

# Week 1; Lecture 2

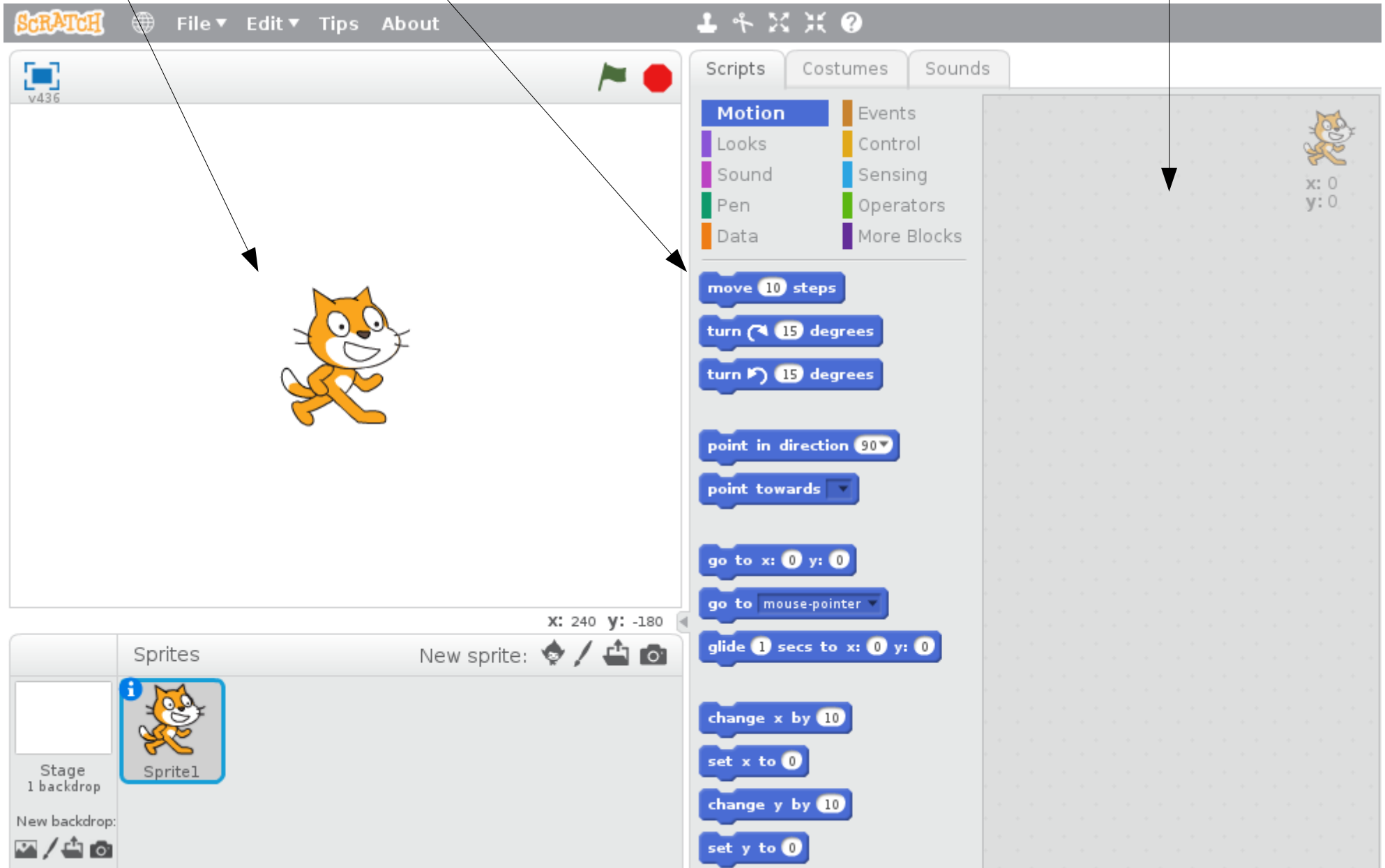
Introduction to Programming using Scratch

