# Computer Science: Past, Present, and Future

#### Ed Lazowska

Bill & Melinda Gates Chair in Computer Science & Engineering University of Washington

Chair, Computing Community Consortium



September 2009

THE SCIENCE & ENGINE

http://lazowska.cs.washington.edu/toronto.pdf

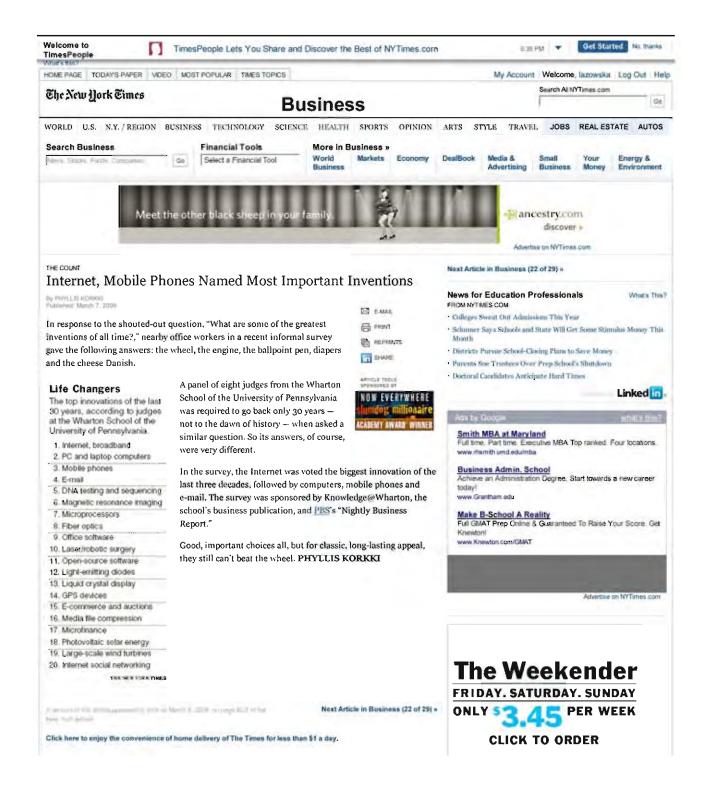






### This morning ...

- A quick reminder of what we've accomplished as a field
- The Computing Community Consortium: origins, goals, recent activities
- Some research challenges for our field
- Be a Myth Buster!



#### Life Changers

The top innovations of the last 30 years, according to judges at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.



ED E-MAE

局 man

DAME

APPRIL TODA

NOW EVERYWHERE

ACASEMY AWARD WINNS

REPRENTS

In response to the shouted-out question, "What are some of the greatest inventions of all time! "treatby offic@workers in a recent informal survey passes the indowing answers the wheel, the engine, the ballpoint pen, diapers and the cheese Danish.

#### Life Changers

The top innovations of the last 30 years, according to judges at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

- 1. Internet, broadband
- 2. PC and laptop computers
- 3. Mobile phones
- 4. E-mail
- 5. DNA testing and seguencing
- 6. Magnetic resonance imaging
- 7. Microprocessors
- 8. Fiber optics
- 9. Office software 10. Laser/robotic surgery
- 11. Open-source software
- 12. Light-emitting diodes
- 13. Liquid crystal display
- 14. GPS devices 15. E-commerce and auctions
- 16. Media file compression
- 17 Microfinance
- 18. Photovoltaic solar energy.
- 19. Large-scale wind turbines
- 20. Internet social networking

THE SERVICES TIMES

A panel of eight judges from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania was required to go back only 30 years not to the dawn of history - when asked a similar question. So its answers, of course, were very different.

In the survey, the Internet was voted the biggest innovation of the last three decades, followed by computers, mobile phones and e-mail. The survey was sponsored by Knowledge@Wharton, the school's business publication, and PBS's "Nightly Business Report."

Good, important choices all, but for classic, long-lasting appeal, they still can't beat the wheel. PHYLLIS KORKKI



- Parents See Trustees Over Prep School's Shutdown
- Doctoral Candidates Asticipate Hard Times



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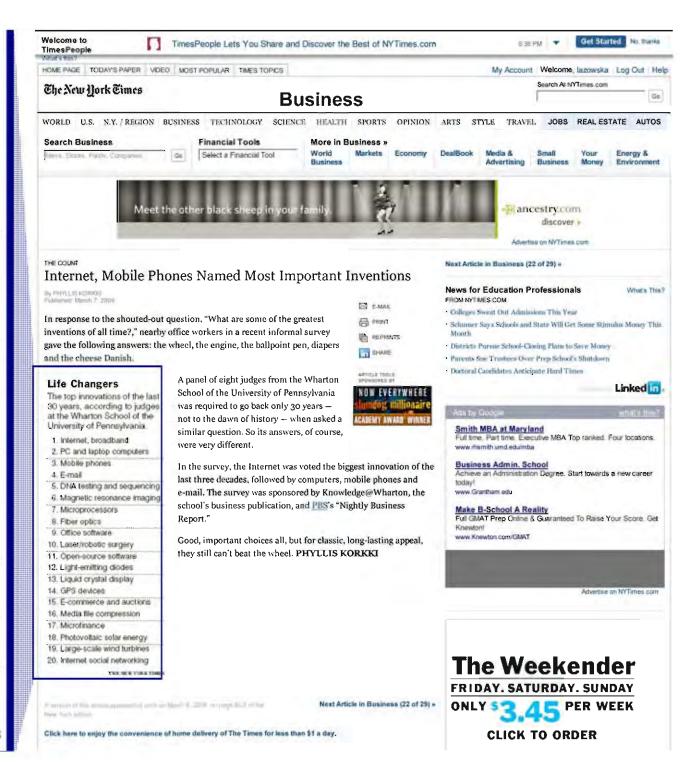
Click here to enjoy the convenience of home delivery of The Times for less than \$1 a day.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

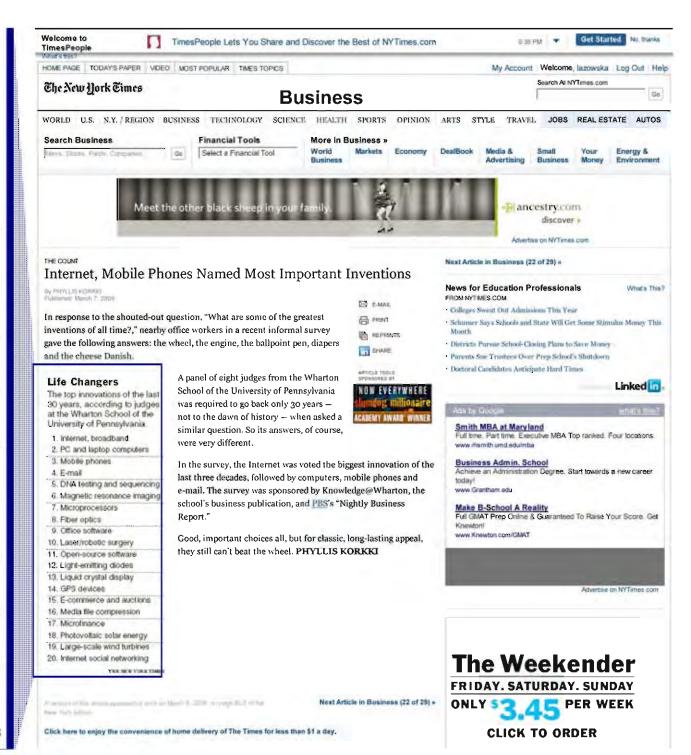


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- Photovoltaic solar energy
- Large-scale wind turbines
- Internet social networking

THE NEW YORK TIMES



### Landmark contributions by students

- Use of Boolean logic to model digital circuits
  - Claude Shannon, MIT, 1937
- Huffman coding
  - David Huffman, MIT, 1951
- Mathematical foundation of packet communication
  - Len Kleinrock, MIT, 1962
- Interactive computer graphics
  - Ivan Sutherland, MIT, 1963
- Computer vision
  - Larry Roberts, MIT, 1963
- Symbolic mathematics
  - William A. Martin & Joel Moses, MIT, 1967

- The FLEX language and machine
  - Alan Kay, Utah, 1969
- The Boyer-Moore theorem prover
  - Robert S. Boyer and J Strother Moore, Edinburgh, 1971
- Efficient graph planarity testing using depth-first search
  - Bob Tarjan, Stanford, 1972
- Ethernet
  - Bob Metcalfe, Harvard, 1973
- BSD Unix
  - Bill Joy, Berkeley, 1977 (with Fabry and Ferrari)
- VisiCalc
  - Bob Frankston & Dan Bricklin, MIT, 1979

- Public key cryptography
  - Ralph Merkle, Berkeley & Stanford, 1979 (with Diffie & Hellman)
- The SUN workstation
  - Andy Bechtolsheim, Stanford, 1982 (with Baskett)
- The Connection Machine
  - Danny Hillis, MIT, 1983
- Sphinx
  - Kai-Fu Lee, Carnegie Mellon, 1988
- Linux
  - Linus Torvalds, Helsinki, 1991
- BDD-based symbolic model checking
  - Ken McMillan, Carnegie Mellon, 1992

