

# Teaching Kids to Code with Minecraft

Learning and having fun.

(15 Apr 2025)



# Course Content

## 👉 Why Use Minecraft for Teaching Coding?

### Minecraft: A Powerful Educational Tool

Minecraft is more than just a game—it's a learning platform that helps students develop:

- ✓ Problem-solving skills – Encourages logical thinking
  - ✓ Creativity – Students build and experiment in an open world
  - ✓ Programming fundamentals – Teaches coding through a hands-on approach
  - ✓ Engagement – Kids love Minecraft, making learning exciting and fun
- 👉 This course provides a structured approach to teaching coding, ensuring students grasp key concepts through theory, hands-on exercises, quizzes, and independent activities.

# Course Information

## Quick Start

1



Let's have an immediate result!



## The Coding Editor

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Visualmodder

File Edit View Help  
New Open Recent Save Save As  
Undo Redo  
Copy Paste  
Find  
Run  
Debug  
Help  
About

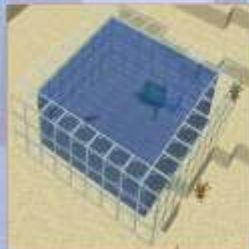
A quick overview of the coding editor

Visualmodder

File Edit View Help  
New Open Recent Save Save As  
Undo Redo  
Copy Paste  
Find  
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## Iteration with Simple Loops

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Learn to use the basic repeat command



## Combining Blocks

4



Create beautiful structures by combining blocks



# Course Information

## Moving in the world

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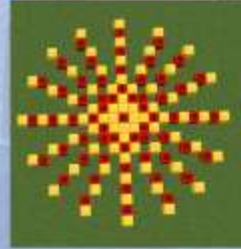


Learn how to control the robot position



## Horizontal Rotation

6



Amazing structures created with simple rotations



## Vertical Rotation

7



Amazing structures created with simple rotations



## Functions

8



Organize code into functions

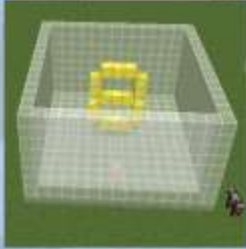




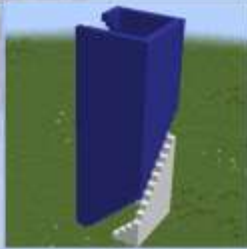
# Course Information

## Variables

9

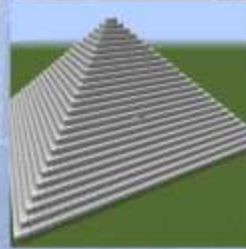


Understand what variables are and why we need them

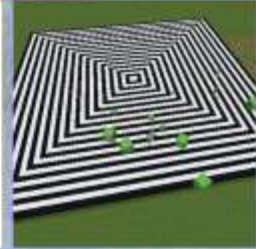


## Counting Loops

10



Learn to use the "for" loop



## Logic and Conditionals

11



"If .. then .. Else" and random numbers



## Complex Shapes

12



Create non-geometric shapes



# What You Need to Get Started

- ✓ Minecraft Java Edition – Each student needs a license if they don't already own it
- ✓ Access to the VisualModder online server – No software installation required
- ✓ 1 to 3 students per session – Ideal for small-group teaching
- ✓ A basic understanding of computers – No prior coding knowledge necessary

💡 With these simple requirements, teachers can immediately start delivering coding lessons in an interactive and engaging way.

# How VisualModder Works

## Simplifying Coding with a Visual Interface

◆ What is VisualModder? A online editor that allows students to code using a block-based, drag-and-drop system within Minecraft.

### Why use it?

- ✓ Removes the complexity of syntax errors with block coding
- ✓ Provides instant feedback within Minecraft
- ✓ Teaches fundamental coding logic in an accessible way
- ✚ Students will start with simple commands and gradually move toward more advanced coding projects, all within the Minecraft world!
- ◆ If you have a maximum of 3 students and don't need a personal server, you can use the server at [www.visualmodder.org](http://www.visualmodder.org) at no cost. Otherwise you can download the free plugin and deploy it on your own Minecraft Server.

# Lesson types


## Step-by-Step Learning Path

 Theory Introduction – Slides explain coding concepts in a simple and visual way

 Guided Exercises – Students follow along and build their first programs

 Quizzes – Quick tests to reinforce understanding







 Independent Challenges – Open-ended projects to encourage creativity

 By the end of the course, students will have created and run their first Minecraft program, building a customizable tower with different block types.



# Start Teaching Today!

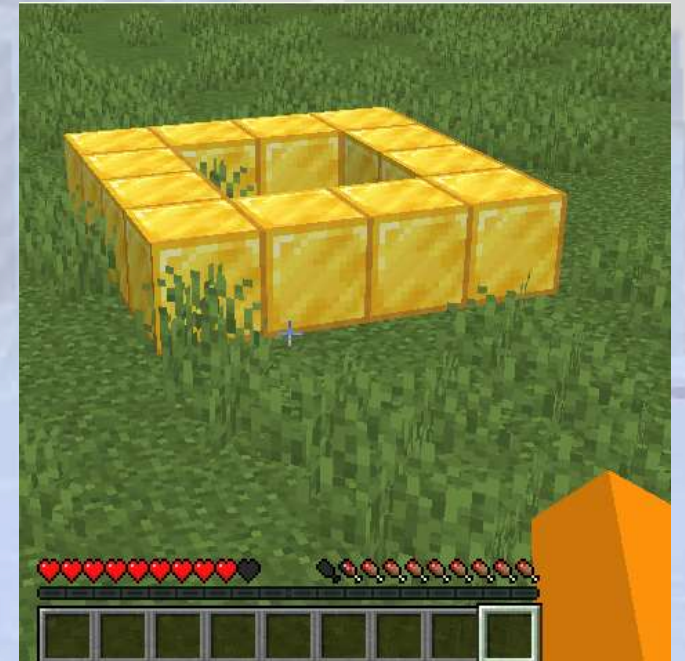
## Empower Students Through Coding

-  Follow the slides to introduce coding concepts gradually
-  Use VisualModder for hands-on, interactive learning
-  Encourage students to experiment and explore beyond the exercises
-  Leverage quizzes and independent projects to solidify learning
-  This PowerPoint is designed to be a complete teaching tool, providing everything needed to guide students from beginners to confident coders within Minecraft.
-  Ready to begin? Let's dive into the first lesson!

# Quick Start



Let's have an  
immediate result!



# Quick Start

## Section Overview

This section introduces students to the fundamental tools, servers, and basic commands necessary for coding in Minecraft.

## Objectives

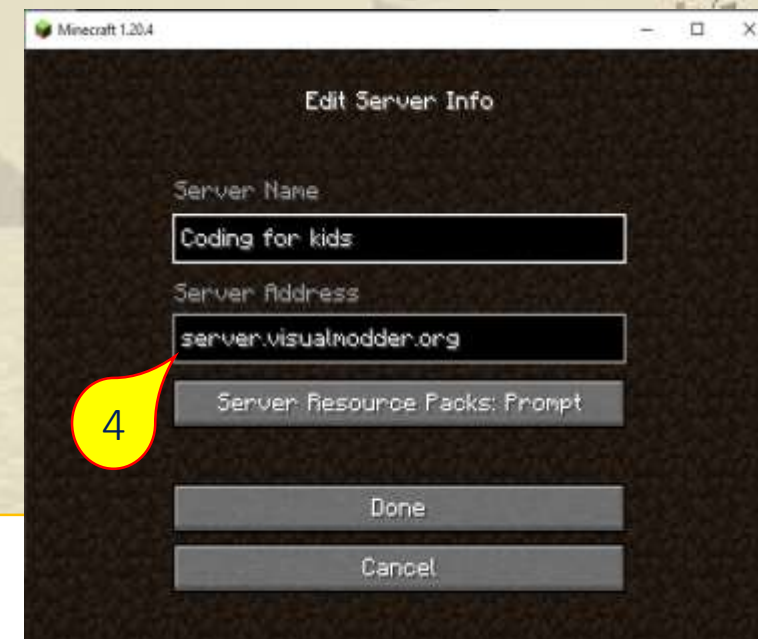
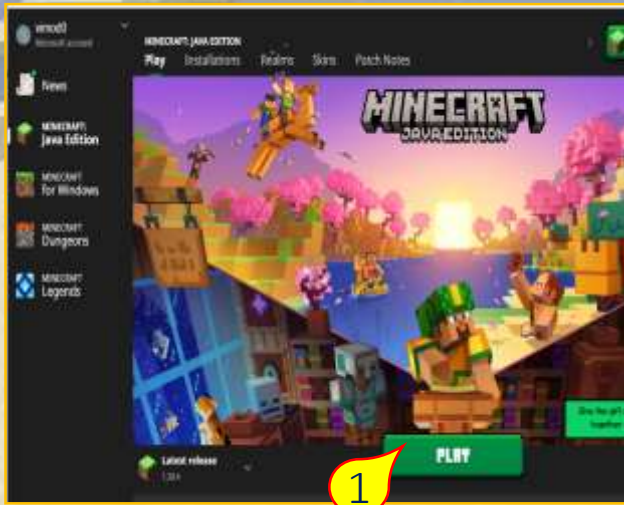
The main goal is to ignite students' interest in coding and provide them with an early sense of achievement, encouraging a passion for programming.

## Expected Outcomes

By the end of this section, students will have successfully created and executed their first Minecraft program, which generates a customizable tower using different block types.

# ⚡ Step 1: Connect to the Minecraft Server

Step-by-step guide to joining the Minecraft server



1. Start Java Minecraft
2. Start the game in “multiplayer” mode
3. Add a new server
4. Enter “server.visualmodder.org” and press done
5. Now you can join the server and start playing

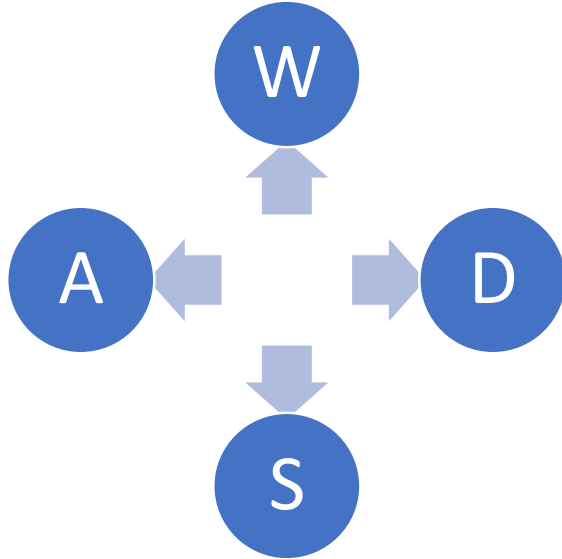


# ⚡ Step 1: Connect to the Minecraft Server

Now you should be able to move around in the Minecraft world.

Here are some basics:

## Movement



## Additional keys:

Jump: press space bar

Fly: double click space bar

Inventory: click letter E

Commands: click symbol "/" or "-"

# ⚡ Step 2: Create your first program

Open the visualmodder.org webpage and click on the “CODE EDITOR” button



## ⚡ Step 2: Create your first program

This is the empty page of the program editor.

To understand it better, Imagine that an invisible robot is working for us and this empty page is it's brain. We have to add programs so that it knows what we want it to do.



## ⚡ Step 2: Create your first program

First we have to put our player name in the field indicated, otherwise we will not find our programs in Minecraft





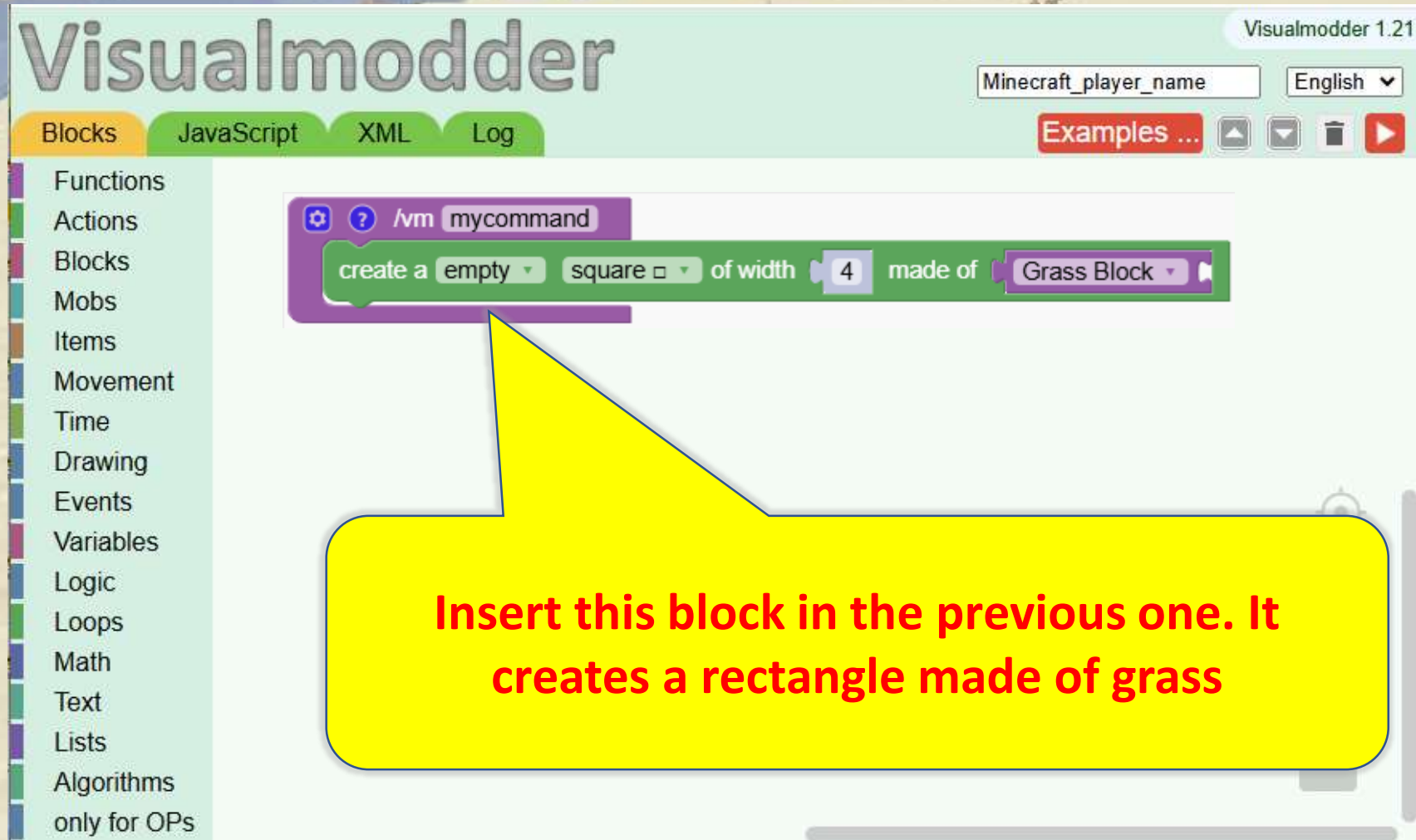
## ⚡ Step 2: Create your first program

We create a first simple program that builds a square made of blocks.



# ⚡ Step 2: Create your first program

Block coding allows to connect code like puzzle pieces



The screenshot shows the Visualmodder 1.21 interface. At the top, there's a header with the title "Visualmodder" and version "Visualmodder 1.21". Below the header, there are tabs for "Blocks", "JavaScript", "XML", and "Log". On the right side, there are input fields for "Minecraft\_player\_name" and a language dropdown set to "English". A red "Examples ..." button is also visible. On the left, a sidebar lists various categories: Functions, Actions, Blocks, Mobs, Items, Movement, Time, Drawing, Events, Variables, Logic, Loops, Math, Text, Lists, Algorithms, and "only for OPs". The main workspace displays a block coding script. The first block is a purple "vm mycommand" block. Attached to its bottom is a green "create a empty square of width 4 made of Grass Block" block. A yellow callout box with a blue border points to the green block, containing the text: "Insert this block in the previous one. It creates a rectangle made of grass".

Visualmodder 1.21

Minecraft\_player\_name English

Examples ...

Blocks JavaScript XML Log

Functions  
Actions  
Blocks  
Mobs  
Items  
Movement  
Time  
Drawing  
Events  
Variables  
Logic  
Loops  
Math  
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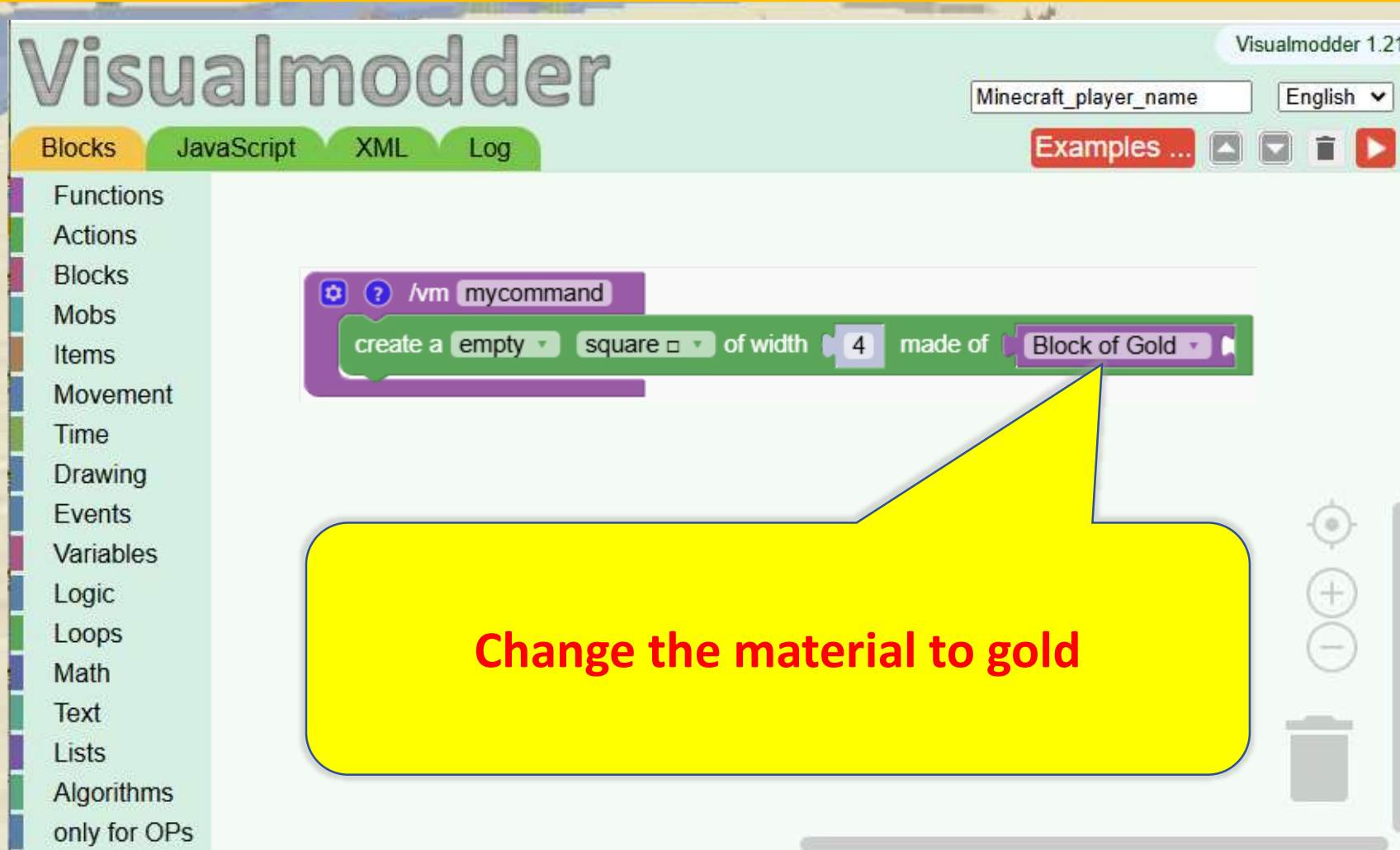
vm mycommand

create a empty square of width 4 made of Grass Block

**Insert this block in the previous one. It creates a rectangle made of grass**

# ⚡ Step 2: Create your first program

We pick gold and now the program is ready.





## ⚡ Step 3: Run your first program in Minecraft

We go back to Minecraft and with the command key '/' we type 'vm mycommand' which tells our robot to run the program called 'mycommand'





# ⚡ Step 3: Run your first program in Minecraft

You did it! You ran your first program in Minecraft.



# ⚡ Step 4: Let's do it again with a tower

Let's repeat the process, but this time we'll make a tower



# ⚡ Step 4: Let's do it again with a tower

We modify the previous program.