Behavior

Actions

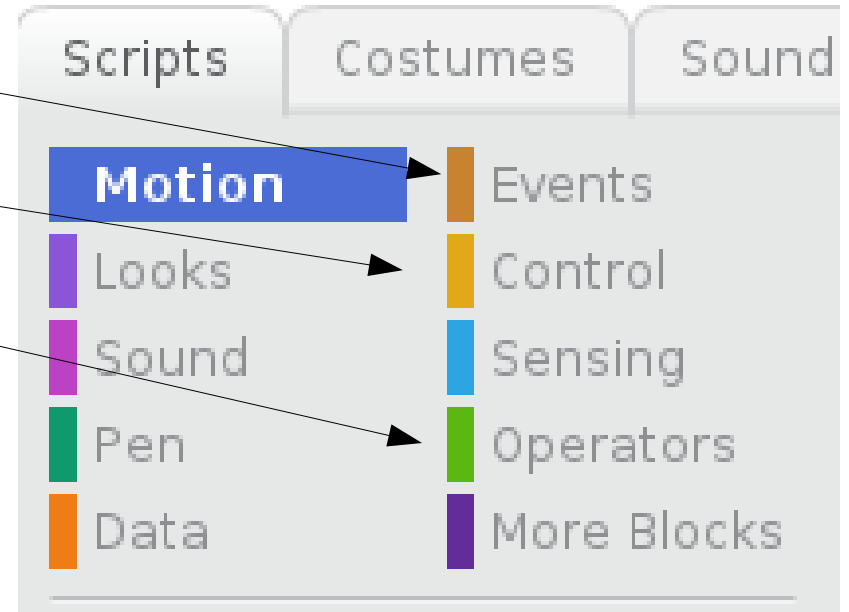
# Scratch

Program



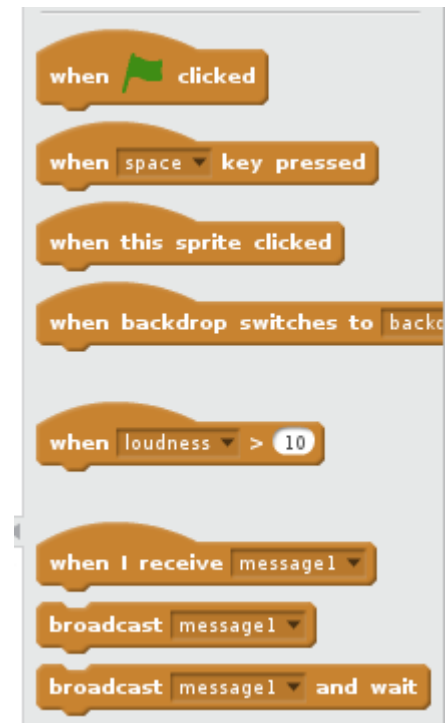
# Statements

- Simple Statements
- Events
- Control
- Expressions



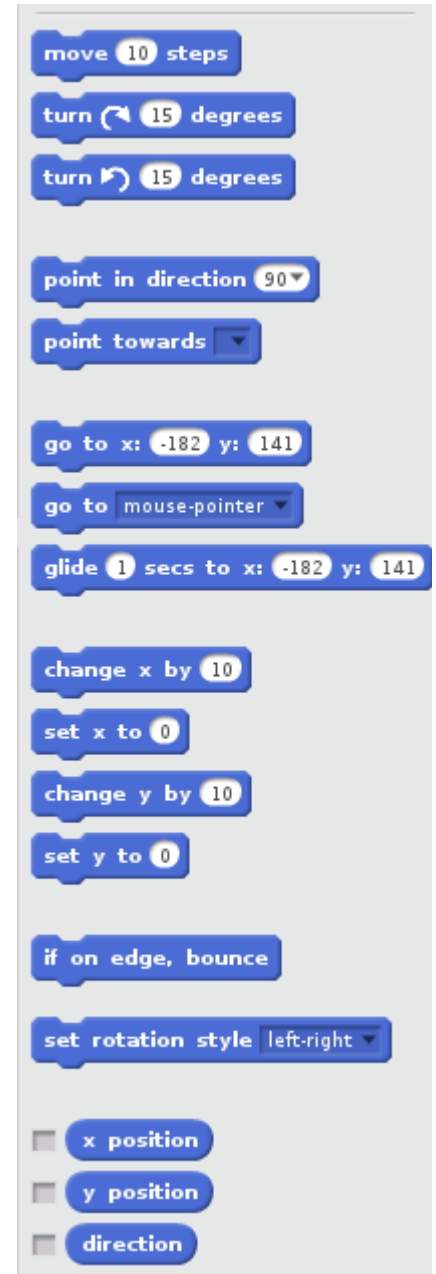
# Events: Starting Programs

- Starts programs
- Events are actions that occur outside the program.
  - E.g. Clicking green flag
- Programs can generate events using “broadcast”
  - Broadcast is an asynchronous event
  - Broadcast and wait is a synchronous event

