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Complete this book to become a coder!

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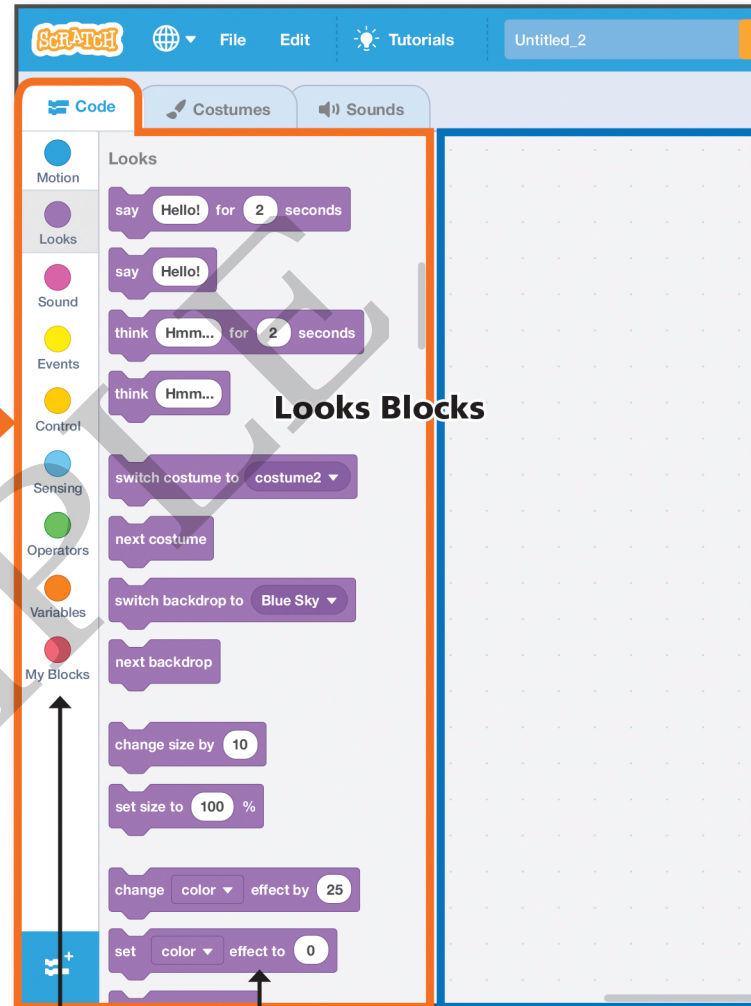
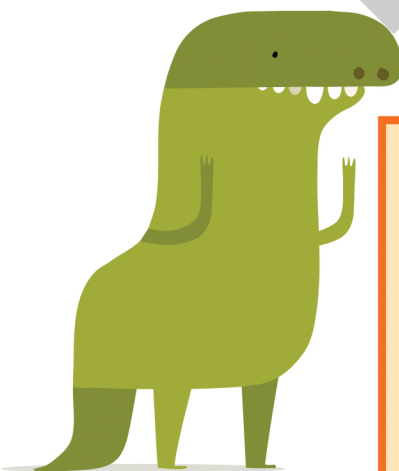
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The Interface of Scratch

In Scratch's interface, there are five main components: Block Palette, Code Area, Stage, Sprite Pane, and Backdrop Pane.

Sprites are objects that you control in a project. In order to control a sprite, you have to give it a script – a list of instructions – by putting code blocks together. Each block contains one piece of code. Once the blocks are put together, a script is formed and Scratch is able to run through it from top to bottom to allow the sprite to carry out the actions or functions you want it to perform.

I am controlled by blocks.



nine main block categories

one piece of code per block

Block Palette

The Block Palette contains blocks that are categorized based on their functionality. The blocks within the same category share the same color and similar functions. There are nine main block categories in Scratch 3.0. This book covers most of them including Motion, Looks, Sound, Events, and Variables.



Code Area

The Code Area is where scripts are housed. Scripts are created by colored blocks to tell sprites what to do and set the Stage.