The screenshot shows the Visualmodder 1.21 interface. The top bar includes the title "Visualmodder", a version indicator "Visualmodder 1.21", a text input field for "Minecraft\_player\_name", a language dropdown set to "English", and an "Examples ..." button with navigation icons. Below the top bar is a tabbed menu with "Blocks", "JavaScript", "XML", and "Log". On the left is a vertical sidebar with categories: Functions, Actions, Blocks, Mobs, Items, Movement, Time, Drawing, Events, Variables, Logic, Loops, Math, Text, Lists, Algorithms, and "only for OPs". The main workspace contains a single code block with a purple header "/vm mycommand" and a green body containing the text "create a empty square of width 4 made of Block of Gold". A yellow callout bubble with a blue border points to the code block and contains the text "We modify the program to make a tower". On the right side of the workspace are zoom controls (a target icon, a "+" button, a "-" button, and a trash can icon).

Visualmodder 1.21

Minecraft\_player\_name English

Examples ...

Blocks JavaScript XML Log

Functions  
Actions  
Blocks  
Mobs  
Items  
Movement  
Time  
Drawing  
Events  
Variables  
Logic  
Loops  
Math  
Text  
Lists  
Algorithms  
only for OPs

/vm mycommand

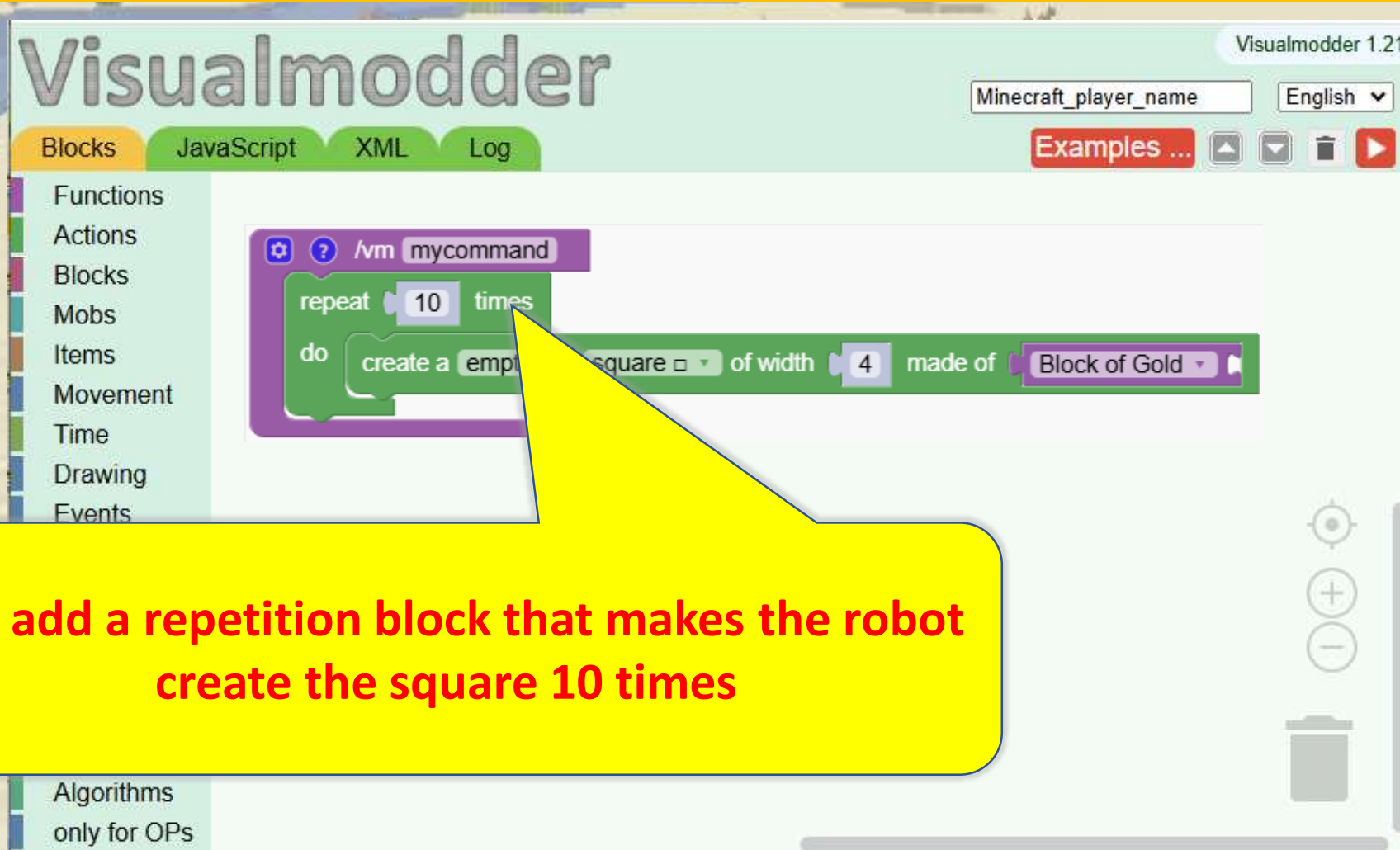
create a empty square of width 4 made of Block of Gold

We modify the program to make a tower



# ⚡ Step 4: Let's do it again with a tower

We repeat the square 10 times

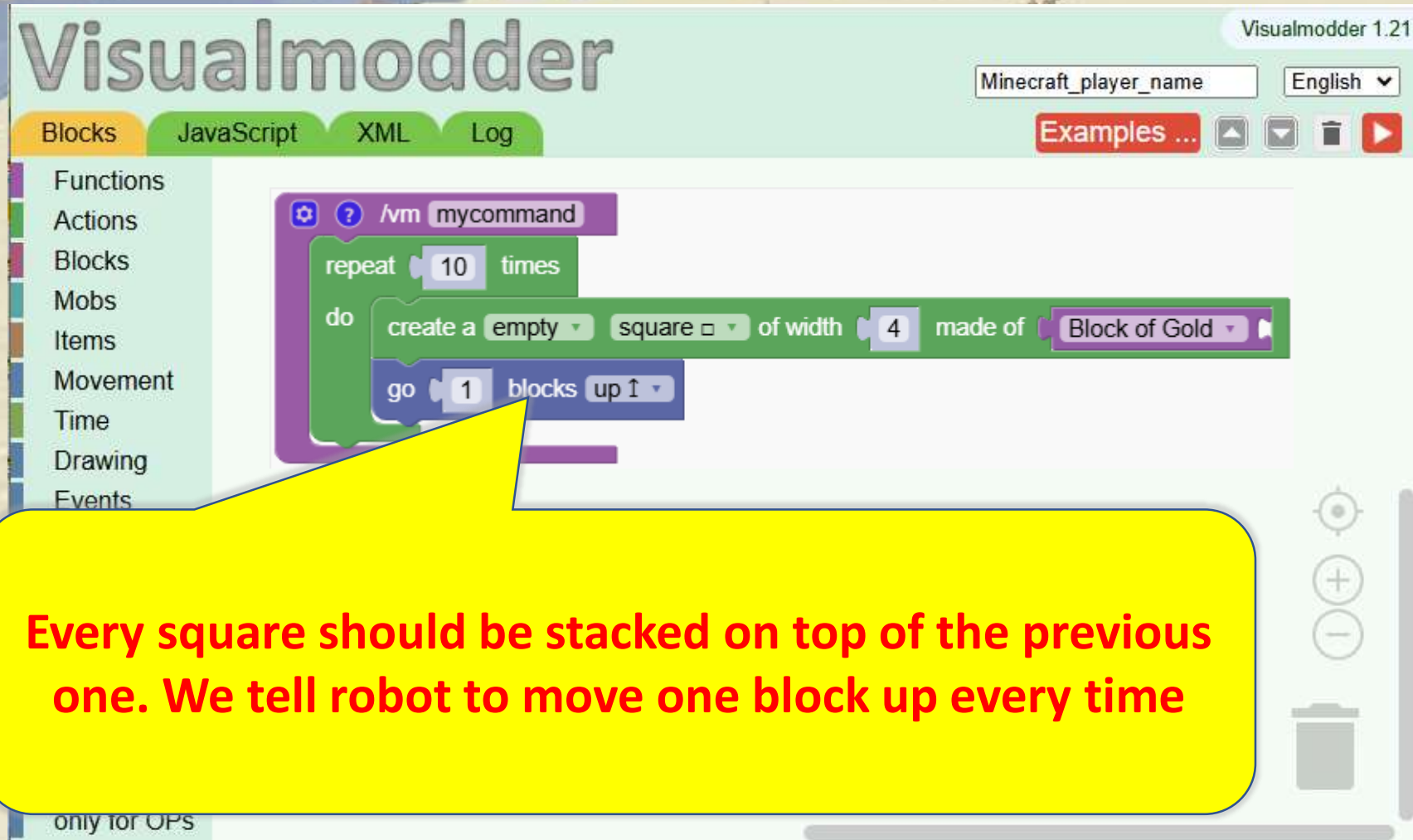


The screenshot shows the Visualmodder 1.21 interface. The top bar includes the title "Visualmodder", a "Minecraft\_player\_name" input field, a language dropdown set to "English", and an "Examples ..." button. Below the title bar are tabs for "Blocks", "JavaScript", "XML", and "Log". A left sidebar lists categories: Functions, Actions, Blocks, Mobs, Items, Movement, Time, Drawing, Events, and Algorithms (only for OPs). The main workspace displays a script starting with a purple block labeled "/vm mycommand". Attached to it is a green "repeat" block with the value "10" and the text "times". Inside the repeat block's "do" loop is another green block labeled "create a empty square" with a width of "4" and made of "Block of Gold". A yellow callout bubble points to the "repeat" block.

**We add a repetition block that makes the robot create the square 10 times**

# ⚡ Step 4: Let's do it again with a tower

Robots need to be repositioned after creating a square



The screenshot shows the Visualmodder 1.21 interface. The title bar includes the name 'Visualmodder' and the version 'Visualmodder 1.21'. Below the title bar, there are tabs for 'Blocks', 'JavaScript', 'XML', and 'Log'. The 'JavaScript' tab is selected. On the right side of the title bar, there are input fields for 'Minecraft\_player\_name' and a language dropdown set to 'English'. Below these, there is a red 'Examples ...' button and three small icons (up, down, and a trash can). The main workspace displays a script with the following blocks:

- A purple block labeled '/vm mycommand'.
- A green 'repeat' block with the value '10' and the word 'times'.
- A green 'do' block containing two sub-blocks:
  - A green block labeled 'create a empty square of width 4 made of Block of Gold'.
  - A blue block labeled 'go 1 blocks up 1'.

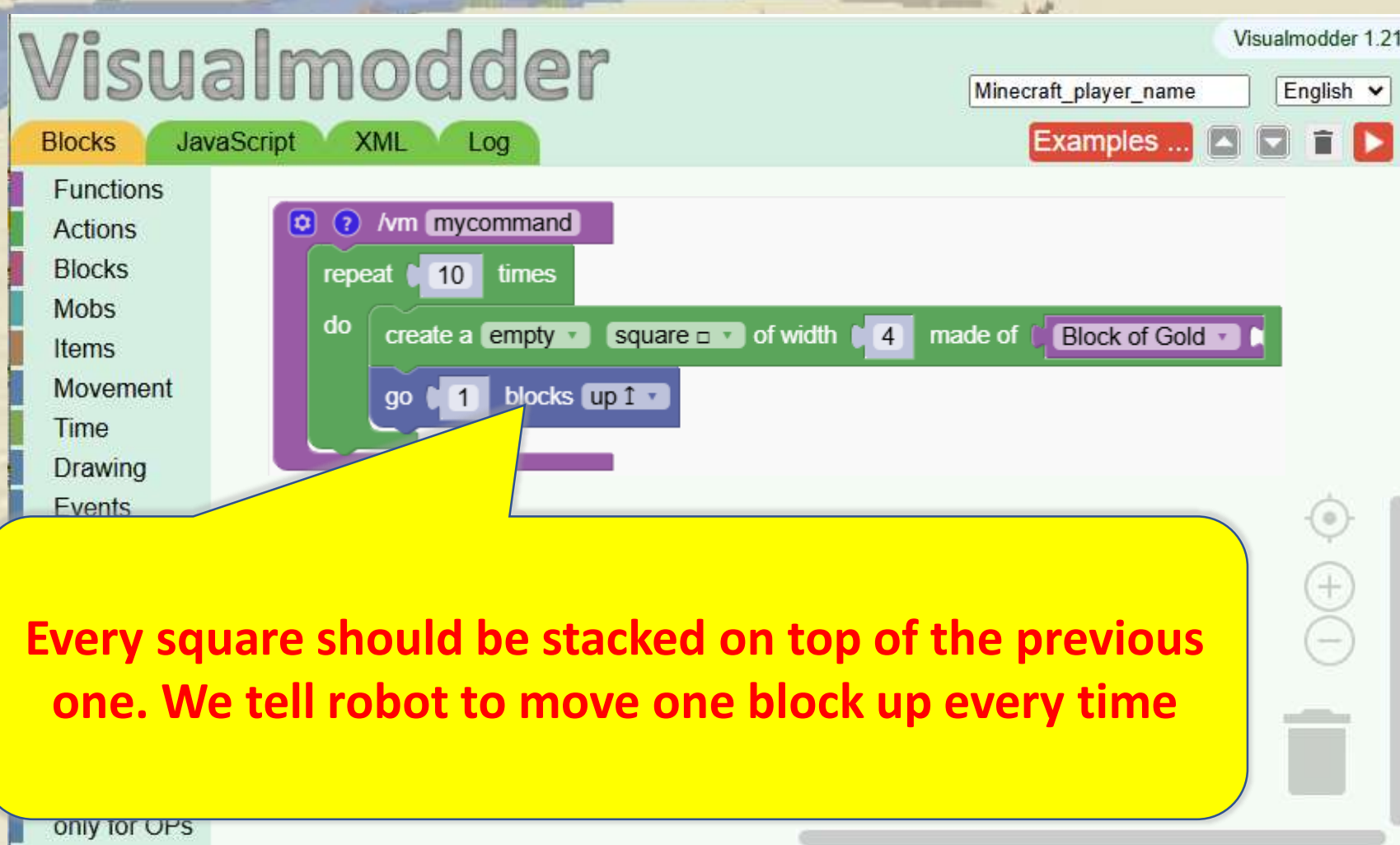
A yellow callout box points to the 'go 1 blocks up 1' block. The background of the interface shows a Minecraft game world with a body of water and some structures.

**Every square should be stacked on top of the previous one. We tell robot to move one block up every time**



# ⚡ Step 4: Let's do it again with a tower

The program is ready.



The screenshot shows the Visualmodder 1.21 interface. The top bar includes the title "Visualmodder", a version indicator "Visualmodder 1.21", a text input field for "Minecraft\_player\_name", a language dropdown set to "English", and an "Examples ..." button. Below the top bar are tabs for "Blocks", "JavaScript", "XML", and "Log". A left sidebar lists various Minecraft categories: Functions, Actions, Blocks, Mobs, Items, Movement, Time, Drawing, and Events. The main workspace displays a Scratch-style script:

- A purple block: `/vm mycommand`
- A green "repeat" block set to "10 times" containing:
  - A green "do" block containing:
    - A green block: "create a empty square of width 4 made of Block of Gold"
    - A blue block: "go 1 blocks up 1"

A yellow callout bubble points to the "go 1 blocks up 1" block with the text: "Every square should be stacked on top of the previous one. We tell robot to move one block up every time".

At the bottom left, there is a small text label: "only for OPS".

## ⚡ Step 4: Let's do it again with a tower

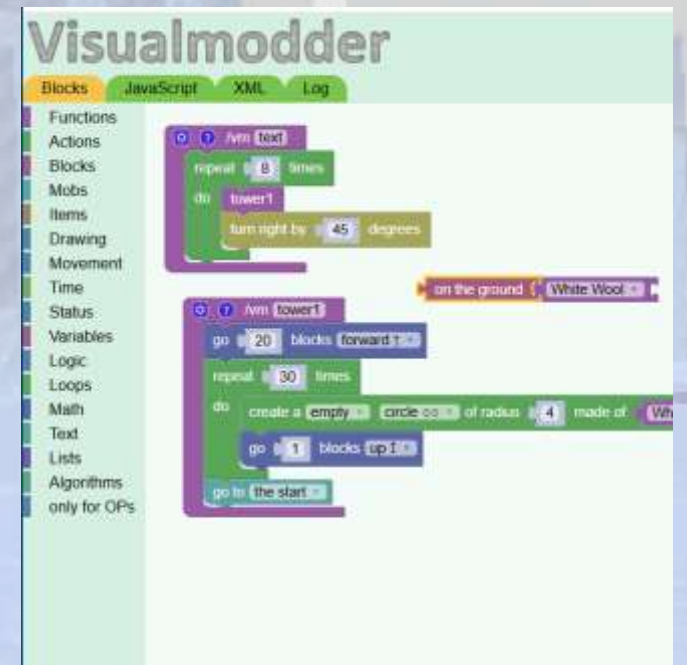
Type 'vm mycommand' and the tower will appear. (We are inside it. Just fly out 😊)



# The Coding Editor



A quick overview of  
the coding editor



# The Coding Editor

## Section Overview

We explore the features and user interface of the coding tool to manage and edit programs efficiently.

## Objectives

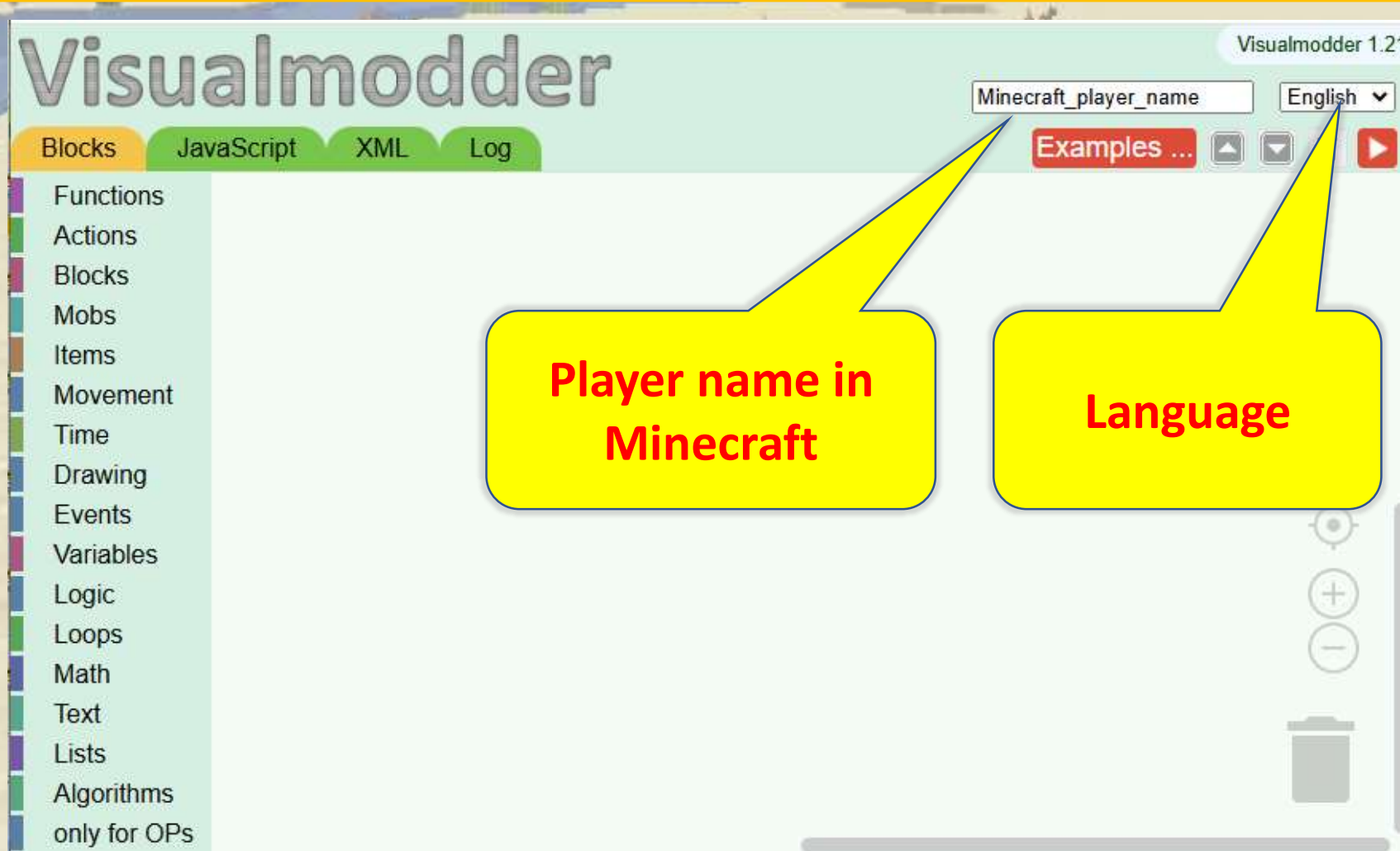
The main goal is to make the coding effort as easy as possible to keep the student's focused on the coding itself

## Expected Outcomes

Understand the essential functions of the coding editor, such as saving, reloading, and organizing programs for better workflow.

