In the 1990s Bernhard and Jablan independently conjectured that the unknotting number of a knot can be computed using minimal crossing number diagrams and crossing changes. This computational method has proved to have a remarkable track record of correctly predicting the unknotting numbers of knots, but in recent work we showed that it cannot always succeed; it is sometimes too high. We will discuss this result, as well as what the data amassed in searching for counterexamples can say about other open problems on unknotting number. (Received August 03, 2020)