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Fifty Years of Computer Science: Trends, Milestones, and Emerging Challenges

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ABSTRACT

The article under a review examines the development of computer science, the latest tendencies, and the prospects of computer science utilizing its revolutionary potential impact in a variety of realms. It perceives facilities like algorithms, hardware, and artificial intelligence, in addition to the emerging research opportunities, including quantum computing and human-computer interactions. The article focuses on the societal impacts of computing with reference to the contribution in the area of healthcare, education and governance, and includes the most critical issues in the field of privacy, ethics and sustainability. In addition, it also indicates that cross-disciplinary research is a must to develop responsible innovation to overcome some of the life-threatening issues in the world. With the ongoing impact of computer science in the future, it will be necessary to balance development and technological advancement and ethics. This review provides a wide scope of this rapidly evolving subject, and the goal of extensive information is to provide the researcher, practitioners, and policymakers about the influence of computer science in the current world so profound.

INTRODUCTION

During the last five decades, the field of computer science has transformed into a pillar of the contemporary technologically advanced society, thus becoming an almost archetypical academic

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branch. What started as a discipline on computation, algorithms, and early hardware design has evolved into a complex but remarkable textured area furnishing artificial intelligence, quantum computing, cybersecurity, software engineering, and many others [1]. Computer science has brought about what experts have called technological revolution, which has critically changed the way people communicate, work, learn, as well as, interact with the surrounding world. Beginning with the initial mainframe and the initial individual computer and continuing till the present day of AI-enabled systems and constant digital ecologies, the field has expanded, notably in terms of scope and power [2].

The rationale of doing this review derives simply out of the need to introspect the remarkable developments of the past fifty years with some of the major trends, technologies and paradigm shifts that has characterized each of these periods. With the onset of an era of swift development and more and more complicated problems, it is important to take a closer look at the historical background of these events and how this is supposed to affect the future in the realm of computing [3]. This paper shall not only look back but also recollect the most formative of the trends and events in the field of computer science. The main goal of the review is to understand the key changes of science, technology and society in computer science that the last 50 years have seen [4]. Although such an endeavour cannot be detailed to the extreme as each subfield will make its own contribution to the field (as it always has done), this paper will attempt to indicate key moments and new trajectories that have informed the discipline at large.

The approach followed in the current review paper is related to a chronological and thematic literature review. The literature is based on peer-reviewed journal articles, classic proceedings conferences, textbook, and historical documentation of the important institutions of the computing world (including ACM, IEEE, and Turing prize winners). The selection criteria were aimed at contributions that were found to have an impact on the developmental patterns of computing paradigms or those that resulted in substantial changes across the industry and the society [5]. The review is thematically structured to highlight certain area of research, technology and social implication and keep a chronological article that reproduces how progress went paper step after the other [6].

When possible, it discusses qualitative observations using quantitative information (e.g., the increase in computing power, the size of AI models, internet use, and so on). In doing so, the readers can now

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closely relate the dots between the yesteryear innovations and the current issues being faced, and in turn could understand how the field has expanded and what the future of the field could be [7]. Through this, the review will also give recommendations to researchers and policymakers as a way of guiding them in ensuring that technological development goes hand in hand with the needs of the society.

HISTORY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE: A SHORT HISTORY.

A deep change has taken place in computer science, as an academic subject and discipline of innovation, which has occurred in the past half a century. It has a history of epochs, and every era is long because it is distinguished by innovations, changes in priorities and appearance of the new paradigms [8]. As evidenced by the history of computer science since the dawn of computing theory and mainframe design to the era of artificial intelligence and ubiquitous connectivity, human innovation and the exponential rate of tech development are both achievements that belong to people. The section is a chronological history outline in a well-organized manner, and it is subdivided into three key decades, namely, the decades of establishment, the age of internet and software growth and the current era of smart computing technology [9].

Computer science evolved in the 1970s and 1980s. It was at this period that the aspect of theoretical and practical foundation started to take shape in the discipline. The development of theoretical breakthrough in algorithms, data structures, computational complexity and formal languages came into focus in the academic research. Seminal contributions of early computer scientists like Donald Knuth, Edsger Dijkstra and John McCarthy allowed the establishment of the fundamental principles of the field. This was also the time when hardware developed critically [10]. In the late 1970s, microprocessors and personal computers like the Intel 8080 and the Apple II first became available, representing the first wave of replacing the large, centralized mainframes with computers that could be used by ordinary people and companies. Other operating systems such as UNIX were introduced which were modular and portable and this dictated the generation of system software that would follow [11].