# Explanation of the Editor User Interface

Set your preferred language and enter the player name you are using when playing in Minecraft.

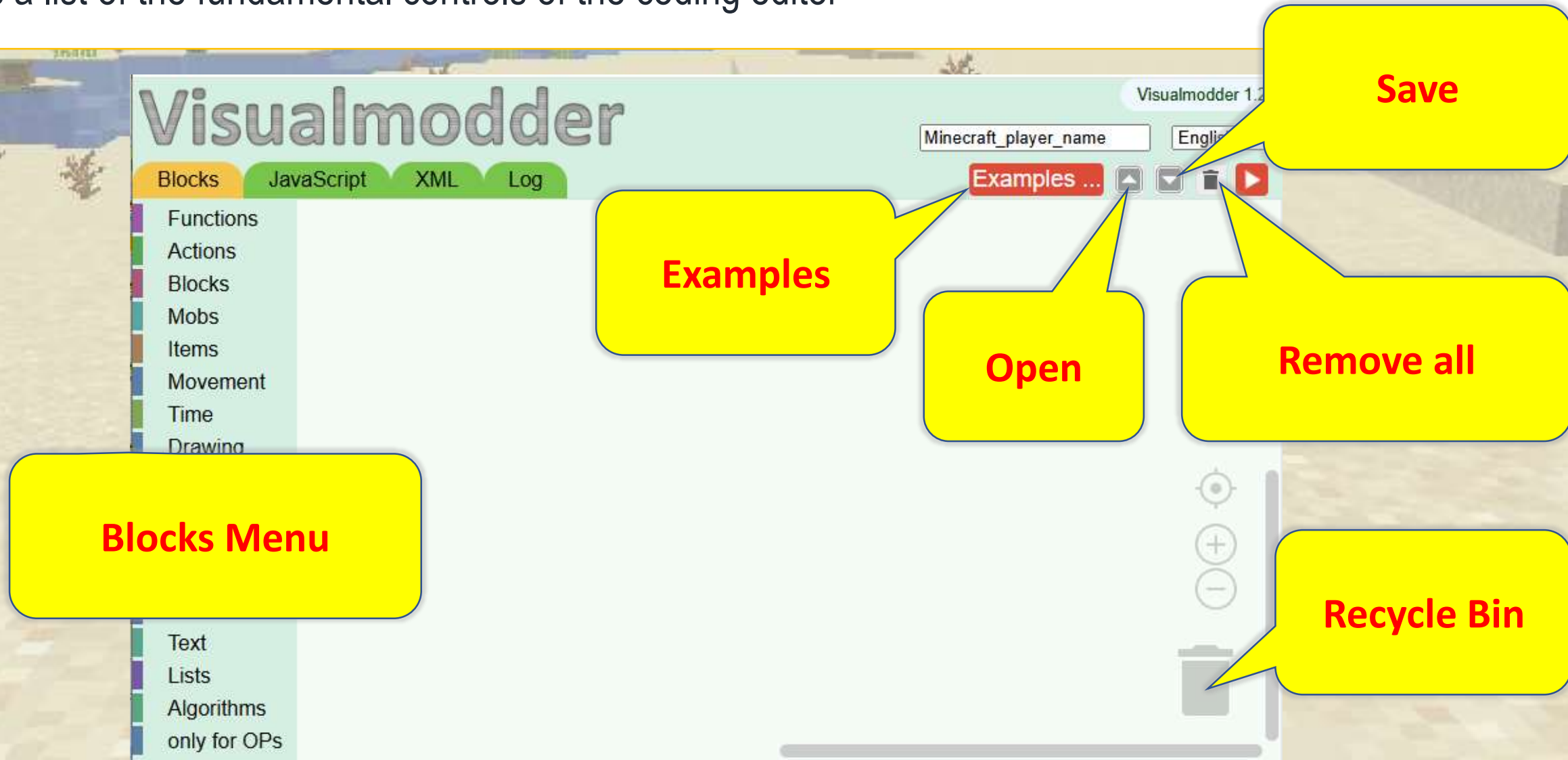






# Features of the Coding Editor

Here is a list of the fundamental controls of the coding editor



# Save and Reload a Program

Practice saving, reloading, and continuing your work without losing progress.

Step 1:

Create some blocks and then click on the save button.

In the popup window you can choose the name of the file to create on your computer



The screenshot shows the Visualmodder interface. At the top, the title "Visualmodder" is displayed. Below it, there are tabs for "Blocks", "JavaScript", "XML", and "Log". A sidebar on the left lists categories: "Functions", "Actions", "Blocks", "Mobs", "Items", and "Movement". The main workspace contains a script with a "mycommand" block and a "create a block made of" block containing a "Grass Block". A yellow speech bubble with the word "Save" in red points to the save button in the top right corner of the interface. A "Save the program on the computer" dialog box is open, showing a text input field with "vmcode.txt" and "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

# Save and Reload a Program

Practice saving, reloading, and continuing your work without losing progress.

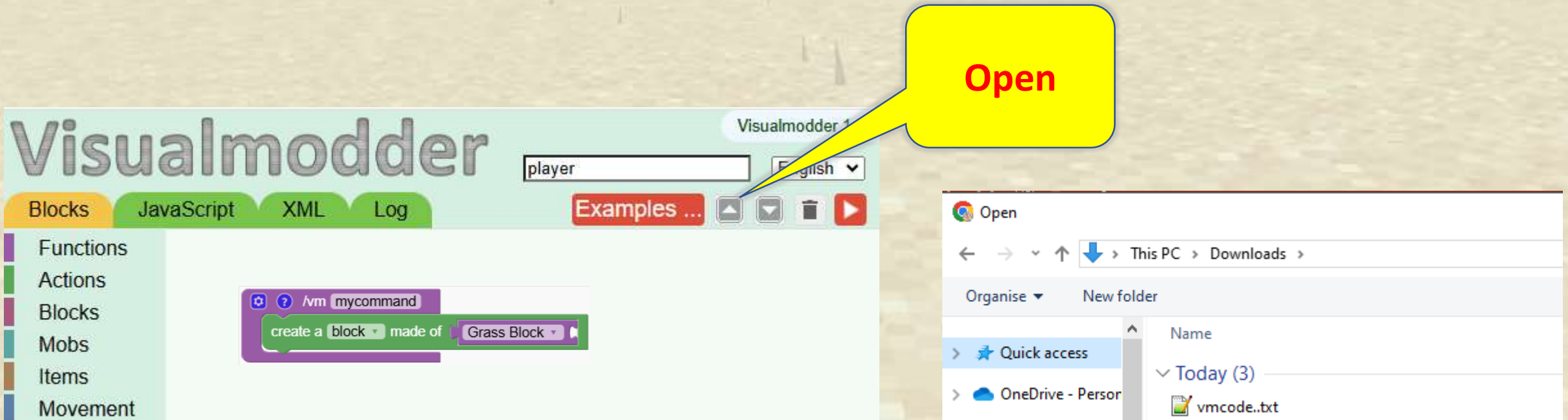
Step 2:  
Clean the workspace



# Save and Reload a Program

Practice saving, reloading, and continuing your work without losing progress.

Step 3:  
Reload your file. The workspace should now contain the same blocks that you saved in Step 1



The screenshot shows the Visualmodder application interface. The title bar reads "Visualmodder 1". Below the title bar, there is a search bar containing the text "player" and a language dropdown menu set to "English". A yellow speech bubble with the word "Open" in red text points to the "Open" button (represented by a folder icon) in the toolbar. The toolbar also includes buttons for "Examples ...", "Undo", "Redo", and "Run". The left sidebar contains a list of categories: Functions, Actions, Blocks, Mobs, Items, and Movement. The main workspace displays a code block with the following structure:

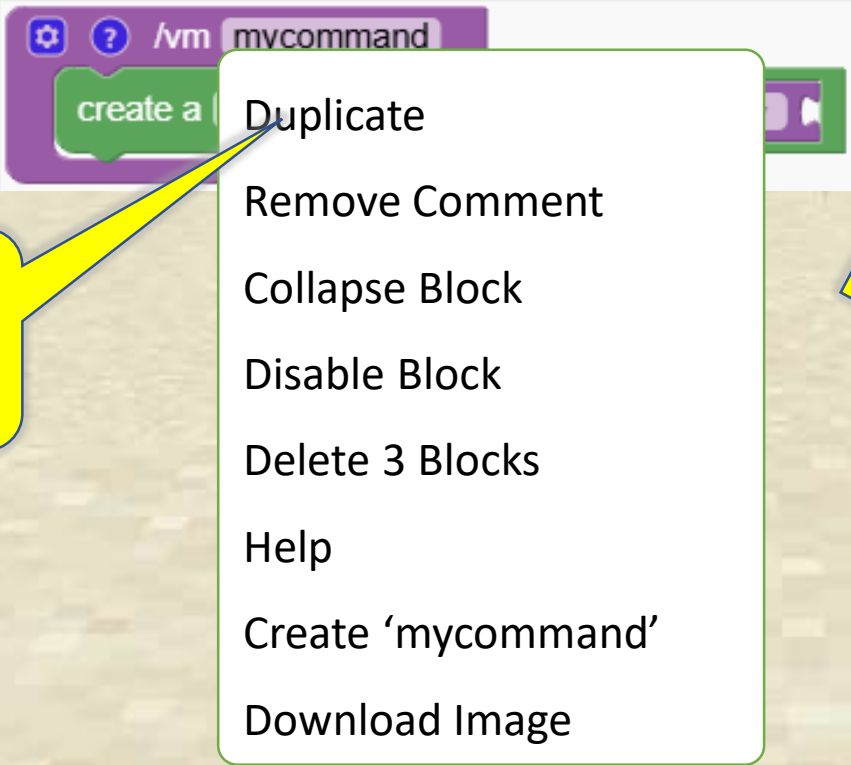
```
/vm mycommand  
  create a block made of Grass Block
```

To the right of the Visualmodder interface, a Windows File Explorer window is open, showing the "Downloads" folder. It contains a file named "vmcode..txt".

# Organizing Code

Right-click menu has many useful operations:  
Duplicate a block

**duplicate**



- Duplicate
- Remove Comment
- Collapse Block
- Disable Block
- Delete 3 Blocks
- Help
- Create 'mycommand'
- Download Image



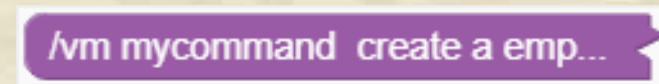
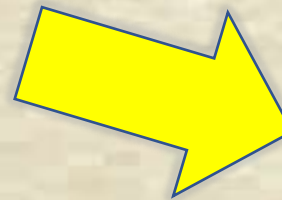
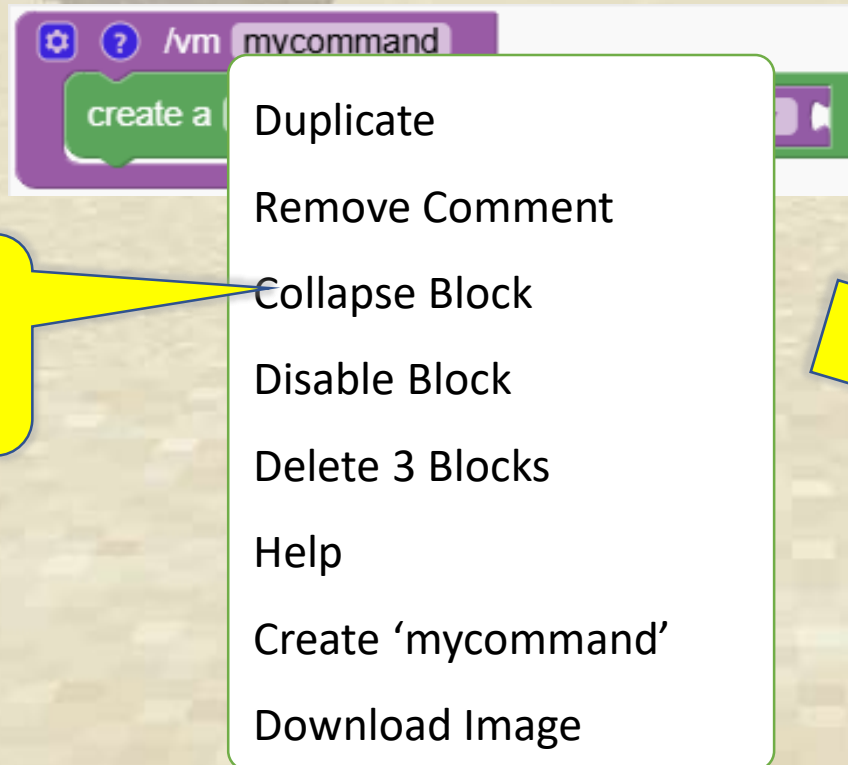


# Organizing Code

Right-click menu has many useful operations:

With the operation 'collapse' it is possible to shrink a block to save space

Once collapsed, in the menu we find the operation 'expand'





# Running programs in Minecraft

In order to run a program in minecraft you use the command 'vm'

To access the command dialog you have to press the '/' character. This is configurable in the options of Minecraft.

⚠ The 't' character opens a different dialog for chatting

\vm mycommand      ► (executes the program called 'mycommand')

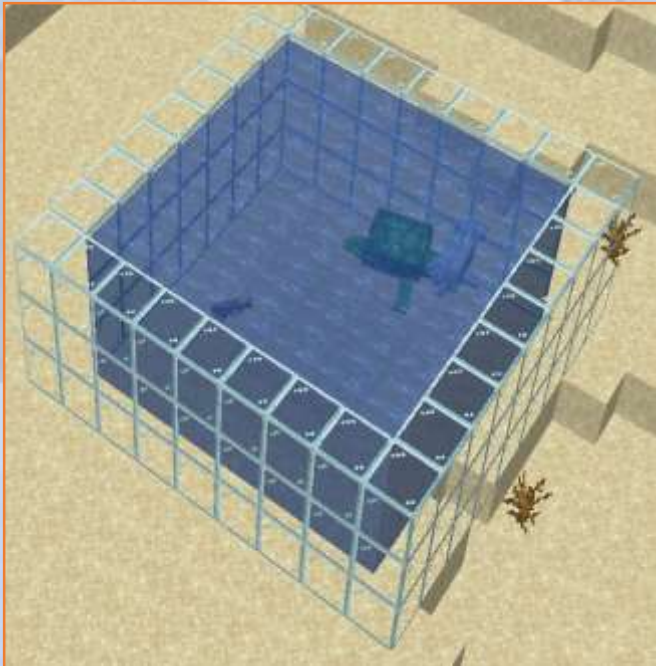
\vmu      ► (Undoes the last creation)

\vmu mycommand      ► (Undoes the last creation, and then runs the program 'mycommand' again)

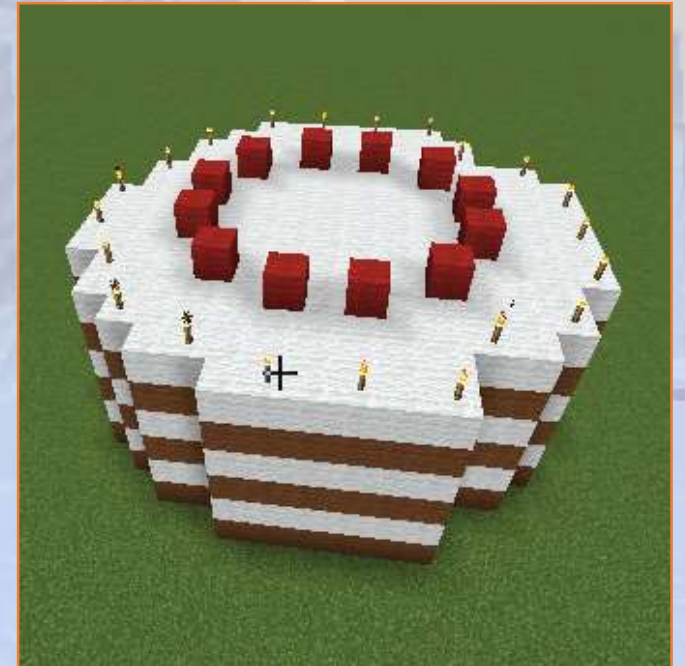
\vmtp 100 100      ► (Teleport to coordinates 100, 100)



# Iteration with Simple Loops



Learn to use the  
basic repeat  
command



# Iteration with Simple Loops

## Section Overview

We follow guided exercises that explain how to create some amazing structures with the use of simple loops.

## Objectives

Amaze kids with the power of coding. They learn that coding makes them more efficient in creating big structures

## Expected Outcomes

Understand how loops can simplify repetitive tasks and easily create designs like towers, cakes, and any repetitive structures.



# ⚡ Let's Create an Aquarium

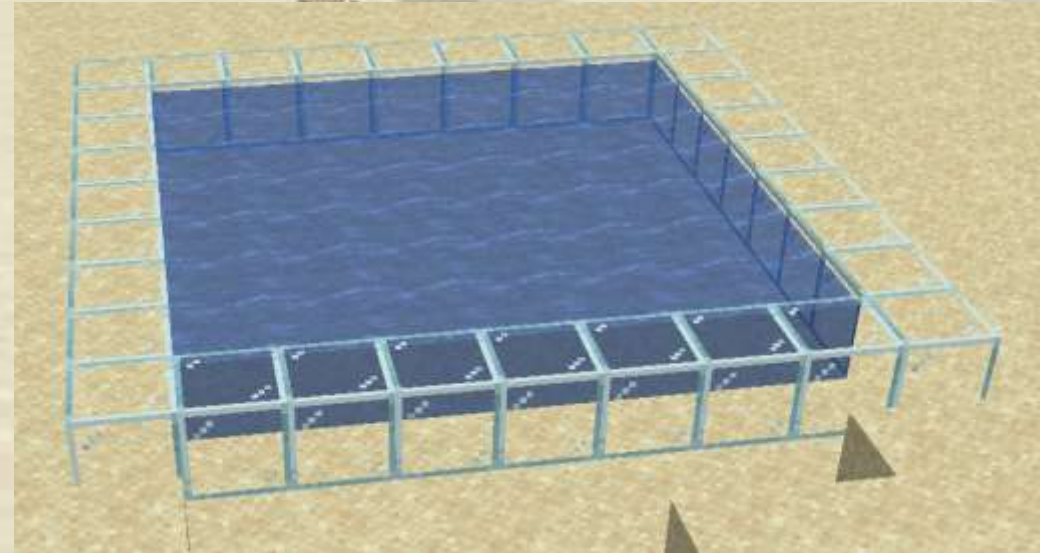
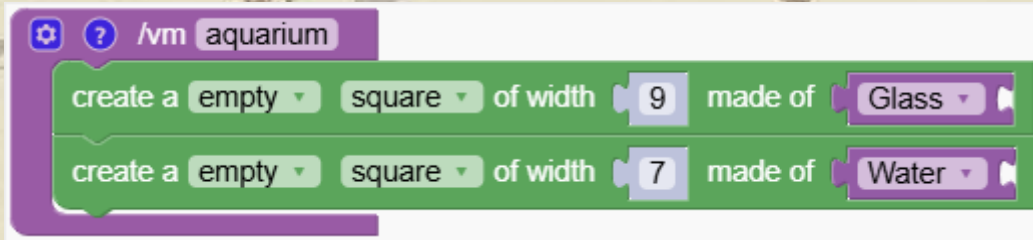
Combine mobs and blocks to create a beautiful aquarium.