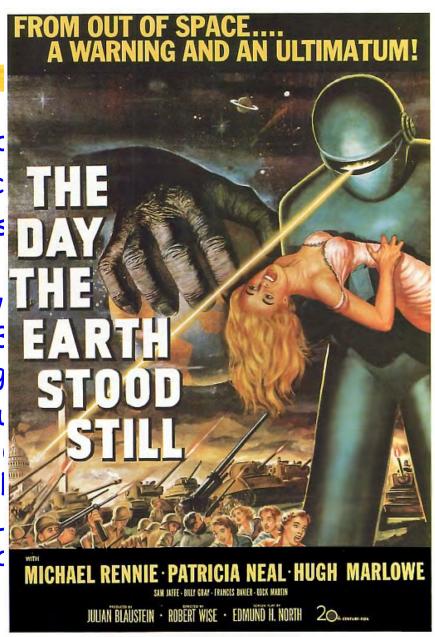
- Mosaic
  - Mark Andreessen, Illinois, 1994
- The PCP theorem
  - Sanjeev Arora, Berkeley, 1994
- Google
  - Larry Page & Sergey Brin, Stanford, 1998
- Akamai
  - Danny Lewin, MIT, 1999 (with Leighton)
- Peer-to-peer file sharing
  - Shawn Fanning, Northeastern, 1999

# Imagine spending a day without information technology

- A day without the Internet and all that it enables
- A day without diagnostic medical imaging
- A day during which automobiles lacked electronic ignition, antilock brakes, and electronic stability control
- A day without digital media without wireless telephones, high-definition televisions, MP3 audio, DVD video, computer animation, and videogames
- A day during which aircraft could not fly, travelers had to navigate without benefit of GPS, weather forecasters had no models, banks and merchants could not transfer funds electronically, factory automation ceased to function, and the US military lacked technological supremacy

# Imagine spending a day without information technology FROM OUT OF

- A day without the Internet and
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# 10,000,000,000,000,000 grains of rice

- Ten quintillion: 10\*10<sup>18</sup>
  - The number of grains of rice harvested in 2004



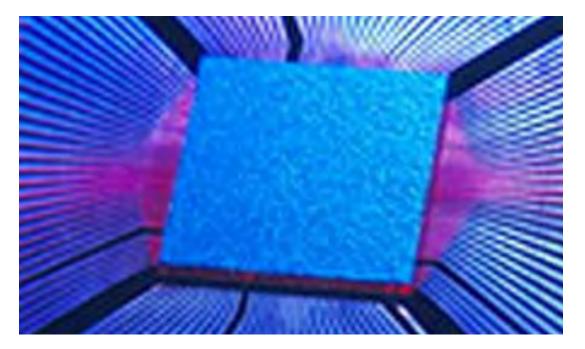
### 10,000,000,000,000,000 transistors

Ten quintillion: 10\*10<sup>18</sup>

The number of grains of rice harvested in 2004

The number of transistors

fabricated in 2004



#### The transistor

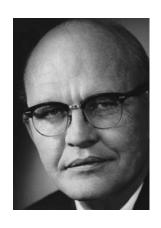
William Shockley, Walter Brattain and John Bardeen, Bell Labs, 1947



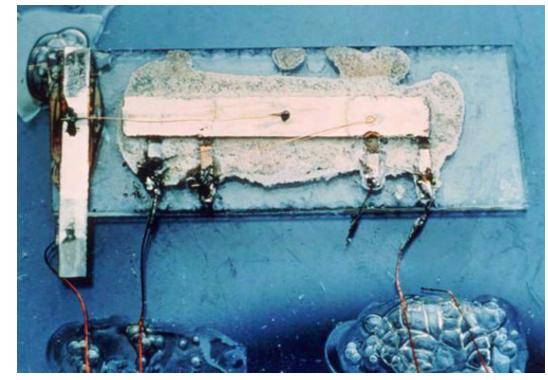


### The integrated circuit

Jack Kilby, Texas Instruments, and Bob Noyce, Fairchild Semiconductor Corporation, 1958

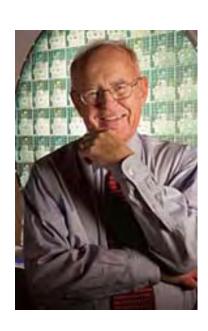


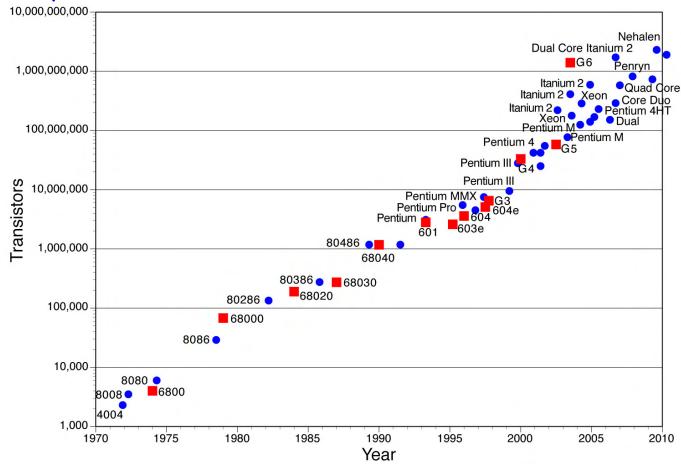




## Exponential progress

#### Gordon Moore, 1965



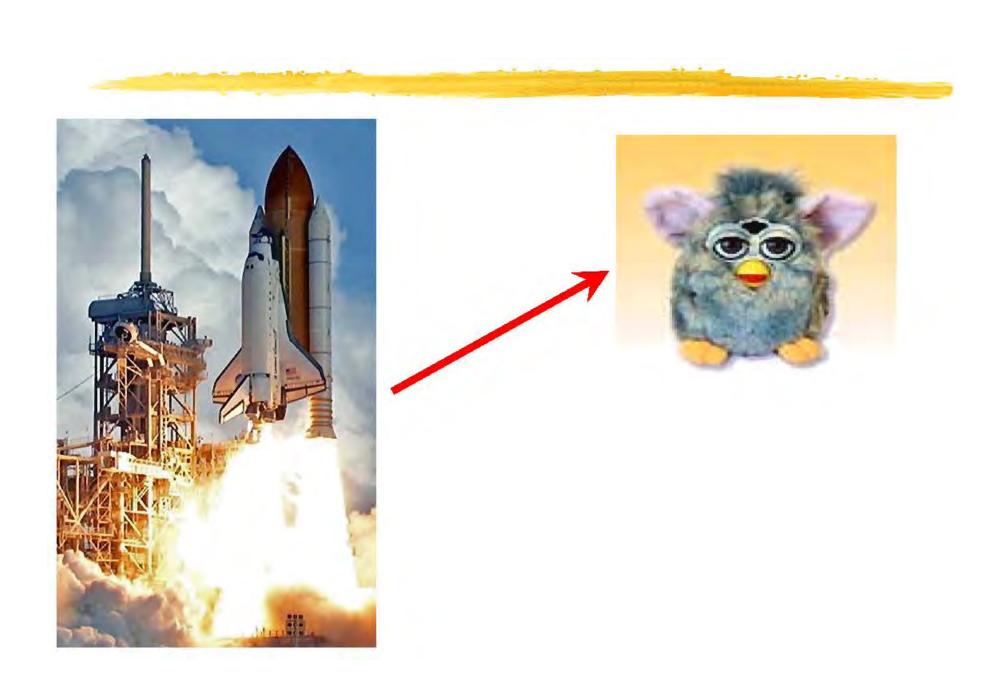




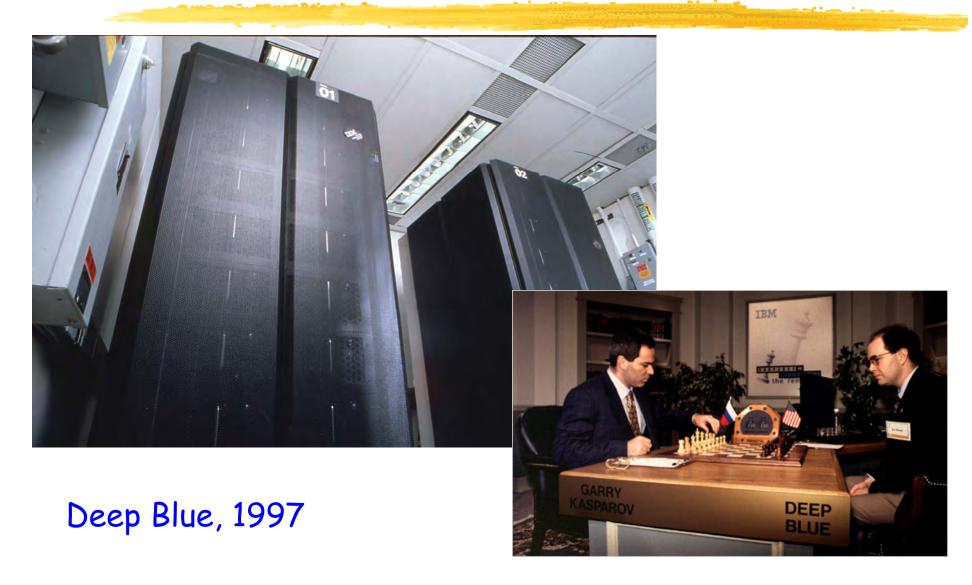


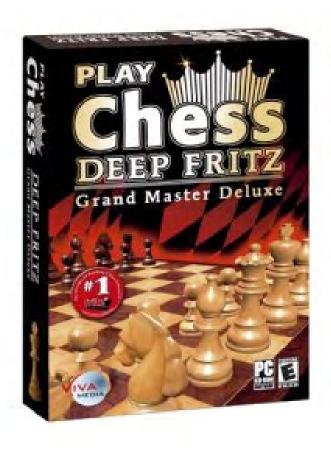






## Algorithms make remarkable progress too!





Price: \$19.99 & eligible for FREE Super Saver Shipping on orders over \$25.

