

Computational Thinking

Jeannette M. Wing

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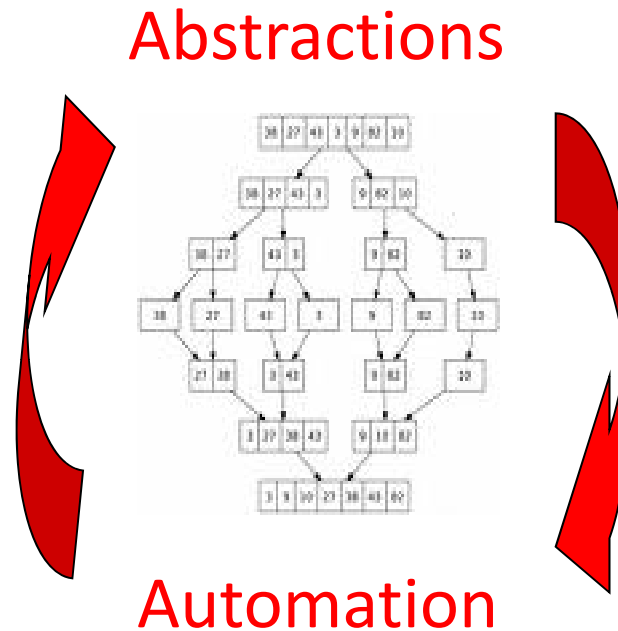
OurCS Workshop
Carnegie Mellon University
4 March 2011

My Grand Vision

- **Computational thinking** will be a fundamental skill used by everyone in the world by the middle of the 21st Century.
 - Just like reading, writing, and arithmetic.
 - Incestuous: Computing and computers will enable the spread of computational thinking.
 - **In research:** scientists, engineers, ..., historians, artists
 - **In education:** K-12 students and teachers, undergrads, ...

J.M. Wing, "Computational Thinking," *CACM Viewpoint*, March 2006, pp. 33-35.
Paper off <http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~wing/>

Computing is the Automation of Abstractions



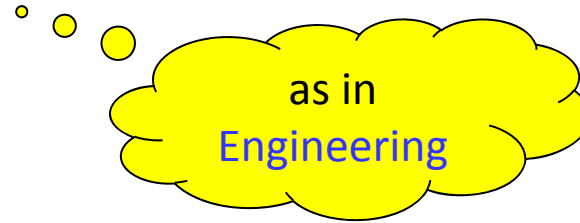
Computational Thinking focuses on the process of abstraction

- choosing the right abstractions
- operating in terms of multiple layers of abstraction simultaneously
- defining the relationships between layers

as in
Mathematics

guided by the following concerns...

Measures of a “Good” Abstraction in C.T.



- Efficiency
 - How fast?
 - How much space?
 - How much power?
- Correctness
 - Does it do the right thing?
 - Does the program compute the right answer?
 - Does it do anything?
 - Does the program eventually produce an answer? [Halting Problem]
- -ilities
 - Simplicity and elegance
 - Usability
 - Modifiability
 - Maintainability
 - Cost
 - ...

Computational Thinking, Philosophically

- Complements and combines mathematical and engineering thinking
 - C.T. draws on math as its foundations
 - But we are constrained by the physics of the underlying machine
 - C.T. draws on engineering since our systems interact with the real world
 - But we can build virtual worlds unconstrained by physical reality
- Ideas, not artifacts
 - It's not just the software and hardware that touch our daily lives, it will be the computational concepts we use to approach living.
- It's for everyone, everywhere

Sample Classes of Computational Abstractions

- Algorithms
 - E.g., mergesort, binary search, string matching, clustering
- Data Structures
 - E.g., sequences, tables, trees, graphs, networks
- State Machines
 - E.g., finite automata, Turing machines
- Languages
 - E.g., regular expressions, ..., VDM, Z, ..., ML, Haskell, ..., Java, Perl
- Logics and semantics
 - E.g., Hoare triples, temporal logic, modal logics, lambda calculus
- Heuristics
 - E.g., A* (best-first graph search), caching
- Control Structures
 - Parallel/sequential composition, iteration, recursion
- Communication
 - E.g., synchronous/asynchronous, broadcast/P2P, RPC, shared memory/message-passing
- Architectures
 - E.g., layered, hierarchical, pipeline, blackboard, feedback loop, client-server, parallel, distributed

• ...

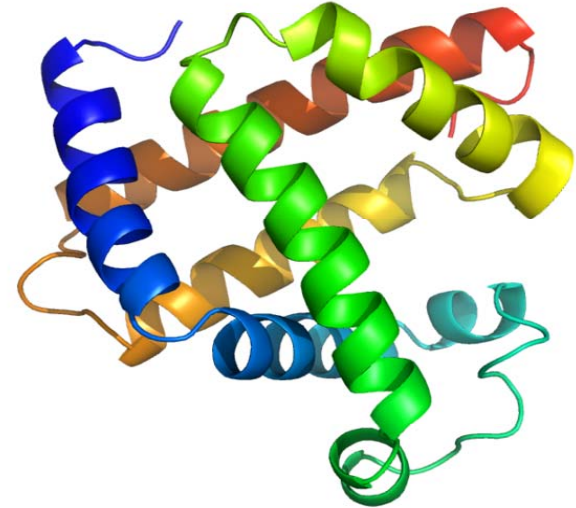
NOT

- Computer literacy, i.e., how to use Word and Excel or even Google
- Computer programming, i.e., beyond Java Programming 101

Examples of Computational Thinking in Other Disciplines

One Discipline, Many Computational Methods

Computational Thinking in Biology

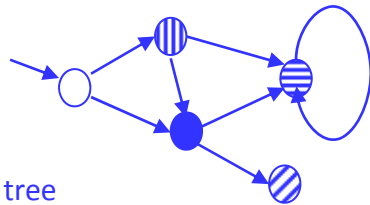


- Shotgun **algorithm** expedites sequencing of human genome
- DNA sequences are strings in a **language**
- **Boolean networks** approximate dynamics of biological networks
- Cells as a self-regulatory system are like **electronic circuits**
- **Process calculi** model interactions among molecules
- **Statecharts** used in developmental genetics
- Protein kinetics can be modeled as **computational processes**
- **Robot Adam** discovers role of 12 genes in yeast
- PageRank **algorithm** inspires ecological food web

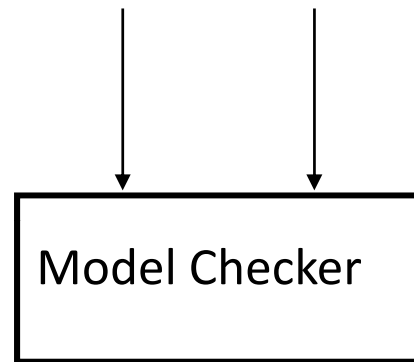
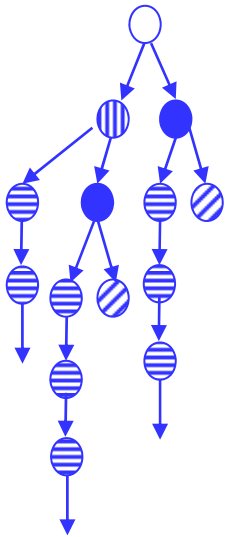
Model Checking Primer

Finite State Machine
model M

Temporal Logic
property Φ



M 's computational tree



$\Phi = AG p$

$AF p, EG p, EF p$

yes

counterexample

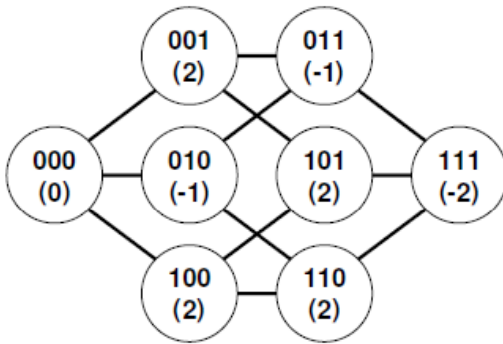


Φ is falsified here.

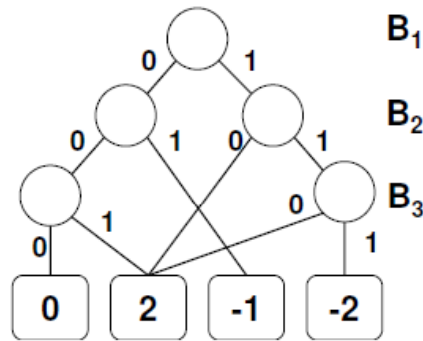
Model Checking in Biology

Goal: Predict Rate of Folding of Proteins

1. Finite State Machine M represents 3-residue protein



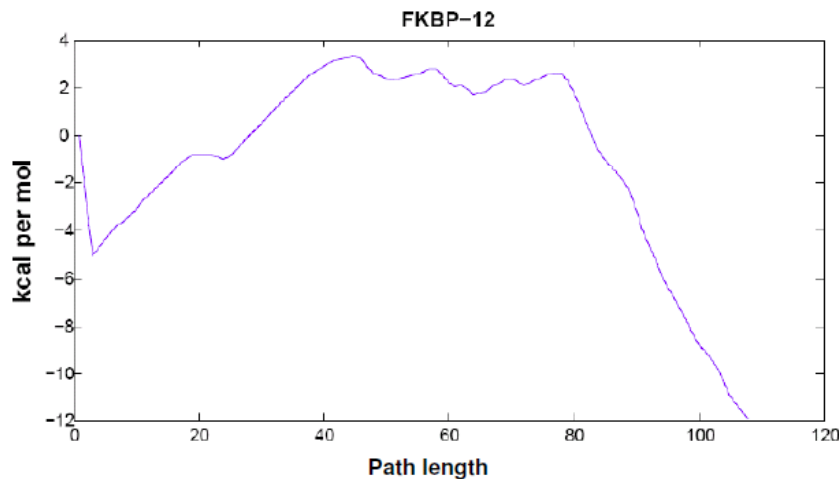
1'. BDD efficiently represents M



2. Temporal Logic Formula Φ

- Will the protein end up in a particular configuration?
- Will the second residue fold before the first one?
- Will the protein fold within t ms?
- What is the probability that (c)?
- Does the state s have k folded residues and have energy c ?