Also, during this period, programming languages developed quickly. Such language as C (1972) and Pascal (1970) were put into widespread use in systems and scholastic endeavors. It was this time that software engineering was formalized to address what has come to be known as the software crisis the

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increasing realization that large software systems needed to be handled with methodical approach, things like modularity and version control [12]. The 1990s brought the era of explosive growth due to commercialization of the internet and the popular use of software in all areas. The World Wide Web was invented in 1989 by Tim Berners-Lee and it transformed communication, sharing of information as well as the trading sector. Browser wars, emergence of email, and e-commerce such as Amazon and eBay explained that software emerged as international utility [13].

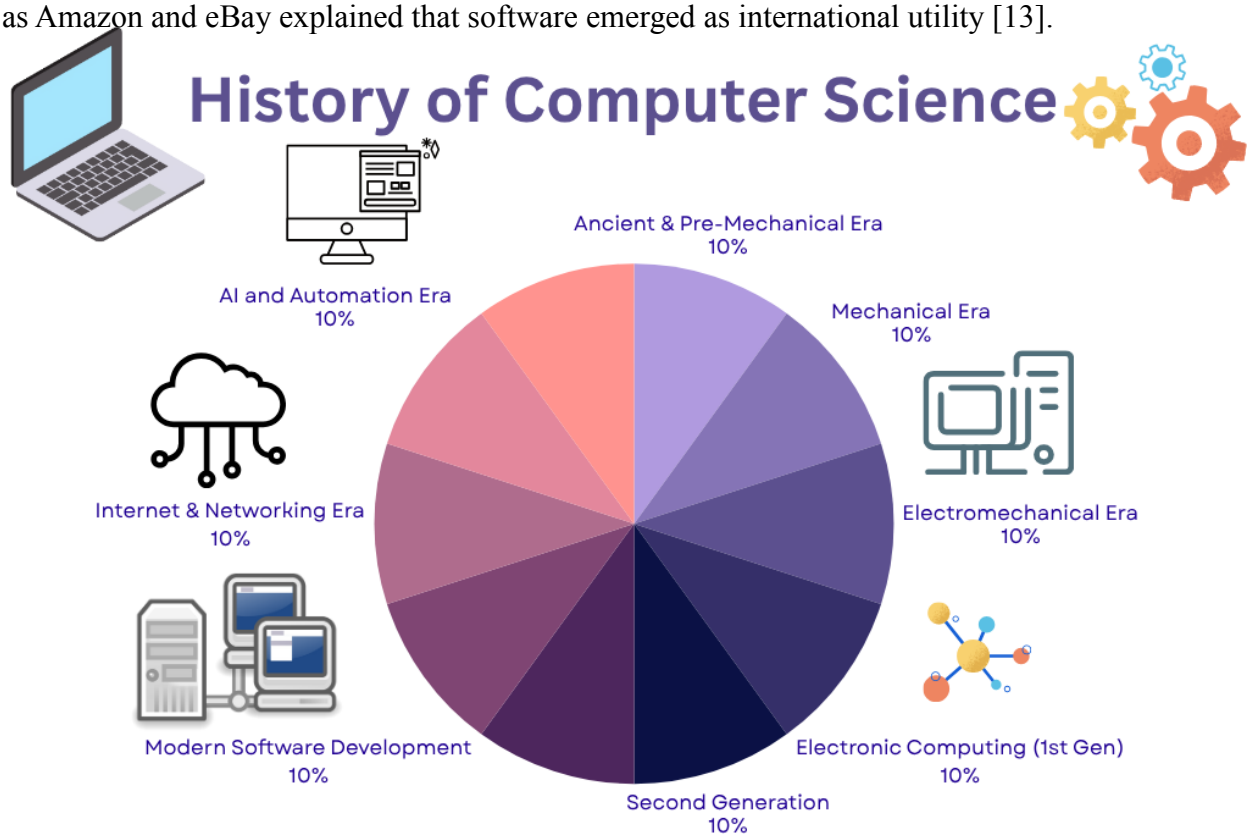


Figure: 1 showing history of Computer Science

The notion of object-oriented programming was already developed in previous decades, but it was prevalent in the 1990s in such languages as Java and C++. Practices like agile methodologies and design patterns came onto the scene of the software development practice in order to deal with this complexity. Concurrently, networking protocola such as TCP/IP emerged and became the overlay of the modern internet. Computing usage was made easier with operating systems such as Windows 95 and Linux and the open-source phenomenon started with efforts of projects such as the Linux kernel and the GNU Project and is continued by them up unto the present day [14]. The 2000s accentuated these shifts further as mobile computing, web 2.0 and cloud platforms appeared. The services such as Google, facebook and YouTube transformed online communication and information management.

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The creation of cloud computing started providing scalable infrastructure-as-a-service (IaaS) where the application could run globally without having local servers to manage them [15].