Deep Fritz, 2002

# This sort of progress makes it dicey to predict the future



"I think there is a world market for maybe five computers" - Thomas J. Watson, founder and Chairman of IBM, 1943

> "Computers in the future may weigh no more than 1.5 tons" -Popular Science, 1949





"There is no reason anyone would want a computer in their home" - Ken Olsen, founder and President of Digital Equipment Corporation, 1977

## Today: More than 1 billion PCs in use ...



## Representing less than 2% of all processors!

















#### Number of Internet hosts

**1970: 10** 

1975: 100

**1980: 200** 

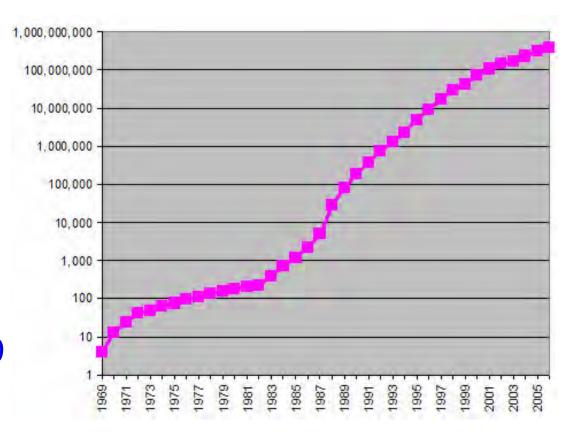
1985: 2,000

1990: 350,000

1995: 10,000,000

2000: 100,000,000

2005: 400,000,000



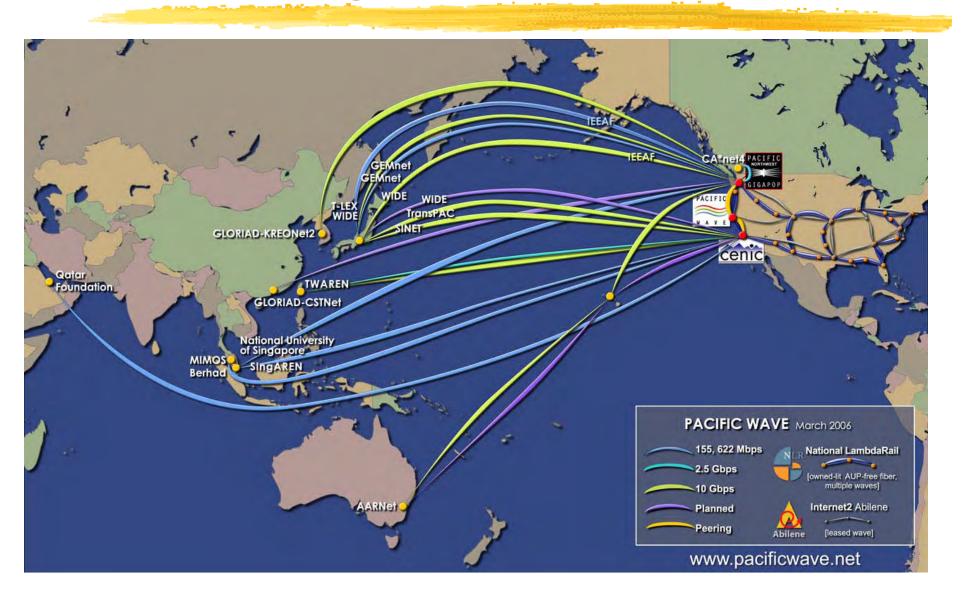
# A connected region - then



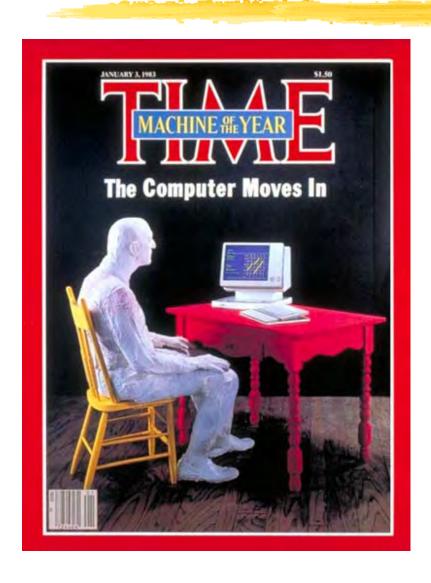




## A connected region - now



# The Computer: *Time* Magazine's 1982 "Machine of the Year"



In medicine, the computer, which started by keeping records and sending bills, now suggests diagnoses. The process may sound dehumanized, but in one hospital ... a survey of patients showed that they found the machine 'more friendly, polite, relaxing and comprehensible' than the average physician."



When the citizen of tomorrow wants a new suit, one futurist scenario suggests, his personal computer will take his measurements and pass them on to a robot that will cut his choice of cloth with a laser beam and provide him with a perfectly tailored garment."

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In the home, computer enthusiasts delight in imagining machines performing domestic chores."

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vacuum your carpet







wash your floor





scrub your pool



clean your gutters







amuse your pet



detonate your IED's





## The Computing Community Consortium









## Computing has changed the world

- Advances in computing change the way we live, work, learn, and communicate
- Advances in computing drive advances in nearly all other fields
- Advances in computing power our economy
  - Not just through the growth of the IT industry through productivity growth across the entire economy

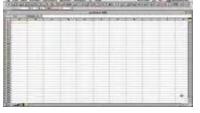




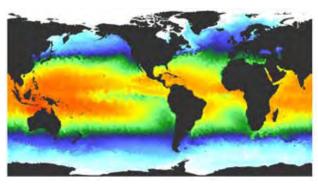




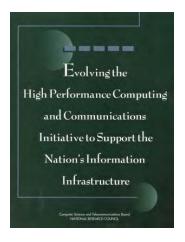


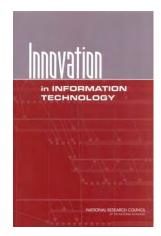


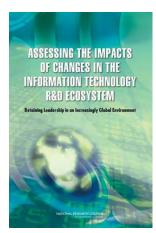


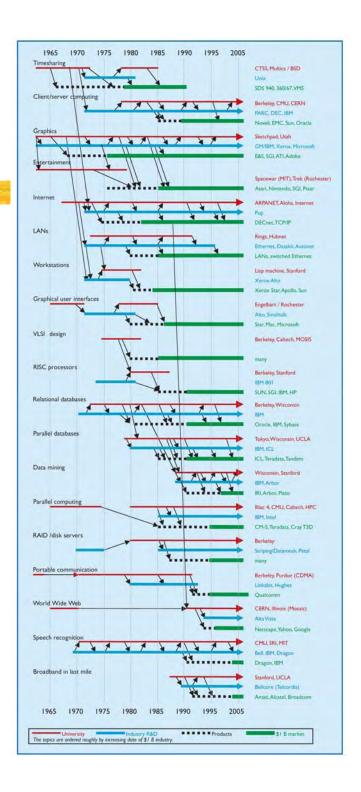


# Research has built the foundation









# The future is full of opportunity

Creating the future of networking

Driving advances in all fields of science and engineering

Revolutionizing transportation

Personalized education

The smart grid

Predictive, preventive, personalized medicine

Quantum computing

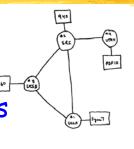
Empowerment for the developing world

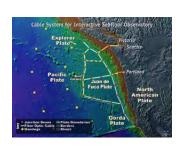
Personalized health monitoring => quality of life

Harnessing parallelism

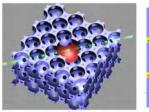
Neurobotics

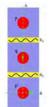
Synthetic biology























# We must work together to establish, articulate, and pursue visions for the field

- The challenges that will shape the intellectual future of the field
- The challenges that will catalyze research investment and public support
- The challenges that will attract the best and brightest minds of a new generation



# To this end, NSF asked CRA to create the Computing Community Consortium

- To catalyze the computing research community to consider such questions
  - I To envision long-range, more audacious research challenges
  - I To build momentum around such visions
  - I To state them in compelling ways
  - To move them towards funded initiatives
  - To ensure "science oversight" of large-scale initiatives
- A "cooperative agreement" with NSF
  - Close coordination