# ⚡ Let's Create an Aquarium

First, we create a square with a side of width 9 blocks, made of glass

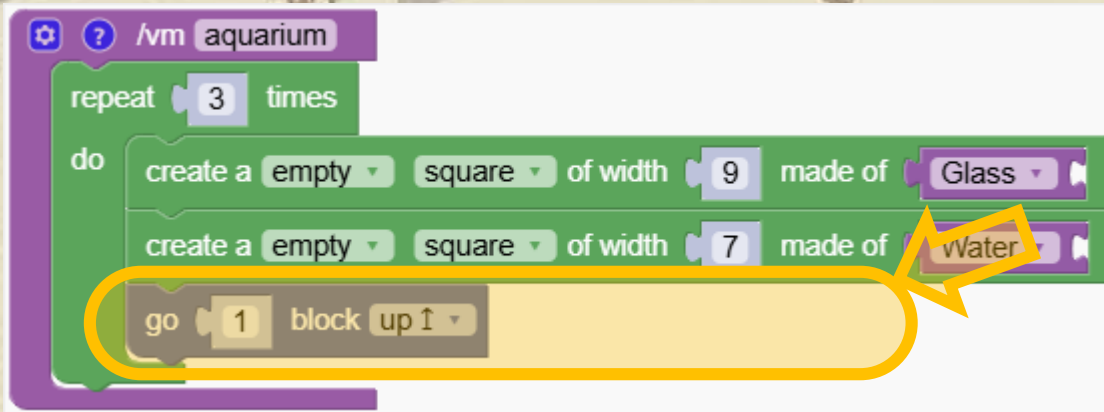
Second, we fill the square it with a smaller square made of water





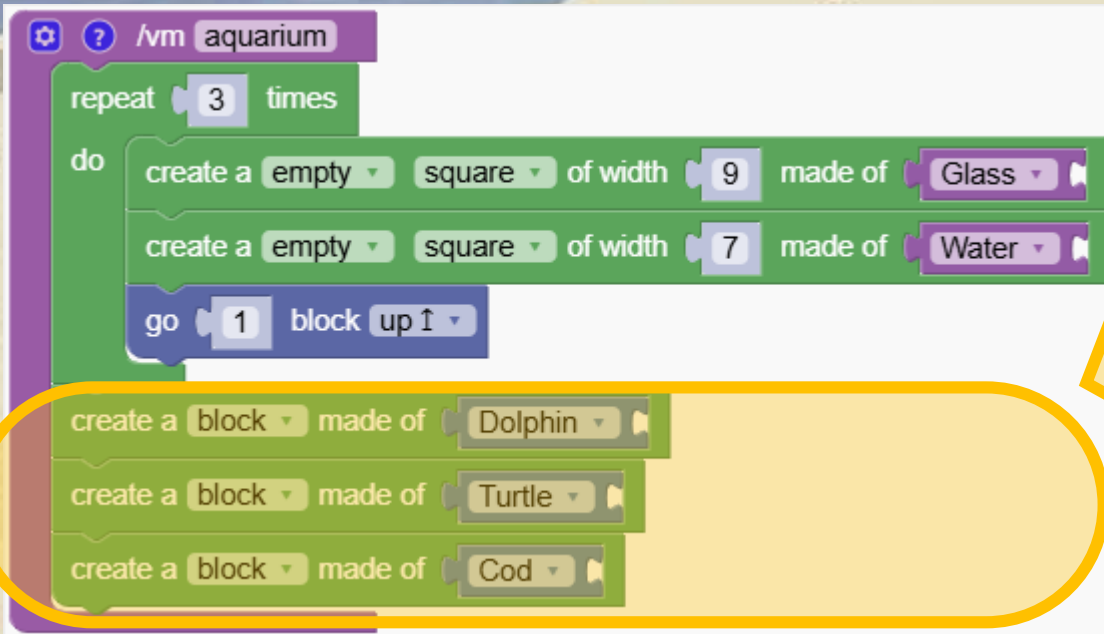
# ⚡ Let's Create an Aquarium

We repeat the process 3 times moving up one block every time



# ⚡ Let's Create an Aquarium

Now we add 3 different mobs.





# ⚡ Be prepared for survival

Using loops to improve our equipment



# ⚡ Be prepared for survival

Using loops to improve our equipment

In the blocks menu there are 3 interesting blocks for upgrading our equipment:

**Load in inventory**

**Wear an armor**

**Yield a tool**



# ⚡ Be prepared for survival

Now we are getting all the gear but we have just one arrow.



# ⚡ Be prepared for survival

Repeating the block 64 times is a bad idea.  
What would you do instead?





# ⚡ Be prepared for survival

With one simple loop we get 64 arrows



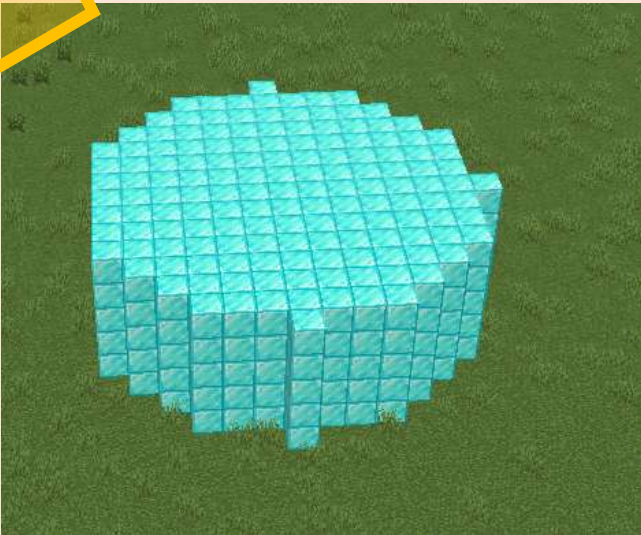


# What does this program create?

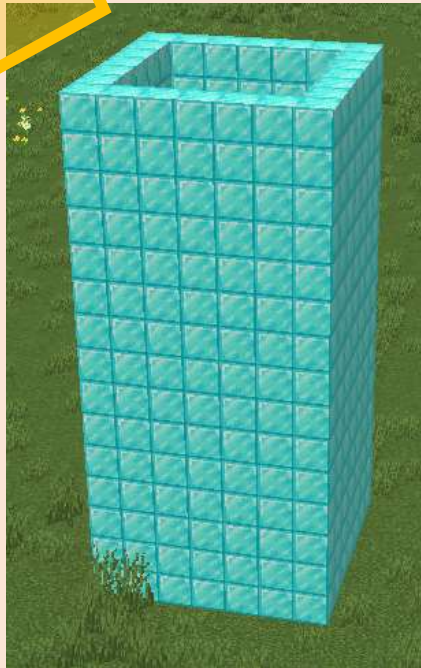
A, B or C?

```
vm torre2
repeat 5 times
do
  create a empty circle of radius 7 made of Block of Diamond
  go 1 blocks up 1
```

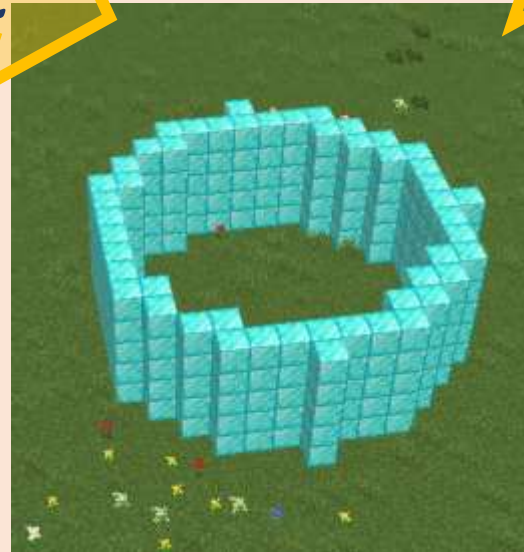
A



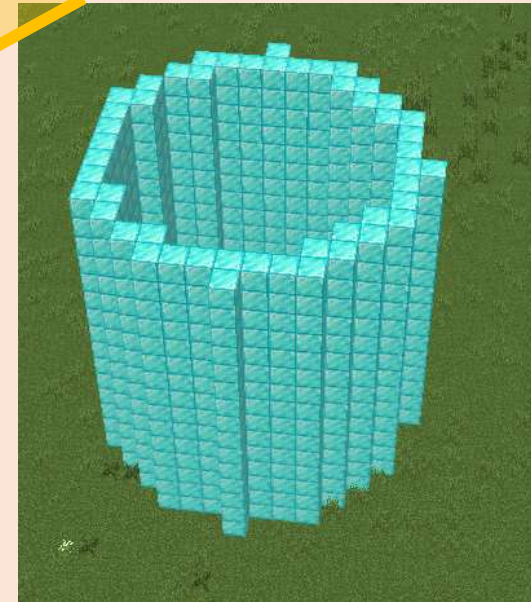
B



C



D





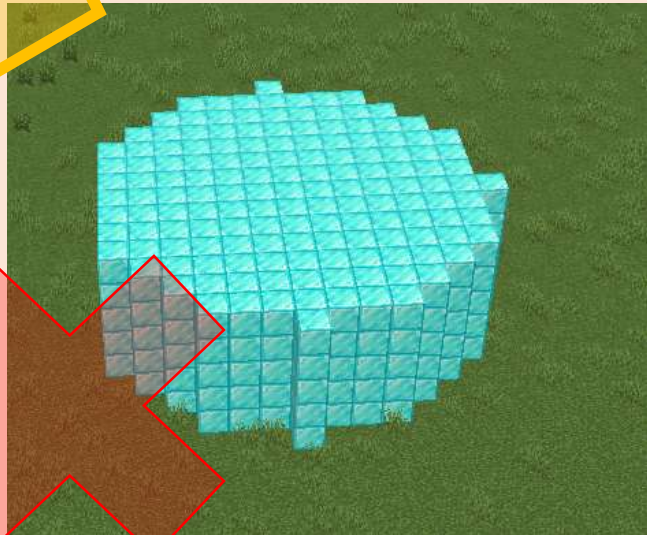


# What does this program create?

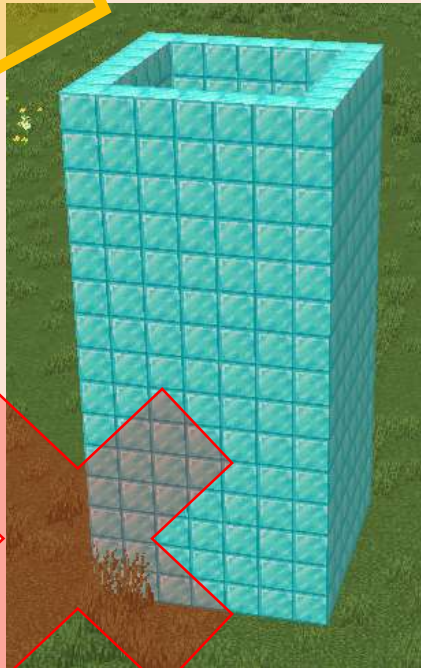
A, B or C?

```
repeat 5 times
do
  create a empty circle of radius 7 made of Block of Diamond
  go 1 blocks up 1
```

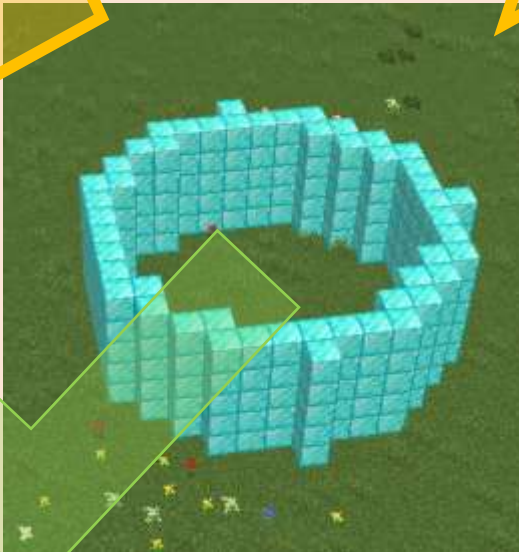
A



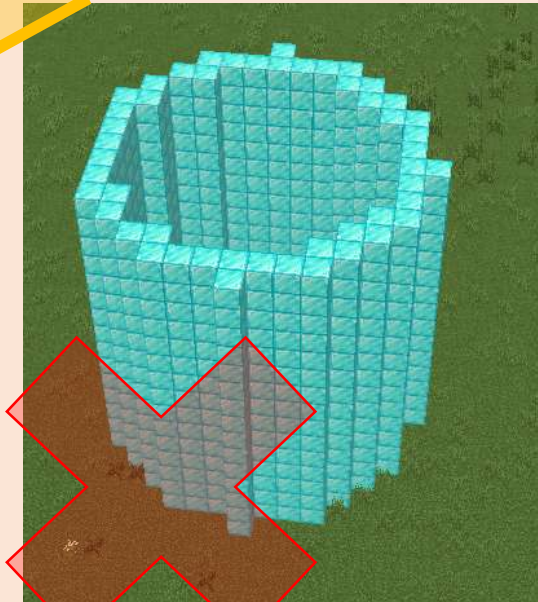
B



C



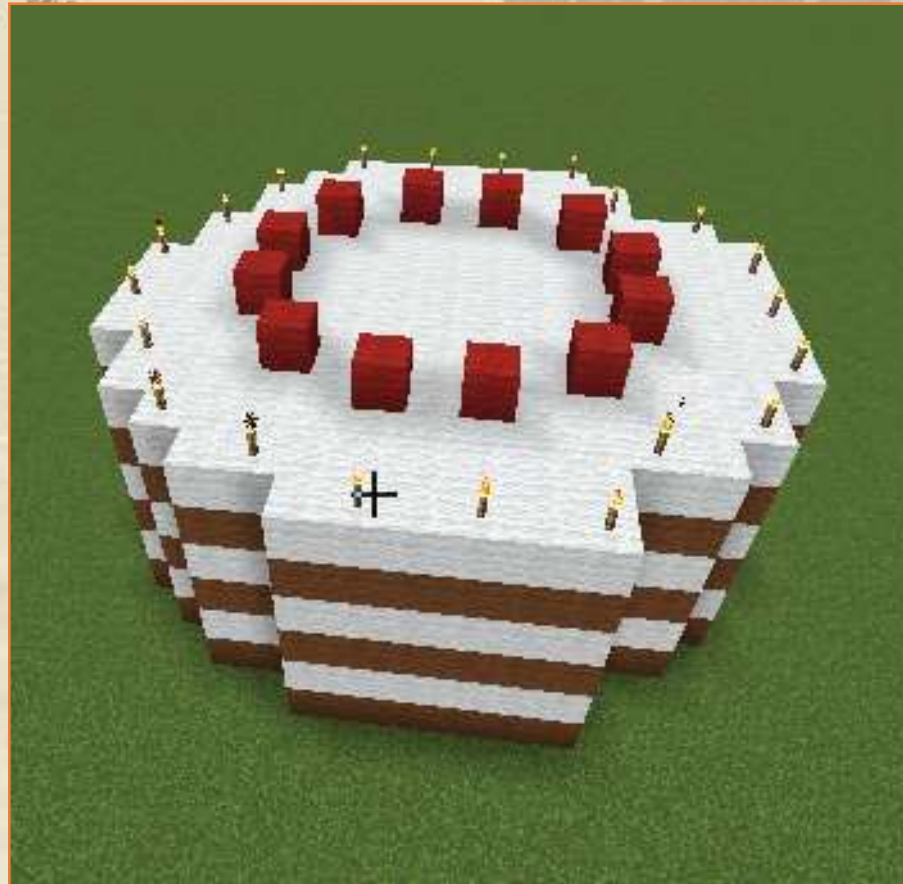
D



# ⚡ Create a Birthday Cake

We are using loops to design and build a cake in Minecraft.

Our cake features layers inspired by vanilla and chocolate, topped with cherries and adorned with candles.



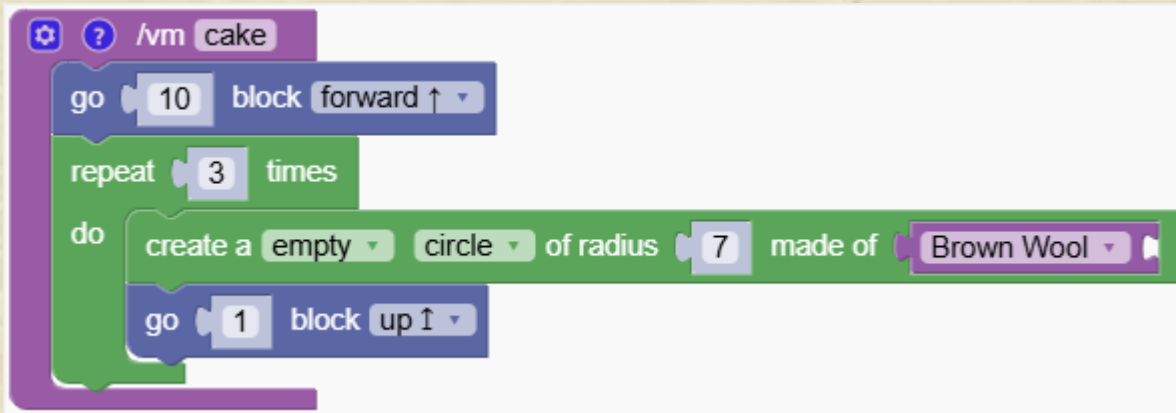


# ⚡ Create a Birthday Cake



First, we move the start position 10 steps further away to avoid being trapped in the cake.

Second, we create a simple circular tower. With a radius of 7 blocks

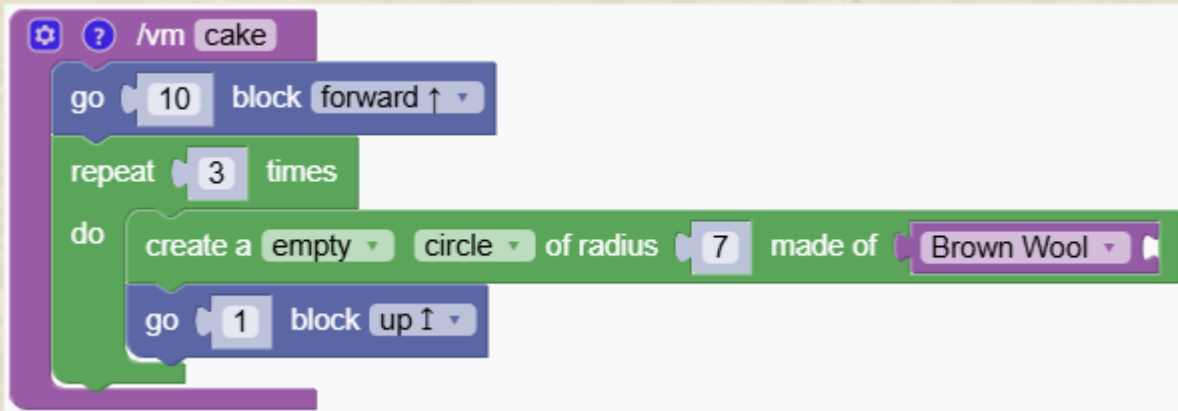


# ⚡ Create a Birthday Cake



How do we add the white layers?

Can you modify the program so that it adds a white layer after having added a brown layer?



