

From Unplugged to Blocks

Coding & STEM 4 Schools

An Introduction to Coding and Computational Thinking

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Recap of Last Session

- In the Unplugged session you learned about some **computational concepts**:
 - Sequences
 - Loops
- In this session, you will apply these concepts to solve **Coding Puzzles**
- You will also learn about another concept: **Events**

Session Overview

- We will explain what **Block Coding** is
- Share and try out a variety of free **Coding Puzzles** resources:
 - Lightbot
 - Code.org Activities
 - Scratch DebugIt Projects
- Discuss some other resources for teaching Coding with **Puzzles**

Coding with Blocks Languages

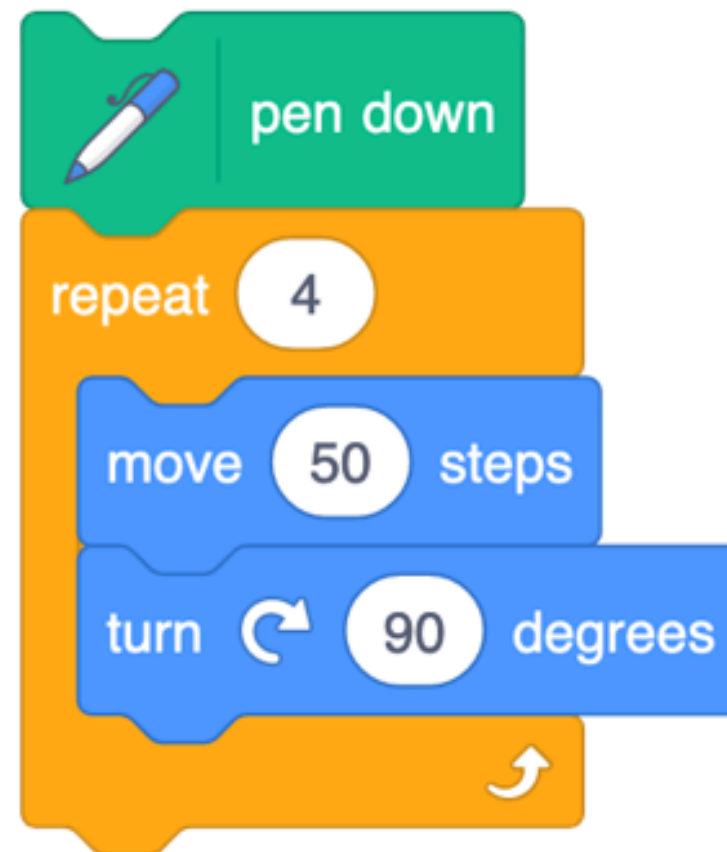
- Blocks are a common way of introducing Coding to students
- Involve dragging and dropping blocks together to build **Scripts**
- Also referred to as **Visual Programming Languages**
- Scratch, Lego Mindstorms and Snap! are examples of **Blocks Languages**

Text vs Blocks

LOGO (Text)

```
pd  
repeat 4 [  
  fd 50  
  rt 90  
]
```

Scratch (Blocks)



Result



Blocks Coding in Education

- Scratch is commonly used in K-6
- Snap! (an extension of Scratch) has been used for High School and University courses in the USA
- **Blocks Coding** could be easier to learn than in **Text**
- Prevent problems caused by spelling or syntax errors
- Students can focus on learning the concepts instead of being overloaded by remembering commands