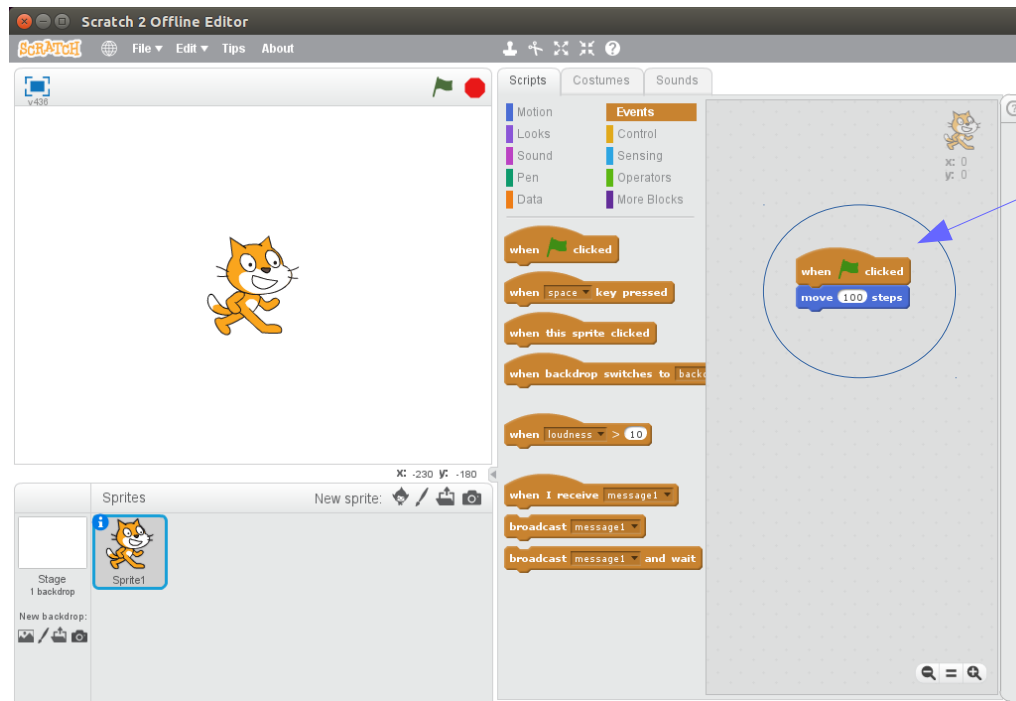


# Simple Statements: Motion

- Lets you move the sprite
- You can type numbers into the white areas
- You can select from the drop down menus