## Ongoing activities

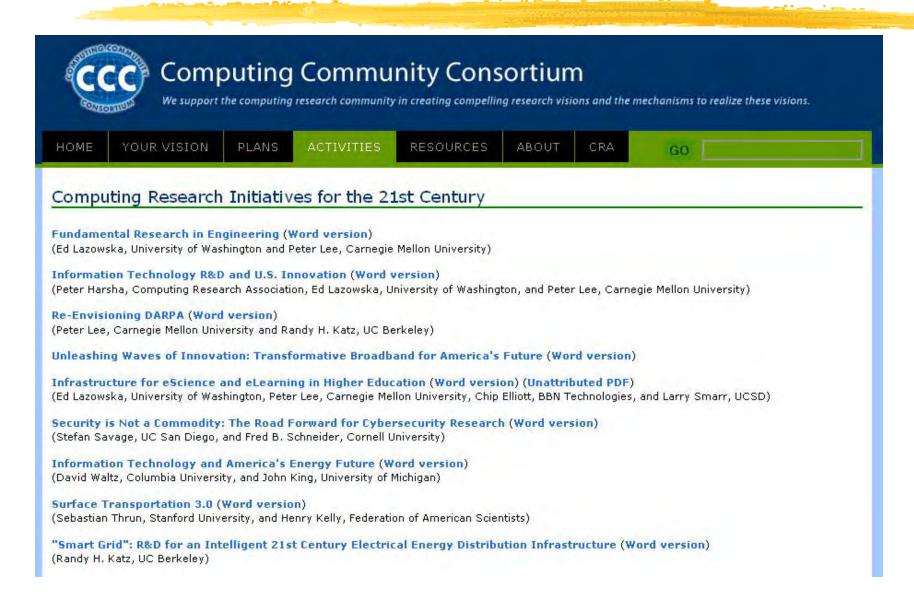


Research agenda workshops

Highlight of the week

Research blog

# November-December: Transition Team white papers



#### Synthetic Biology (Word version)

(Drew Endy, Stanford, and Ed Lazowska, University of Washington)

#### Innovation in Networking (Word version)

(Nick McKeown, Stanford University, Guru Parulkar, Stanford University, and Jennifer Rexford, Princeton University)

#### Big-Data Computing (Word version)

(Randal E. Bryant, Carnegie Mellon University, Randy H. Katz, UC Berkeley, and Edward D. Lazowska, University of Washington)

#### Robotics (Word version)

(Rodney Brooks, MIT)

#### The Ocean Observatories Initiative (Word version)

(John Delaney, University of Washington, John Orcutt, Scripps Institute of Oceanography, and Robert Weller, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution)

#### Quality of Life Technology (Word version)

(Howard Wactlar, Carnegie Mellon University, and Takeo Kanade, Carnegie Mellon University)

#### P4 Medicine (Word version)

(Leroy Hood, Institute for Systems Biology, and David Galas, Battelle Memorial Institute)

#### Quantum Computing (Word version)

(Scott Aaronson, MIT, and Dave Bacon, University of Washington)

#### Computer Architecture (Word version)

(David Patterson, UC Berkeley)

#### Cyber-Physical Systems: A National Priority for Federal Investment in Infrastructure and Competitiveness (Word version)

(Janos Sztipanovits, Vanderbilt University, and John Stankovic, University of Virginia)

Post your comments on the Computing Community Consortium blog!





# March: Library of Congress Symposium



#### Session 1: The Internet and the World Wide Web

9:00 - 10:20

#### Why We're Able to Google

Alfred Spector (Google)

#### The Magic of the "Cloud": Supercomputers for Everybody, Everywhere

Eric Brewer (University of California, Berkeley)

#### **Human Computation**

Luis von Ahn (Carnegie Mellon University)

#### Session 2: Evolving Foundations

10:40 - 12:00

#### Security of Online Information

Barbara Liskov (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

#### Learning to Improve Our Lives

Daphne Koller (Stanford University)

#### **Global Information Networks**

Jon Kleinberg (Cornell University)

#### Session 3: The Transformation of the Sciences via Computation

Supercomputers and Supernetworks are Transforming Research

1:00 - 2:20

Larry Smarr (University of California, San Diego)

Computing and Visualizing the Future of Medicine

Chris Johnson (University of Utah)

Zooming In On Life

Gene Myers (Howard Hughes Medical Institute)

#### Session 4: Computing Everywhere!

2:30 - 3:50

#### Sensing Everywhere!

Deborah Estrin (University of California, Los Angeles)

#### Pixels Everywhere!

Pat Hanrahan (Stanford University)

#### **Robotics Everywhere!**

Rodney Brooks (Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Heartland Robotics)

# April-July: Computing Innovation Fellows Project



#### Computing Innovation Fellows Project

Home

CRA

CCC

CISE

#### The 2009 Computing Innovation Fellows have been selected!

We will publicize the names, institutions, and mentors of all CI Fellows as soon as all awards are finalized.

Congratulations to everyone who was selected for a CIFellow award!

Thank you for your interest in CIFellows. The response has been tremendous!

For up-to- the-minute news on the progress of the selection process, check out the forum.

In the light of the response that the CIFellows has received, we have set up a courtesy website where employers can post available postions suitable for new computing PhD's. This site is available at <a href="http://cifellows.org/opportunities">http://cifellows.org/opportunities</a>.

An additional courtesy site has been set up for computing PhD's to post their profiles and availability. This website is available at <a href="http://cifellows.org/profiles">http://cifellows.org/profiles</a>. We encourage employers and candidates to make use of these complimentary services

- > 1200 prospective mentors
- > 500 applicants
- 60 awardees
  - > 40 distinct Ph.D. institutions
  - > 40 distinct mentoring institutions
    - 85% academic, 15% industrial
  - 75% citizen or permanent resident
  - 40% female
  - 12% under-represented minority

# August-September: DARPA transition





Regina Dugan



Peter Lee

## September: NetSE Research Agenda

## Network Science and Engineering (NetSE) Research Agenda

A Report of the Network Science and Engineering Council Release Version 1.1 September 2009



Ellen Zegura

### Current

- Computing research and health care
- Computing research and energy

# The next ten years ...



### **Greatest Engineering Achievements** OF THE 20TH CENTURY

About

Timeline

The Book

#### Welcome!

How many of the 20th century's greatest engineering achievements will you use today? A car? Computer? Telephone? Explore our list of the top 20 achievements and learn how engineering shaped a century and changed the world

- Electrification
- Automobile
- 3. Airplane
- Water Supply and Distribution 14. Imaging
- Electronics
- Radio and Television
- Agricultural Mechanization
- Computers
- Telephone
- 10. Air Conditioning and Refrigeration

- 11. Highways
- 12. Spacecraft
- 13. Internet
- 15 Household Appliances
- 16. Health Technologies
- 17 Petroleum and Petrochemical Technologies
- 18. Laser and Fiber Optics
- 19. Nuclear Technologies
- 20 High-performance Materials





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- 8. Computers
- 9. Telephone
- Air Conditioning and Refrigeration

- 11. Highways
- 12. Spacecraft
- 3 Internet
- 13 Internet
- 15 Household Appliances
- 16. Health Technologies
- Petroleum and Petrochemical Technologies
- 18. Laser and Fiber Optics
- 19. Nuclear Technologies
- 20 High-performance Materials





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#### GRAND CHALLENGES FOR ENGINEERING





Make solar energy economical



Provide energy from fusion



Develop carbon sequestration methods



Manage the nitrogen cycle



Provide access to clean water



Restore and improve urban infrastructure



Advance health informatics



Engineer better medicines



Reverse-engineer the brain



Prevent nuclear terror



Secure cyberspace



Enhance virtual reality



Advance personalized learning



Engineer the tools of scientific discovery

CHALLENGES

IDEAS

NEXT STEPS

COMMITTEE



#### GRAND CHALLENGES FOR ENGINEERING





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Advance personalized learning

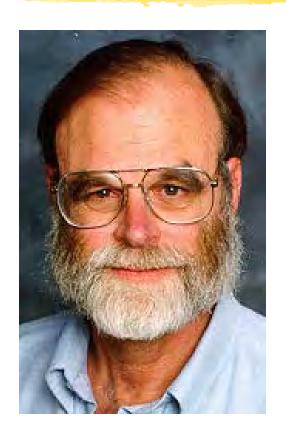


Engineer the tools of scientific discovery

Predominant CS component

Significant CS component

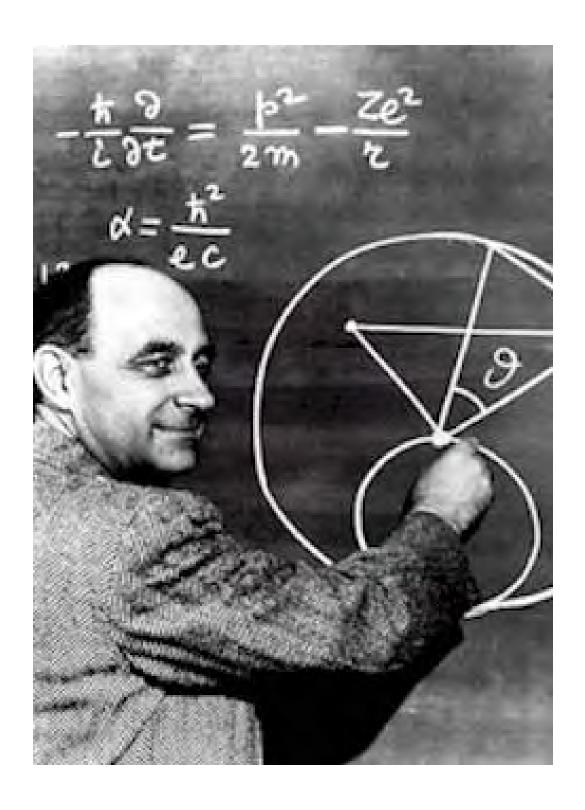
# eScience: Computational science for the 21st century