The screenshot shows the Scratch interface. At the top left, there is a 'Share' button and a 'See Project Page' link. The project name is 'PopularBook_coding'. The main area is divided into four panes: the Code Area on the left, the Stage in the center, the Sprite Pane at the bottom, and the Backdrop Pane on the right. A script with 'when clicked', 'move 10 steps', and 'say Hello!' blocks is shown in the Code Area. The Stage shows a green cat sprite on a green hill backdrop. The Sprite Pane shows 'Sprite1' with a size of 100 and a direction of 90. The Backdrop Pane shows 'Backdrops 2'.

This is the Stage. It is similar to the stage in a play where the characters (also sprites) perform.



a script for the sprite shown in the top right corner

Sprite Pane

Sprites are the "actors" of your project. They can be animals, letters, or objects and they are controlled by scripts. The Sprite Pane shows all the sprites that are included in your project. You can also add, remove, and reorder sprites in the Sprite Pane.

Backdrop Pane

The Backdrop Pane is where you can add backdrops to your project. Backdrops are basically the backgrounds of the Stage and there can be multiple backdrops for the Stage.

Picking a Random Number

In this tutorial, you will use the sprite **Ballerina** and the following blocks:



Ready,
set, go!



Ballerina

Try These!

1. Drag **say Hello! for 2 seconds** to the Code Area.

- Drag **pick random 1 to 10** to the first slot of **say Hello! for 2 seconds**.
- Click **say pick random 1 to 10 for 2 seconds** a few times.
- Check what Ballerina says.

A "pick random 1 to 10" **B** any number from 1 to 10

Let's help Ballerina pick a costume randomly.

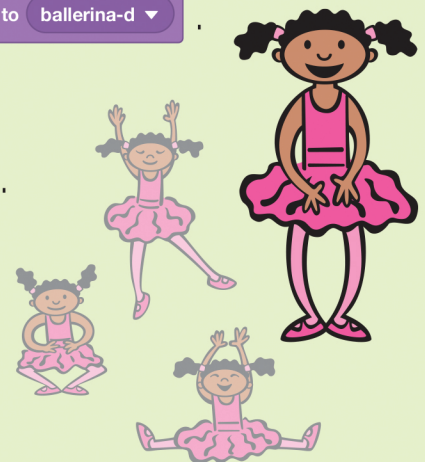
2. Drag **switch costume to ballerina-d** to the Code Area.

- Drag **pick random 1 to 10** to the slot of **switch costume to ballerina-d**.
- In **pick random 1 to 10**, change 10 to 4.
- Click **switch costume to pick random 1 to 4** a few times.

Check what you see on the Stage.

- A** Ballerina's costume changes randomly.
B Ballerina's costume changes according to the order of the costumes in the Costumes tab.

I have four costumes numbered from 1 to 4.



3. Check the blocks that **pick random 1 to 10** can fit into.

- A** **move 10 steps** **B** **change volume by -10**
- C** **when space key pressed** **D** **wait 1 seconds**



I can do it!



Picking a Random Number

TRYOUTS!

Operators

Setup

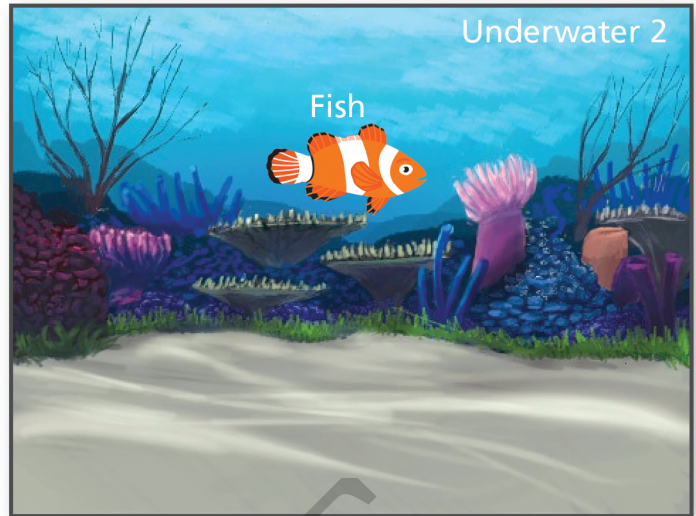
Add Underwater 2 as the backdrop and Fish as the sprite.