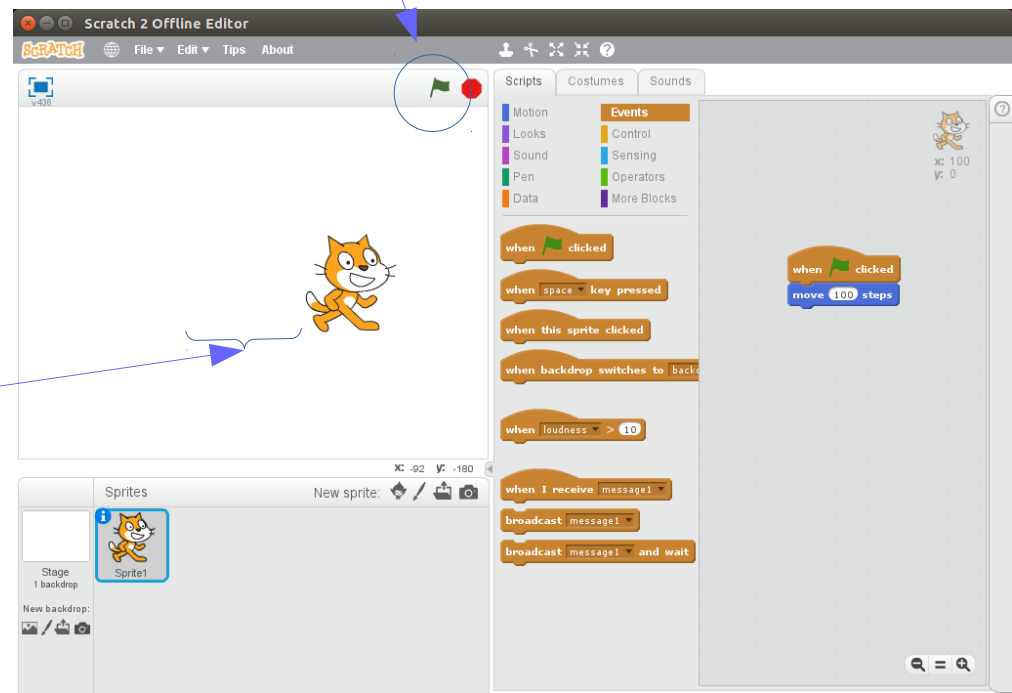


# Example



Program

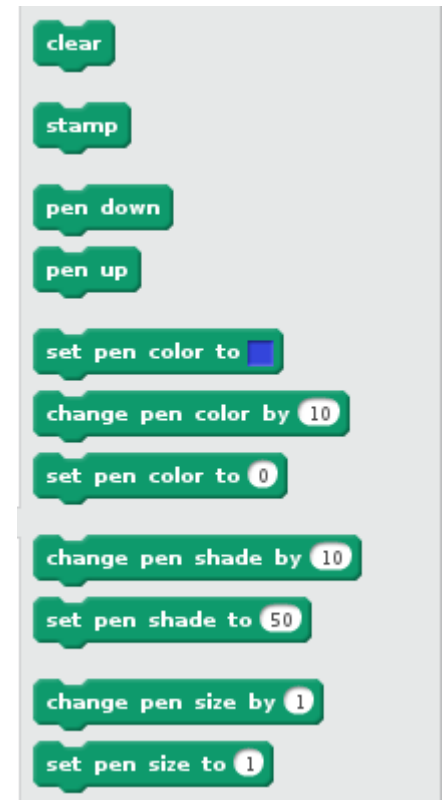
To Run Program



Behavior

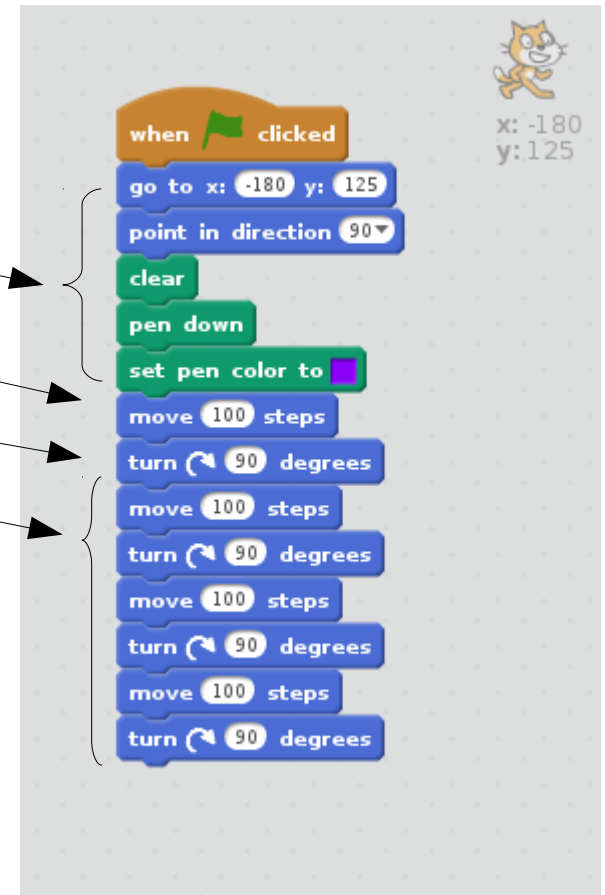
# Simple Statements: Pen

- Lets you play draw on the stage



# Draw a Square 1

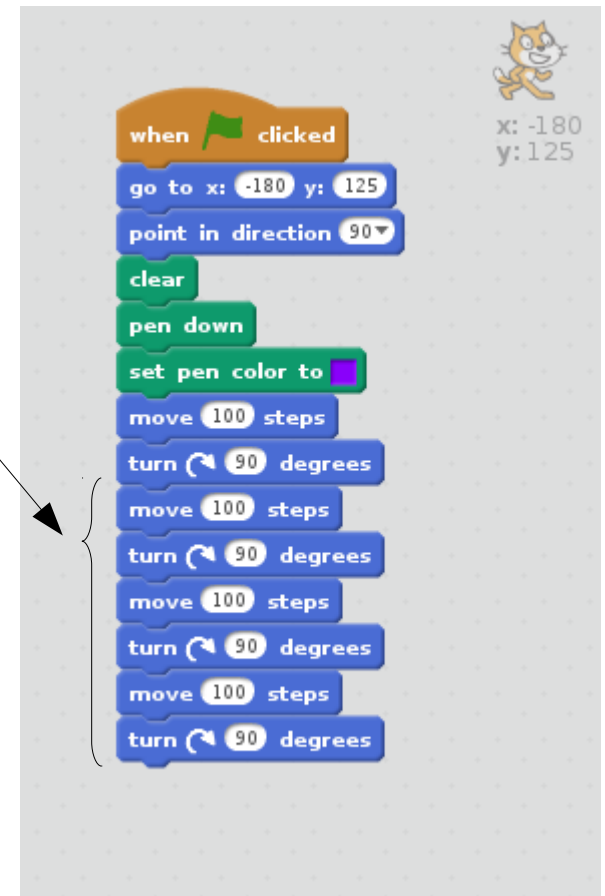