# ⚡ Create a Birthday Cake



Now we insert another layer in the cake, which means that after having inserted a brown layer we go one step up and add a white layer

```

/vm cake
go 10 block forward ↑
repeat 3 times
do
  create a empty circle of radius 7 made of Brown Wool
  go 1 block up ↑
  create a empty circle of radius 7 made of White Wool
  go 1 block up ↑

```



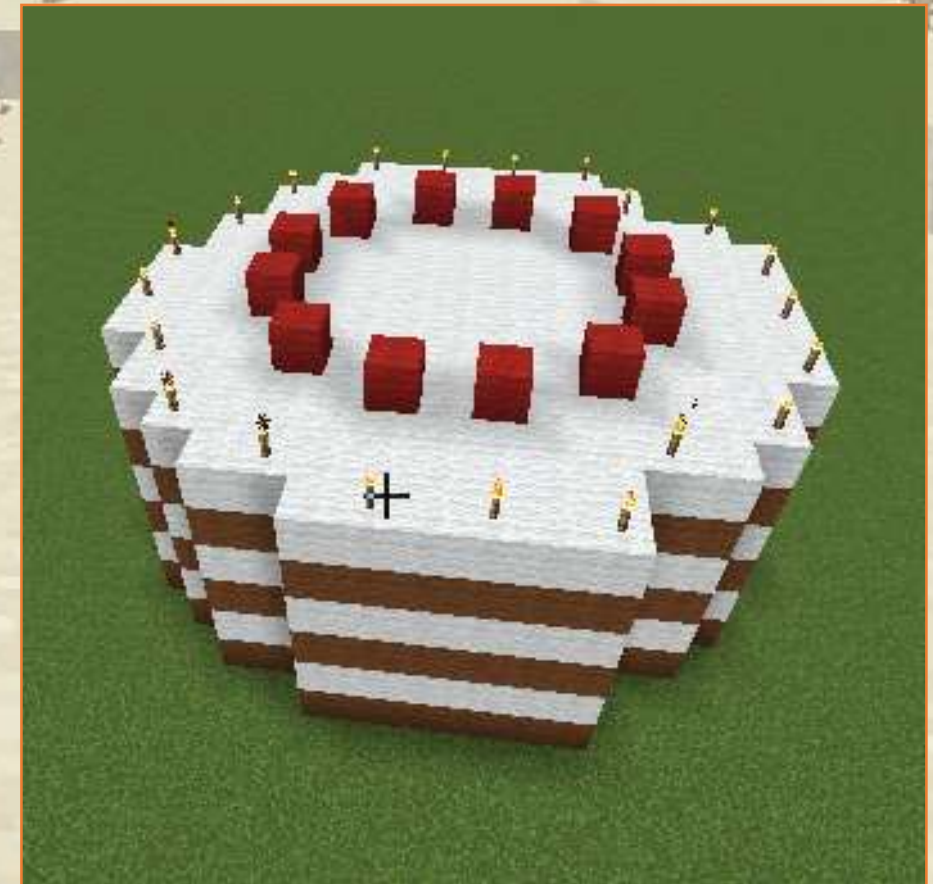


# ⚡ Create a Birthday Cake



At the end of the program, outside the loop we add to circles on with lights the other with cherries. We alternate them with air to create spacing.

```
/vm cake
go 10 block forward
repeat 3 times
do
  create a empty circle of radius 7 made of Brown Wool
  go 1 block up
  create a empty circle of radius 7 made of White Wool
  go 1 block up
  create a empty circle of radius 7 made of Torch Air
  create a empty circle of radius 4 made of Red Wool Air
```

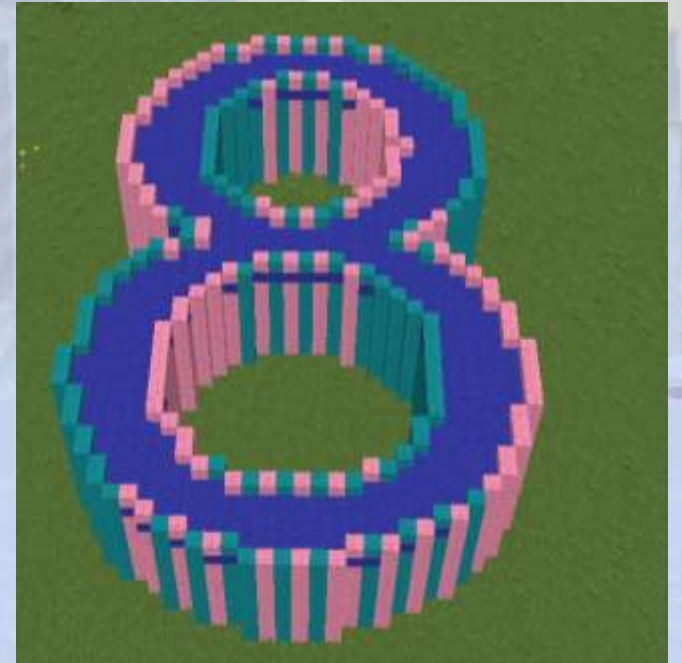




# Combining Blocks



Create beautiful  
structures by  
combining blocks



# Combining Blocks

## Section Overview

We will explore expand the simple towers to more engaging structures

## Objectives

Practice the use of coding for creating beautiful structures.

## Expected Outcomes

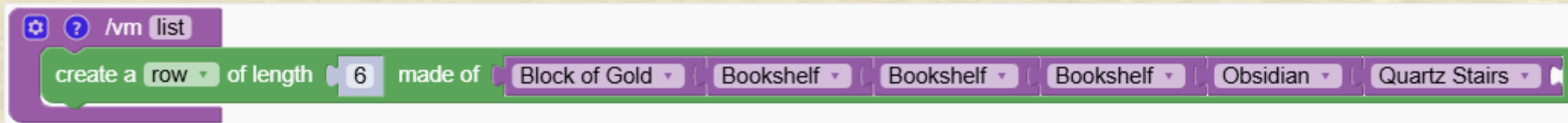
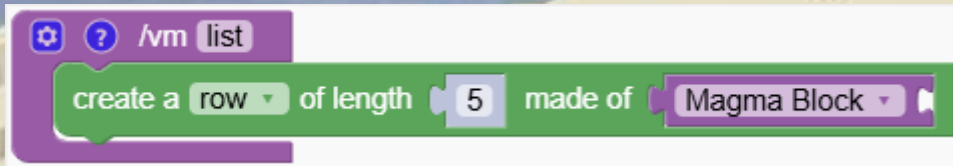
The students will feel more secure in running programs and modifying code



# Blocks lists

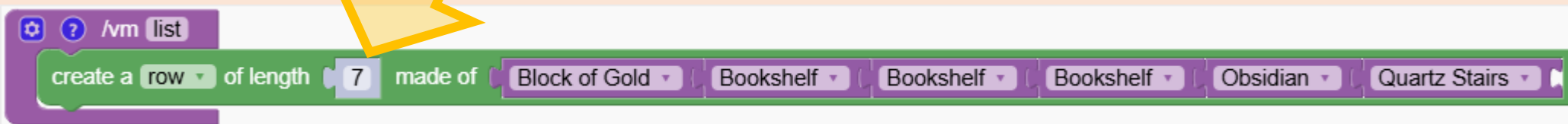
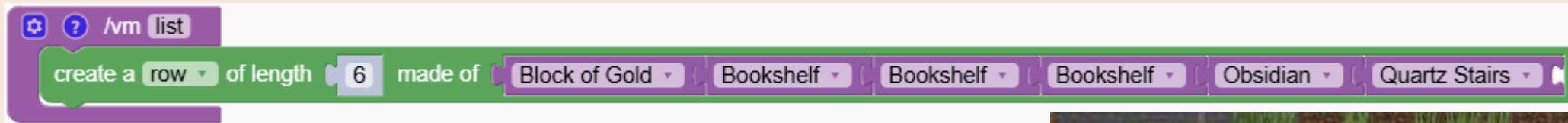
We can mix objects by organizing them in a list

In the first program the robot will always use the same block but in the second program they are mixed



# Blocks lists

What happens if we tell robot to make the list longer?



Quiz





# Blocks lists

The robot restarts the list from the beginning

⚙️ ? /vm list

create a row of length 6 made of Block of Gold Bookshelf Bookshelf Bookshelf Obsidian Quartz Stairs



⚙️ ? /vm list

create a row of length 7 made of Block of Gold Bookshelf Books

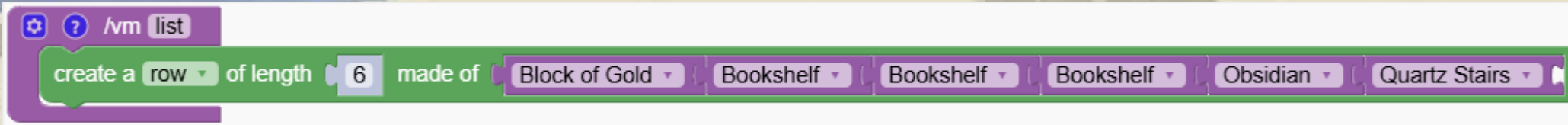




# Blocks lists

We can avoid repeating many times the same Minecraft block.

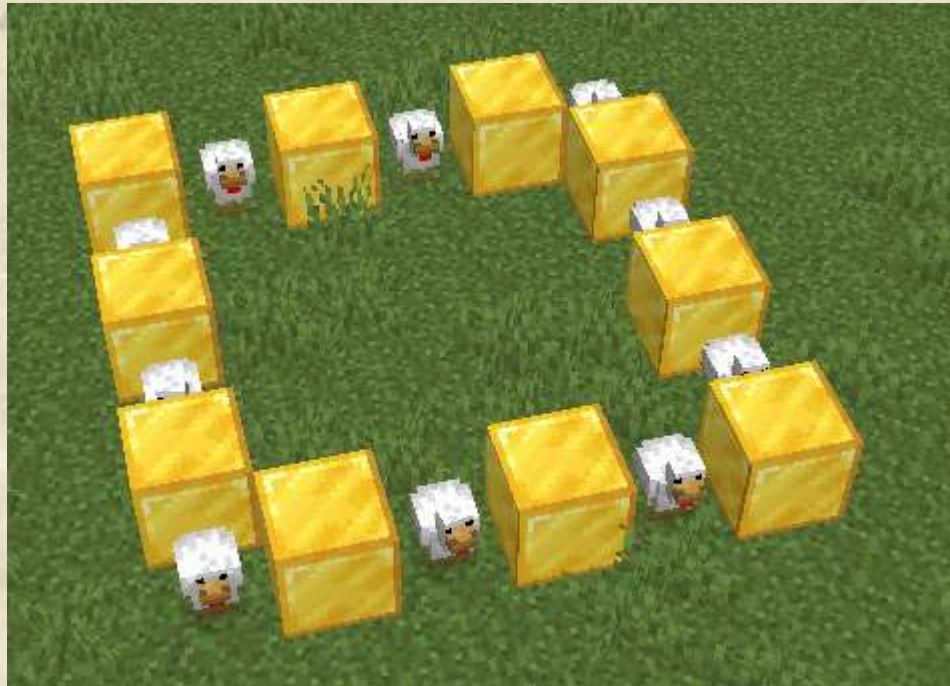
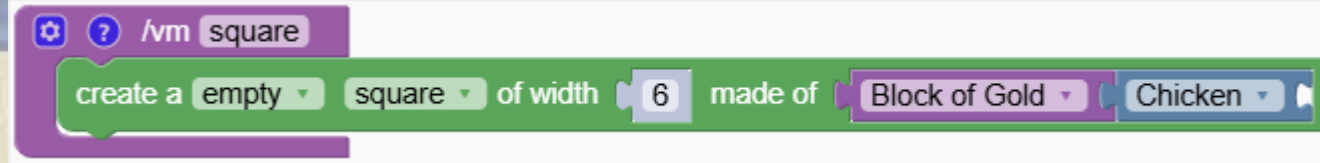
This two programs have the same result but the second one is shorter





# Blocks lists

Minecraft blocks can be combined with mobs





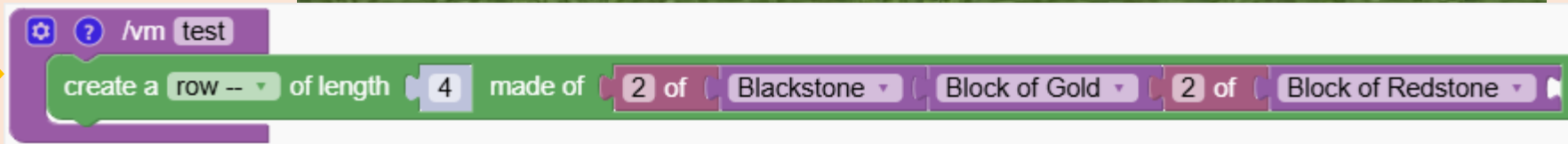


# What blocks are created by these programs?

A, B or C?



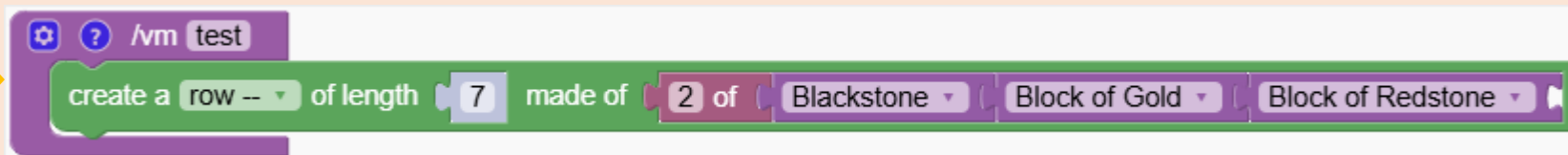
A



B



C



## Quiz





# What blocks are created by these programs?

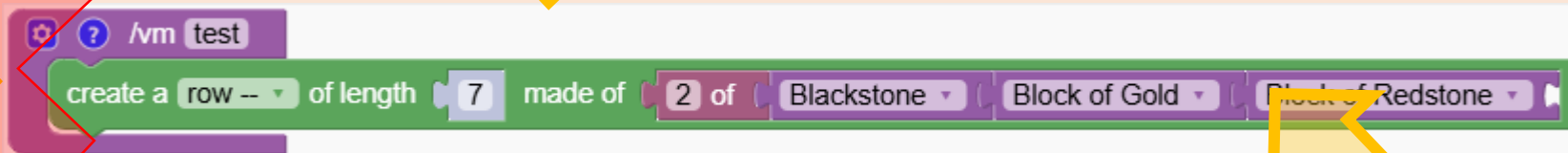
A, B or C?



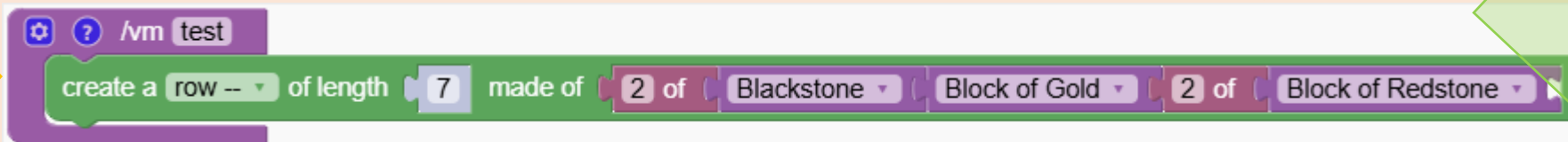
A



B



C



Quiz

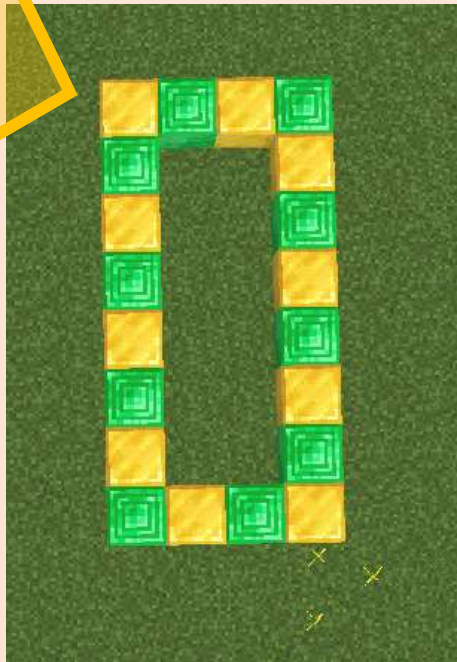


# What does this program create?

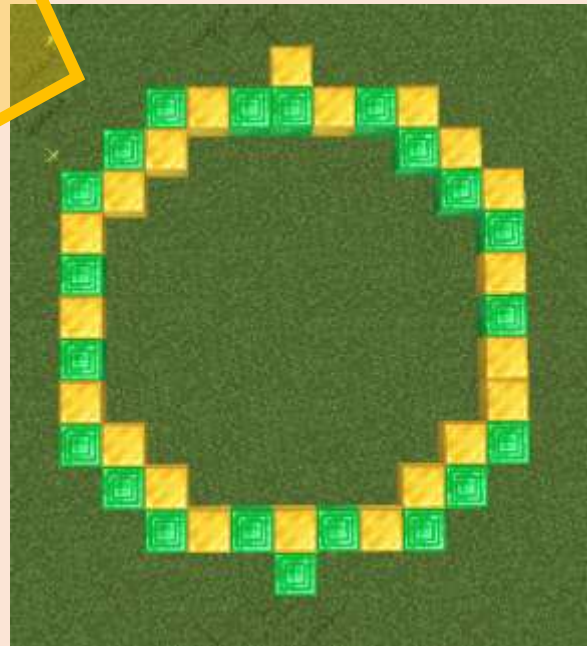
A, B or C?



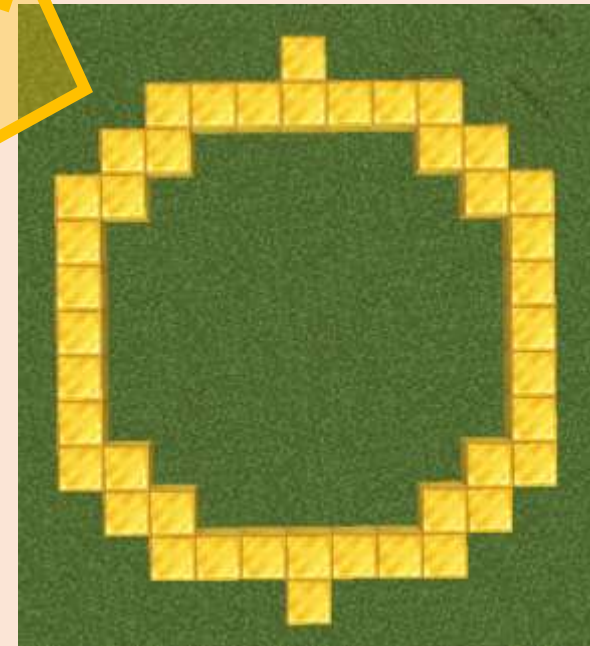
A



B



C



## Quiz

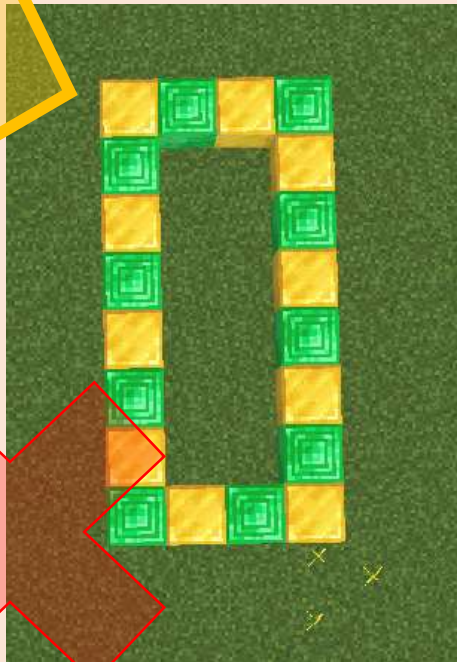


# What does this program create?

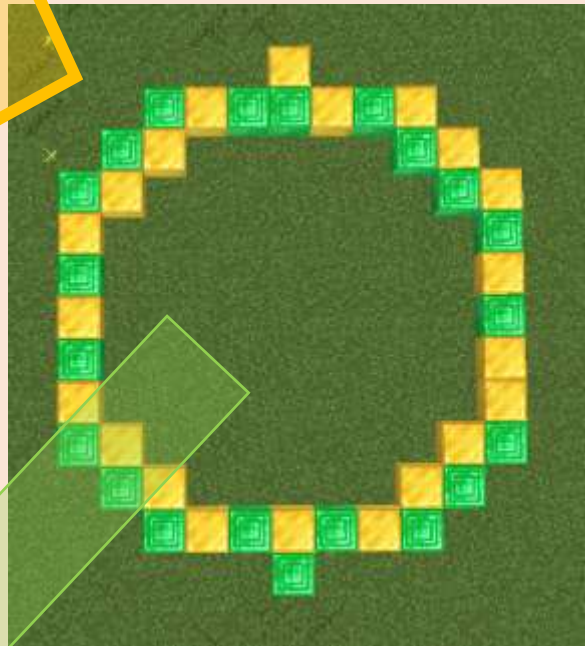
A, B or C?