The current decade and beyond are the times of the emergence of smart, data oriented systems. Machine learning (in particular, deep learning) has transitioned out of academic research and into broad use. Advances in neural networks, natural language processing (e.g., BERT, GPT models), and computer vision have done so much that the machines can now translate, recognize images, and even come up with creative writing in a remarkable manner [16]. Due to storage and processing innovations, big data analytics enables organizations to extract conclusions with the help of enormous amounts of information. At the same time, Internet of Things (IoT) has taken the use of computational intelligence to physical devices, and edge computing brings low-latency decision-making to the network edge [17].

In this era, security and privacy have become one of the significant issues following the cases related to unauthorized data breaches, as well as the fear of having phone conversations and calls being listened in on. Therefore, an improved concern about cybersecurity and ethical computing has arisen. Such ideas as differential privacy, responsible artificial intelligence, secure multi-party computation have now become essential research topics [18]. Computer science has a history of an ever-changing and a rapidly evolving process. Every epoch was an evolution of the innovations of the previous one which resulted in the present advanced interconnected systems. Knowledge of this evolution is important in order to be prepared regarding what would happen next and ensure that the emerging problems are being filled in the face of technology that keeps on changing our world [19].

BIG TRENDS AND PARADIGM SHIFTS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Major trends and paradigm shifts have been the continuous factors to influence the field of computer science in response to technological advancements, user capabilities and needs, and interdisciplinary cooperation. In the last five decades, some trends are refocusing the definition and perception of computing, as well the process of its growth and utilization [20]. This part deals with five trends that will have the greatest impact on computer science: artificial intelligence and machine learning, big data and cloud computing, ubiquitous computing and IoT, human-centered computing, and quantum computing. Artificial Intelligence (AI) is no longer a theory, but has become one of the most influential changes in the field of current computing. Although capabilities of early AI research were

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restricted by limited computational capacity and primitive algorithms, the 2010s reprised the rise because of the deep learning breakthroughs, further accessibility of data, and computing accelerated by a graphical processing unit [21].

Machine Learning (ML) is a subfield of AI which deals with datasets that are used to either come up with a prediction, or a decision, without the need to be explicitly programmed. ML algorithms are currently used to power everything and then some recommendation engines, voice assistants, fraud detection, self-driving cars, and so on [22]. Performance advances There are deep learning models that have facilitated performance gains in fields such as natural language processing (e.g. OpenAI GPT line of models) and computer vision (e.g. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Transformer). AI is not a fad; it is already the heart of the modern software. However, such transition involves challenges of data protection, bias in algorithms, and explain ability. Such issues have become central academic inquiries and policymaking [23].