Method easily handles proteins up to 76 residues.



Model checking can explore state spaces as large as $2^{76} \approx 10^{23}$, 14 orders of magnitude greater than comparable techniques [LJ07].

Energy Profile for FKBP-12, Computed via Method

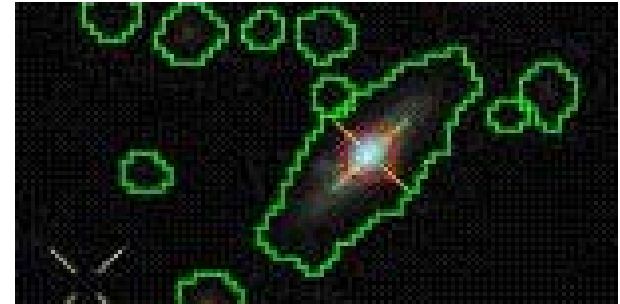
One Computational Method, Many Disciplines

Machine Learning has transformed the field of Statistics.

Machine Learning in the Sciences

Astronomy

- Brown dwarfs and fossil galaxies discovery via machine learning, data mining, data federation
- Very large multi-dimensional datasets analysis using KD-trees



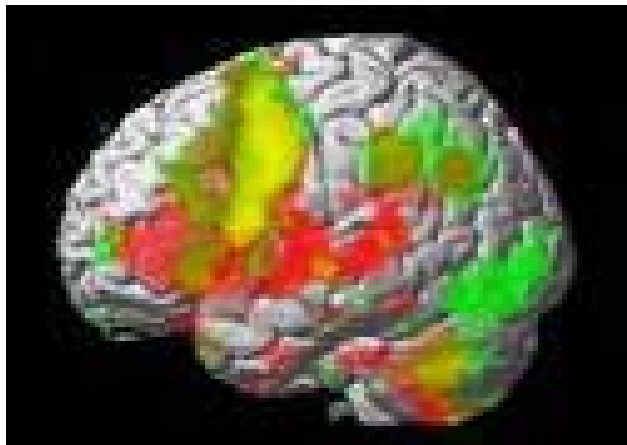
Credit: SDSS

Medicine



- Anti-inflammatory drugs
- Chronic hepatitis
- Mammograms
- Renal and respiratory failure

Credit: LiveScience



Meteorology

- Tornado formation



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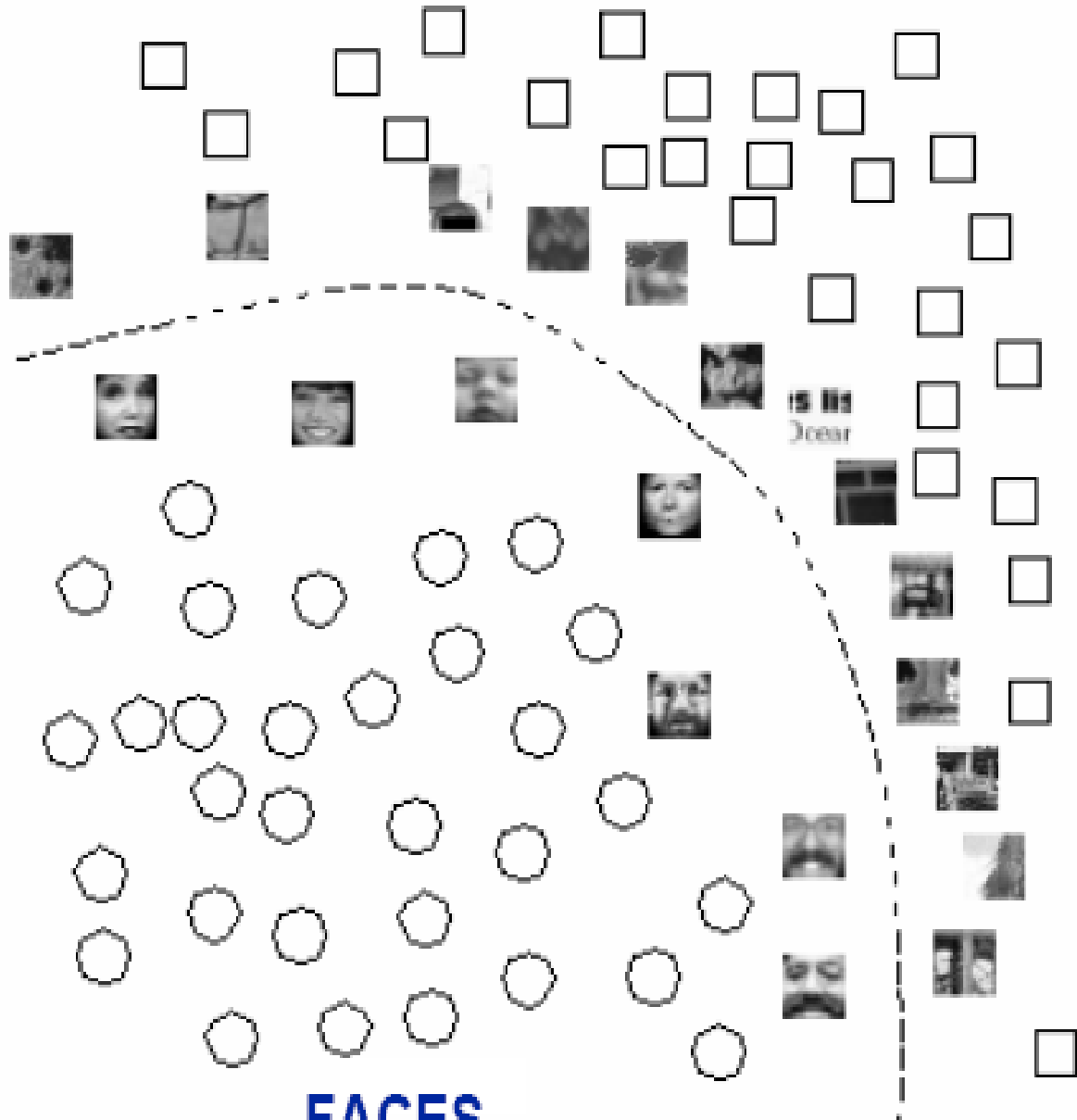
Neurosciences

- fMRI data analysis to understand language via machine learning

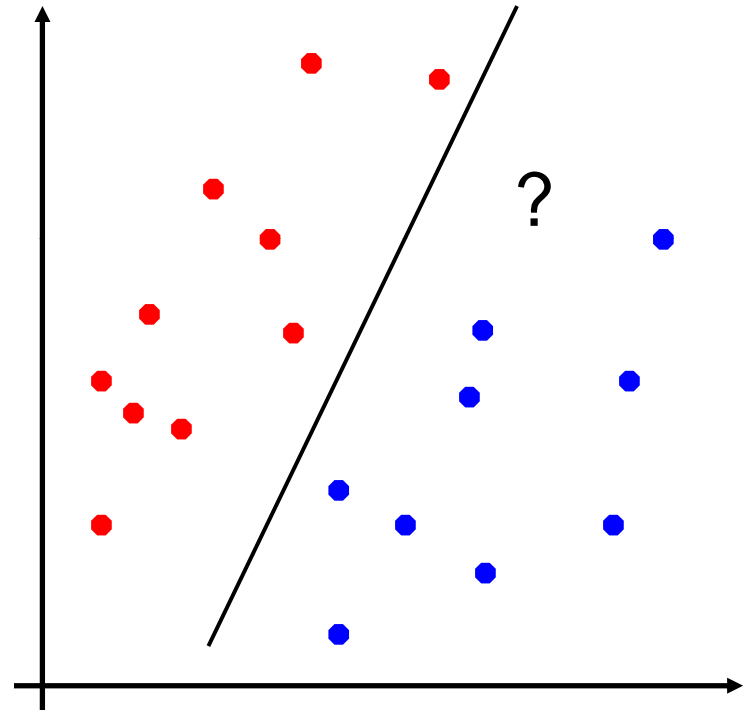
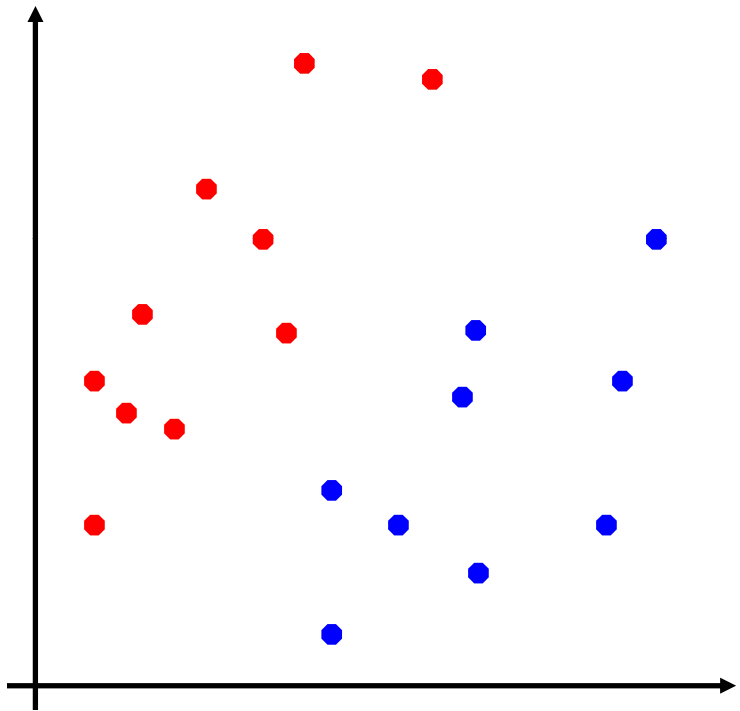
Machine Learning Everywhere