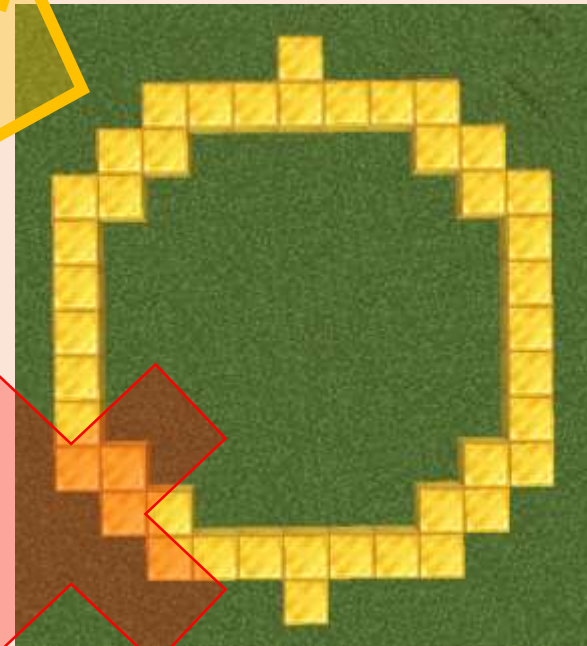
A



B



C

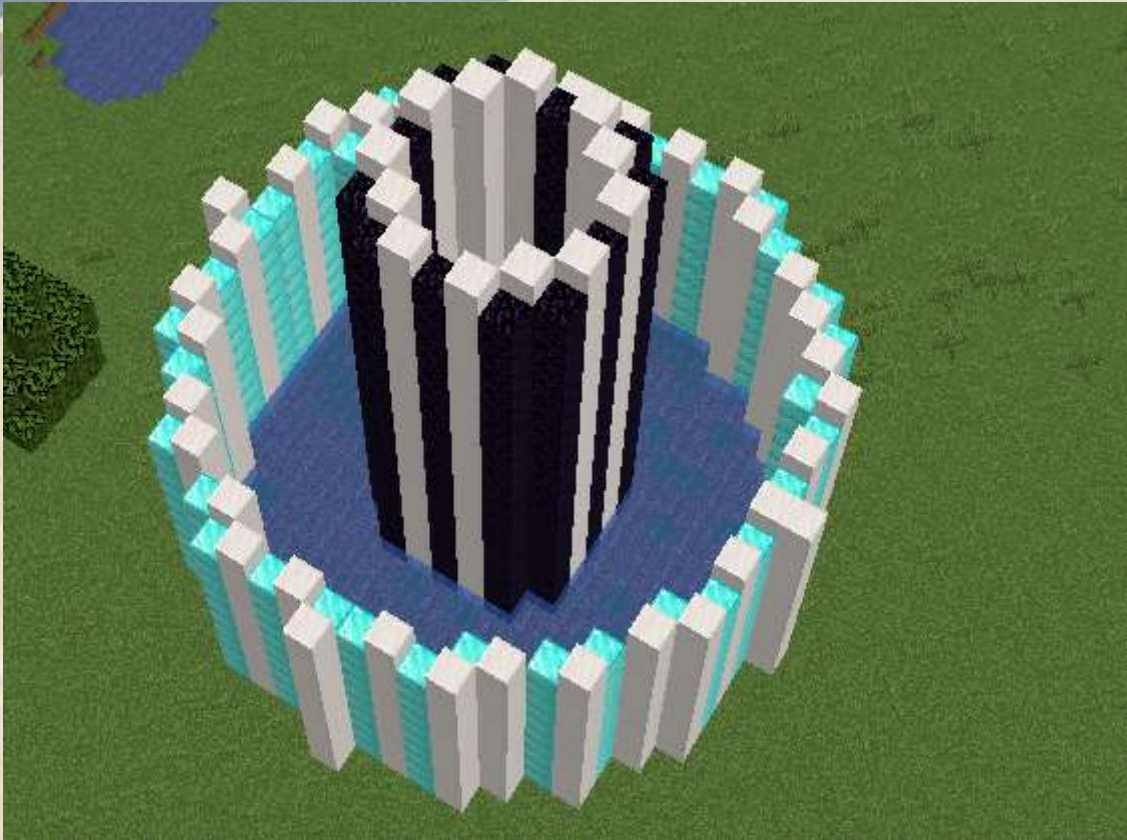


## Quiz



# ⚡ Make your own castle

We are building a own castle by combining blocks and Mobs

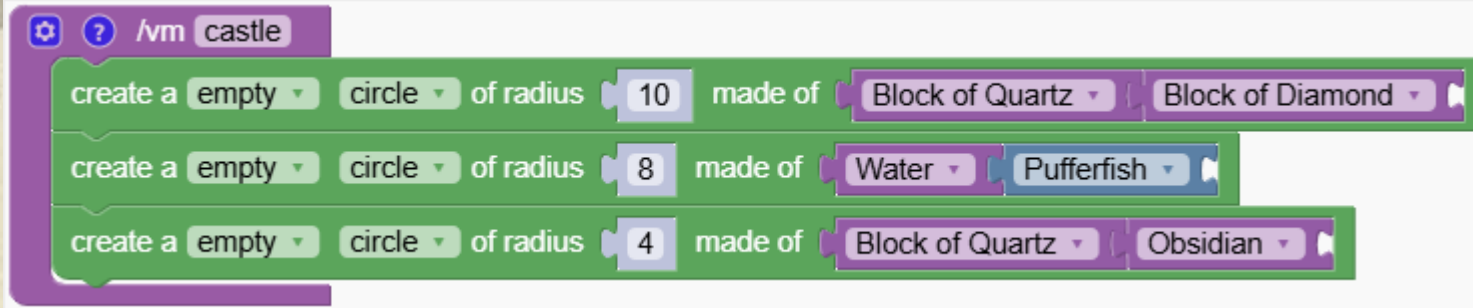




# ⚡ Make your own castle

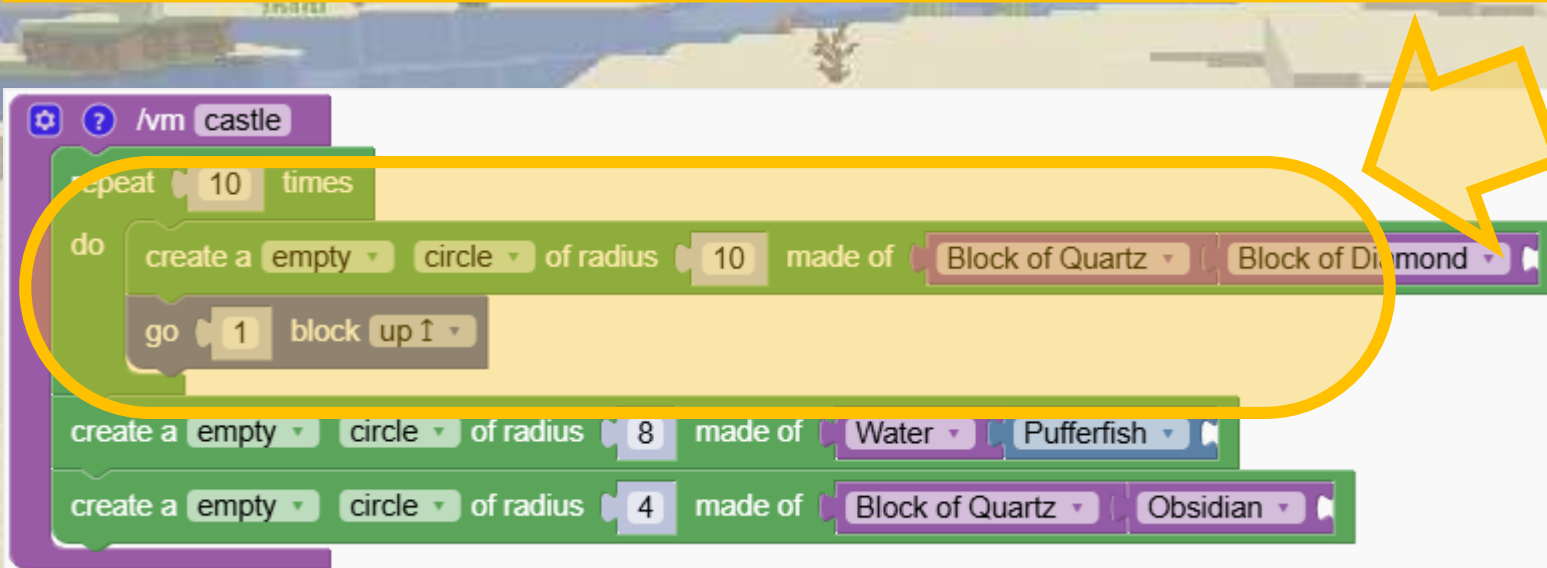
First we create the base of the castle.

We added some pufferfish. Don't go too close to them!



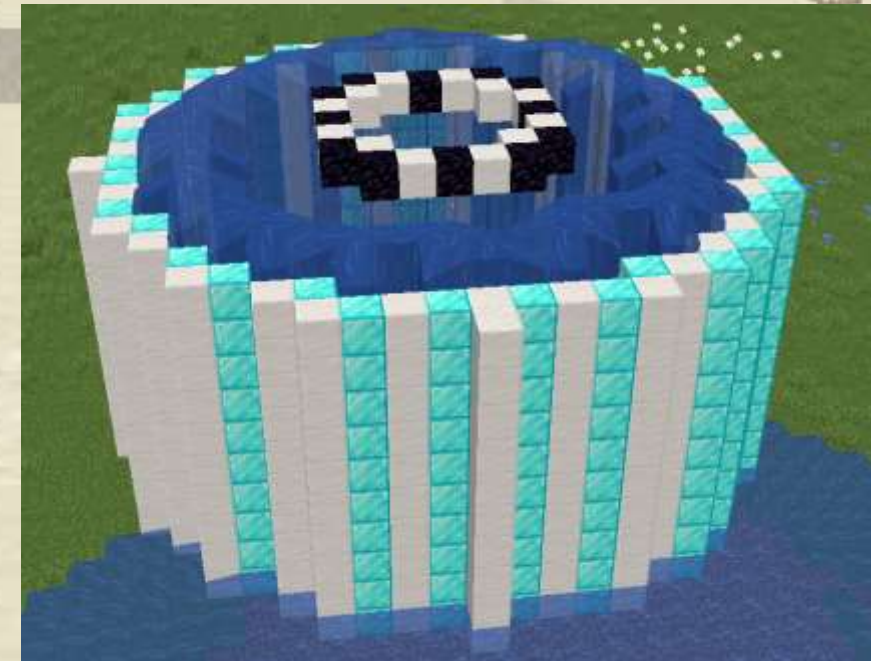
# ⚡ Make your own castle

We add a loop to make the outside wall grow. But something is wrong



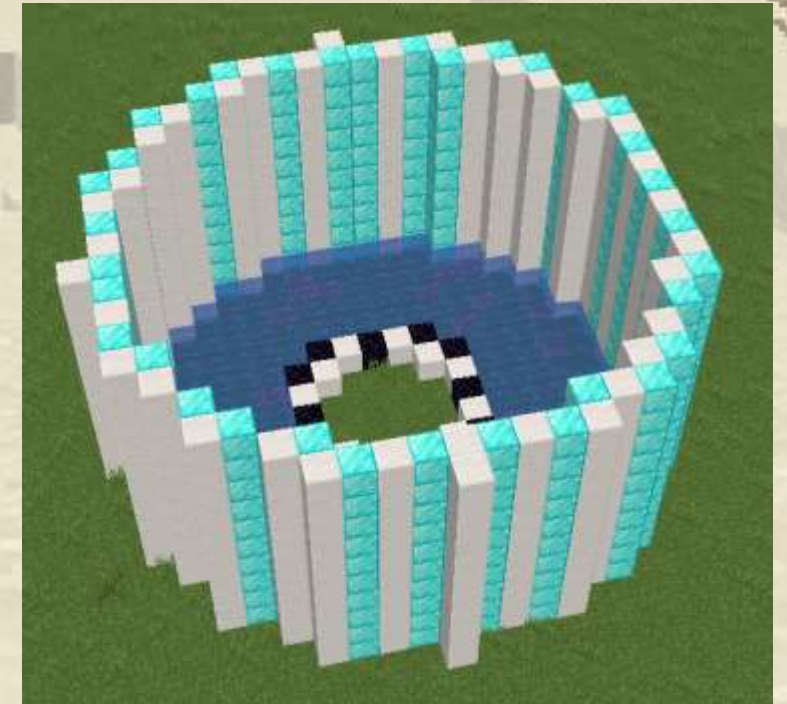
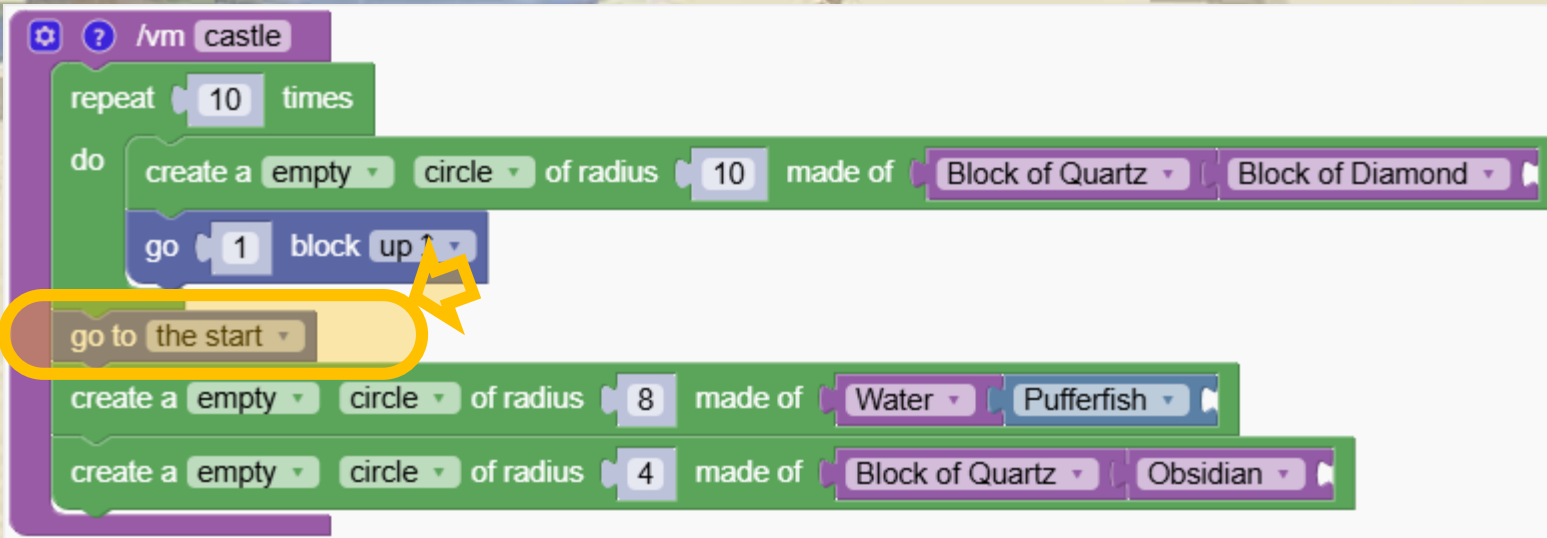
The robots moves all the way to the top of the outside wall and then continues from there to make the inner wall.

We have to tell robot to go back to the start position before doing the water and the inner wall



# ⚡ Make your own castle

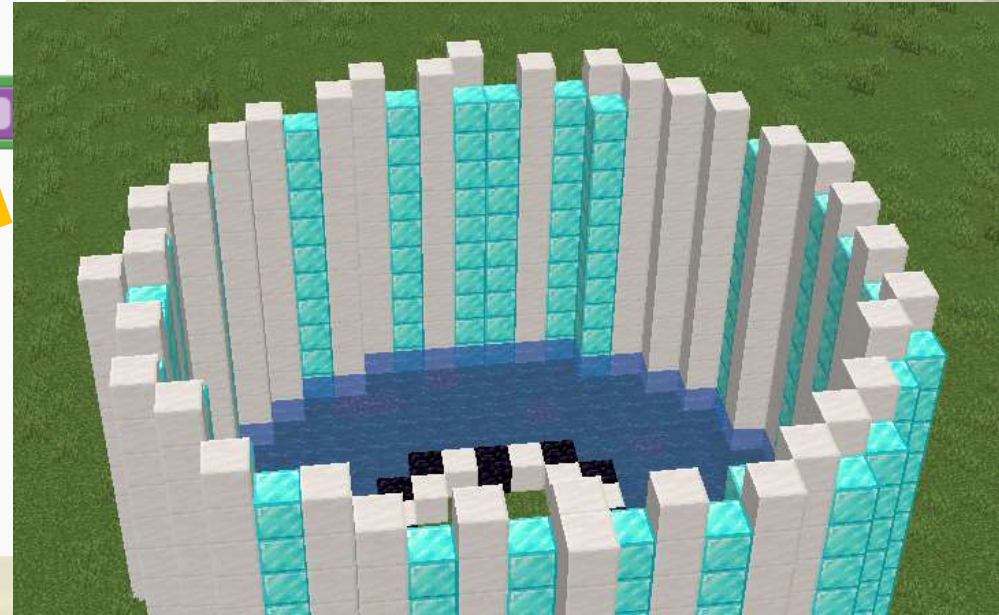
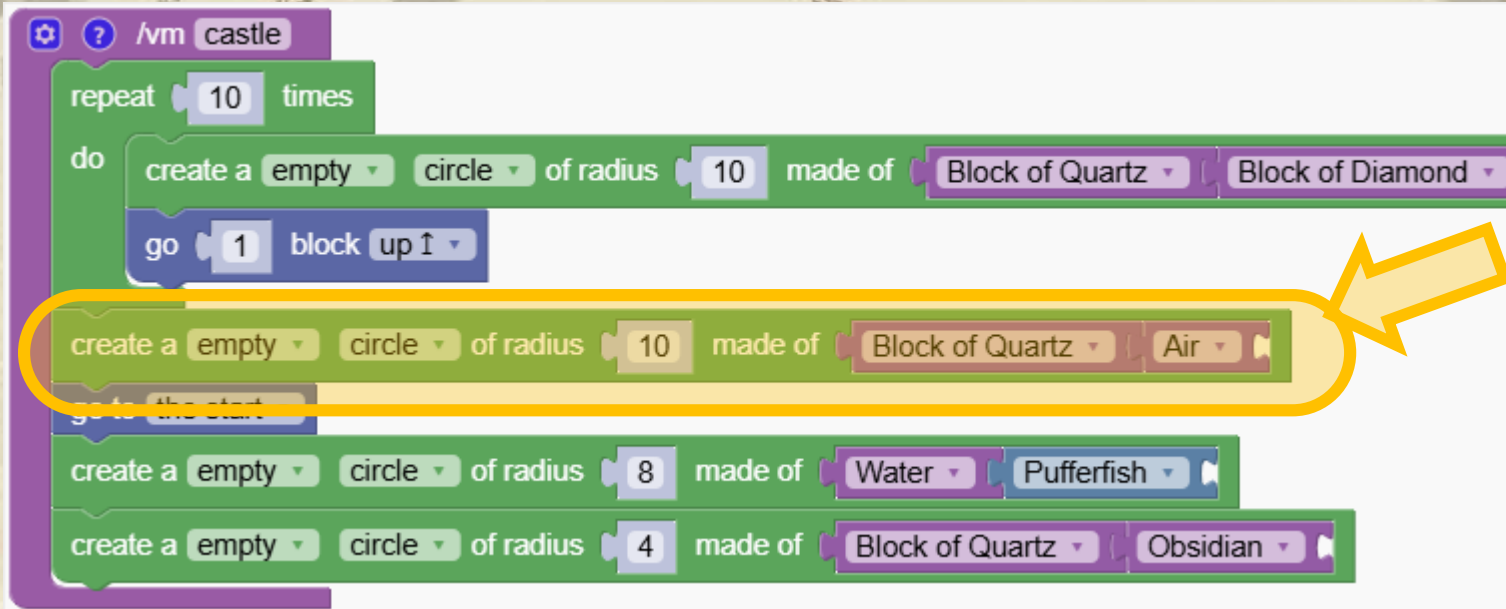
We will explore interesting blocks and mobs, learning how to create and interact with them using our coding tools.