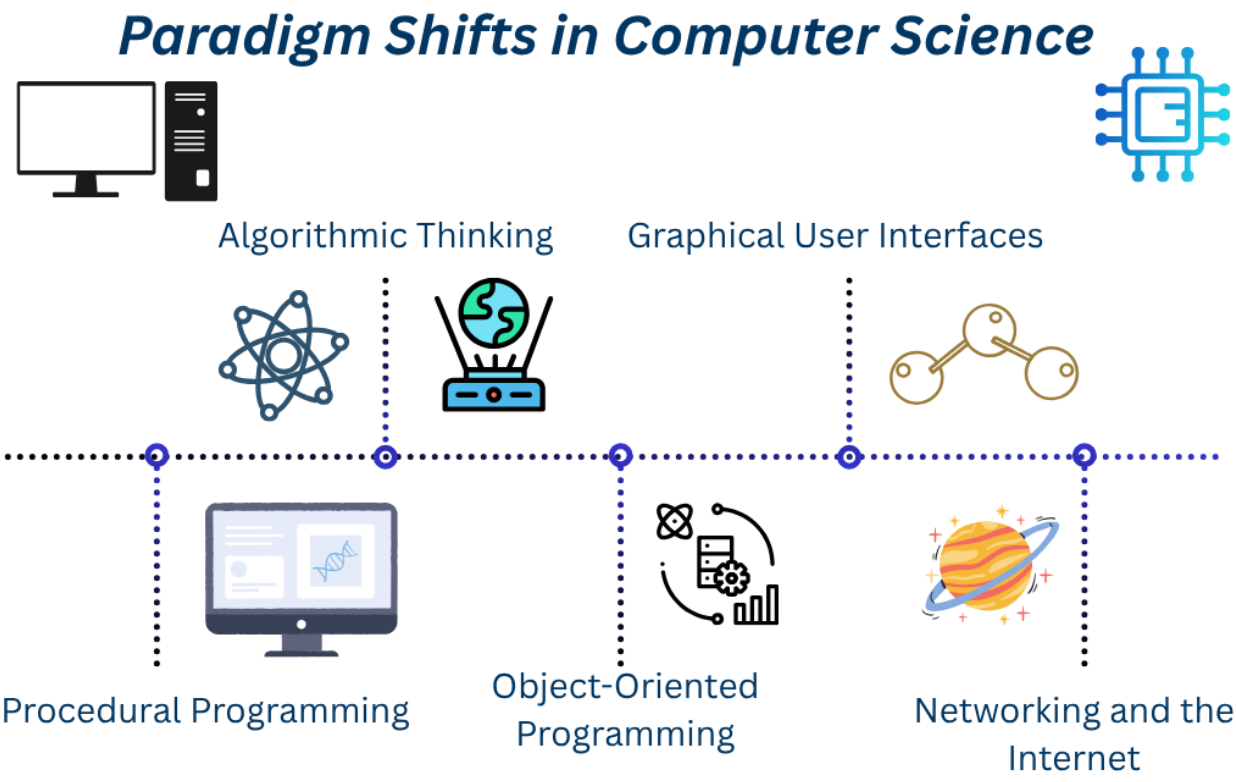


Figure: 2 showing paradigm shifts in computer science

Big data has become one of the hallmarks of the digital era due to the massive traffic of data created

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by people, sensors, programs, and online communications. Big data is a term that can be used to explain a set of data, which cannot be analyzed by using the traditional data-processing methods due to their size or complexity. The resultant effect has been the development of distributed systems, NoSQL databases and parallel computing through various tools such as Hadoop and Apache Spark [24]. This transition has been supplemented with cloud computing which provides on-demand platform and scalable infrastructure such as Amazon Web Services (AWS), Microsoft Azure and Google Cloud. Companies no longer need to purchase physical equipment to work with and store large amounts of data. Examples of such models include Infrastructure-as-a-Service (IaaS), Platform-as-a-Servitium (PaaS) and Software-as-a-Service (SaaS), which are the norm in the contemporary IT systems [25].

Contemporary apps employ the concepts of psychology, design, and cognitive science to achieve minimum effort and maximum delight (through intuitive and interesting user interface). Through usability tests, user-centered, and inclusive technologies have become part and parcel of the software development, mainly in terms of consumer-facing applications. Quantum computing is only in its infancy but it could be a new paradigm of doing computation [26]. However, unlike the classical computers which process data in terms of the binary bits, quantum ones utilize qubit, which can possess more than two states at a time (in the virtue of superposition and entanglement). Companies and research institutes like IBM, Google and D-Wave are pouring money into the work of creating practical quantum systems. They find use in cryptography and optimization, simulation of complex quantum systems in chemistry and physics [27].

Along with quantum, other areas of research in the field include neuromorphic computing and Biocomputing that extend previous computing paradigms and architectures. All this trends is a demonstration of the fact that computer science is no longer a fixed thing but an evolving ecosystem that continuously reinvets itself. These paradigm shifts are important so that one will be able to adapt to the current changes and be ready to be able to cope with the subsequent changes occurring in the field of computing and society [28].

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TECHNOLOGICAL MILESTONES IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

The pillars of the rapid growth and diversification of computer science can be estimated and they include the technological milestones. The advancements in hardware, networking and system software have propelled the field along the way, starting with early work in programming languages, to the arrival of open-source communities. In this section, four of these most important areas that have seen major milestones highlighted were observed to include programming languages and tools, open-source development, hardware and microarchitecture, and developments in networking and cybersecurity [29]. The history of programming languages has played significant roles in helping humans to express themselves to the machines efficiently. With every new set of languages, more abstraction, ease of use, and expressiveness at the developer side brought more cognitive relief and hence increased output [30].

Systems-level programming with direct memory manipulation and performance efficiency grew out of languages such as C (1972). This was the foundation of the operating system such as the UNIX operating system and even later languages were inspired by this like the C++ language and brought in some aspects of object orientation to deal with the complexity of large codebases. The appearance of Java in the middle of the 1990s was an important milestone as it made it possible to develop cross-platform applications via Java Virtual Machine (JVM) [31]. Due to its write once, run anywhere programming paradigm, it was applicable in enterprise software and in mobile devices (e.g. Android).

Such languages as Python and JavaScript have become very widely used because of their easy readability, simplicity, and great ecosystems. Python in particular is the de facto language of data science, machine learning and education, and JavaScript drives interactive web. Besides languages, the emergence of integrated development environments (IDEs), and other version control tools like Git and collaborative services like GitHub have now transformed how people write software [32]. Such devices have facilitated the working of teams across the world, handled complicated projects and distributed the software at rapid and agile speeds. Innovation has been democratized by open-source software and this phenomenon has increased the speed of technological advancement. Projects such as Linux, Apache, MySQL and Mozilla Firefox proved that cooperative, dispersed development would create reliable, scalable and widely used software [33].