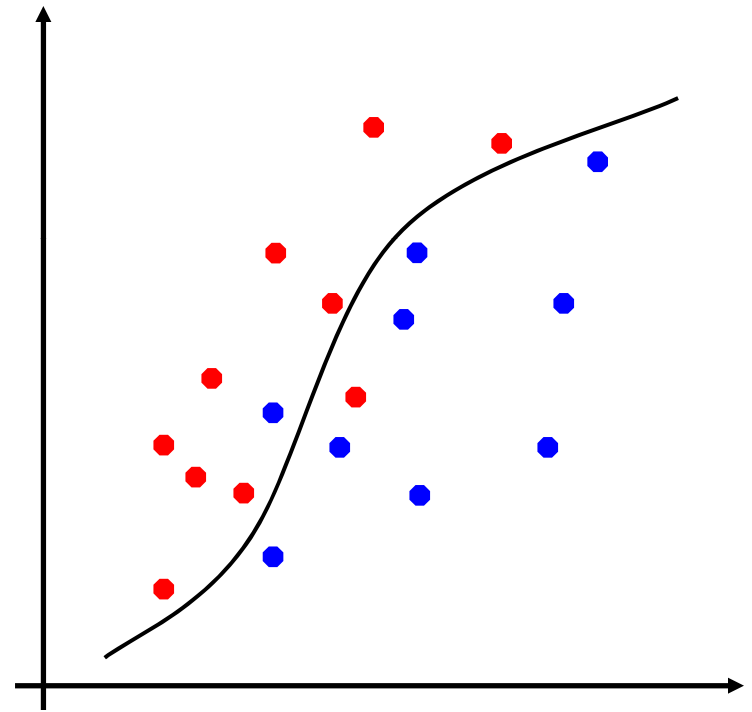
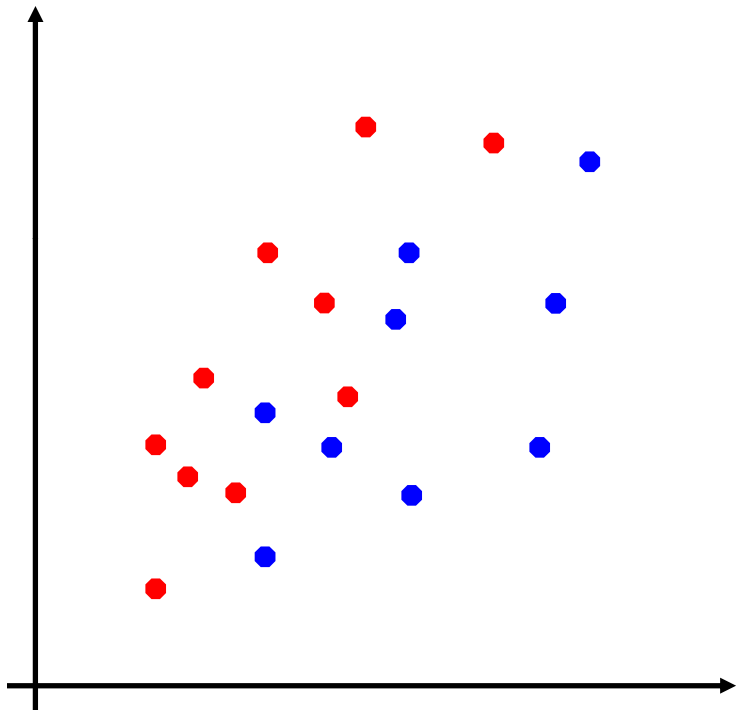