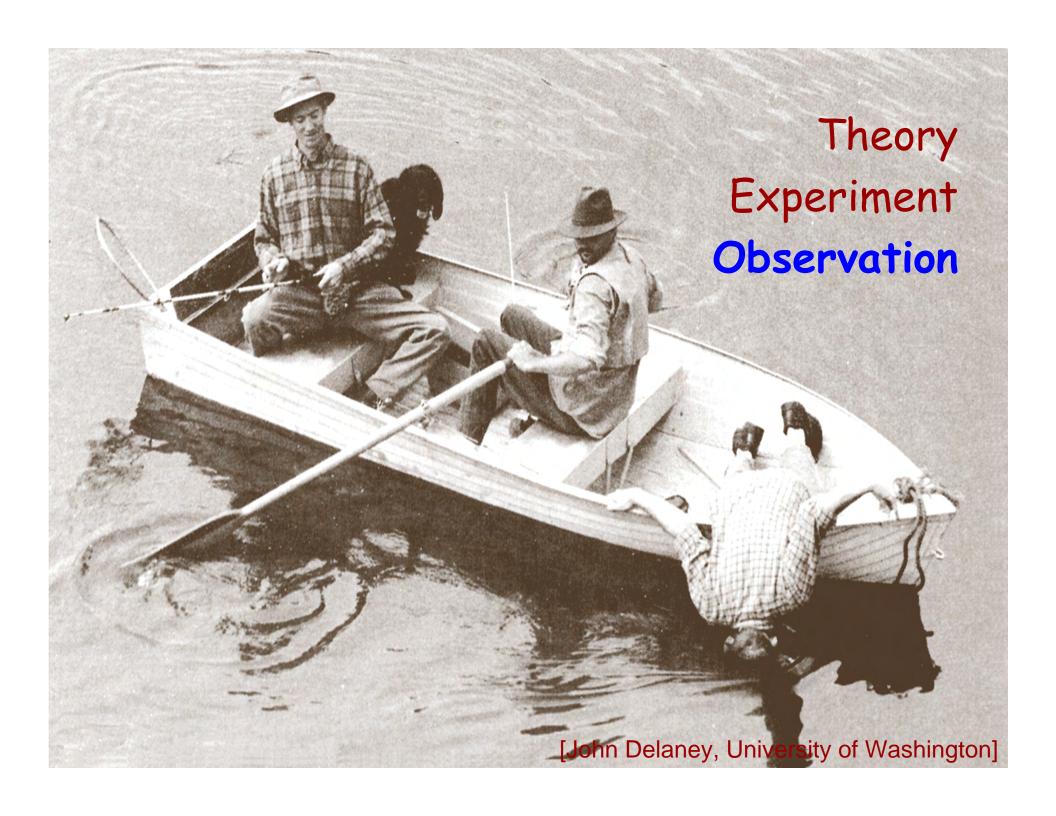
Transforming science (again!)

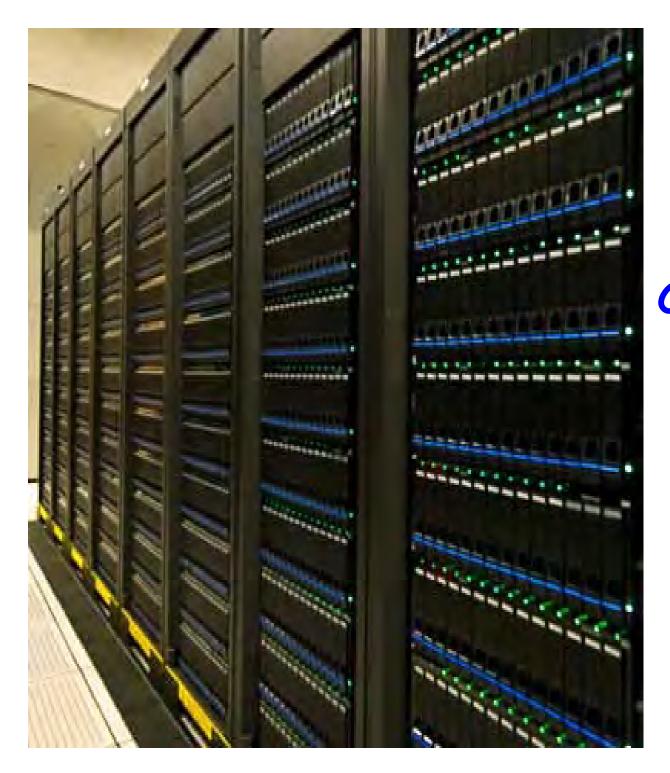


# Theory Experiment Observation



# Theory **Experiment**Observation





Theory
Experiment
Observation
Computational
Science



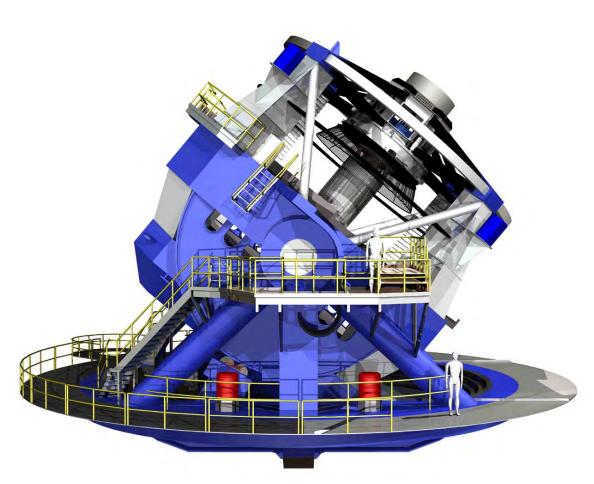
Theory
Experiment
Observation
Computational
Science
eScience

## eScience is driven by data

Massive volumes of data from sensors and networks of sensors

**Apache Point telescope, SDSS** 

15TB of data (15,000,000,000,000 bytes)



Large Synoptic Survey Telescope (LSST)

30TB/day, 60PB in its 10-year lifetime

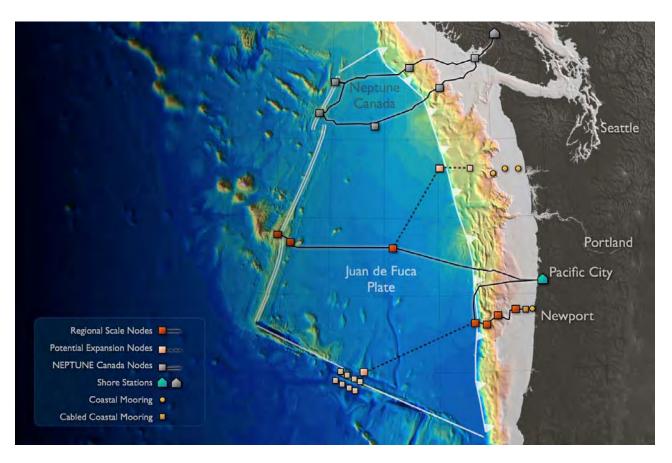


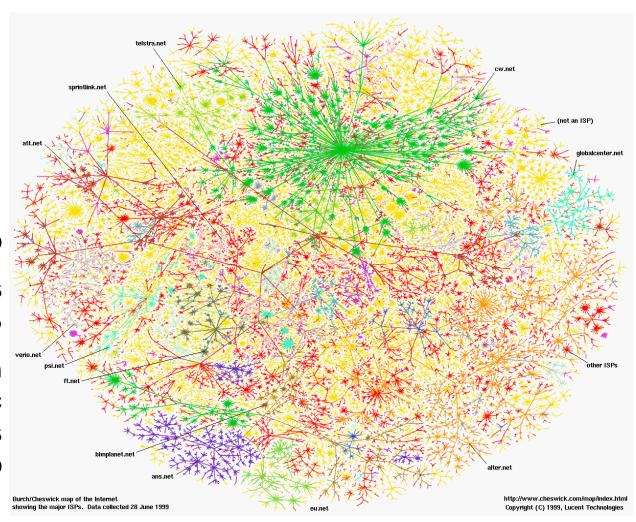
Tooms of data per second, 60TB/day, 20PB/year



Illumina Genome Analyzer ~1TB/day Regional Scale
Nodes of the NSF
Ocean
Observatories
Initiative

1000 km of fiber optic cable on the seafloor, connecting thousands of chemical, physical, and biological sensors