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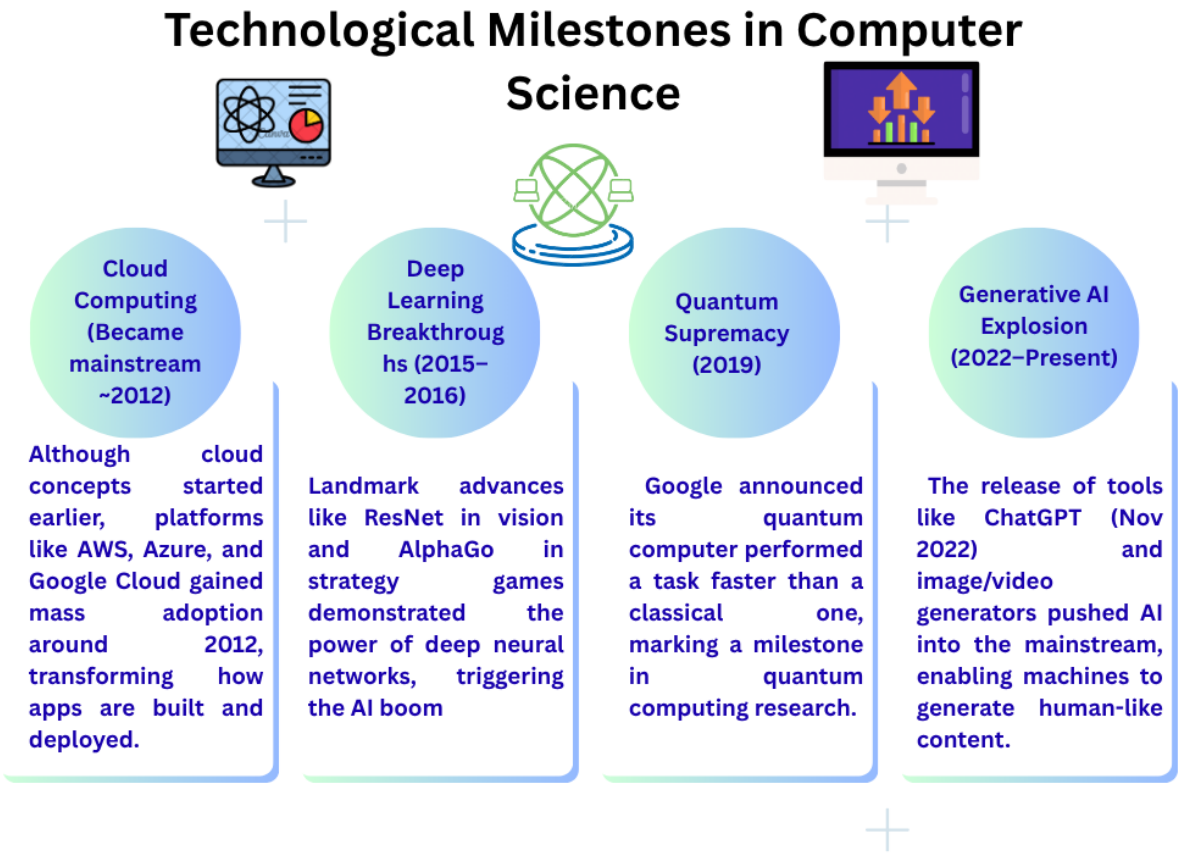


Figure: 3 showing technological milestones in computer science

The advancement of the networking technologies has transformed the world into the global village. The TCP/IP protocols are the foundation of the internet today and were invented in the 1970s. With the creation of the World Wide Web in 1989 and the eventual introduction of web standards (HTTP, HTML, CSS) an otherwise unheard of degree of the sharing of information became possible. Subsequent developments such as Wi-Fi, 4G/5G, fiber optics and satellite internet have further minimized latency time, bandwidth, and accessibility worldwide [34]. Cybersecurity is one of the key issues. The changes in cryptography such as RSA, AES and block chain have helped strengthen confidentiality, integrity and authentication of digital communication. Nevertheless, threats keep changing such as viruses and ransom ware to deep fakes and AI-driven attacks and cybersecurity is always a dynamic field that needs to be constantly innovated [35].