NON-FACES



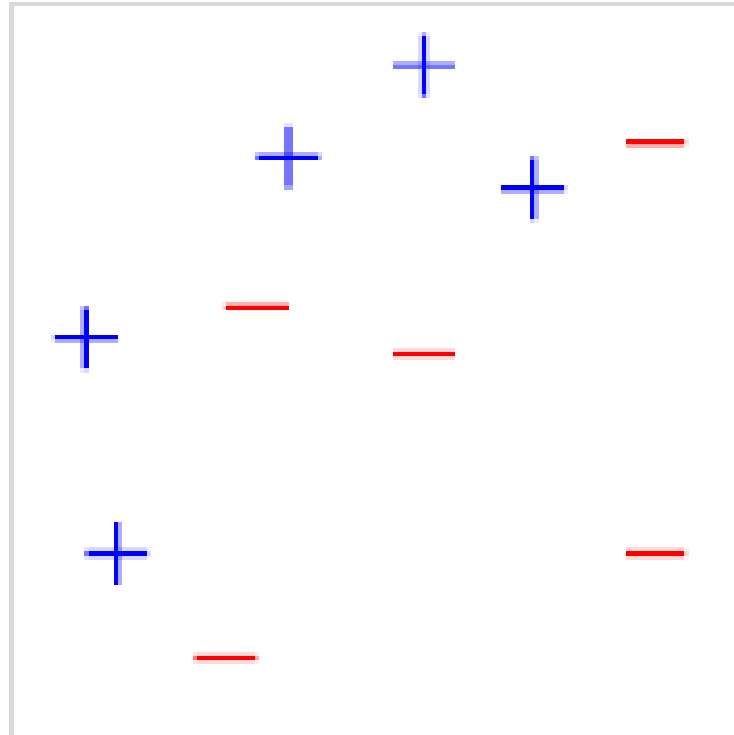
FACES

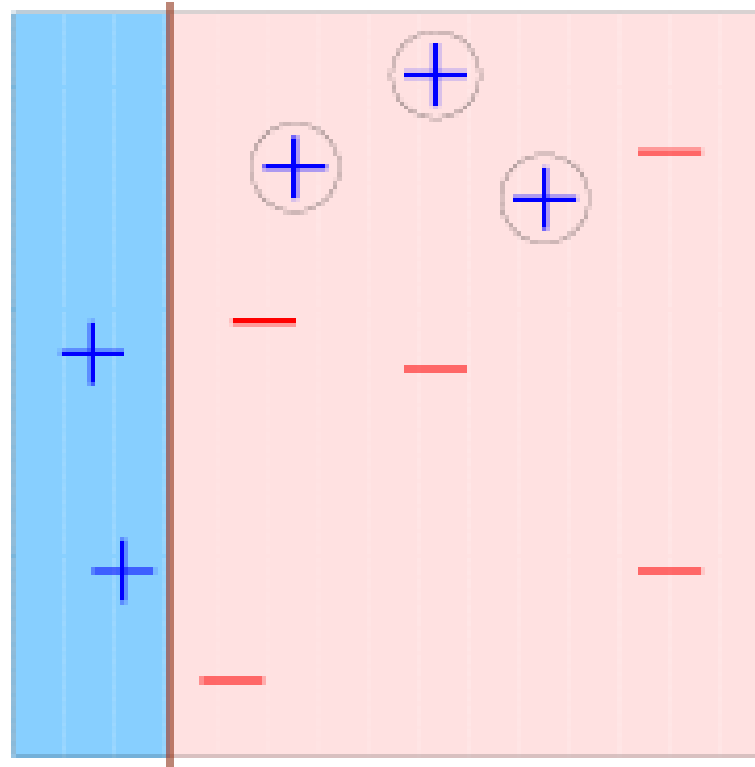


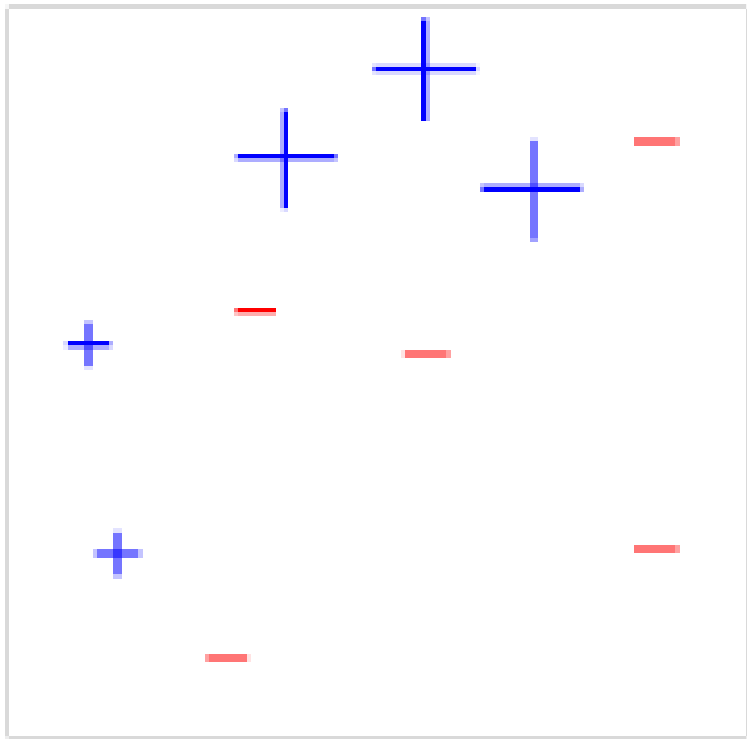


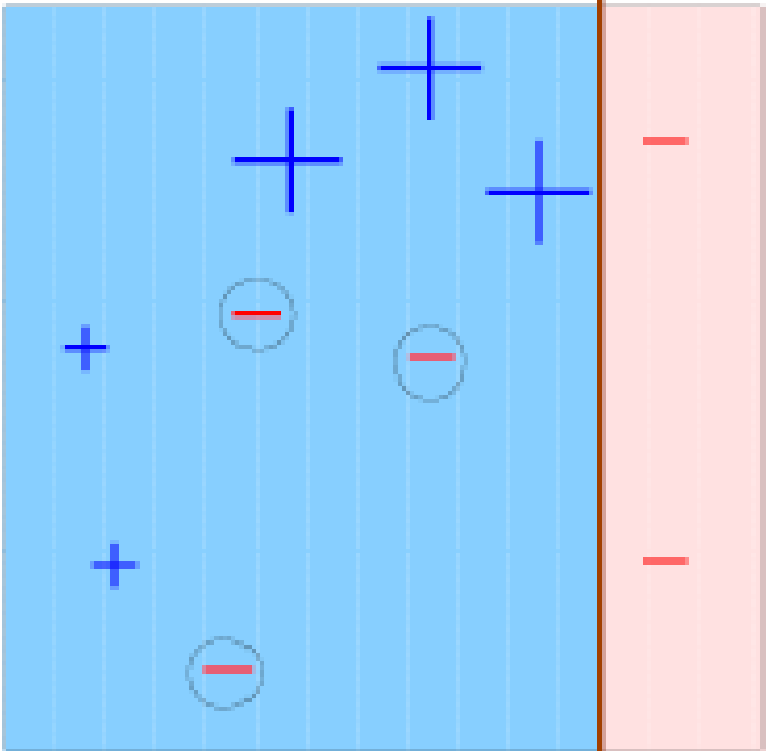
Question (Kearns): Can a Set of Weak Learners Create a Single Strong One?

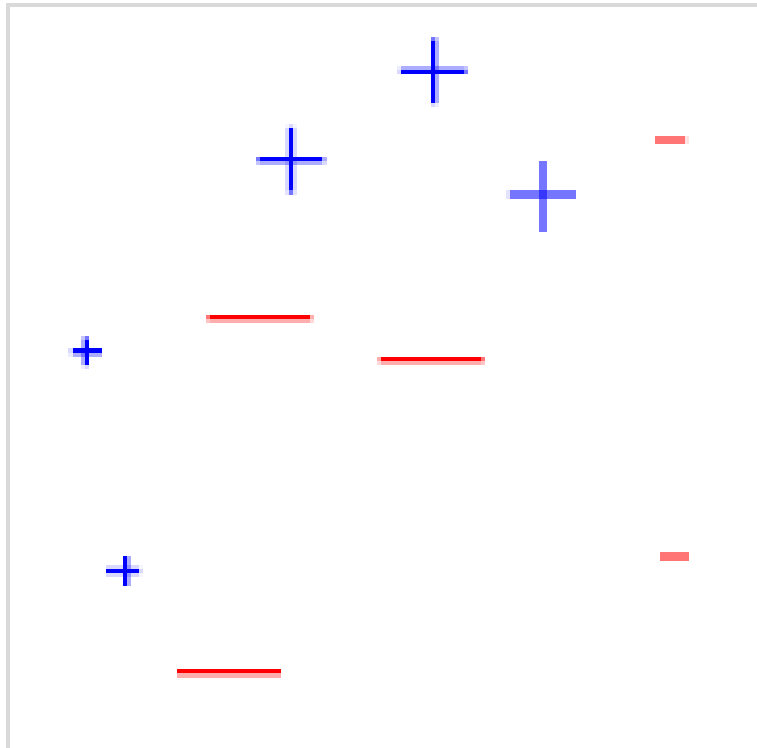
Answer: Yes, by *Boosting* Algorithms (e.g., [FS99])