The Web
20+ billion web pages
x 20KB = 400+TB

One computer can read 30-35 MB/sec from disk => 4 months just to read the web



Point-of-sale terminals

#### eScience is about the analysis of data

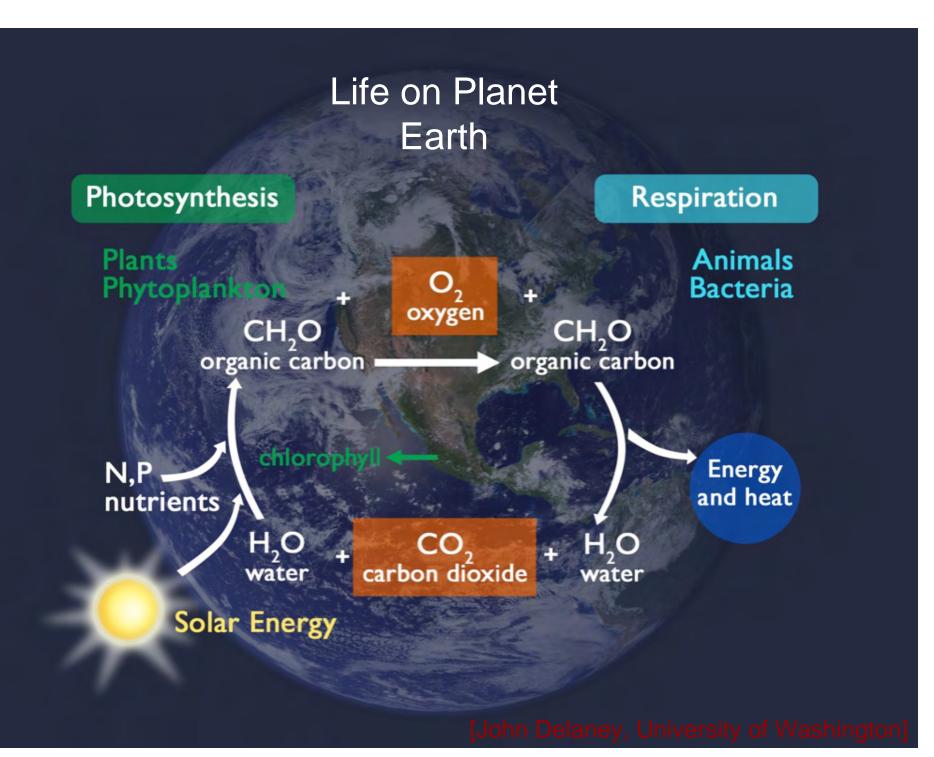
- The automated or semi-automated extraction of knowledge from massive volumes of data
  - I There's simply too much of it to look at
- Technologies of eScience
  - Sensors and sensor networks
  - Databases
  - Data mining
  - Machine learning
  - Data visualization
  - Cluster computing at enormous scale

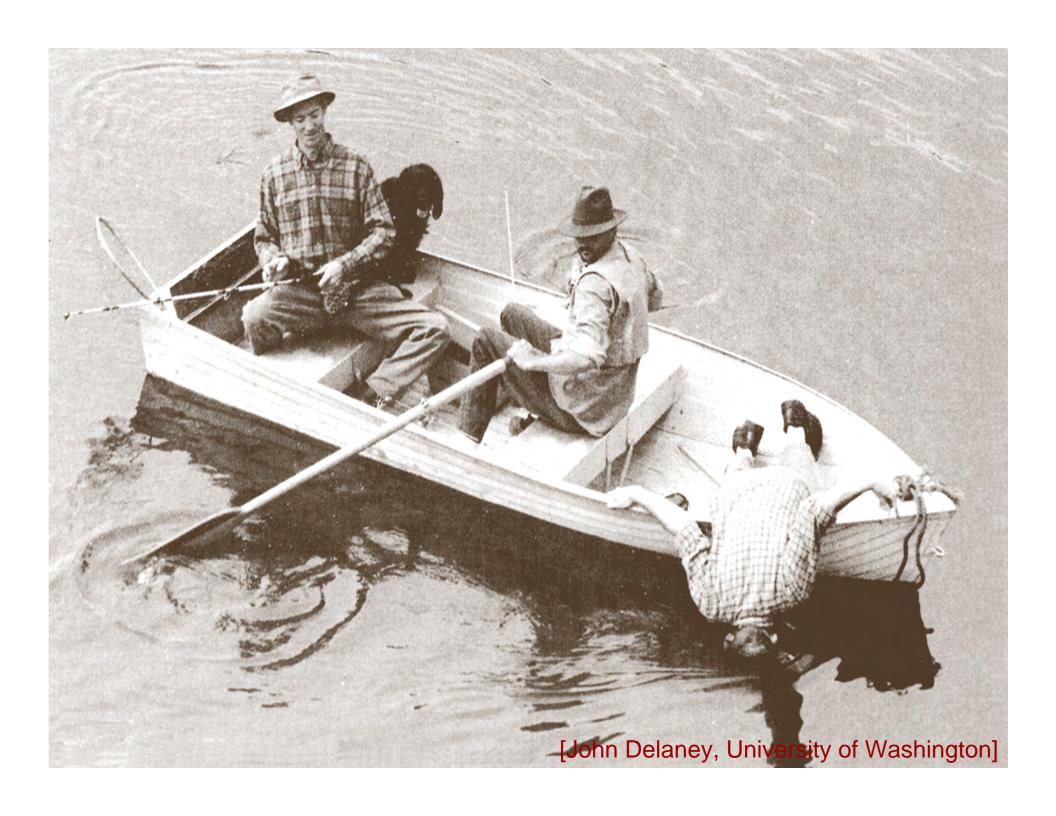


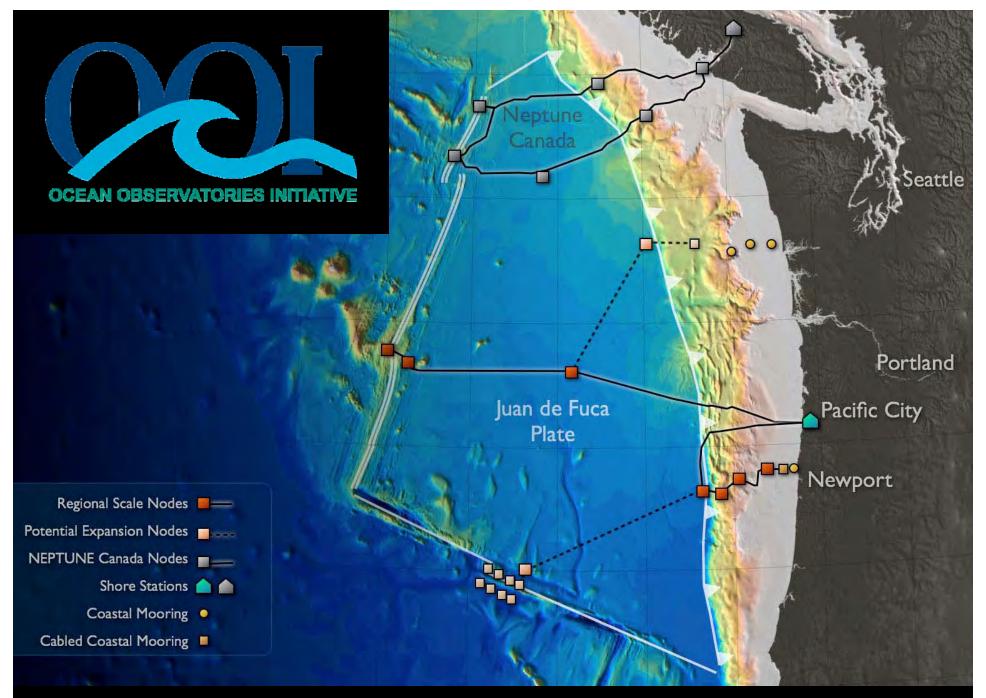
#### eScience will be pervasive

- Computational science has been transformational, but to some extent it has been a niche
  - As an institution (e.g., a university), you didn't need to employ it broadly in order to be competitive
- eScience capabilities must be broadly available and broadly practiced
  - If not, the institution will simply cease to be competitive

