What can be programmed?

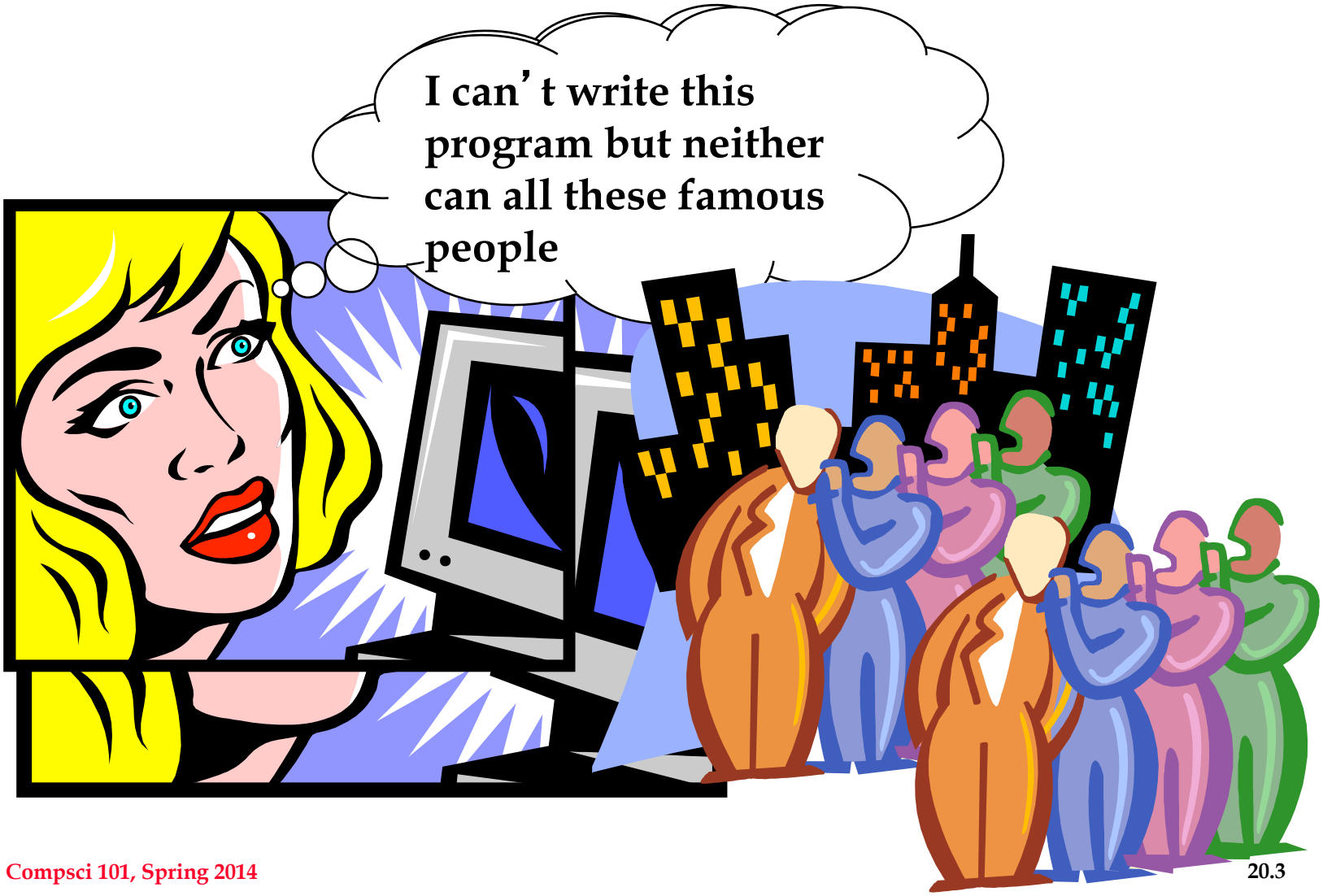
- What class of problems can be *solved*?
  - Hadoop, Cloud, Mac, Windows8, Android,…
  - Alan Turing contributions
    - Halting problem, Church-Turing thesis

- What class of problems can be *solved efficiently*?
  - Problems with no practical solution
    - What does practical mean?
  - We can't find a practical solution
    - Solving one solves them all
    - Would you rather be rich or famous?

Schedule students, minimize conflicts

- Given student requests, available teachers
  - write a program that schedules classes
  - Minimize conflicts
- Add a GUI too
  - Web interface
  - …
  - …

Still another scenario, is this better?



Summary of Problem Categories

- Some problems can be solved 'efficiently'
  - Run large versions fast on modern computers
  - What is 'efficient'? It depends
- Some problems cannot be solved by computer.
  - Provable! We can't wait for smarter algorithms
- Some problems have no efficient solution
  - Provably exponential 2^n so for "small" n …
- Some have no known efficient solution, but …
  - If one does they all do!