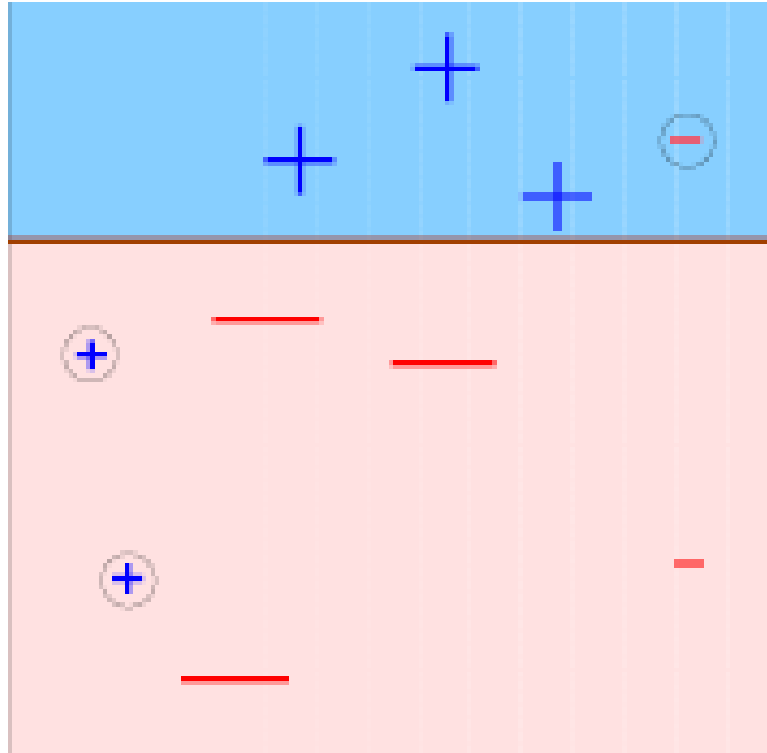


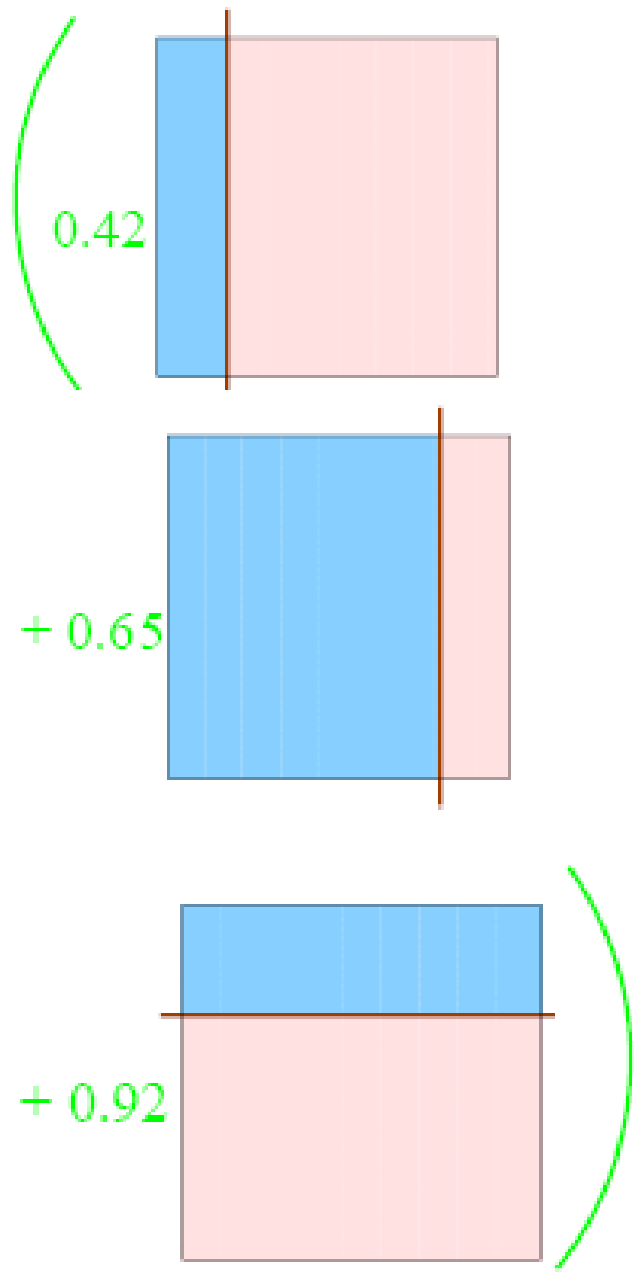


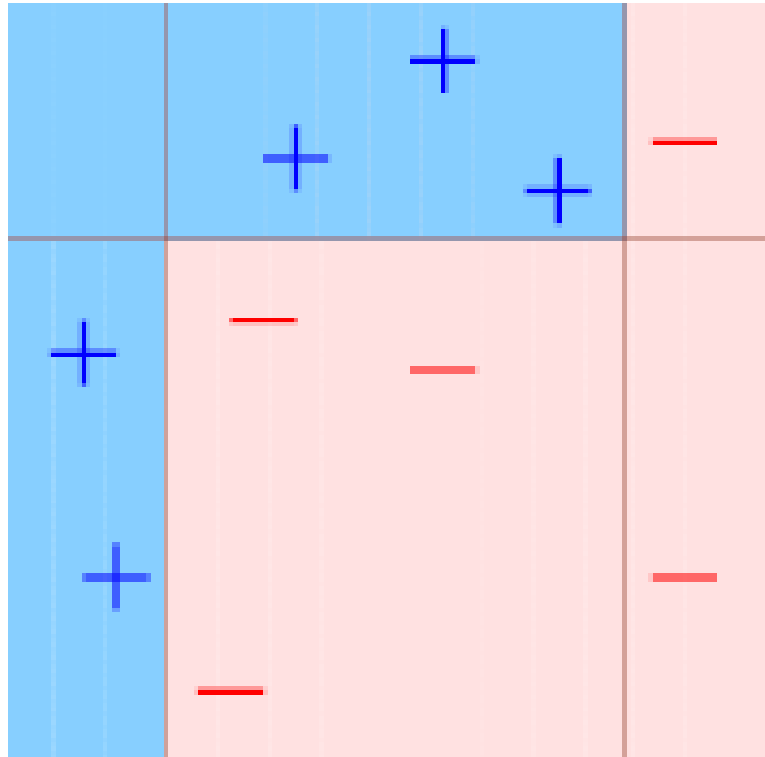








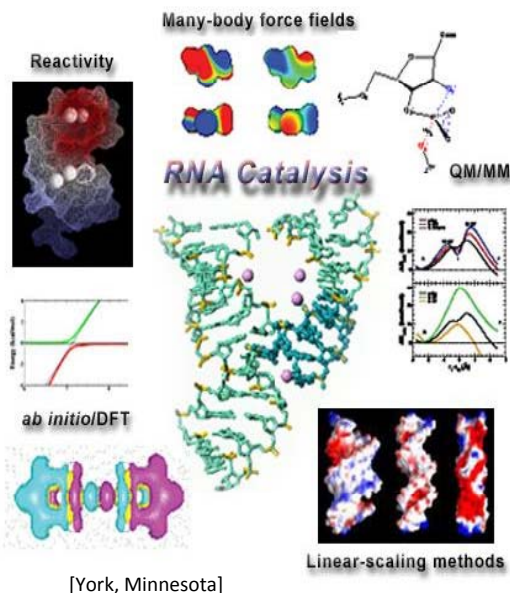




Computational Thinking in the Sciences and Beyond

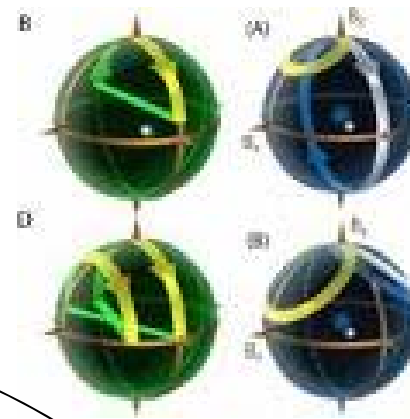
CT in Other Sciences

Chemistry



- Atomistic calculations are used to explore chemical phenomena
- Optimization and searching algorithms identify best chemicals for improving reaction conditions to improve yields

Physics



- Adiabatic quantum computing: How quickly is convergence?
- Genetic algorithms discover laws of physics.

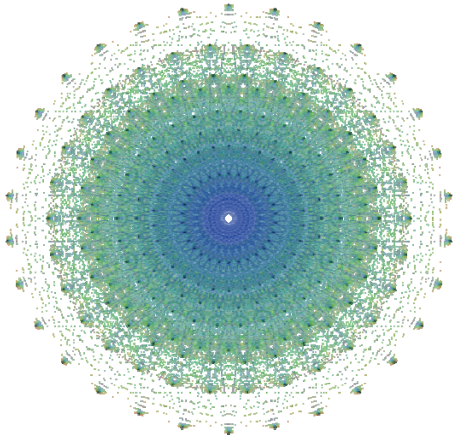
Geosciences

- Abstractions for Sky, Sea, Ice, Land, Life, People, etc.
 - Hierarchical, composable, modular, traceability, allowing multiple projections along any dimension, data element, or query
- Well-defined interfaces



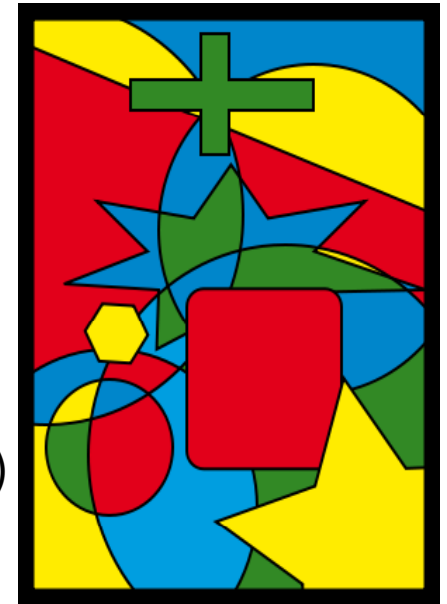
CT in Math and Engineering

Mathematics



Credit: Wikipedia

- Discovering E8 Lie Group:
18 mathematicians, 4 years and 77 hours of supercomputer time (200 billion numbers).
Profound implications for physics (string theory)
- Four-color theorem proof



Credit: Wikipedia

Engineering (electrical, civil, mechanical, aero & astro,...)

- Calculating higher order terms implies more precision,
which implies reducing weight, waste, costs in fabrication
- Boeing 777 tested via computer simulation alone,
not in a wind tunnel

Credit: Boeing



CT for Society

Economics

- Automated mechanism design underlies electronic commerce, e.g., ad placement, on-line auctions, kidney exchange
- Internet marketplace requires revisiting Nash equilibria model
- Use intractability for voting schemes to circumvent impossibility results



Microsoft Digital Advertising Solutions



- Inventions discovered through automated search are patentable
- Stanford CL approaches include AI, temporal logic, state machines, process algebras, Petri nets
- POIROT Project on fraud investigation is creating a detailed ontology of European law
- Sherlock Project on crime scene investigation

Law



Healthcare

- Algorithmic medicine
- Software design principles and debugging applied to prescriptions of painkillers
- ONC SHARP Program, NSF Smart Health and Wellness Program, NITRD Senior Steering Group on Health IT

CT for Society

Archaeology

- eHeritage Project, Microsoft Research Asia
- Digital Forma Urbis Romae Project, Stanford
- Cathedral Saint Pierre, Columbia



- Crowd sourcing as a new way of getting news tips from sources
- Algorithmic approach to validate credibility of sources
- Digital Media and Learning Initiative, MacArthur Foundation

Journalism



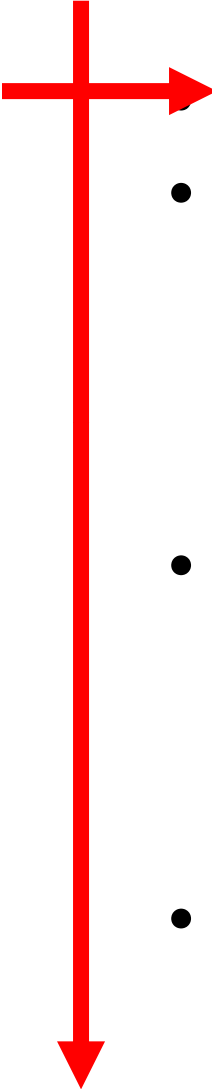
Humanities

- Digging into Data Challenge: What could you do with a million books?
Nat'l Endowment for the Humanities (US),
JISC (UK), SSHRC (Canada)
- Music, English, Art, Design, Photography, ...



Educational Implications

Pre-K to Grey



→ K-6, 7-9, 10-12

- Undergraduate courses
 - Freshmen year
 - “Ways to Think Like a Computer Scientist” aka Principles of Computing
 - Upper-level courses
- Graduate-level courses
 - Computational arts and sciences
 - E.g., entertainment technology, computational linguistics, ..., computational finance, ..., computational biology, computational astrophysics
- Post-graduate
 - Executive and continuing education, senior citizens
 - Teachers, not just students

Education Implications for K-12

Question and Challenge for the Computing Community:

What is an effective way of learning (teaching) computational thinking by (to) K-12?

- What concepts can students (educators) best learn (teach) when?
What is our analogy to numbers in K, algebra in 7, and calculus in 12?
- We uniquely also should ask how best to integrate The Computer with teaching the concepts.

