

## CS is Problem Solving

- *Mathematics:*
  - *Formal languages, proofs.*
- *Engineering:*
  - *Designing & building hardware and software.*
- *Science*
  - *Observing, hypothesizing, testing.*

September 9, 2010

## Debugging is Problem Solving

- Syntax Errors (program won't even run)
  - $8 * \backslash || 6$
- Semantic Errors (runs to completion)
  - I said '5 + 6' but meant '5 \* 6'
- Runtime Errors (runs but crashes)
  - $K = -1$
- Give me the kth letter in "hello"

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## Some points from the text...

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## Computer Program Elements

- Input – get data from somewhere.
- Output – put data somewhere.
- Math – perform basic operations.
- Branching – if <condition> do <input, output, math>
- Repetition – repeatedly do <input, output, math>

September 9, 2010

Some snapshots of computer  
scientists and computer  
science...

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## Programming is ...

- Creative
  - Designing and building cool stuff.
  - Intellectually Challenging
  - Finding bugs can be really hard.
- Experimental
  - Writing code and predicting results.
  - Problem solving
- A most satisfying human activity.

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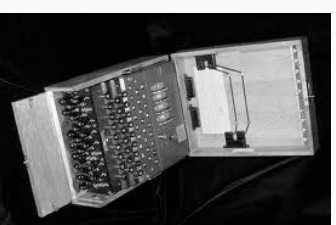
Alan Turing (1912-1954)



<http://www.turing.org.uk/>

Pioneers in computer science

Alan Turing  
(1912-1954)



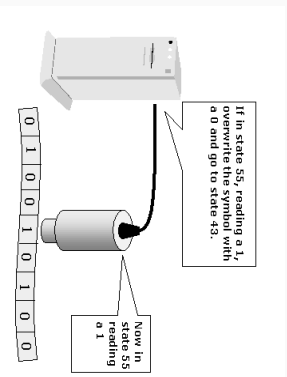
# Pioneers in computer science

## Grace Murray Hopper



## Turing's Decidability Result

- *There is no algorithmic procedure to decide whether any given statement is true.*
- Theory of computation: What can be computed?
- Analysis of algorithms: What problems are tractable?



<http://www.lamdaassociates.org/>

## Turing Machine

## COBOL - Common Business Oriented Language

```
..IDE COBOL - D:\System\Documents\System\Products\Ide\cobol\PROJECT1.EOB
Archivo Editor Consola Ayuda
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
PROGRAM-ID. PROG1.
ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
CONFIGURATION SECTION.
SPECIAL-NAMES.
    DECIMAL-POINT IS COMMA.
    PRINTER IS LP11.
*
DATA DIVISION.
WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
77 ALTRNA PIC 9(04)99 VALUE ZEROS.
77 HAREA PIC 2,129,99.
77 RESPSTA PIC A.
77 CODIGO PIC X(03) VALUE "31M".
77 MENA PIC X(25) VALUE SPACES.
77 NSO-LINPA PIC X(25) VALUE SPACES.
```

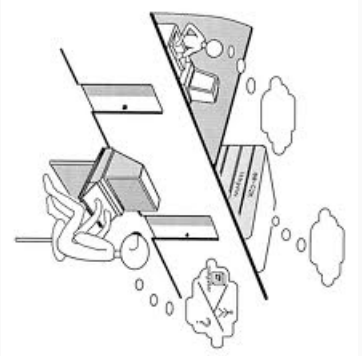
- Programming Language Theory: The study of computing languages.
- Language paradigms: Procedural, functional, object-oriented, logic programming.

## Grace Murray Hopper (1906-1992)



Photo © SIP/WOLSKEL, Courtesy: Gen. G. Hopper, 1981

## The Turing Test



- Turing, 1950, *Mind*: Within 50 years a computer would be able to pass the test.

## Hardware layers of a computer

A computer may look very complex, but its hardware is comprised of layers of simple components.

- bits
- switches
- gates
- circuits
- the processor and memory

Allen Newell (1927 - 1992)  
and Herbert Simon (1916 - 2001)









- Artificial intelligence - designing solutions to intractable problems.
- AI Problems - vision, natural language understanding, speech recognition, learning, chess playing, jeopardy...

## Basics Elements of a Computer

## Binary notation

For example, numbers are represented in 0's and 1's in the following way.

0		0
1		1
2		10
3		11
4		100
5		101
...		

## Bits

A *bit* is the smallest unit of information used in computers. A bit is either 0 or 1.

Information of any format (numbers, texts, images, sounds, etc.) is represented in a collection of bits; that is, a sequence of 0's and 1's.

## Gates

A *gate* is a tiny device made out of switches designed to perform a very simple task.

2-input AND gate



A	B	Output
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

<http://www.eng.cam.ac.uk/>

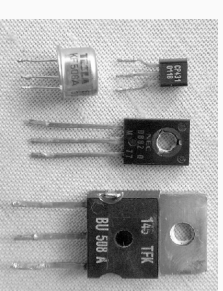
## Switches

A *switch* is a device that changes the status of a bit from 0 to 1 and vice versa.

In the early days (1940s and 1950s), *vacuum tubes* and *transistors* were used as switches.



<http://www.tablix.org/>



<http://www.wikipedia.org/>

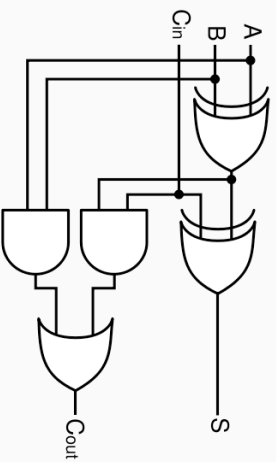
## The processor and memory

The processor and memory are the most critical components of a computer. Both are made out of circuits.

- A *processor* executes computer programs (which are basically algorithms written in a computer language).
- *Memory* stores a large amount of information (in bits). Programs as well as data are stored in memory.

## Circuits

A *circuit* is a tiny device made out of gates designed to perform a simple task.



<http://www.wikipedia.org/>

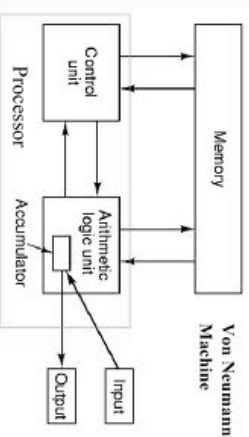
## John von Neumann Margittai Neumann János Lajos



<http://www.wikipedia.org/>

## von Neumann model

All computers share the following basic design called the *von Neumann* model (named after the Hungarian/American mathematician John von Neumann (1903-1957)).



## Instruction cycle

Under this model, the processor executes a program by repeating the following cycle.

1. fetch — reads an instruction from the memory
2. decode — decodes the instruction to figure out its meaning.
3. execute — performs the task specified in the instruction.
4. store — stores the result of the above execution in the memory.