

A visual programming environment

By :- Shahswat Singh

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What is Scratch ?

- Scratch is a visual programming environment that makes it easy to create interactive stories, music, games, art, and animations and share those creations on the web.
- Scratch presents powerful opportunities for learning as people program and share with Scratch, they learn to think creatively, plan systematically, and work collaboratively, while also learning important computational ideas.

HISTORY

- The first version of Scratch was developed in 2003 by the *Lifelong Kindergarten* group, led by <u>Mitchel</u> <u>Resnick</u>, at the <u>MIT Media Lab</u>.
- The first official website was originally launched in 2006. Scratch 1.0 was then later available to the public for download on January 8, 2007.
- Scratch continued to update their site until late 2012 when they released Scratch 2.0 which offered many updates to the programming system and website design.

Objectives of Scratch unit

Intro to visual programming environment
Intro to programming with multimedia
Story-telling | music-making | game-making
Intro to programming concepts

objects and attributes
sequence, repetition
conditions, events, I/O

Secondary objectives

- Increase student skills with computers
- Increase student interest in programming
- Student achievement on fun project
- Learn Cartesian coordinates, distance computations, etc.

Start scratch and let's go!

- Open <u>www.scratch.mit.edu</u> and go to option "create".
- When home, download from <u>www.scratch.mit.edu</u>
- Click on the cat icon
- Or, find "scratch" under "Programs"
- Scratch programming environment comes up quickly

Major components

- At left: the stage with sprite[s] or objects or actors
- Center: operations and attributes for the sprites
- At right: scripts or program[s] for the behavior[s] of the sprites
- A sprite is a small graphic that can be moved independently around the screen, producing animated effects .
- Blocks are puzzle-piece shapes that are used to create code in Scratch .

Programming In Scratch!

- In the upper, center corner of your Scratch window, you will see 10 buttons .
- Each of these buttons have programming blocks in those particular areas.
- We will first experiment with the Motion blocks.



Motion!

• Motion blocks are the blocks that control a <u>sprite's</u> movement.

• There are 17 Motion blocks in Scratch 2.0.

• Ex:-

✓ <u>Move () Steps</u> — Moves the sprite forward the amount of steps.



✓ Go to X: () Y: () — Moves the sprite to the specified X and Y position.



Motion! • Drag out the "move 10 steps" block. move 10 steps move 10 steps • Change the "10" to "50" by clicking in the block and typing in 50. • To see your sprite move 50 pixels to the right, double click on the block in the Script area. Cool, isn't it?!

The Scratch Stage

• The Scratch stage is 480 pixels wide and 360 pixels high. 180



Looks!

Looks blocks are the blocks that control a sprite's look.
There are 23 Looks blocks in Scratch 2.0.
Ex:-

✓ <u>Say ()</u> — A speech bubble appears over the sprite and will not go away over time.



 \checkmark <u>Show</u> — Shows the sprite.



Sound!

- **Sound blocks** are the blocks that control sound and MIDI functions.
- There are 13 Sound blocks in Scratch 2.0.
- Ex:-
- Play Sound () Plays a sound without pausing the script
- ✓ <u>Stop All Sounds</u> Stops all playing sounds.



Pen!

• Pen blocks are the blocks that control the pen.
• There are 11 Pen blocks in Scratch 2.0.
• Ex:-

 \checkmark <u>Clear</u> — Removes all pen marks put on the screen.



 \checkmark <u>Pen Up</u> — Puts the sprite's pen up.



Data!

- Variables blocks are the blocks that hold values and strings.
- There are 5 Variables blocks in Scratch 2.0.
- Ex:-
- \checkmark <u>Set () to ()</u> Sets the specified variable to the amount.



 <u>Show Variable ()</u> — Shows the variable's Stage Monitor.

Data!

- List blocks are the blocks that manage <u>lists</u>. They are stored in the Data category.
- There are 10 List blocks in Scratch 2.0.
- Ex:-
- \checkmark Add () to () Adds an item to the list.



✓ <u>Delete () of ()</u> — Deletes the item of the list.



Event!

- Event blocks are blocks that control events and the triggering of scripts.
- There are 8 Event blocks in Scratch 2.0.
- Ex:-
- ✓ When Green Flag Clicked When the flag is clicked, the script activates.



when 🖊 clicked



Control!

• Control blocks are the blocks that control scripts.

There are 11 Control blocks in Scratch 2.0. Ex:-

✓ <u>Wait () Secs</u> — Pauses the script for the amount of time.
 ✓ <u>Wait 1 secs</u>

 \checkmark Forever — A loop that will never end.



Sensing!

- Sensing blocks are the blocks that detect things.
 There are 20 Sensing blocks in Scratch 2.0.
 Ex:-
- Touching ()? The condition for checking if the sprite is touching the mouse-pointer or another sprite.
- ✓ <u>Key () Pressed?</u> The condition for checking if the specified key is being pressed.

key space v pressed?

Operators!

- **Operators blocks** are the blocks that perform math functions and string handling.
- There are 17 Operators blocks in Scratch 2.0.

• Ex:-

✓ () < () — The condition for checking if a value is less than the other.



✓ () + () — The value of the addition.



More!

- More blocks are user-made custom blocks.
- There are 2 unique kinds of More blocks in Scratch 2.0. Ex:-
- ✓ <u>Define ()</u> Defines a custom block.



 \checkmark () — A custom block.



Let's make a small program that on hover on sprite say "hello world"

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