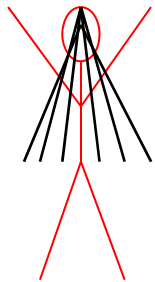
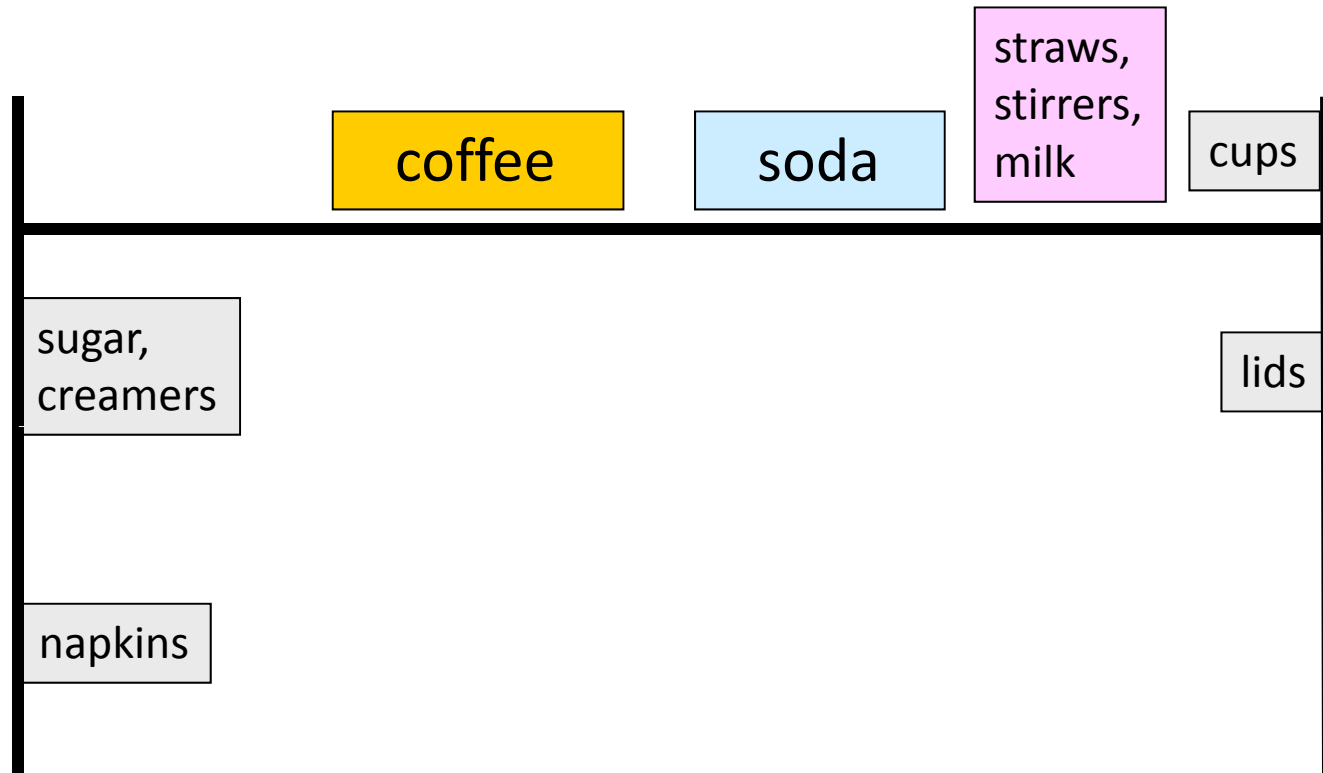
Computer scientists are now working with educators and cognitive learning scientists to address these questions.

Computational Thinking in Daily Life

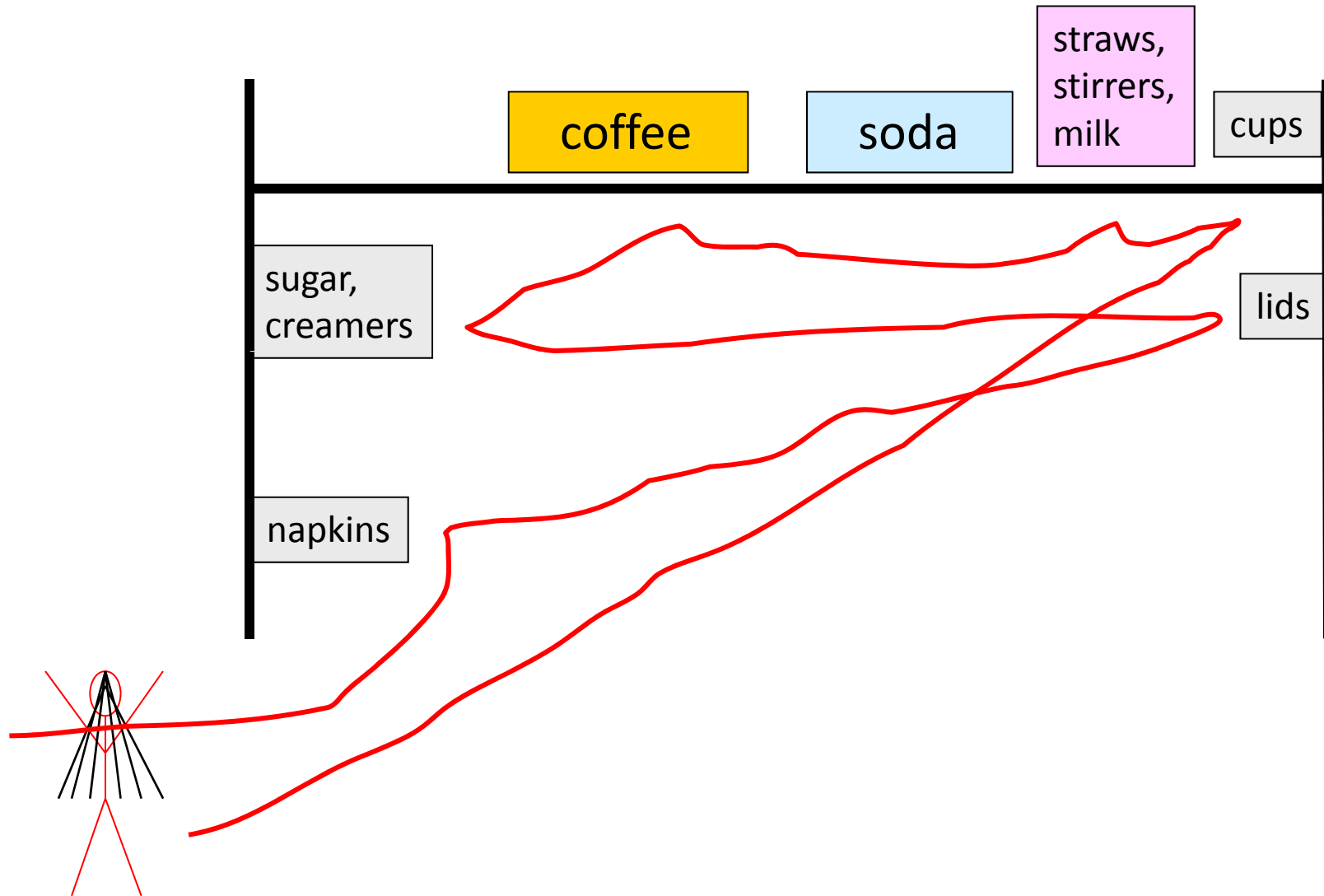
Simple Daily Examples

- Looking up a name in an alphabetically sorted list
 - Linear: start at the top
 - Binary search: start in the middle
- Standing in line at a bank, supermarket, customs & immigration
 - Performance analysis of task scheduling
- Putting things in your child's knapsack for the day
 - Pre-fetching and caching
- Taking your kids to soccer, gymnastics, and swim practice
 - Traveling salesman (with more constraints)
- Cooking a gourmet meal
 - Parallel processing: You don't want the meat to get cold while you're cooking the vegetables.
- Cleaning out your garage
 - Keeping only what you need vs. throwing out stuff when you run out of space.
- Storing away your child's Lego pieces scattered on the LR floor
 - Using hashing (e.g., by shape, by color)
- Doing laundry, getting food at a buffet
 - Pipelining the wash, dry, and iron stages; plates, salad, entrée, dessert stations
- Even in grade school, we learn algorithms (long division, factoring, GCD, ...) and abstract data types (sets, tables, ...).