Blocks

Looks, Events, Control, Sensing, and Operators

Mission

Fish changes its appearance randomly and asks the user to guess how many looks it can turn into.



Use each description to help find the correct block. Click to run the script to test whether I'm moving on the Stage the way I'm supposed to.

Draw lines to bring the correct blocks to the script.



The image shows two Scratch scripts in the script editor. The first script is for a single interaction:

- when green flag clicked**: Annotated with "Ask a question and wait for an input." pointing to the **ask** block.
- ask** block: "How many types of fish can I turn myself into? and wait".
- if** block:
 - then** space: Annotated with "Run the block in the first space if the input is 4." pointing to the **say** block.
 - say** block: "Bingo! for 1 seconds". Annotated with "Run the block in the second space if the input is not 4." pointing to the **else** space.
 - else** space: Annotated with "Fish reveals the answer with a speech bubble." pointing to the empty **say** block.
- stop all scripts** block: Annotated with "Stop all scripts." pointing to the block.

The second script is for a continuous loop:

- when green flag clicked**: Annotated with "Repeat the blocks inside forever." pointing to the **forever** loop.
- forever** loop:
 - switch costume to** block: Annotated with "Change the costume to a random one." pointing to the empty **pick random** block.
 - wait 1 seconds** block.

A Maze Game

In Action!



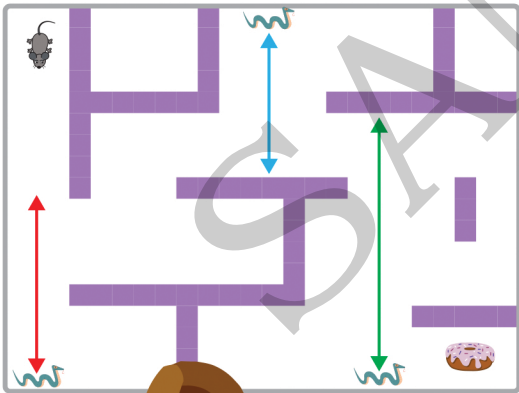
Each cloned Snake will appear on the Stage and glide up and down.

Steps:

- 1 Drag **when I start as a clone** and **show** to the Code Area and put them together.
- 2 For the first cloned Snake, add the Motion, Control, Operators, and Variables blocks as shown in the red box. Change the numbers accordingly.
- 3 For the other two clones, repeat Step 2 and change the numbers as shown in the blue and green boxes.
- 4 Put the blocks together as shown. Click .

```

when I start as a clone
show
if cloned snake = 1 then
  forever
    glide 2 secs to x: -210 y: -160
    glide 2 secs to x: -210 y: 0
if cloned snake = 2 then
  forever
    glide 2 secs to x: 5 y: 175
    glide 2 secs to x: 5 y: 35
if cloned snake = 3 then
  forever
    glide 2 secs to x: 110 y: -160
    glide 2 secs to x: 110 y: 70
  
```



The "glide" blocks of each clone are to make it move up and down in the maze.



Circle how many locations each clone moves between.

- 2 4 5



In programming, a bug is a coding error in a computer program. The coders find that there are bugs in their programs. Help them spot the bugs in their scripts and answer the questions.

Case 1






At the beginning of the game, Noor should show up on the Stage and explain the game when "game initialized" is received, but something must be wrong with the code.

```

when I receive start game
  show
  set size to 200 %
  switch costume to Noor-b
  say Welcome to the maze! for 2 seconds
  next costume
  broadcast show mouse and donut
  say Help the mouse complete the mission by bring
  say It loses one life if it touches the snakes or the
  next costume
  say The mouse has three lives to complete the m
  next costume
  say Good luck! for 2 seconds
  repeat 10
    change size by -20
  hide
  broadcast start game
  
```

Check the correct answers.

- With Morgan's script, what happens on the Stage when  is clicked?
 - A Mouse1 explains the game.
 - B Nothing happens.
- Which message activates the current script?
 - A game initialized
 - B start game
- Which sprite broadcasts "start game"?
 - A Noor
 - B Mouse1
 - C Donut
 - D Snake
- Morgan has fixed the code by making one change. What is the change?
 - A removing 
 - B changing  to 