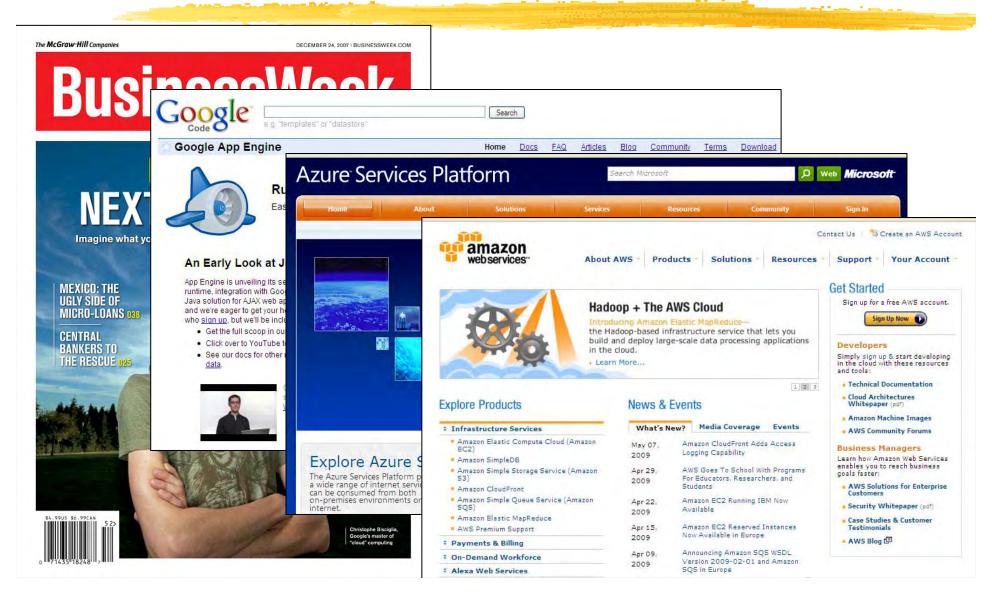








# eScience utilizes the Cloud: Scalable computing for everyone



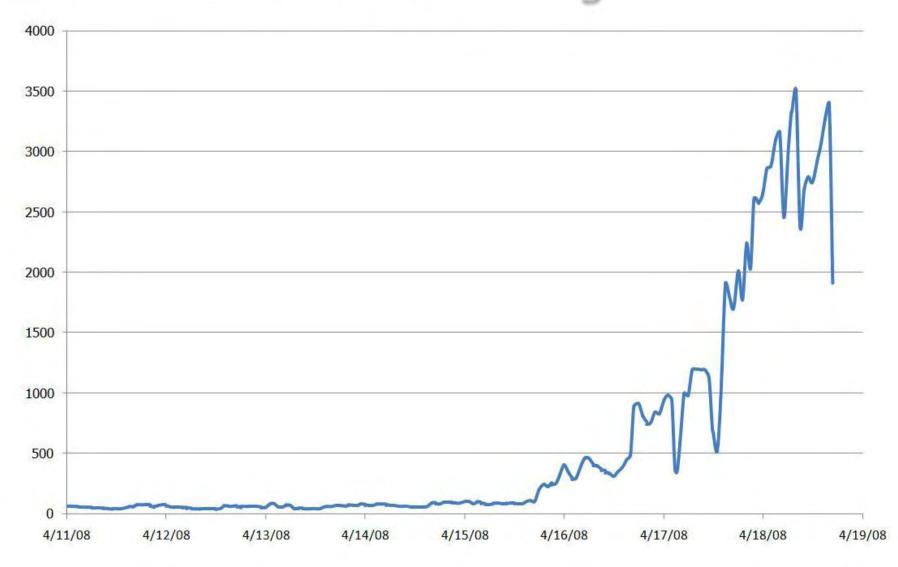
## Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud (EC2)

- \$0.80 per hour for
  - 8 cores of 3 GHz 64-bit Intel or AMD
  - 7 GB memory
  - 1.69 TB scratch storage
- Need it 24x7 for a year?
  - \$3000
- \$0.10 per hour for
  - 1 core of 1.2 GHz 32-bit Intel or AMD (1/20th the above)
  - 1.7 GB memory
  - 160 GB scratch storage
- Need it 24x7 for a year?
  - \$379

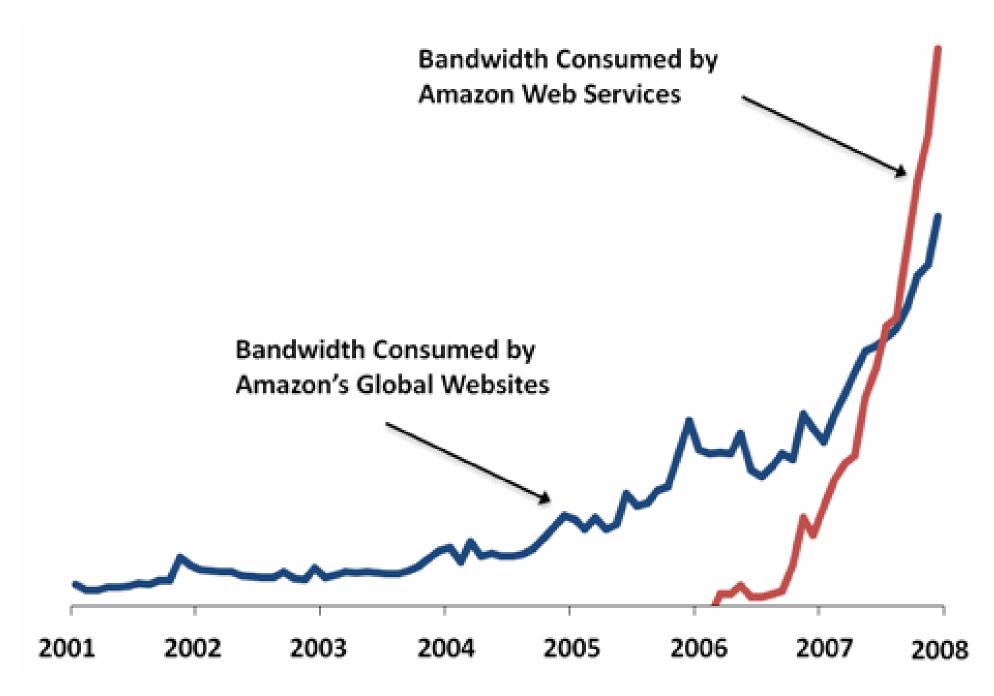
#### This includes

- Purchase + replacement
- Housing
- Power
- Operation
- Reliability
- Security
- Instantaneous expansion and contraction
- 1000 computers for a day costs the same as one computer for 1000 days - revolutionary!

## Animoto: EC2 Instance Usage



[Werner Vogels, Amazon.com]





# ICTD: Empowering the developing world



# 3 billion people in the **rural developing world need the same information we do**

- ✓ Business: new opportunities
- ✓ Finance: capital to invest
- ✓ Government: services & programs
- ✓ Health: informed, consistent care
- ✓ Education: personal advancement









[Tapan Parikh, UW and UC Berkeley]

# 3 billion people in the rural developing world have different <u>limitations</u> and <u>capabilities</u>

- X Money: to buy technology
- X Education: to use technology
- X Infrastructure: power, connectivity
- ✓ Time: lots of available labor
- ✓ Community: lots of relations









[Tapan Parikh, UW and UC Berkeley]

#### CAM: Managing Information from the Grassroots

#### Information systems are key to scaling microfinance

- Transaction processing
- Monitor members and groups
- Analyse performance and impact
- Offer more services
- Link to formal institutions

#### Can we design a UI to document member-level SHG transactions?

- Accurate and efficient
- Accessible to a variety of users

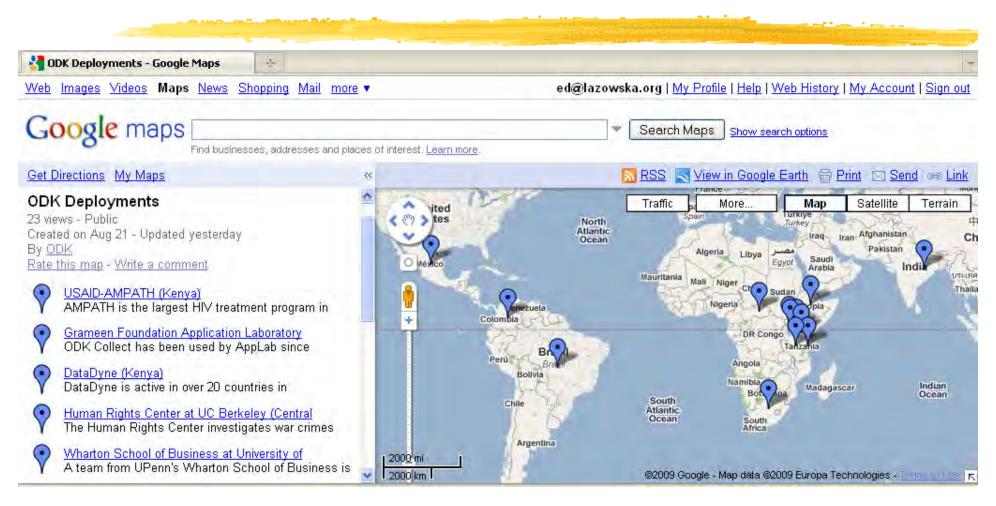






[Tapan Parikh, UW and UC Berkeley]





Open Data Kit

[Gaetano Borriello, UW and Google]

# Revolutionizing transportation









#### Lane departure warning

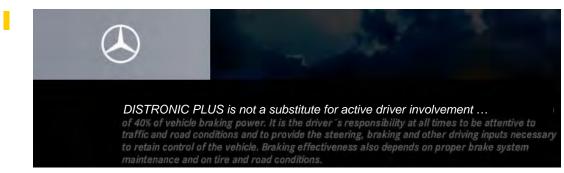


Self-parking

Adaptive cruise control

#### In 2004, in just the United States:

- 6,181,000 police-reported traffic accidents
  - 42,636 people killed
  - 2,788,000 people injured
  - 4,281,000 had property damage only
- ~ \$500 billion (that's half a trillion dollars ...) in annual economic cost
  - 200 times greater than even an extravagant estimate of the nation's annual investment in computing research



#### But there's more at stake than safety ...

- Energy and the environment
  - Highway transportation uses 22% of all US energy
- Efficiency and productivity
  - Traffic congestion in the US is responsible for 3.6 billion vehicle hours of delay annually
- Equity
  - I The elderly, and low-income individuals forced to the exurbs, are disadvantages
- The economic and environmental costs of manufacturing automobiles

### And computing research can help!

- Real-time sensor information for transit location
- Personalized, real-time information for choosing travel options
- Zipcar on steroids
- Routing around congestion, for transit and personal vehicles
- Greater vehicle density through semi-automated control

### Transportation is one element of energy

- The smart grid
  - Engineering
  - Control
  - Conservation (intelligent structures)
- IT as a substitute for energy-intensive goods and services
- IT as a tool for discovering and designing new energy sources
- Improved energy efficiency in computation