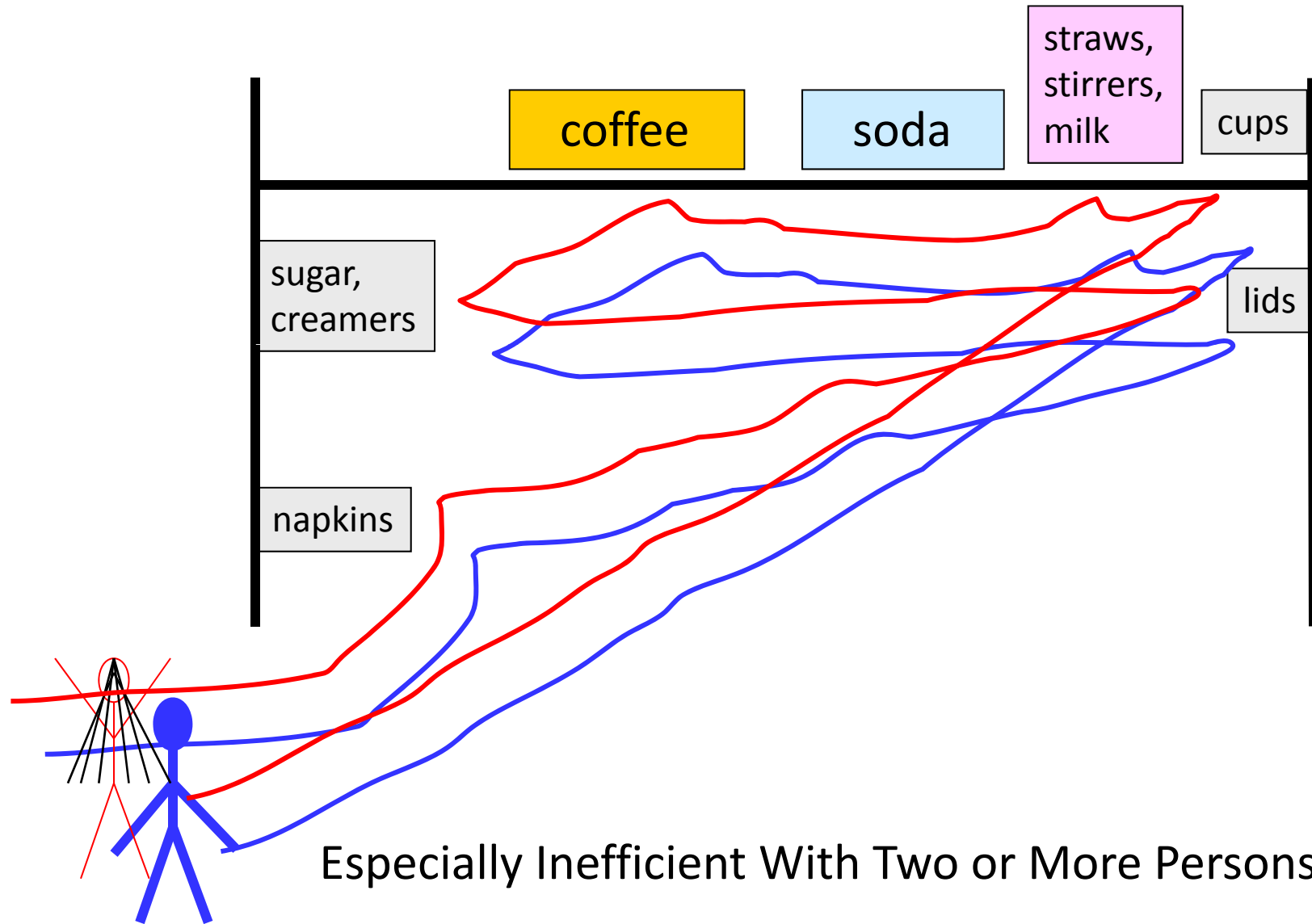
Getting Morning Coffee at the Cafeteria



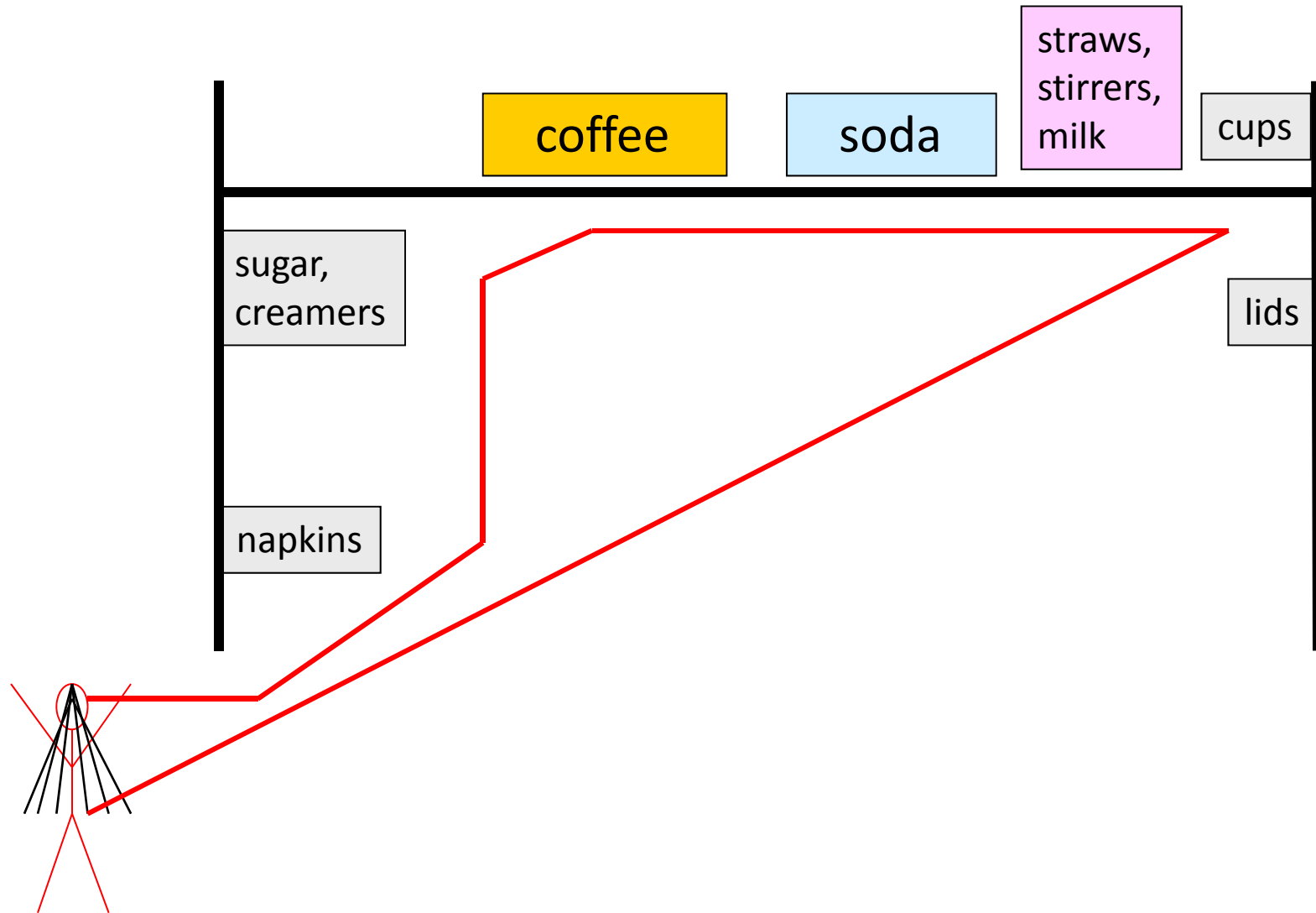
Getting Morning Coffee at the Cafeteria



Getting Morning Coffee at the Cafeteria



Better: Think Computationally—Pipelining!

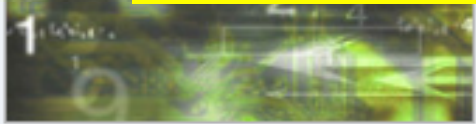


Computational Thinking at NSF



Funding

\$48M FY08 to \$100M in FY11 Budget Request



Find Funding

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Introduction

Proposal Preparation and Submission

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- [Grants.gov Application Guide](#)

Award and Administration

Cyber-Enabled Discovery and Innovation (CDI)

CONTACTS

Name	Email	Phone	Room
Eduardo Misawa	cdi@nsf.gov	(703) 292-8080	
Thomas Russell	cdi@nsf.gov	(703) 292-8080	
Kenneth Whang	cdi@nsf.gov	(703) 292-8080	

Drs. Misawa, Russell, and Whang are being assisted by a multidisciplinary team of Program Officers drawn from throughout NSF. CDI team members include: Kile William (SBE/OAD), Dan Lubin (OD/OPP), Manish Parashar (OD/OCI), David Rockcliffe (BIO/MCB), Nigel Sharp (MPS/AST), Carl Taylor (BIO/DBI), Rita Teutonico (SBE/OAD), Susan Winter (OD/OCI), William Wiseman (OD/OPP), and Eva Zanzerkia (GEO/EAR).

Computational Thinking for Science and Engineering

PROGRAM GUIDELINES

Solicitation [10-506](#)

SYNOPSIS

Cyber-Enabled Discovery and Innovation (CDI) is NSF's bold five-year initiative to create *revolutionary* science and engineering research outcomes made possible by innovations and advances in computational thinking. Computational thinking is defined comprehensively to encompass computational concepts, methods, models, algorithms, and tools. Applied in challenging science and engineering research and education contexts, computational thinking promises a profound impact on the Nation's science and engineering workforce. Collectively,

Range of Disciplines in CDI Awards

- Aerospace engineering
- Astrophysics and cosmology
- Atmospheric sciences
- Biochemistry
- Biomaterials
- Biophysics
- Chemical engineering
- Civil engineering
- Communications science and engineering
- Computer science
- Cosmology
- Ecosystems
- Genomics
- Geosciences
- Linguistics
- Materials engineering
- Mathematics
- Mechanical engineering
- Molecular biology
- Nanocomputing
- Neuroscience
- Proteomics
- Robotics
- Social sciences
- Statistics
- Statistical physics
- Sustainability
- ...