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MASS MURDER PROBLEMS AND MORAL ISSUES IN THE COMPUTER SCIENCE

Due to the further rapid development of computer science, the latter is increasingly coming into contact with the basic verge of privacy, fairness, sustainability, and the value of human being. Although technology has come up with countless blessings, it has posited intricate issues that require ethical, legal and social scrutiny. The part touches upon some of the most urgent topics of modern computer science: data privacy, and security, algorithmic bias, and fairness, environmental impact, and government of new technologies, including AI [36]. Due to the vast expansion of applications that require data and ubiquitous computing, data privacy and security have gained much attention. Everyday, organizations are retaining enormous amounts of personal information, including search history and location data, biometrics and even the behavior of users often without their prior full knowledge or any substantial consent [37].

The trend of data breaches that came scorching hot with Equifax, Facebook-Cambridge Analytica, and even the hundreds of thousands of ransom ware attacks have shown the fragility of the digital systems. Such happenings do not only lead to loss of money but also negatively affect the confidence and trust of people on technology. Simultaneously, surveillance capitalism has led to the emergence of controversial discussion concerning the rights of users and digital independence as companies and governments flocked to collect as much data as possible [38]. The idea of user protection has been tried to be developed through regulatory mechanisms like the general data protection regulation (GDPR) in the EU and California consumer privacy act (CCPA) in the U.S., but it is still very difficult to enforce them and to make them cross-border compliant [39].

Technically speaking, improvements in both differential privacy, homomorphic encryption, and secure multiparty computation are possible solutions, although incorporating them into most practical systems is still a work in progress. With the growing adoption of AI and machine learning models to make human decisions in a wide variety of realms, including hiring, lending, policing, and healthcare, growing alarm has been raised over the possibilities of bias and discrimination on the part of the algorithms involved. The systems tend to be biased in one way or another because they learn over history of previous data [40]. Without close monitoring, all AI models will essentially replicate the current disparities in society and increase them. As an example, facial recognition systems have been identified to do worse in recognition of people with darker skin tones resulting in misidentifications

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and ethical scandals. On the same note there has been an issue of predictive policing tools being more likely to perpetuate systemic biases in law enforcement [41].