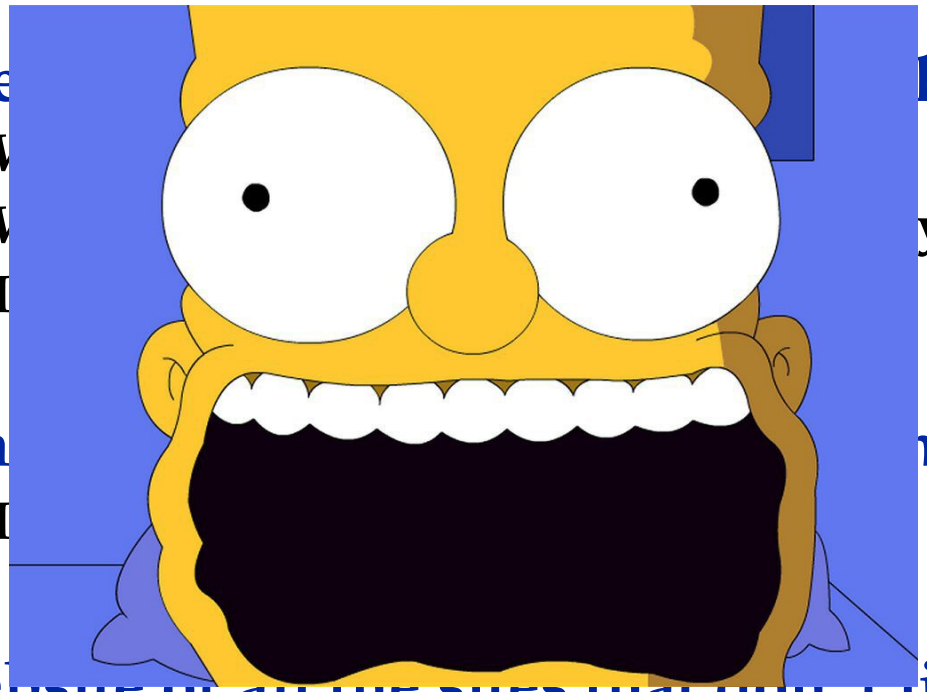
Entscheidungsproblem

- What can we program?
  - What kind of computer?
- What can't we program?
  - Can't we try harder?
- Can we write a program that will determine if any program *P* will halt when run on input *S*?
  - Input to halt: P and S
  - Output: yes/no halts

Good sites: http://del.icio.us/

- What is social bookmarking?
  - Why is del.icio.us interesting?
  - Who posts, who visits?
- What about a website of interesting websites?
  - What would you expect to find there?
  - Would the site list itself?
- What about sites that list/link to themselves?
  - What about a site with all sites that list themselves?

Bad sites: http://haz.ardo.us



- Site
  - W
  - W
  - I
- Wh
  - I
- Website of all the sites that don't list themselves?
  - Is `notlisted.com` listed on `notlisted.com`?

hem?)

y?)

nselves?

halting module/problem: writing `doesHalt`

```
"""
    function doesHalt returns True if progname
    halts when run on input, and False if progname
    doesn't halt (infinite loop)
"""
    def doesHalt(progname,input):
        #code here

    name = "SpreadingNews.py"
    data = "input.txt"
    if doesHalt(name,data): print "program ended!"
```

- We're assuming `doesHalt` exists – how to use it?
  - It works for any program and any data! Not just one, that's important in this context

How to tell if X stops/halts on Y

```
import halting
def runHalt():
    prog = "SpreadingNews.py";
    input = "["abc", "def", "hij"]"
    if halting.doesHalt(prog,input):
        print prog,"stops"
    else:
        print prog,"loops 4ever"
```

- Can user enter name of program, X? Input, Y?
  - What's the problem with this program?

Consider this module *Confuse.py*

```
import halting
print "enter name of program",
prog = raw_input()
if halting.doesHalt(prog,prog):
    while True:
        pass
print "finished"
```

- We want to show writing `doesHalt` is impossible
  - Proof by contradiction:
  - Assume possible, show impossible situation results

- Can a program read a program? Itself?

Some problems take forever, but …

- Can we visit all cities, no repeats, using Southwest, for less than $123,329.50
  - RDU->MCO->…->…->…->…->DEN
  - RDU->DEN->…->…->…->…->MCO
  - repeat and test, what's the issue here?
  - Can we find shortest path for packets on Internet? Yes!
  - Can we find longest path for silent meditation? No!
  - We don't know how, but if we did!!!
- Contrast towers of Hanoi, 2^n moves always!

Are hard problems easy? Clay Prize

What is Computing? Informatics?

- What is computer science, what is its potential?
  - What can we do with computers in our lives?
  - What can we do with computing for society?
  - Will networks transform thinking/knowing/doing?
  - Society affecting and affected by computing?
  - Changes in science: biology, physics, chemistry, …
  - Changes in humanity: access, revolution (?), …

- Privileges and opportunities available if you know code
  - Writing and reading code, understanding algorithms
  - Majestic, magical, mathematical, mysterious, …

How is Python like all other programming languages, how is it different?

A Rose by any other name…C or Java?

- Why do we use [Python | Java] in courses ?
  - [is | is not] Object oriented
  - Large collection of libraries
  - Safe for advanced programming and beginners
  - Harder to shoot ourselves in the foot
- Why don't we use C++ (or C)?
  - Standard libraries weak or non-existant (comparatively)
  - Easy to make mistakes when beginning
  - No GUIs, complicated compilation model
  - What about other languages?

Why do we learn other languages?

- Perl, Python, PHP, Ruby, C, C++, Java, Scheme, ML,
  - Can we do something different in one language?
    - In theory: no; in practice: yes
  - What languages do you know? All of them.
  - In what languages are you fluent? None of them

- In later courses why do we use C or C++?
  - Closer to the machine, understand abstractions at many levels
  - Some problems are better suited to one language