- Reset
- Draw a line
- Turn 90 degrees
- Draw and turn three more times





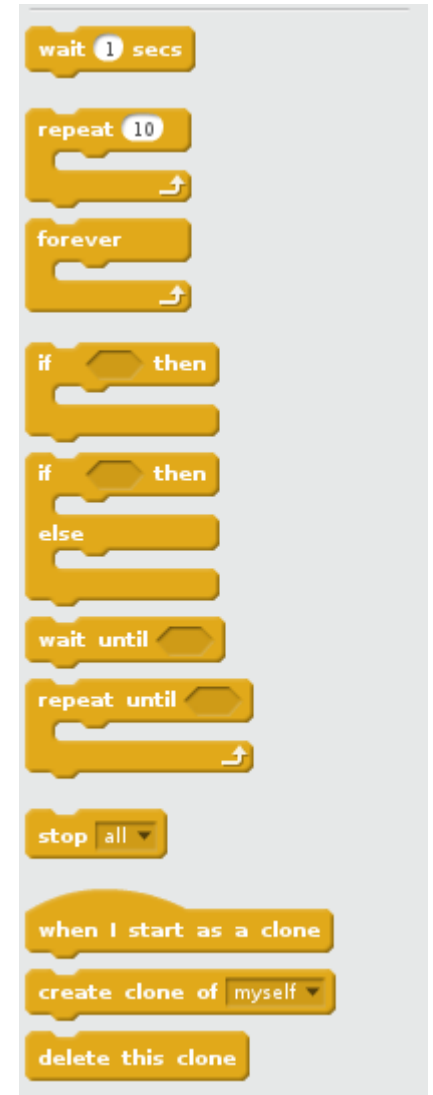
# Improving the program

- Lines of code are copied
- If possible avoid duplicate lines
  - To change, need to change all.
  - Easy to miss one of the lines.