# ⚡ Make your own castle

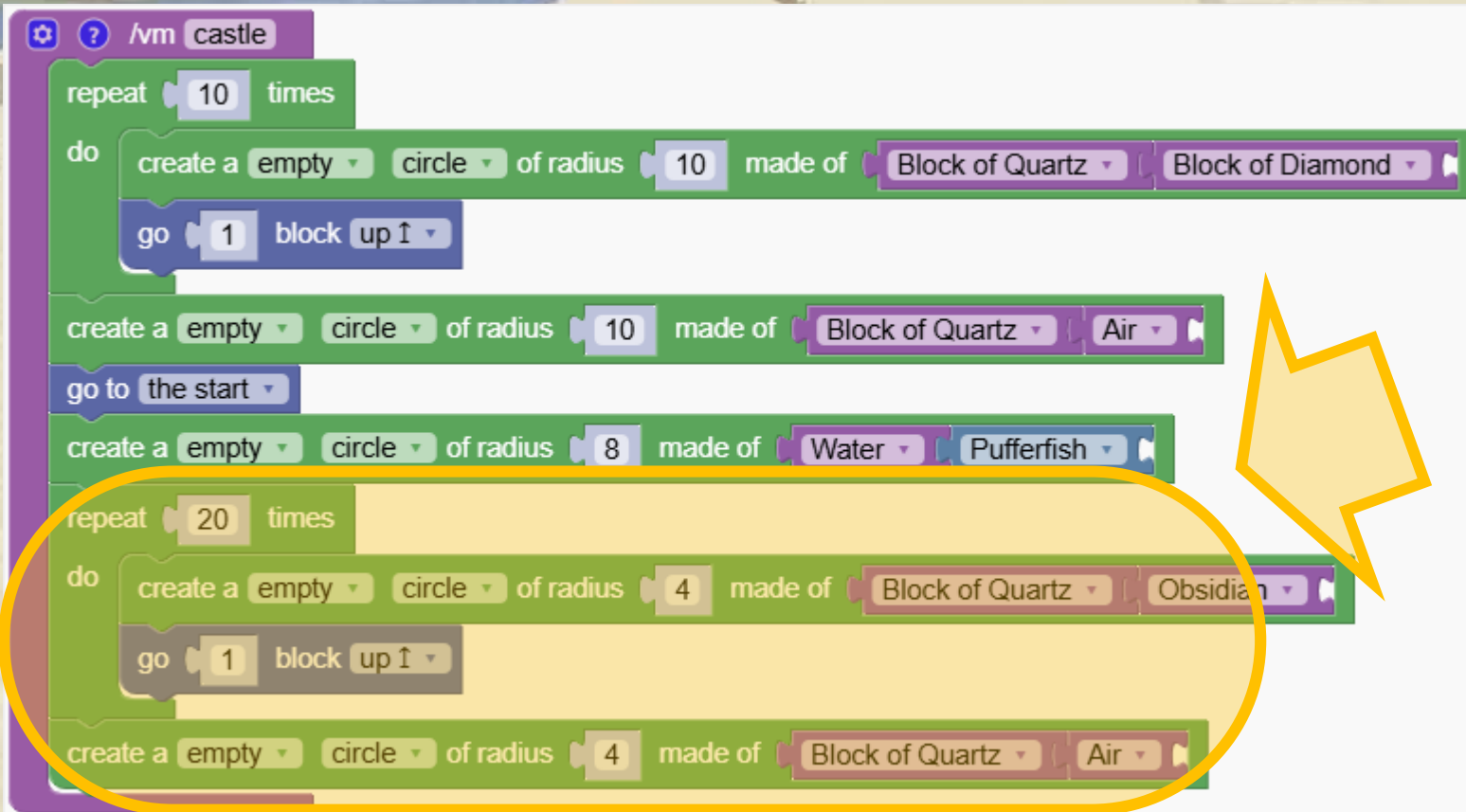
We would like to have some crown like edge on the walls  
So we add a level made of quartz and air





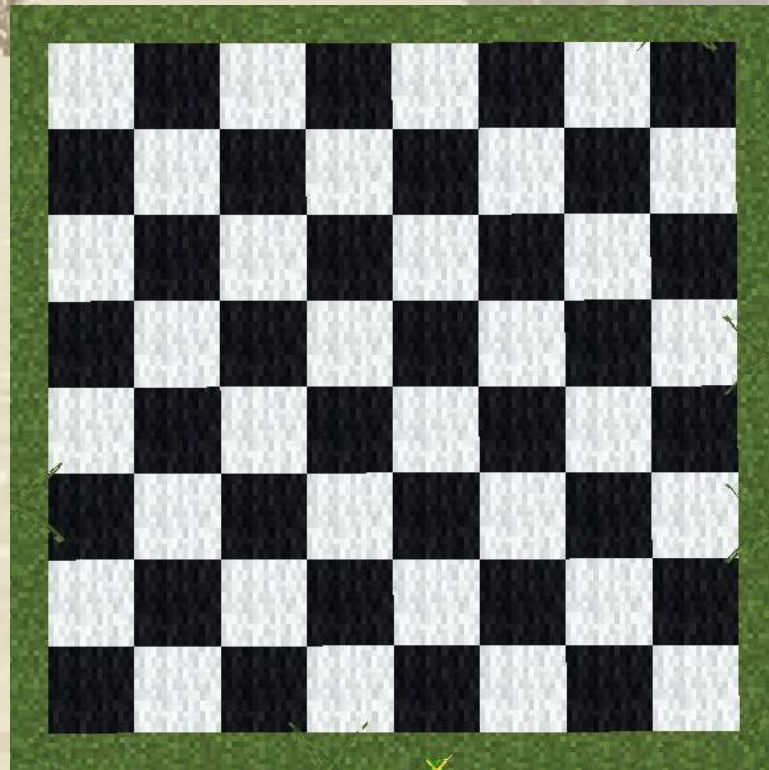
# ⚡ Make your own castle

To finish we repeat the inner circle to become a tower in the same way as the outer tower



# ⚡ Chess Board

How do we create a chessboard?



# ⚡ Chess Board

We are building a chess board.

First we create the outside blocks by alternating black and white





# ⚡ Chess Board

We are building a chess board.

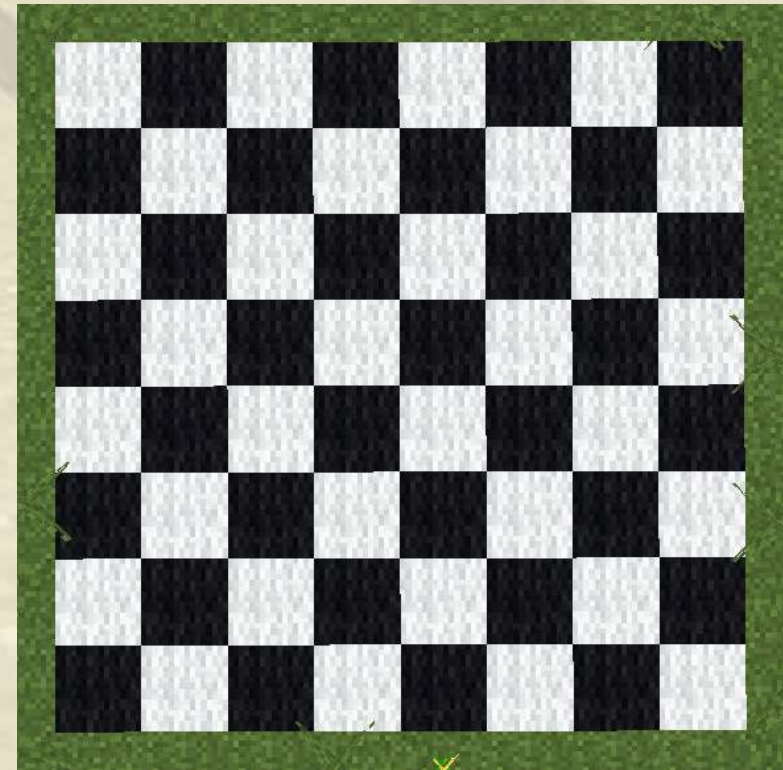
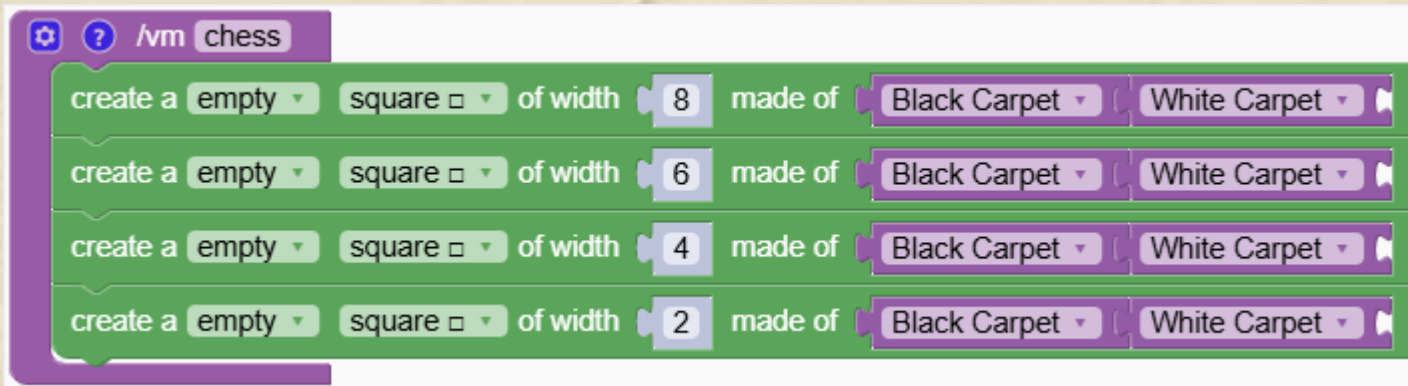
Now we have to add the squares inside. Can you do it?





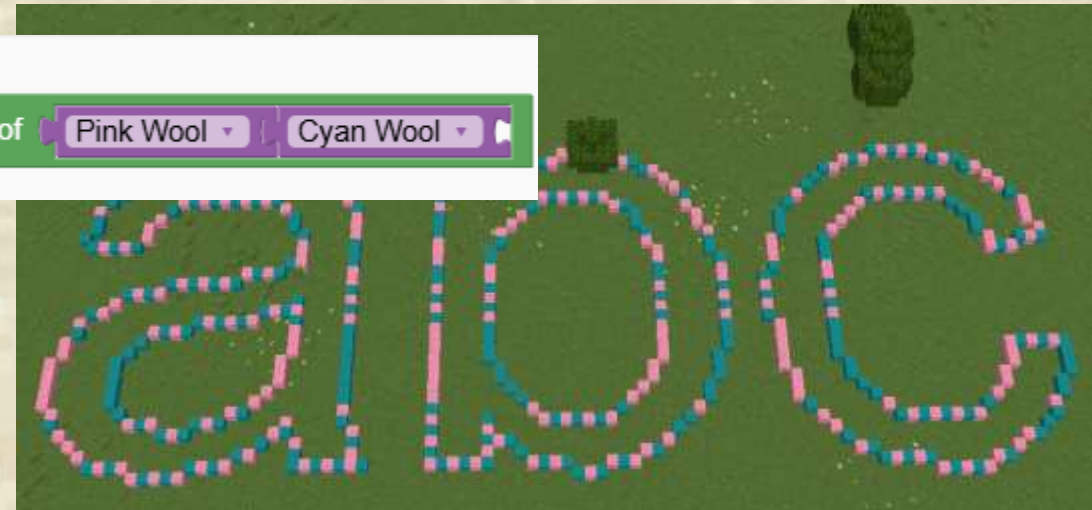
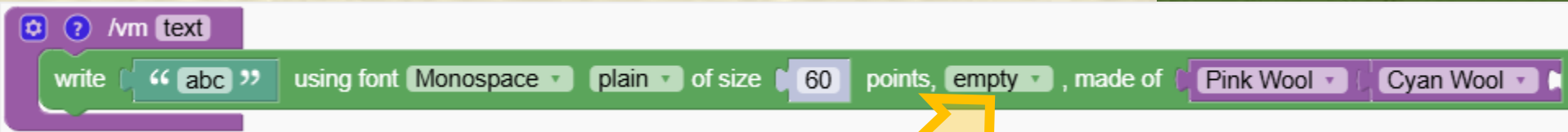
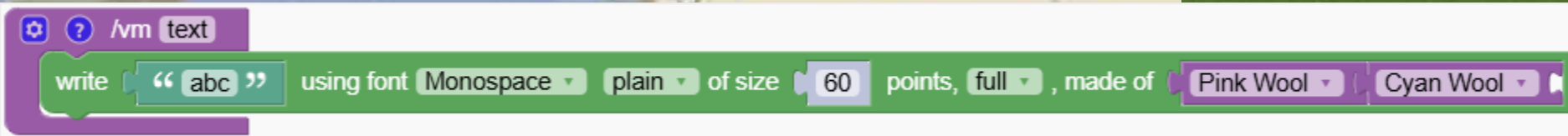
# ⚡ Chess Board

The chess board is formed with 4 squares.



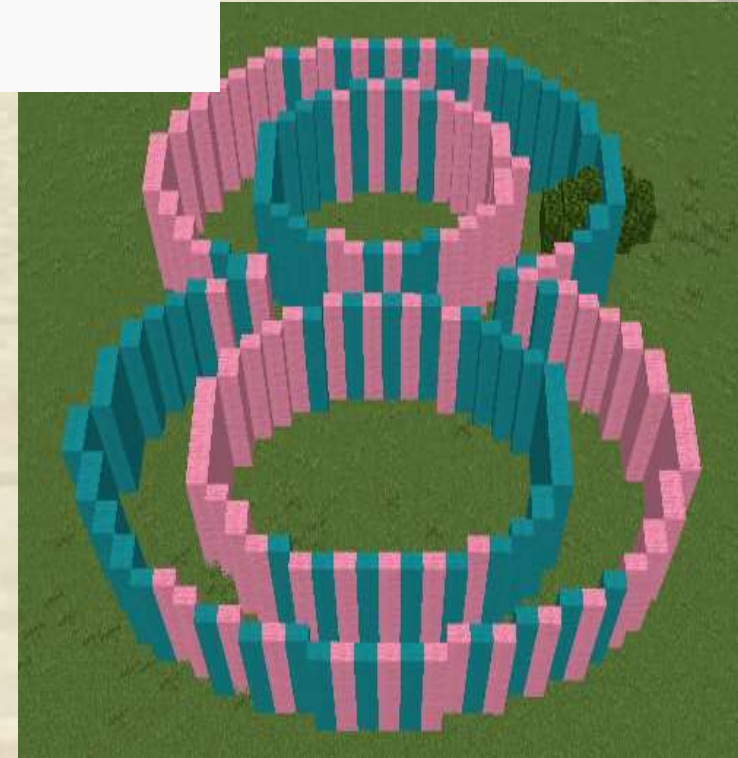
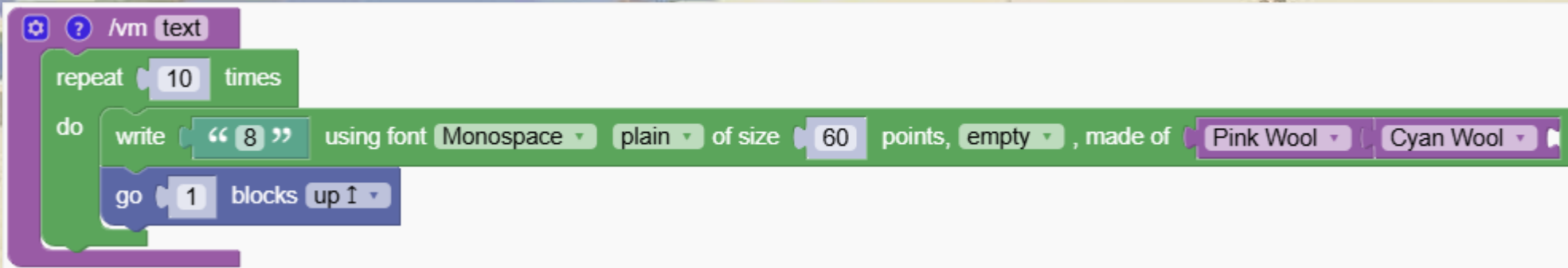
# ⚡ Use letters to create fun structures

We are able to write text with blocks:  
You can customize it's appearance.



# ⚡ Use letters to create fun structures

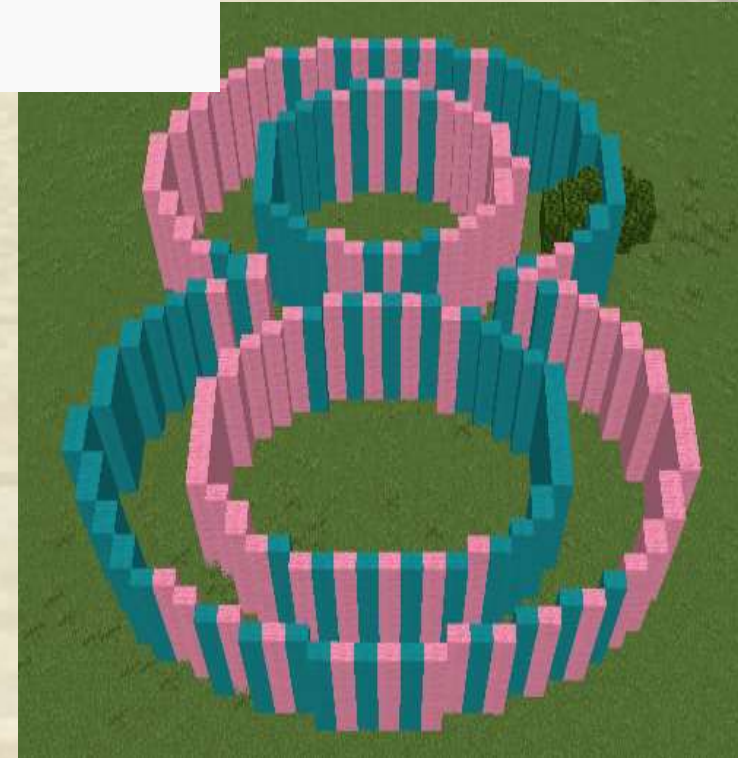
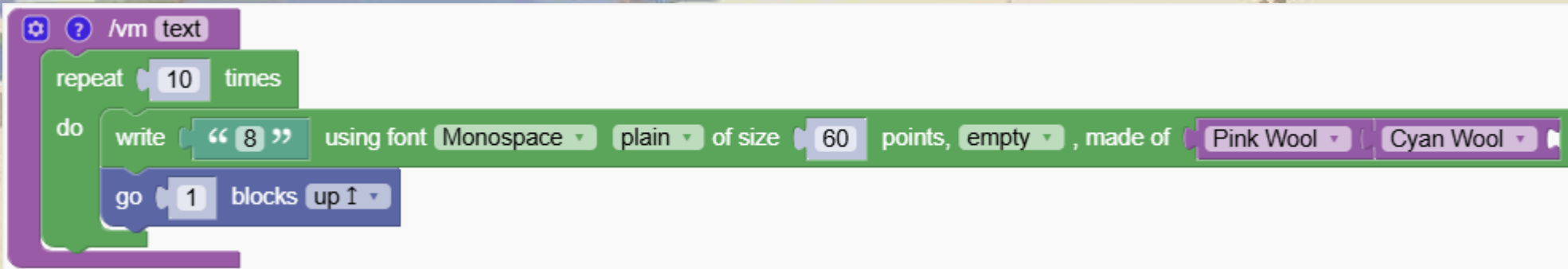
We are making a castle in the shape of a number 8.  
(Pick the number or letter you prefer for your castle)





# ⚡ Use letters to create fun structures

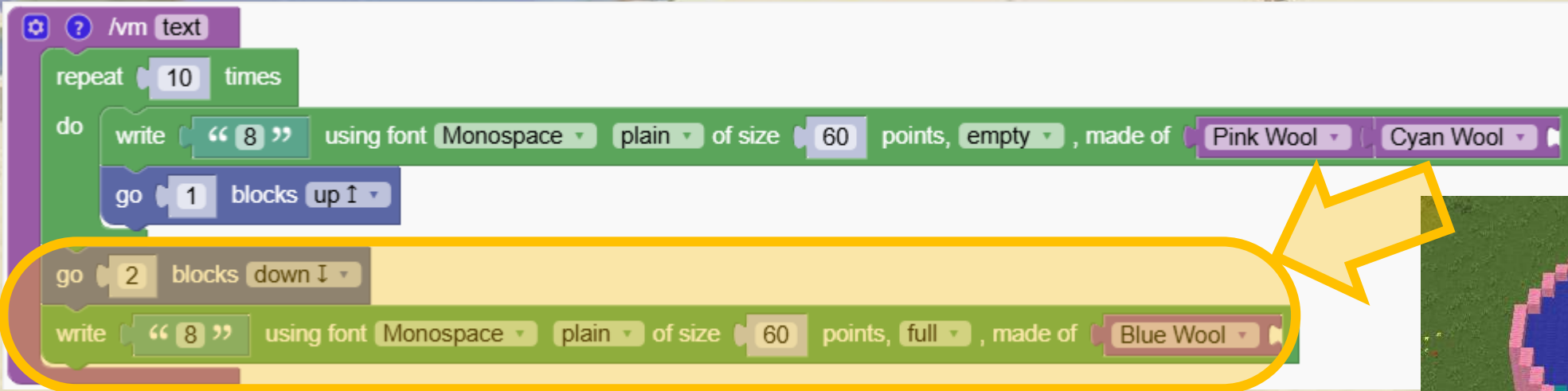
How can you add the roof in another color?





# ⚡ Use letters to create fun structures

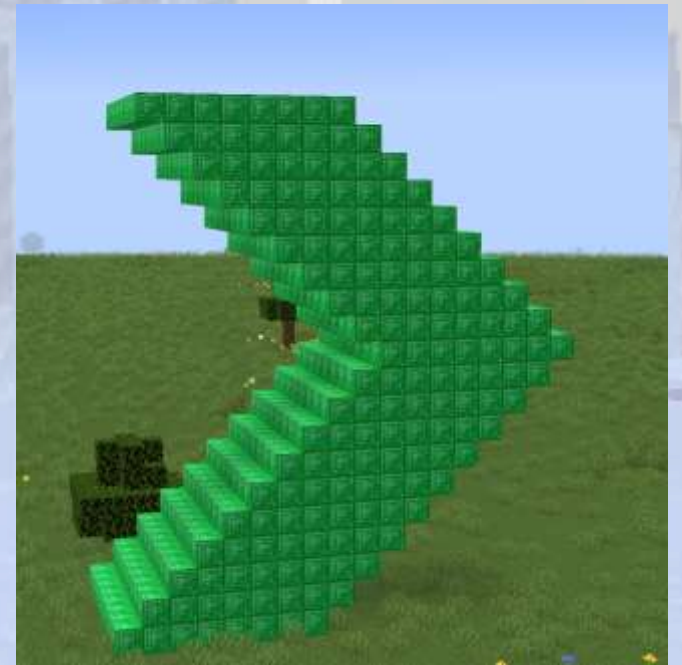
Outside the repeat, we just add another full layer.



