

## The Beauty and Joy of Computing

Lecture #24
Future of Computing



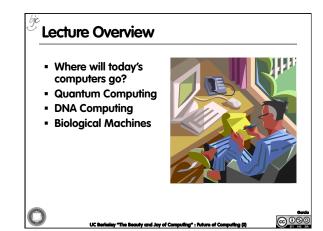
UC Berkeley EECS Sr Lecturer SOE Dan Garcia

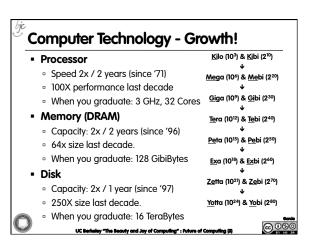
## **Amazon Prime Air!**

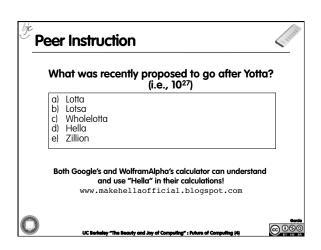
Good: Deliver to your home in 30 minutes after click
Bad: Drones all over the air? Seriouslyi

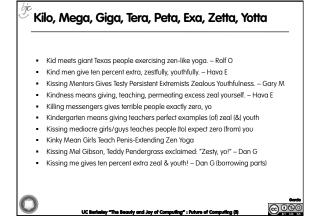


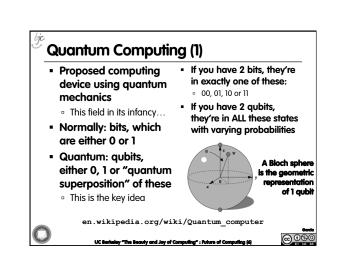
www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/the-switch/wp/2013/12/01/ amazon-wants-to-deliver-packages-in-30-minutes-withdrones/

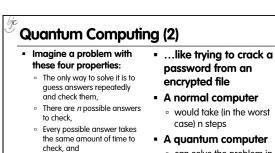












randomly is just as good as

checking them in some special

- Every possible answer takes the same amount of time to check, and

  There are no clues about which answers might be better: generating possibilities

  \*\*A quantum computer\*

  \*\* can solve the problem in steps proportional to
  - Why does this matter?

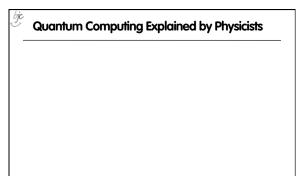
C Berkeley "The Beauty and Joy of Computing" : Puture of Computing (7)

## Quantum Computing (3)

- Say the password is exactly 72 bits (0/1)
- That's 2<sup>72</sup> possibilities
- Let's say our Mac lab attacked the problem
  - 30 machines/lab \* 8 cores/machine \* 3 GHz (say 3 billion checks per second/core)
  - = 720,000,000,000 checks/sec/lab
  - = 720 Gchecks/sec/lab

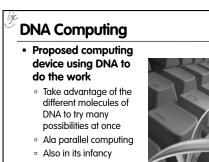
- Regular computers
- 2<sup>72</sup> checks needed / 720
   Gchecks/sec/lab
- ≈ 6.6 billion sec/lab ≈ 208 <u>years</u>/lab
- 72-qubit quantum computers in time  $\alpha$  to
  - $\sqrt{2^{72}} = 2^{36}$
  - 2<sup>36</sup> checks needed / 720
     Gchecks/sec/lab
  - ≈ 0.1 sec/lab





http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T2DXrs0OpHUs

W. Berkeley The Beauty and Joy of Computing": Rules of Computing (9)



- In 2004, researchers claimed they built one
  - Paper in "Nature"

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DNA\_computing

UC Berkeley "The Beauty and Joy of Computing" : Puture of Computing (10)