Blocks Coding in Education

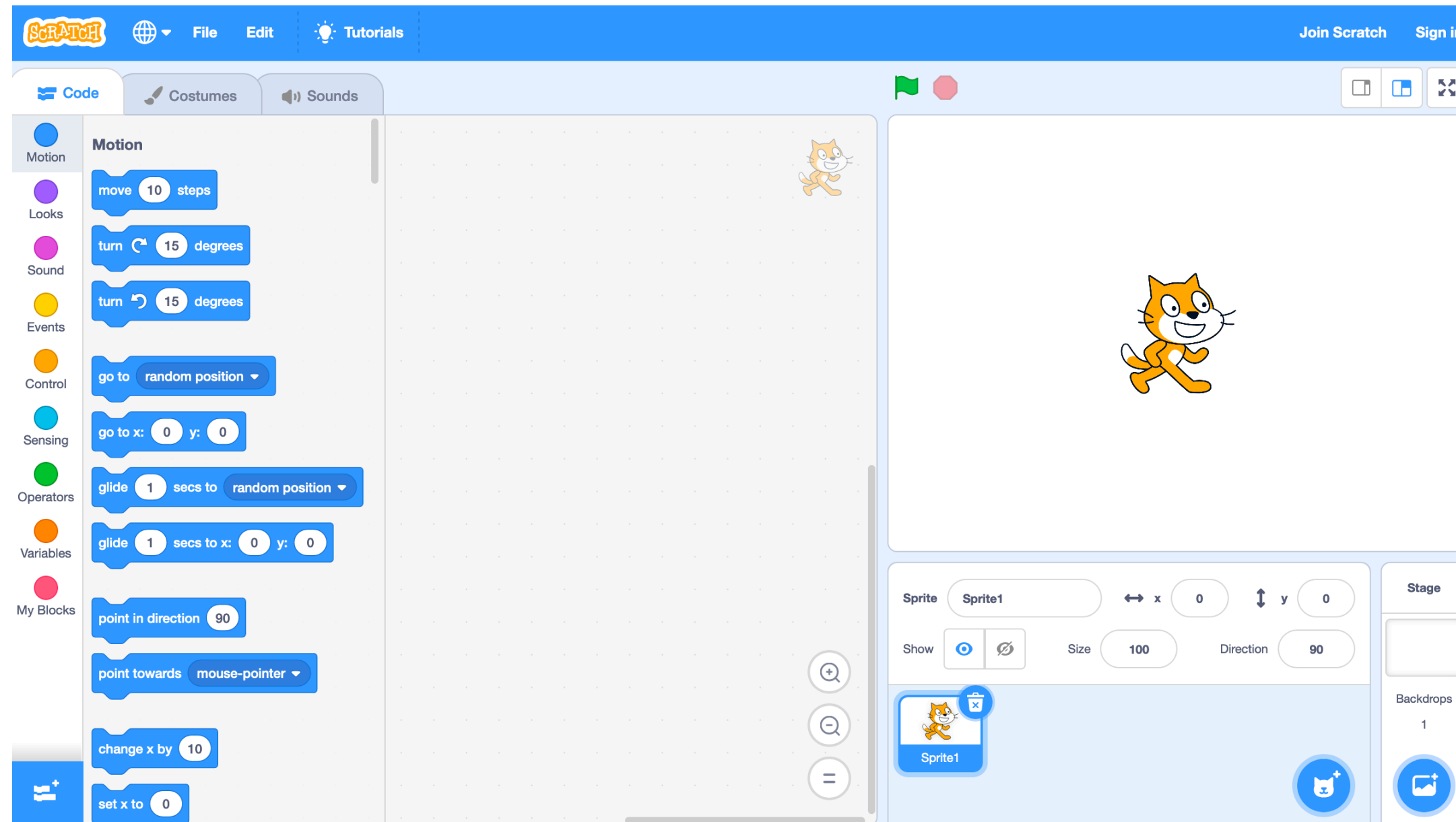
- **Blocks Coding** languages vary in complexity
- Will be suitable to different students' age groups
- **Symbols** for younger students (Early Stages - Stage 2), for example: ScratchJr
- **Commands in Blocks** for students from Stage 2 upwards, for example: Scratch
- **Hybrid** for students moving from **Blocks** to **Text Coding**, for example: PencilCode for Years 7-8