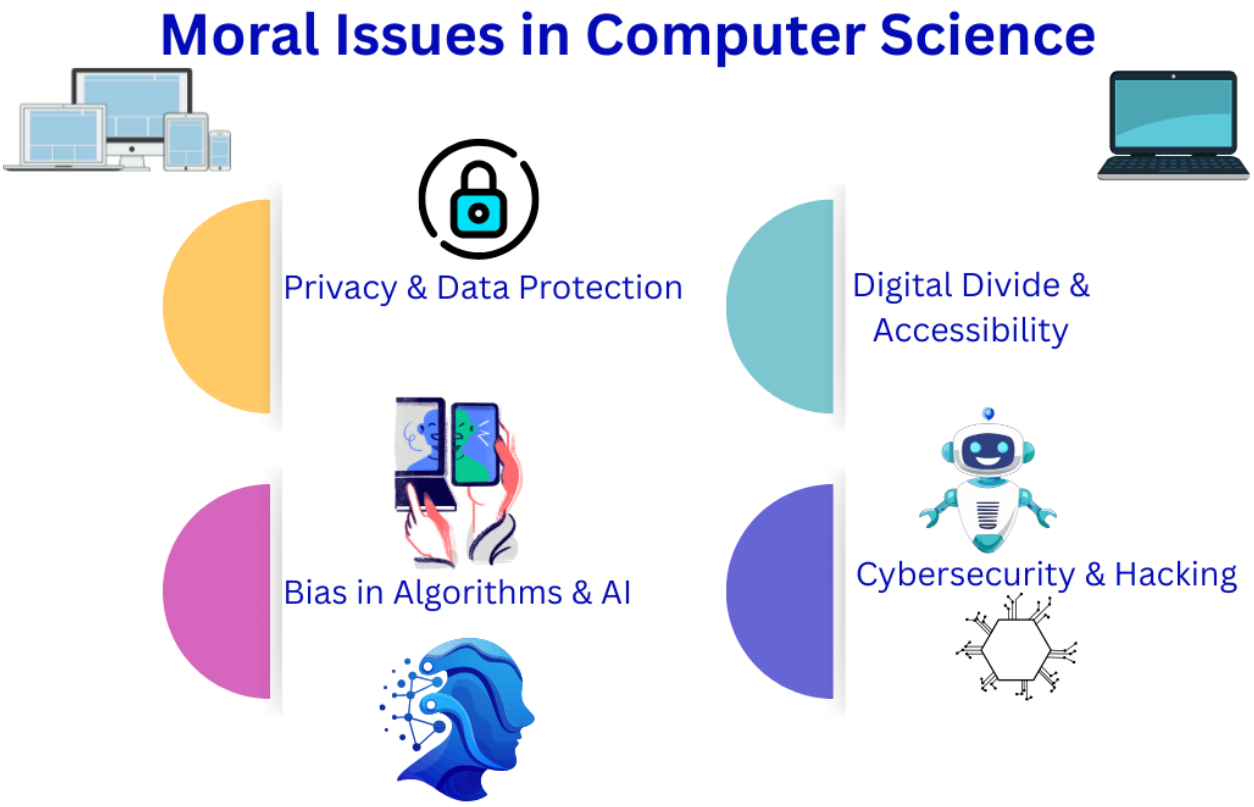


Figure: 4 showing moral issues in computer science

Other governments have introduced laws or policy that ban or put a hold on certain AI applications (e.g. facial recognition in city streets), and other governments promote them as a strategic national resource and something that should be developed. Striking a balance between innovation and ethics protection is a very sensitive exercise that involves policy makers, technology and ethics experts, as well as the masses [42]. Guidelines like the OECD Principles on AI and the EU AI Act propose to establish rules on accountable, transparent, and human-centered AI, and their effectiveness will still depend on their adoption, enforcement, and interested parties. Ethical issues and technical issues within computer science are as considerable as the technical felicitousness of it. The most appropriate solution to these challenges is synergistic cooperation, deliberate governance, and a willingness to harmonize technology with the overall objectives of human flourishing and social equity [43].

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INTERDISCIPLINARY INTEGRATION, INTER IMPACT ON SOCIETY

Computer science can hardly be called a science limited only by the tech sphere and the academic world; instead, it has come to be a force that changes almost all possible domains of modern society. Computing technologies have transformed the entire life of modern people and have changed their approach to healthcare, education, economics, governance, and interaction with each other. Such widespread influence has also led to an increased movement towards disciplinary convergence wherein computer science is multidisciplinary and works alongside disciplines as varied as biology, social sciences, art, and ethics in such a way that they can help solve multifaceted real life problems [44]. In this part, the complexity of the societal influence of computer science is examined and the paradigm shift in the role of interdisciplinary research on innovation and accountable technology development is experienced.

Computer science plays a transformative role in healthcare, and this is one of the most significant benefits that it has to society. Computational resources allow making earlier diagnoses, designing individual treatment plans, and conducting more developed medical research. Sensitive aspects of medical imaging algorithms are essential to medical practices, like MRI or CTs, and ultrasound scans, as they enable a doctor to identify a disease with increased precision because of image processing and enhancement [45]. Identifying patterns in medical images that are subtle at best but can be discovered by machine learning models utilizing large sizes of data that would not be found by human observers. Besides, there has been an explosion in the field of genomics and bioinformatics because of computational developments. It is the possibility to sequence whole genomes and interpret complex biological data which allows to provide personalized medicine, meaning the healthcare plan is individualized to a genetic profile. It assists in identifying drugs through simulated molecular interactions and thus finding them faster than other traditional processes [46].

Current-day problems seldom belong to any one field of study, and computer science is a building block in multi-disciplinary projects. Through joint efforts between computer scientists and specialists in biology, physics, social sciences, and humanities, breakthroughs now became possible which otherwise the individual nature of approaches would not allow. By way of example, in climate science computational modeling can assist in representing complicated environmental systems, and this further can guide policy choices and mitigation actions [47]. Data analytics in social sciences generate

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behaviors, social relationships as well as dynamic economies. The sciences needed to create human-centered AI are psychology, ethics and sociology because systems have to be developed that promote human values [48].

Social influence of computer science is multi-dimensional, profound, and complex because it is the foundation of innovations that also poses serious challenges. It combines well with the other fields increasing its capability to address difficult issues in the world and enhance the living standards. Nonetheless, this integration implies an increased ethical, social, and cultural consciousness as well. The success of future achievements in computer science will rely even more on the multidisciplinary and collaborative efforts that will strike a delicate balance between the ability of the technology and its values to people so that computing remains a beneficial change in society [49].

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

Computer science is a changing and dynamic field, as technological innovation never stops, nor does the number of applications. Looking to the future, a number of new research areas and uncharted avenues appear that will transform the field and how it is used in the world. This portion examines six main tendencies that determine the future of computer science which are the growth of artificial intelligence, quantum computing, human-computer interaction, cybersecurity and incorporating the idea of ethical aspect to further technological advances [50]. The area of artificial intelligence (AI) has not yet lost its place in the domain of research on computer science in the future. Although the existing AI systems have shown an impressive range of abilities within their limited fields, image recognition and natural language understanding, exponentially expanding Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) which are equally able to reason and understand equally humans, is seen as one of the significant challenges [51].