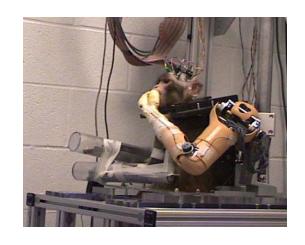


LAMP A

#### Neurobotics

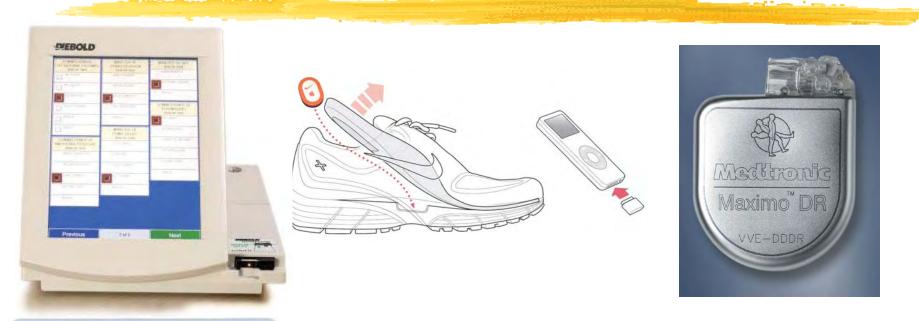








## Security and privacy









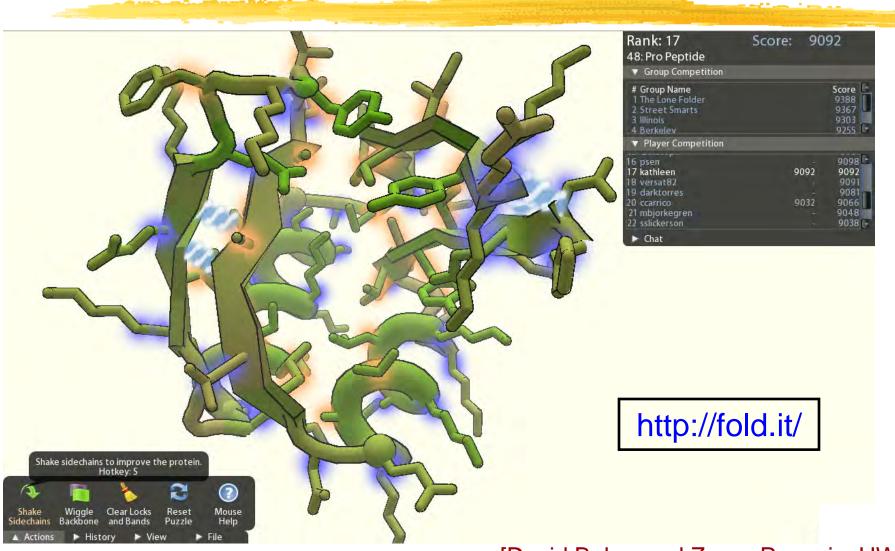
### Human-computer systems







[Luis von Ahn, CMU]

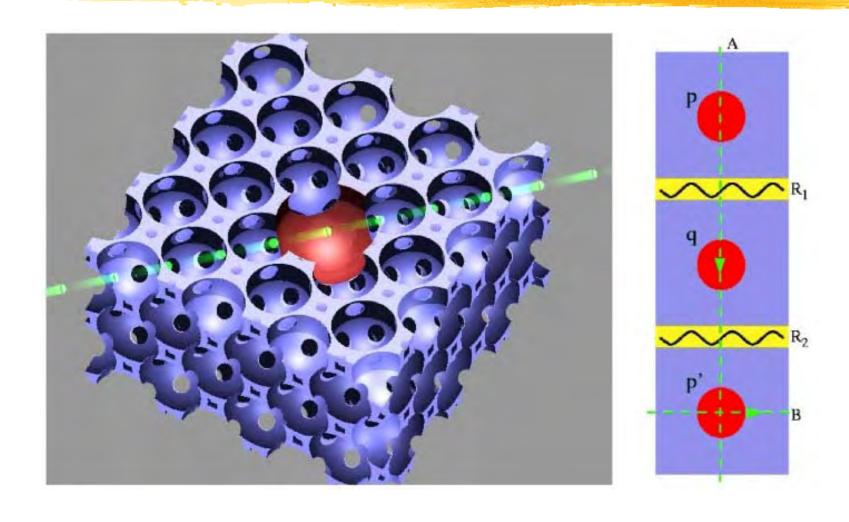


[David Baker and Zoran Popovic, UW]

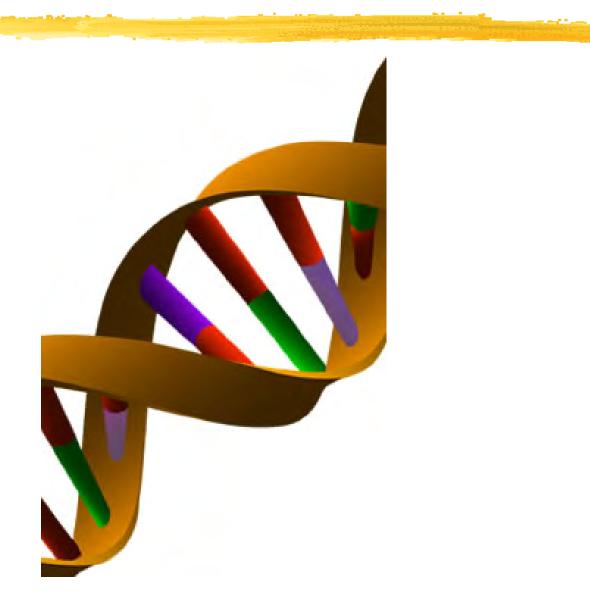
## Personalized education



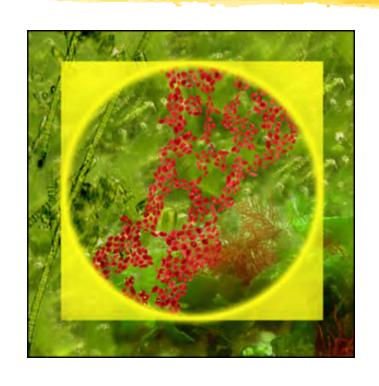
# Quantum computing

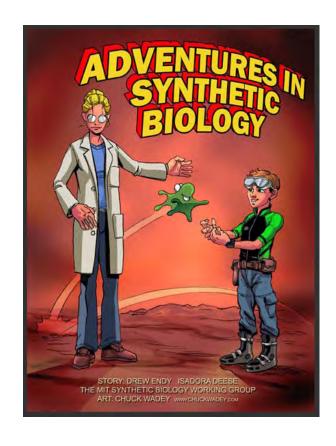


# Predictive, preventive, personalized medicine



# Synthetic biology / molecular engineering





# Personalized health monitoring => quality of life => IT and health





Nike + iPod



Bodymedia multi-function



Biozoom: body fat, hydration, blood oxygen, etc.



Glucowatch: measuring body chemistry



#### VIEWER Q&A>>

Get the truth on how the team really feels about the show.



#### MUSIC MYTHS>>

Can that high note really shatter glass? Bust it now.

#### JOIN THE MESSAGE BOARD

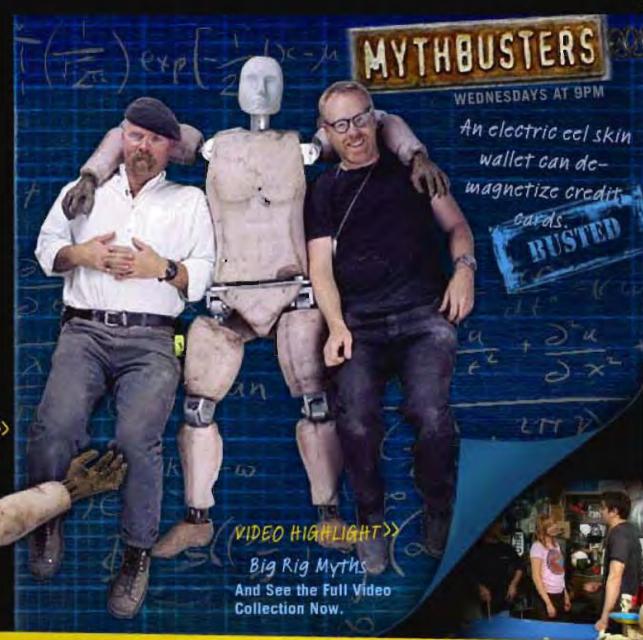
"Baby snakes do not have control of how much venom they use and will shoot it all into you while a full grown snake conserves their venom. Is this true?" -- jeredweaver56

SUBMIT A MYTH>>



#### BE A MYTHBUSTER >>

Debunk a few classic myths. Give this interactive a whirl.



How's Your Brain Function? Watch Video and Take a Memory Exam.

#### Dispel these myths!

- You need to have programmed in high school to pursue computer science in college
- A computer science degree leads on to a career as a programmer
- Programming is a solitary activity
- Employment continues to be in a trough
- Eventually, all the programming jobs will be overseas
- Student interest in comparer science continues to be in a trough, and is lower than in most other STEM fields
- Computer science lacks opportunities for making a positive impact on society
- I There's nothing intellectually challenging in computer science
- There have been no recent breakthroughs in computer science
- Computer cience lacks compelling research visions

#### [Your part goes here]

- What are your compelling visions for the field?
- How can the CCC facilitate your pursuit of them?

http://www.cra.org/ccc/

http://lazowska.cs.washington.edu/toronto.pdf





#### **Computing Community Consortium**

We support the computing research community in creating compelling research visions and the mechanisms to realize these visions.