Blocks Languages: Symbols for Early Stages



Image from: <https://www.scratchjr.org/learn/interface>

Blocks Languages: Commands in Blocks for Stage 2+



Blocks Languages: Mixing Blocks and Text for Years 7+

The screenshot shows the Pencil Code Gym interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: 'Pencil Code Gym' (with a pencil icon), 'Draw', 'Jam', 'Imagine', and 'Reference'. The 'Draw' tab is active. On the left side, there is a vertical menu of drawing tasks: 'First Dot' (selected), 'Draw a Snowkid', 'Line Techniques', 'Straight Line Shapes', 'Curved Shapes', 'Symmetric Drawings', and 'Remote Control'. The main area is titled 'First Dot' and contains the instruction: 'Pick a color and make a dot. Can you adjust the color and the size?'. Below the instruction is a code editor with three lines of code: '1 box yellow, 50', '2 fill blue', and '3'. To the right of the code editor is a green grid canvas. A yellow square with a green turtle icon is positioned on the grid. A blue circular arrow icon is also visible on the grid. At the bottom of the grid, the coordinates '-119, 31' are displayed. Below the grid, there is a 'Reset' button and a 'Reference:' section with buttons for 'colors', 'dot', 'pen', and 'fd'. There are also icons for a pencil and a trash can at the bottom right.

Syllabus Outcomes: Stages 1 - 3

- New Science & Technology K-6 Syllabus:
 - **ST1-3DP-T**: describes, follows and represents **algorithms** to solve problems
 - **ST2-3DP-T**: defines problems, describes and follows **algorithms** to develop solutions
 - **ST3-3DP-T**: defines problems, and designs, modifies and follows **algorithms** to develop solutions

Syllabus Outcomes: Stage 4 & Cross-Curricular

- New Technology Mandatory (7-8) Syllabus:
 - **TE4-4DP**: designs **algorithms** for digital solutions and implements them in a general-purpose programming language
- **Puzzles** also involve elements within the **Numeracy General Capability** as there's often counting and spatial reasoning involved when solving the **Puzzles**

Puzzles for Teaching Coding

- A common way of teaching Coding (particularly with **Blocks languages**)
- We will look at a few different resources for teaching Coding with **Puzzles** in this session
- Help your students think about **sequences** of instructions and how Computers follow these
- Practice their **algorithmic thinking**: solving problems through step-by-step instructions

Coding Puzzles for High School Students

- The resources in this session may be more suitable for K-6 students or those new to Coding
- There are [Puzzle](#) resources for learning Coding that are more difficult & involve [Text Coding](#), for example:
 - Code Combat: a game for learning JavaScript
 - Swift Playgrounds: iPad app for learning Swift
 - Project Euler: problems that can be solved with Coding and Mathematics (can be quite difficult)

Lightbot

- An example of a **Puzzle** game for learning Coding
- Involves solving problems with **Sequences** and **Loops**
- A link to the site is under the **Activities** heading
- Also available on **Android** and **iOS** for a small price
- The goal is to instruct the Lightbot character to light up all of the blue squares with **algorithmic thinking**