The world of quantum computing is truly transformative because it makes use of the quantum phenomena of superposition and entanglement to tackle computational tasks that are not accessible to classical computers. Though feasible in practice, quantum computers of a large scale are yet to be developed, but the efforts into quantum algorithms, error control, and hardware scalability are gathering momentum [52]. Future prospects involve the creation of hybrid quantum-classical algorithms which will take the best of both worlds and the creation of new types of materials and architectures for qubits. Quantum-resistant cryptography is being actively researched as well, in the

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hope of protecting digital communication against yet-to-be-developed quantum attacks [53].

In addition to quantum, other non-quantum post-classical computing models are under research to extend the limits of both speed, parallelism and energy efficiency of a computer as well as biological computing and optical computing. Technology is transforming to the development of more natural, immersive and context-aware interfaces between humans and computers (HCI). Augmented reality (AR) and virtual reality (VR) research is growing and making possible more substantial, multisensory experiences that merge the virtual and physical space [54]. Future HCI will make use of brain-computer interfaces (BCI) developments, where the signals in the brain are interpreted and therefore the interaction of computers with humans can be achieved. This is a technology that has potential in assistive devices, computer gaming and even cognitive enhancement [55].

Social responsibility is integrated with sustainable computing and the world pursues its environmental goals and oversees the technological advances. Computer science holds lots of potentiality and complexity in the future. The new fields of research will shift the boundaries of what can be computationally accomplished, human abilities will be expanded, and, at the same time, significant ethical and social concerns will surface [56]. All these challenges should be addressed through a comprehensive strategy that would incorporate technical innovation, interdisciplinary collaboration, and responsibility in development. In this way, computer science also will remain a great source of growth in the coming decades.

CONCLUSION

Computer science has had a tremendous transformation since its introduction and it has progressed to be a very multidisciplinary subject and it has changed almost every aspect of contemporary life. This review has taken a look at the historical development, fundamental technological innovations, and social implications, as well as the new research directions and identified the immense potential and intricate issues of possible future developments. Computer science, at its heart, is a field of constant innovation, be it through the work of algorithms, devices, programming languages and systems design. Every innovation, whether it was invention of primitive computing devices, or the current advanced computational artificial intelligence, has brought its own new territory and recreated the boundaries. These technological landmark achievements do not just occur in isolation they are tech trends that are intertwined and they give power to applications in the business world which bring

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about transformation in healthcare and education, communication industries as well as in business, and governance.

Computing technologies have various effects on the society. On the one hand, computer science leads to growing economy and quality of life, and democratization of information and services. It makes possible individualized medicine, distance learning, intelligent cities, and international cooperation on new levels. Conversely, high benefits are accompanied by high ethical, legal and social implications. Such concerns as the problem of privacy, information safety, algorithmic discrimination, and the sustainability of the environment are on the rise, and researchers, policymakers, or the general population could not ignore them any longer. Computer science is seen to have more integration with other fields and this highlights the rise in making people understand that it is impossible to develop and deploy technology in a vacuum. The cross disciplinary collaboration enhances the innovation process as well as the outcome and makes sure that the result of the innovation process includes technical solutions that fit human values and the needs of society. It can be the cooperation between computer scientists and health researchers, to promote individualized medicine, or between technologists and ethicists, to develop just and responsible AI, but such symbiotic solutions are the key to shaping the field in the future.

As more research develops in the future, the domains of artificial general intelligence, quantum computing, brain-computer interfaces, and sustainable computing will, once again, transform the field of computer science. The frontiers are promising beyond what anyone could have imagined but they will, in turn, create new questions of control, transparency, and issues of how technology can enhance people and alter the course of human life as well as the environment. The preparation of these challenges will require comprehensive outlook and balance between aspiration in technological development and responsibilities, inclusivity, and ethical sight.

In addition, education and lifelong learning are highly valued by the increasing rate of change. With the rise in such demand for skilled people, the education systems have to change the standards to produce a professionally skilled person who can not only have the technical skills, but he also should be able to think and reason morally and also be able to work in an interdisciplinary manner. To bridge the digital gap and warrant equitable access to technology and knowledge are some of the devastating objectives to the international community. Computer science is at a crossroad. It is a science that

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continues to challenge the frontiers of humanity at large with regard to understanding and ability and to spur revolutionary change in every facet of society. However, there is great responsibility under this power.

The network of researchers, developers, policymakers, and citizens should be united toward coming up with technologies that are not only innovative but also ethical, inclusive, and sustainable to unlock the full potential of computer science. This critique has attempted to give an in-depth picture of what is happening with computer science nowadays and clarify the future directions. And as we go on this journey and begin to explore and take advantage of the opportunities and the challenges that come along, computer science will always be the unquestionable driver of the future of humanity one innovation at a time.

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