... advances via Computational Thinking



Funding



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[Division of Computer and Network Systems](#)

Computing Education for the 21st Century (CE21)

CONTACTS

Name	Email	Phone	Room
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Jim Hamos	jhamos@nsf.gov	(703)-292-4687	835N
Joan Peckham	jpeckham@nsf.gov	(703) 292-8970	1160

PROGRAM GUIDELINES

“to develop competencies in computational thinking”

Full Proposal Target Date: February 22, 2011
Planning proposals ONLY.
Last Tuesday in February, Annually Thereafter

Full Proposal Deadline Date: April 27, 2011
Type I and Type II proposals ONLY
Last Wednesday in April, Annually Thereafter

Full Proposal Target Date: July 28, 2011
Planning proposals ONLY.
Last Thursday in July, Annually Thereafter

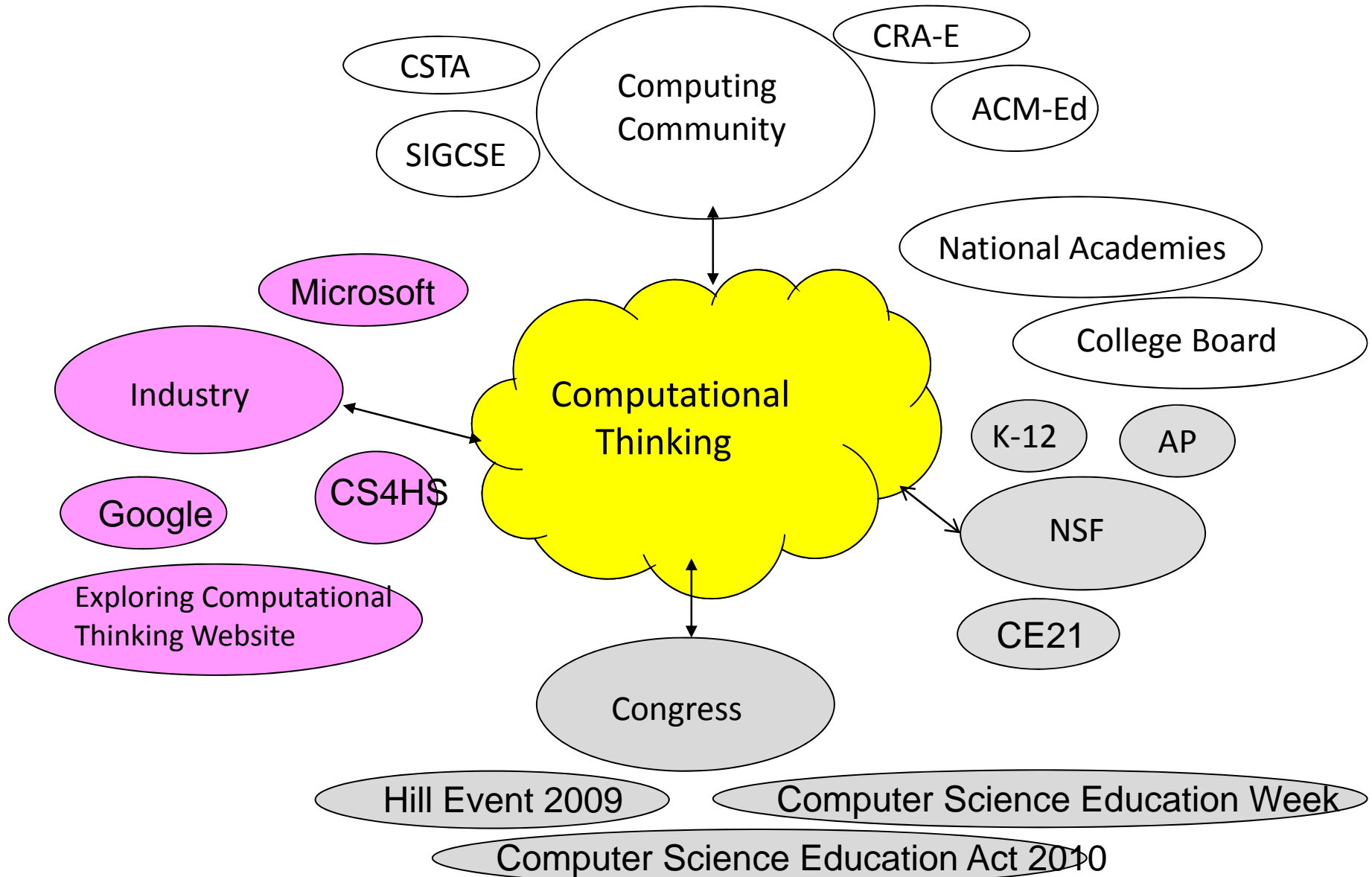
SYNOPSIS

Computational Thinking in Education and Beyond

CMU and Other Colleges and Universities

- CMU: Redesign of Intro Courses
 - “15-110: Principles of Computer Science. An introduction to computer science, based on the principles of computational thinking. Many taking this course will be nonmajors, but we will also use it as the entry point for any entering student with limited programming experience.” [Bryant, Stehlik, Sutner, Introductory Computer Science Education at Carnegie Mellon University: A Deans’ Perspective, CMU-CS-10-140, August 2010]
- Examples: Brown, Bryn Mawr, Colorado State University, Columbia, Eastern Michigan University, Georgetown, Georgia Tech, Harvard, Haverford, Harvey Mudd, Kent State, MIT, New York City College of Technology, Northwestern, Princeton, Rochester Institute of Technology, St Joseph’s U, U of Alabama-Birmingham, U of Florida, UNC-Charlotte, U of Puerto Rico, UTexas-Arlington, U of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Vanderbilt, Villanova, William & Mary,...

C.T. in Education: National Efforts




CMU and Other Colleges and Universities

- CMU: Redesign of Intro Courses
 - “15-110: Principles of Computer Science. An introduction to computer science, based on the principles of computational thinking. Many taking this course will be nonmajors, but we will also use it as the entry point for any entering student with limited programming experience.” [Bryant, Stehlik, Sutner, Introductory Computer Science Education at Carnegie Mellon University: A Deans’ Perspective, CMU-CS-10-140, August 2010]
- Examples: Brown, Bryn Mawr, Colorado State University, Columbia, Eastern Michigan University, Georgetown, Georgia Tech, Harvard, Haverford, Harvey Mudd, Kent State, MIT, Northwestern, New York City College of Technology, Princeton, Rochester Institute of Technology, St Joseph’s U, Towson, U of Alabama-Birmingham, U of Florida, UNC-Charlotte, U of Puerto Rico, UTexas-Arlington, U of Wisconsin-La Crosse, Vanderbilt, Villanova, William & Mary,...

Computational Thinking, International

计算思维

周以真



计算思维代表着一种普遍的认识和一类普适的技能，每一个人，而不仅仅是计算机科学家，都应热心于它的学

UK Research Assessment (2009)

The Computer Science and Informatics panel said
“Computational thinking is influencing all disciplines....”

par Jeannette M. Wing

Cet article fait suite aux divers interviews que nous avons faits et qui nous invitaient à une réflexion sur les fondements de notre discipline et ses aspects philosophiques et épistémologiques. Aujourd'hui l'article de Jeannette Wing nous conduit à réfléchir sur l'utilité et l'ubiquité de la pensée informatique et ses implications, mais aussi sur l'essence même de cette pensée.

Academic Organizations

- College Board <http://csprinciples.org>
 - With NSF support, revision of CS AP courses
 - Five universities pilots this year: UNC-Charlotte, UC Berkeley, Metropolitan State College of Denver, UC San Diego, and University of Washington
 - More schools—high schools, community colleges, and universities—to participate next year.
- National Academies Computer Science and Telecommunications Board
 - Report of a Workshop on the Scope and Nature of Computational Thinking, National Research Council, 2010
<http://www8.nationalacademies.org/cp/projectview.aspx?key=48969>
-

Computer Science Organizations

- SIGCSE sessions
- ACM Educational Council discussions
- CSTA: <http://www.csta.acm.org/>
 - *Computational Thinking Resource Set: A Problem-Solving Tool for Every Classroom*
- CRA-E
 - “Creating Environments for Computational Researcher Education,” August 9, 2010.
<http://www.cra.org/uploads/documents/resources/rissues/CRA-E-Researcher-Education.pdf>
 - Includes recommendations for computational thinking courses for non-majors.

Congress

- Event on the Hill: May 29, 2009
 - Sponsored by ACM, CRA, CSTA, IEEE, Microsoft, NCWIT, NSF, and SWE , called for putting the “C” (computer science) into “STEM.”
- Computer Science Education Week:
<http://www.csedweek.org/>
 - Sponsored by ABI, ACM, BHEF, CRA, CSTA, Dot Diva, Google, Globaloria, Intel, Microsoft, NCWIT, NSF, SAS, and Upsilon Pi Epsilon.
- Computer Science Education Act
 - On July 30, 2010 Rep. Jared Polis (D-CO) introduced the Computer Science Education Act ([H.R.5929](#)) to strengthen K-12 computer science education.

Industry Support

- CS4HS
 - Initiated in 2006 at CMU, with support from Google and later Microsoft,
 - 2007, spread to UCLA and UW
 - By 2010, under the auspices of Google, CS4HS spread to 20 schools in the US and 14 in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.
- Microsoft Research-Carnegie Mellon Center for Computational Thinking:
<http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~CompThink/>
 - Since 2007, the Center supports both research and educational outreach projects.
- Google's Exploring Computational Thinking website, launched Oct 2010:
<http://www.google.com/edu/computational-thinking/index.html>
 - Wealth of links to further web resources, including lesson plans for K-12 teachers in science and mathematics.

Spread the Word

- Help make computational thinking commonplace!

To fellow faculty, students, researchers, administrators,
teachers, parents, principals, guidance counselors, school
boards, teachers' unions,
congressmen, policy makers, ...

Thank you!

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Computational Thinking, in Summary

- Computational thinking is the *thought processes* involved in formulating problems and their solutions so that the solutions are represented in a form that can be effectively carried out by an information processing agent. [Cuny, Snyder, Wing 2010, in progress]