Lightbot

Try to solve some different puzzles in Lightbot

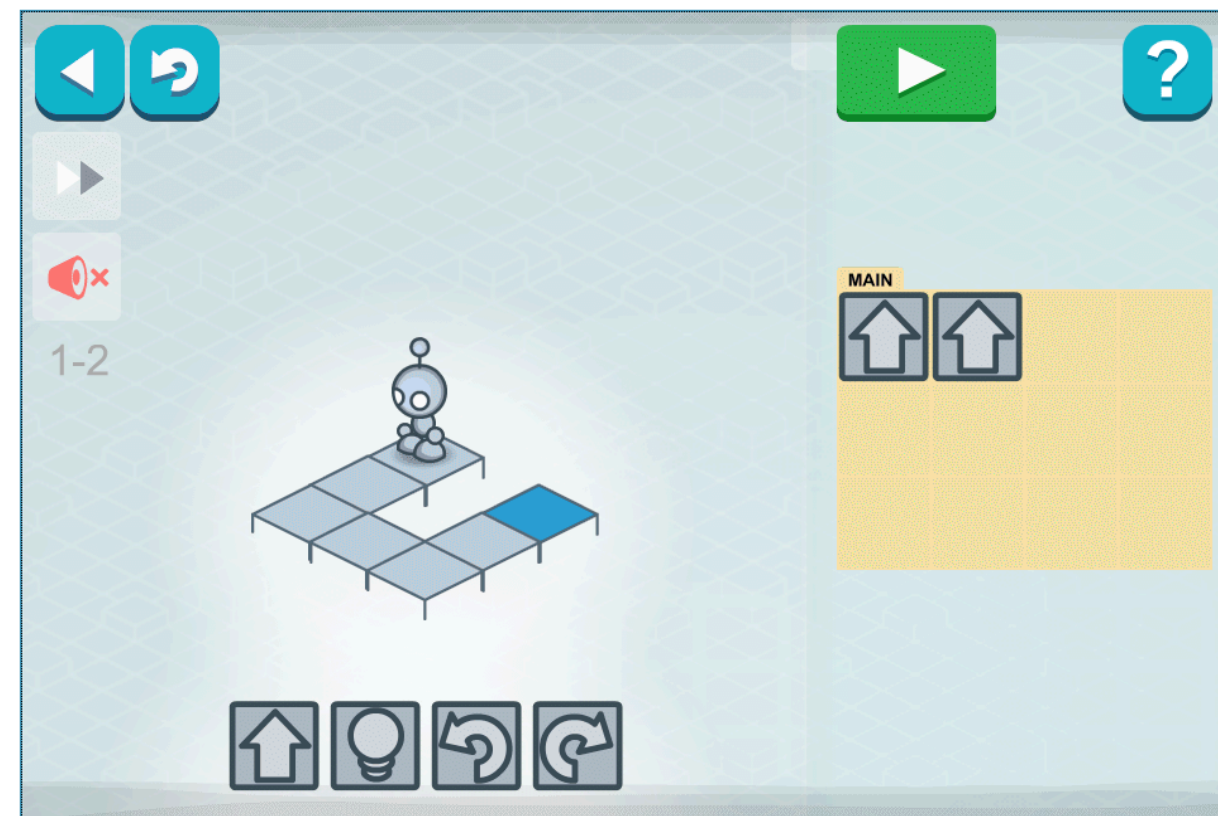


Image from: <http://lightbot.com/flash.html>

Lightbot: Discussion

- Why were **Sequences** important when playing Lightbot?
- Did anyone try the **Procedures** activities?
- Did anyone use **Loops**?

Code.org

- Has anyone run an [Hour of Code](#) with their students?
- An initiative created by the [Code.org](#) organisation (based in USA)
- [Code.org](#) does a lot of work in:
 - Developing their own resources and curriculum
 - Collating existing resources
 - Helping prepare teachers for teaching Coding

Code.org's Hour of Code

- Code.org has several [Coding Puzzle](#) resources
- Some examples with different themes:
 - Star Wars
 - Frozen
 - Minecraft
- Blocks have a command written on them (for example, [move up](#), instead of an arrow symbol like in Lightbot)

Code.org's Hour of Code

- Choose one of the themed Hour of Code activities ([Star Wars](#), [Frozen](#) or [Minecraft](#)) and try the activities
- The Star Wars activity could be useful for introducing [Text Coding](#), as it allows you to switch between blocks and text, if you select the [JavaScript](#) option
- If you have already done these activities already, try one of the other resources available from the Learn page or let us know what we suggest you try next

Code.org's Hour of Code: Discussion

- Were the **Puzzles** that you solved similar to those in Lightbot?
 - Did you use **Sequencing** and **Loops**?
- Did you try a different Code.org resource?
- How was it different to the Star Wars, Frozen and Minecraft activities?

Puzzles in Scratch

- Next, we will look at Scratch
- The real strength of Scratch is for the creation of **Projects** (such as **Stories**, **Animations** and **Games**)
- However, there is a collection of Scratch **Puzzles** called **DebugIt** activities
- These **DebugIt** activities involve identifying and fixing a problem in a Scratch project (**debugging**)
- We will look at the DebugIt 1.1 Project now

Debugging

- The DebugIt 1.1 Project has two **Sprites** (Characters)
- When we click the **green flag**, the Cat does a dance
- The **when green flag clicked** block is an example of an **Event**
- Gobo should start dancing when the **green flag** is clicked, why doesn't he?
- There are many more **Debug It!** activities, which are from the **Creative Computing Curriculum Guide**

Next Session

- You will learn about the [Creative Computing Curriculum Guide](#)
- A guide for teaching Coding in Scratch but that could be adapted for other languages
- Encourages an approach to learning Coding that emphasises creativity and the creation of [Projects](#)