * s, pc \leftarrow pc + 1$
09	DIV	$r \leftarrow s / r, pc \leftarrow pc + 1$
10	BR n	$pc \leftarrow pc + n$
11	BP n	If r +ve then $pc \leftarrow pc + n$
12	BN n	If r -ve then $pc \leftarrow pc + n$
13	BZ n	If r ==0 then $pc \leftarrow pc + n$
XX	Reserved	
99	HALT	

Example program (a+b*c)

LOADS b
LOADR. c
MUL
LOADS a
ADD

Conclusion

- Why don't Africans use Oware as a calculator
- Why excitement about Abacus instead?
- Is this another colonization of Africa.
- Let us work together to liberate Africa from techno-domination or colonization

Thank you