# Control: Choosing next action

- Selection and Iteration
- Selection (if) chooses between one of two actions
- Iteration (repeat and forever) repeat actions
  - Repeat n times
  - Repeat until



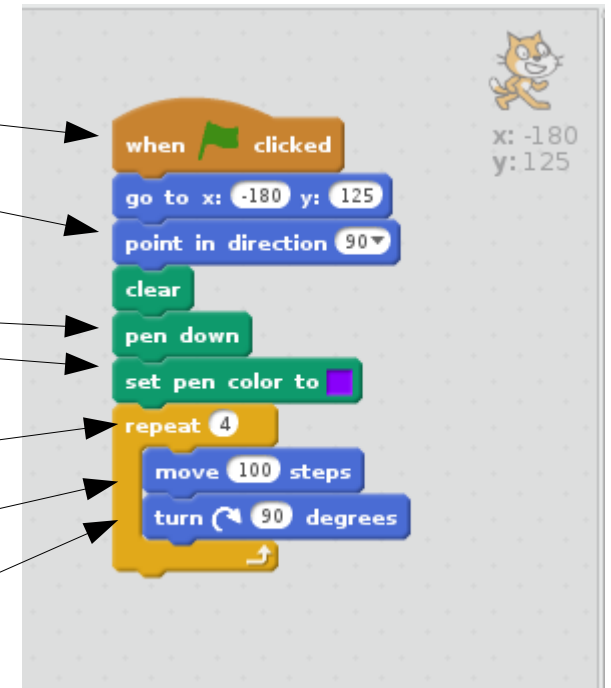
# Iteration: Repeated Action

- Repeat an action several times
  - Number of time to repeat
- Repeat forever
  - Requires a way to stop the program



# Draw a Square 2

- Reset
- Start drawing
- Four times
- Draw a line
- Turn 90 degrees



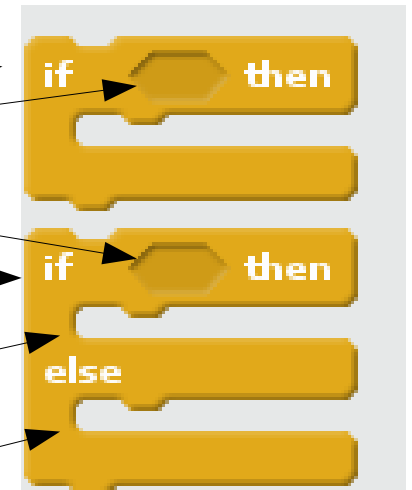
# Which actions are repeated

- Actions surrounded by the repeat loop are repeated. Here
  - 1. Move 100 steps
  - 2. Turn 90 degrees



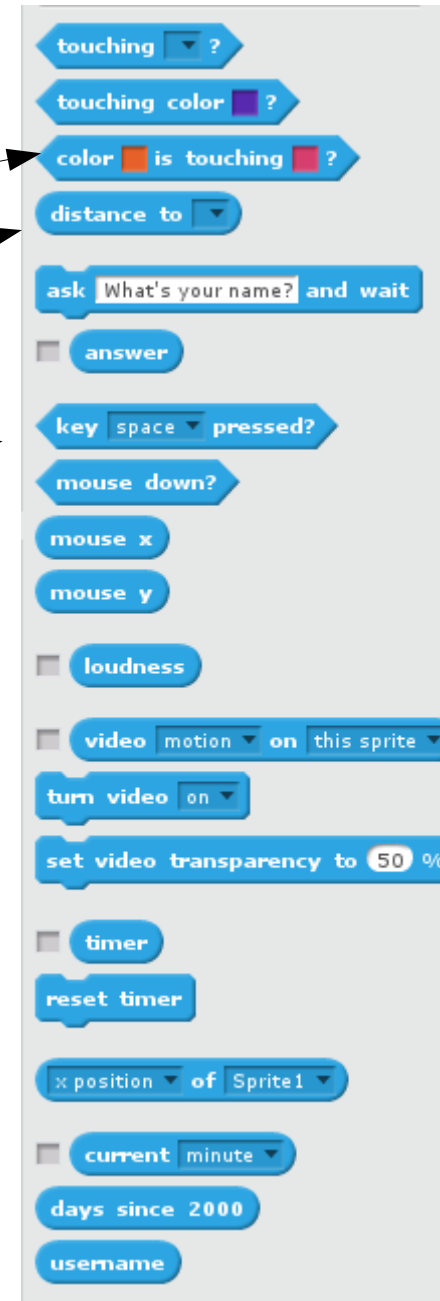
# Selection: Choosing Action

- If test is true do the action
  - When to choose the action
- If test is true do the action otherwise do the other action
  - If test is true do this
  - If test is false do this



