Grace Hopper: Grace-ing you with her existence

Grace Hopper was Born on December 9th 1906 in New York. Born with a curious mind she dismantled 7 alarm clocks to see how they work all before her mother noticed and took away 6 of them. This childhood curiosity led to her applying for early admission to Vassar University to study mathematics and Physics. Her application was denied and she was admitted in the following year. She then went on to earn her masters in Yale in 1930 and her Ph.D in 1934 in Mathematics. (i)

Her knowledge in Mathematics and her position as a professor of Mathematics in Vasser made her desirable in the U.S Navy during World War 2, despite being denied multiple times before due to gender ,age (the "old" age of 34) and her low weight to height ratio (she was 6.8kg below the Navy's minimum weight of 54kg). Despite this she graduated top of her class in the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts in 1944 and was assigned to the Bureau of Ships Computation Project at Harvard University (ii) . There she worked with the Mark 1 computer , also known as the Automated Sequence Controlled Calculator . It was a electromechanical computer that had 60 sets of 24 switches for manual data entry and could store 72 numbers, each 23 decimal digits long. [9] It could do 3 additions or subtractions in a second. A multiplication took 6 seconds, a division took 15.3 seconds, and a logarithm or a trigonometric function took over one minute. (iii)

Business **O**riented **L**anguage), which is a compiled English-like computer programming language designed for business use. It is imperative, procedural and, since 2002, object-oriented. (iv) COBOL is primarily used in business, finance, and administrative systems for companies and governments. She did not invent COBOL, however it was based off the compiler she wrote which extended her FLOW-MATIC language. She wrote the first compiler because she strongly believed programming languages should be written in English, even though she was told that computers did not understand English and they

could only do arithmetic. Garce best describes how her compiler "translated mathematical notation into machine code. Manipulating symbols was fine for mathematicians but it was no good for data processors who were not symbol manipulators. Very few people are really symbol manipulators. If they are they become professional mathematicians, not data processors. It's much easier for most people to write an English statement than it is to use symbols. So I decided data processors ought to be able to write their programs in English, and the computers would translate them into machine code. That was the beginning of COBOL, a computer language for data processors. I could say "Subtract income tax from pay" (v) instead of trying to write that in octal code or using all kinds of symbols"

From her persistence in writing a language that was grammar based, leading to the spawn of COBOL, which was a major language used in Data Processing, which opened the doors to all the modern grammar based programming languages we have today e.g Java, Python, Ruby, C, Haskell, Prolog etc.

Not only that but she also developed standards for testing computer systems and components which was implemented in early programming languages such as FORTRAN and COBOL, thus laying the foundations for the Unit Test practises implemented in the present day and giving rise to the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) (a measurement standards laboratory, and a non-regulatory agency of the United States Department of Commerce.)(vi)

Not only did she impact programming languages of today by writing the first grammar based programming language, and Unit testing by developing standards for testing for the new grammar based languages, she also popularised the phrases "debugging", "bug in the system" and "computer bug" after a moth got trapped and died in the Mark II and it had to be "debugged".

From her work in Navey that brought grammar based programming languages and the idea of standard testing practices for programming languages to fishing of a dead moth out of computer system to popularise "debug", I think its is more than fair to say that Dr.Grace Hopper's work as a key mathematician, turned software engineer while serving in the U.S Navy has significantly

impacted the programming languages, testing methods and programming vocabulary we use today.

References

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