# Sensing: Getting input

- Determines state of the program
  - Diamond are tests
  - Ovals are numbers
- Is key pressed
  - True when the key is pressed
- We can quit when the space bar is pressed



# Repeat until key is pressed

The image shows the Scratch 2 Offline Editor interface. The main stage displays a cat sprite named 'repeat\_forever' (v438) with a large purple circle drawn around it. The cat's current position is at x: -217, y: 110. The Scripts panel on the right contains the following code:

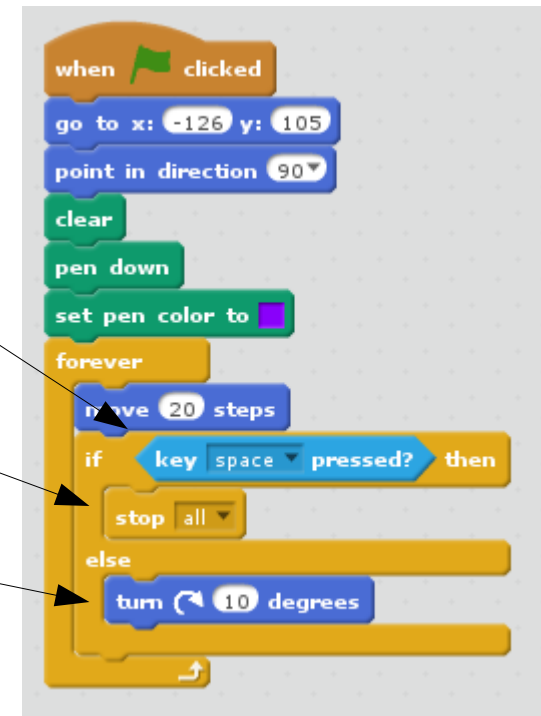
```
when green flag clicked
  go to x: -126 y: 105
  point in direction 90
  clear
  pen down
  set pen color to purple
  forever loop
    move 20 steps
    if key space pressed? then
      stop all
    else
      turn 10 degrees
```

The Sprites panel at the bottom left shows 'Sprite1' (the cat) on the stage. The Scripts panel on the right lists various block categories: Motion, Looks, Sound, Pen, Data, Events, Control, Sensing, Operators, and More Blocks. The 'Sensing' category is currently selected, showing blocks like 'touching', 'touching color', 'color is touching', 'distance to', 'ask', 'answer', 'key space pressed?', 'mouse down?', 'mouse x', 'mouse y', 'loudness', 'video motion on this sprite', 'turn video on', 'set video transparency to', 'timer', 'reset timer', 'x position of', 'current minute', 'days since 2000', and 'username'.



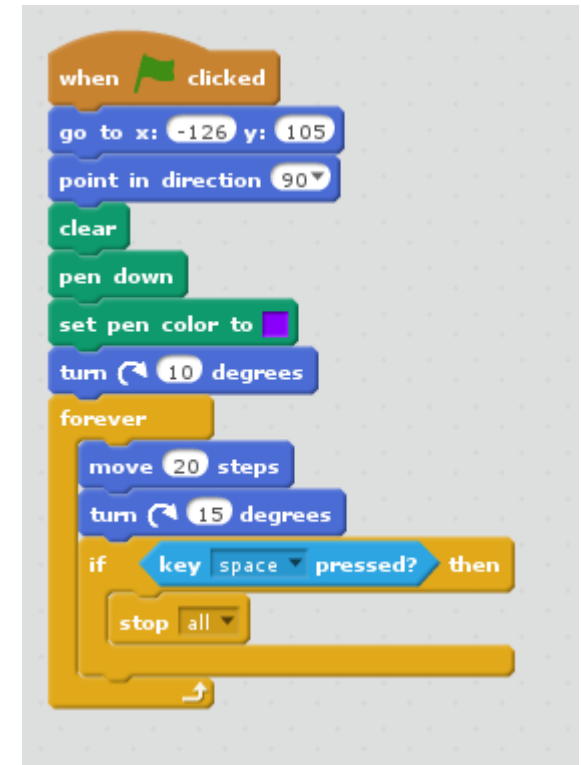
# Repeat Program

- Repeat forever
  - If the space bar is pressed
    - Stop the program
  - Otherwise
    - Turn 15 degrees



# Different description of behavior

- Run until the space bar is pressed

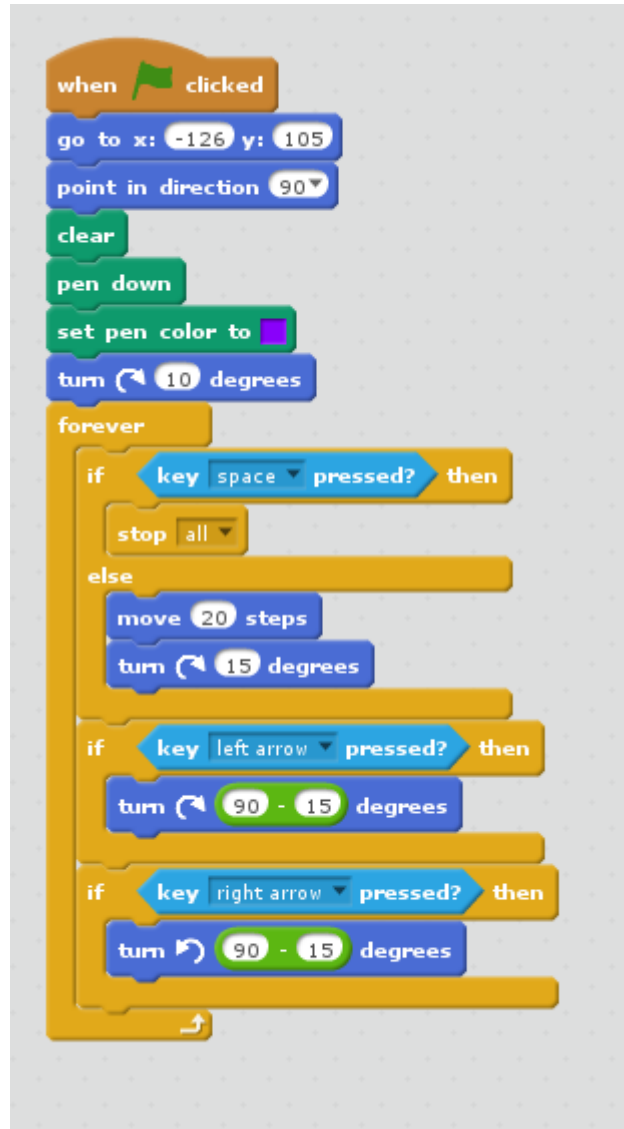


# Expressions: Testing and Calculating

- Perform calculations
- Arithmetic expressions calculate numbers
  - e.g.  $1 + 2$ ,  $3 * 4$
- Boolean expressions evaluate to true or false
  - e.g.  $1 < 2$ ,  $5 = 6$
  - e.g.  $1 < 2$  or  $5 = 6$



# New Program: What does it do?

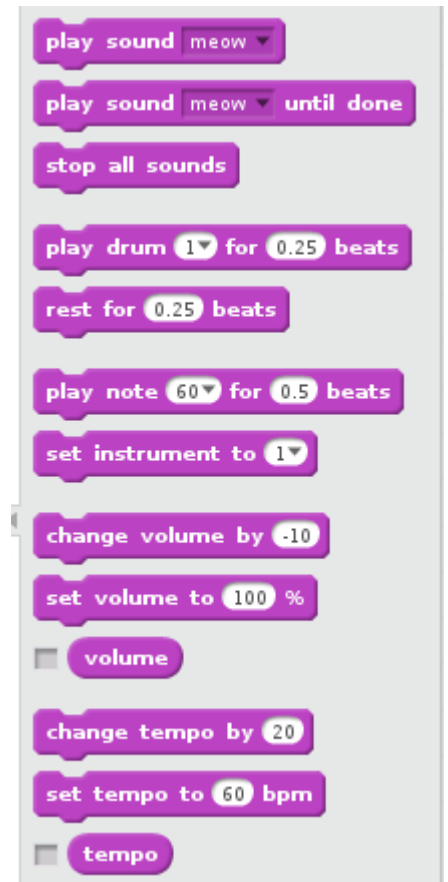


# More Statements

Sound and Looks

# Simple Statements: Sound

- Lets you play sounds



# Simple Statements: Looks

- Lets you change the appearance of the stage and the sprite