# Moving in the world



Learn how to control  
the robot position



# Moving in the world

## Section Overview

We are doing in some simple exercises that explain the movements of the robot. We create some amazing towers with the addition of simple movements.

## Objectives

Master positioning blocks in 3D space using movement blocks and structured learning exercises.

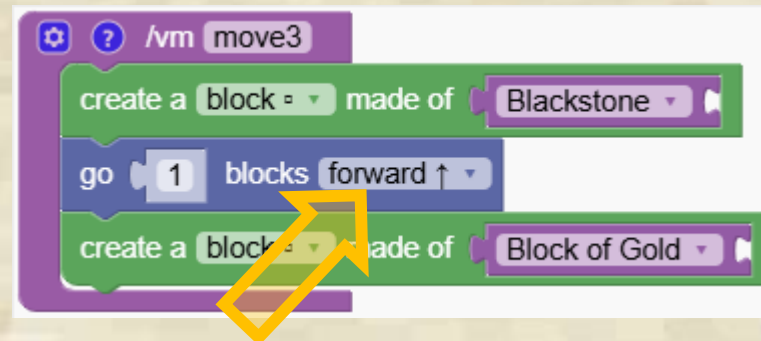
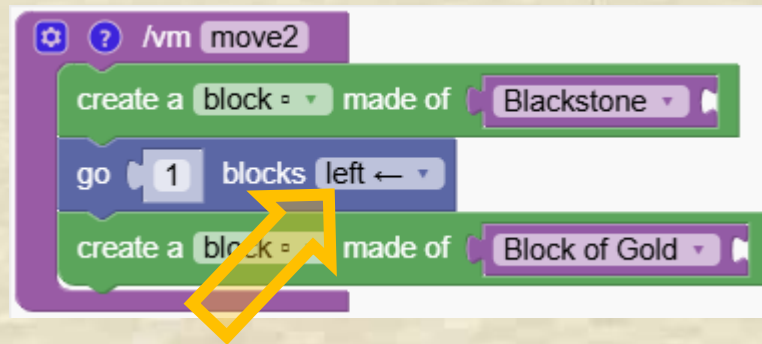
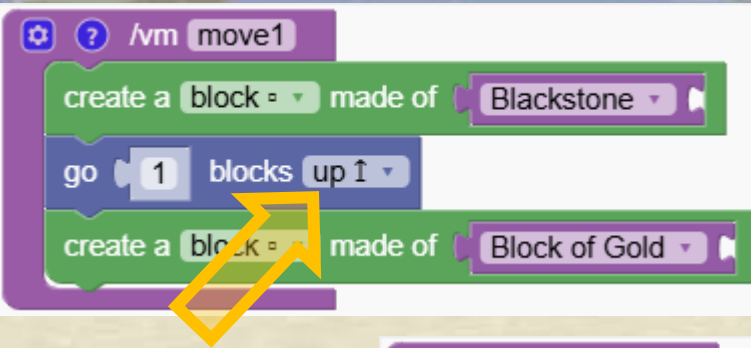
## Expected Outcomes

Students will learn the fundamentals of turtle graphics while developing their 3D spatial awareness.



# The movement blocks

The robot can be moved in the world





# ⚡ Let's create a smiley face

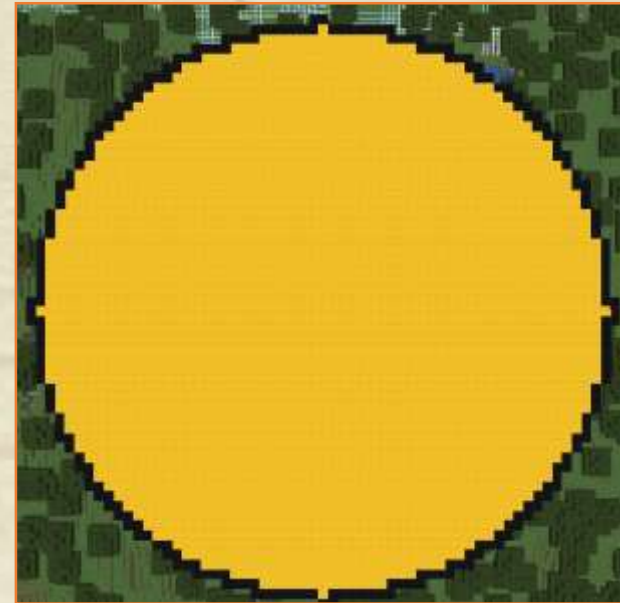
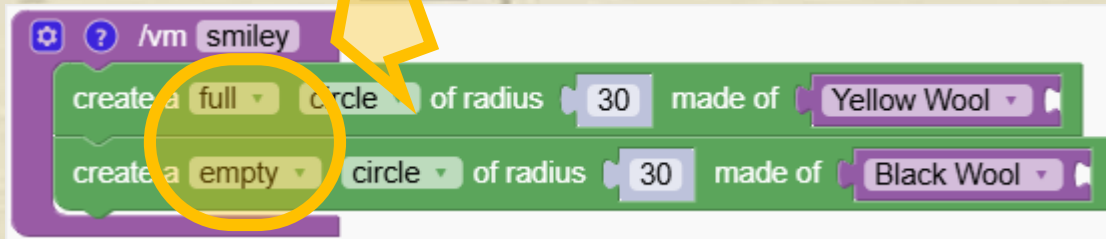
Learn block placement by building a simple and fun smiley face.  
The students will have fun by customizing it



# ⚡ Let's create a smiley face

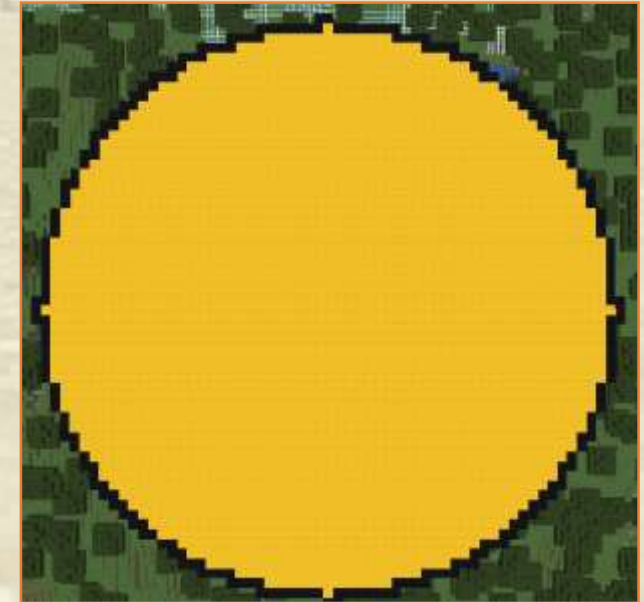
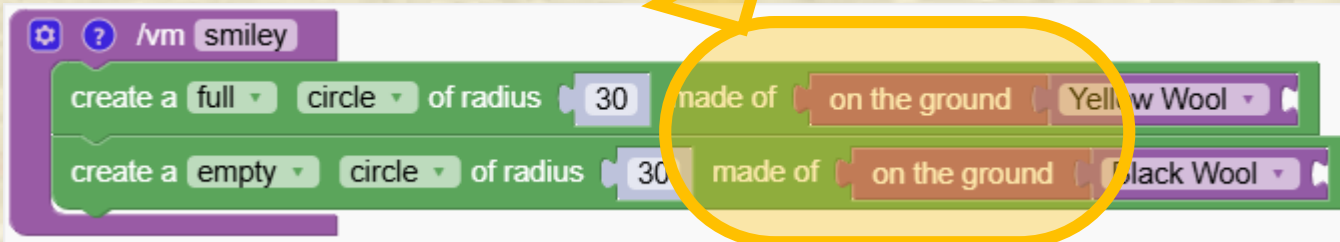
Lets create two circles of radius 30 blocks.

The first one is full and the second one is empty because it is just a black border



# ⚡ Let's create a smiley face

Every time we create the circles we have to fly high up in order to see the whole smiley.  
To be more efficient, we want to fly high above ground and look at the smiley faces from there.  
Therefore we use this block to say that the block should be on top of the first solid block found

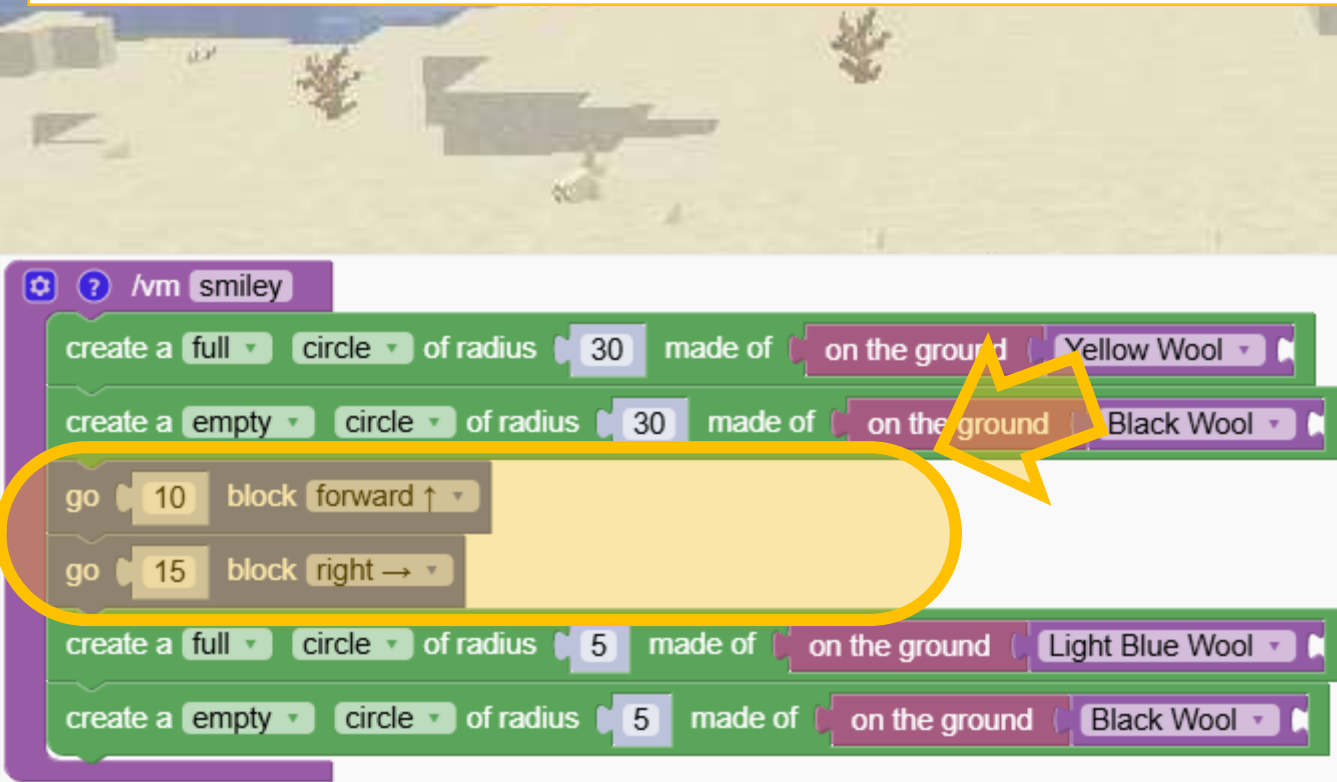




# ⚡ Let's create a smiley face

Our robot is located at the center of the face.

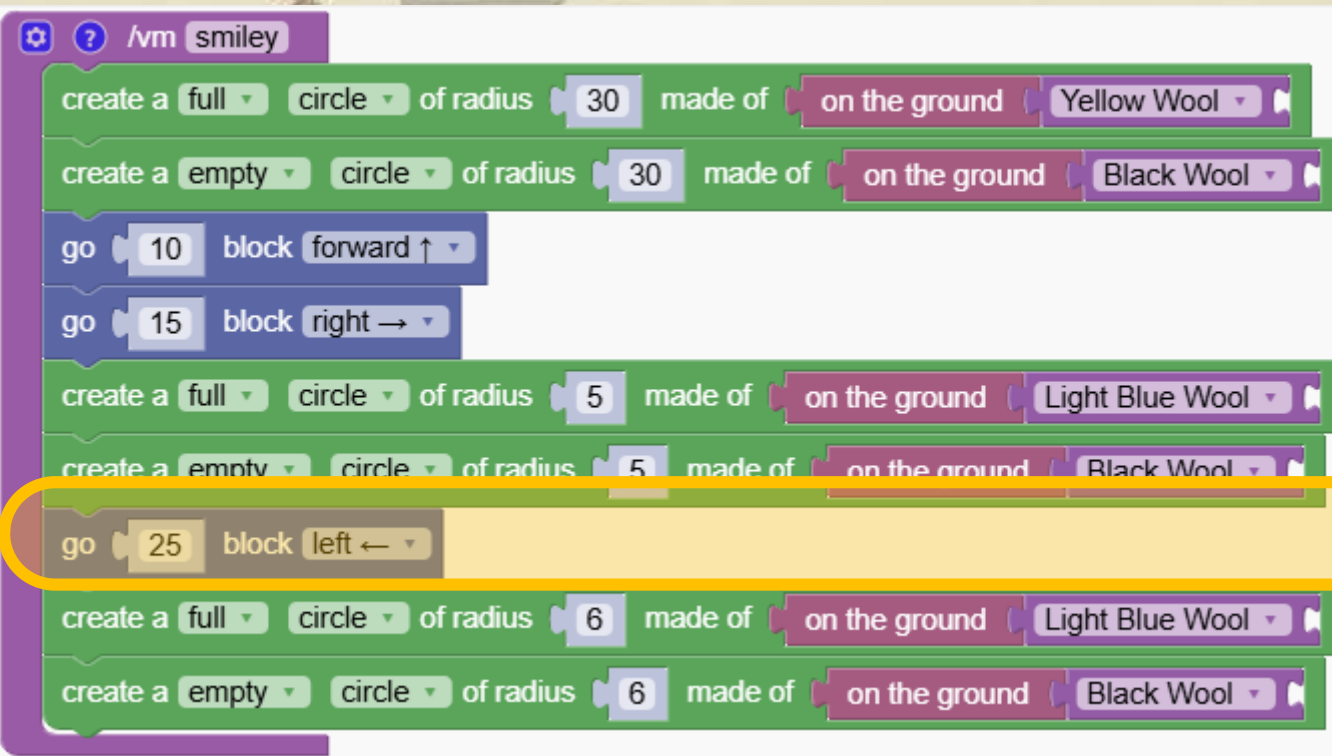
Now we give the order to move 10 steps forward and 15 step right before making the circles for the eye





# ⚡ Let's create a smiley face

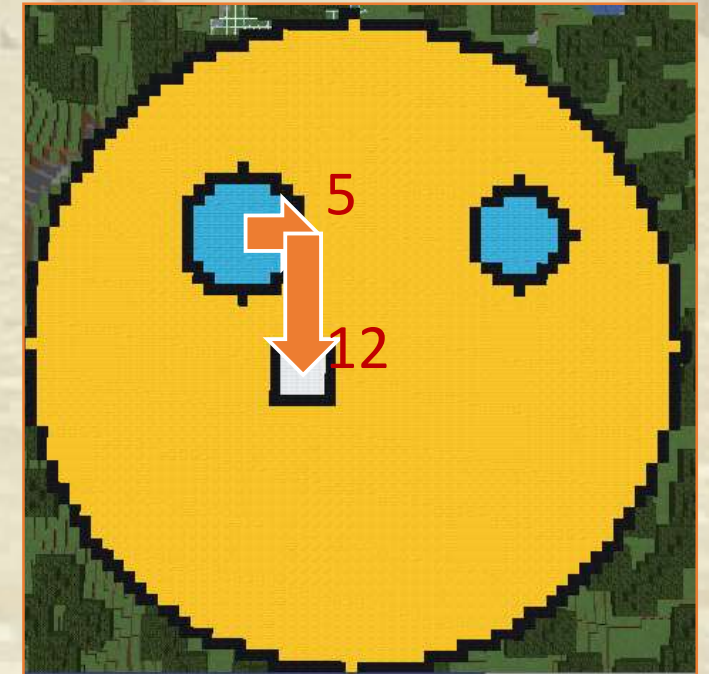
Now we give the order to move 25 steps left and make 2 circles of with 6 blocks



# ⚡ Let's create a smiley face

Now we give the order to move 25 steps left and to make 2 circles of with 6 blocks

```
create a full circle of radius 30 made of on the ground Yellow Wool
create a empty circle of radius 30 made of on the ground Black Wool
go 10 block forward ↑
go 15 block right →
create a full circle of radius 5 made of on the ground Light Blue Wool
create a empty circle of radius 5 made of on the ground Black Wool
go 25 block left ←
create a full circle of radius 6 made of on the ground Light Blue Wool
create a empty circle of radius 6 made of on the ground Black Wool
go 5 block right →
go 12 block backwards ↓
create a full square of width 6 made of on the ground White wool
create a empty square of width 6 made of on the ground Black Wool
```



# ⚡ Let's create a smiley face

Now we give the order to move 12 blocks backwards

```
go 15 block right →
create a full circle of radius 5 made of on the ground Light Blue Wool
create a empty circle of radius 5 made of on the ground Black Wool
go 25 block left ←
create a full circle of radius 6 made of on the ground Light Blue Wool
create a empty circle of radius 6 made of on the ground Black Wool
go 5 block right →
go 12 block backwards ↓
create a full square of width 6 made of on the ground White Wool
create a empty square of width 6 made of on the ground Black Wool
go 12 block backwards ↓
create a full ellipse with radiusX 15 and radiusY 4 made of on the ground Red Wool on the ground Black Wool
create a empty ellipse with radiusX 15 and radiusY 4 made of on the ground Black Wool
```





# ⚡ Let's create a smiley face

Now is finished

```
create a full circle of radius 5 made of on the ground Light Blue Wool
create a empty circle of radius 5 made of on the ground Black Wool
go 25 block left ←
create a full circle of radius 6 made of on the ground Light Blue Wool
create a empty circle of radius 6 made of on the ground Black Wool
go 5 block right →
go 12 block backwards ↓
create a full square of width 6 made of on the ground White Wool
create a empty square of width 6 made of on the ground Black Wool
go 12 block backwards ↓
create a full ellipse with radiusX 15 and radiusY 4 made of on the ground Red Wool on the ground Black Wool
create a empty ellipse with radiusX 15 and radiusY 4 made of on the ground Black Wool
```





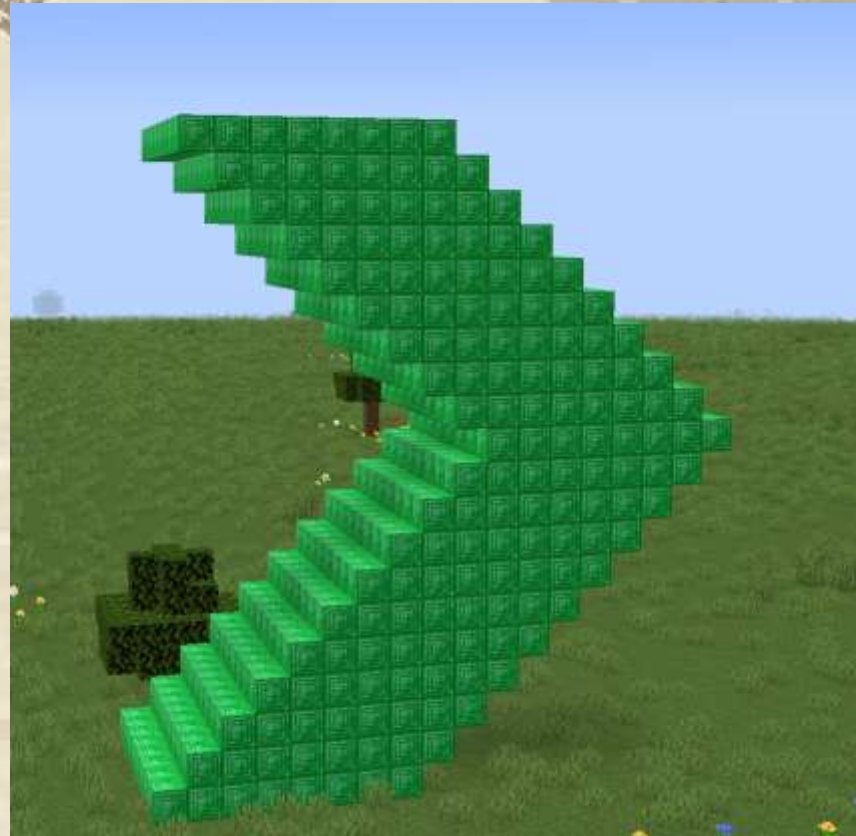
# Independent time: Make your own smiley

Have fun customizing the program and making your own smiley faces.



# ⚡ We make a tower in the shape of an arrow

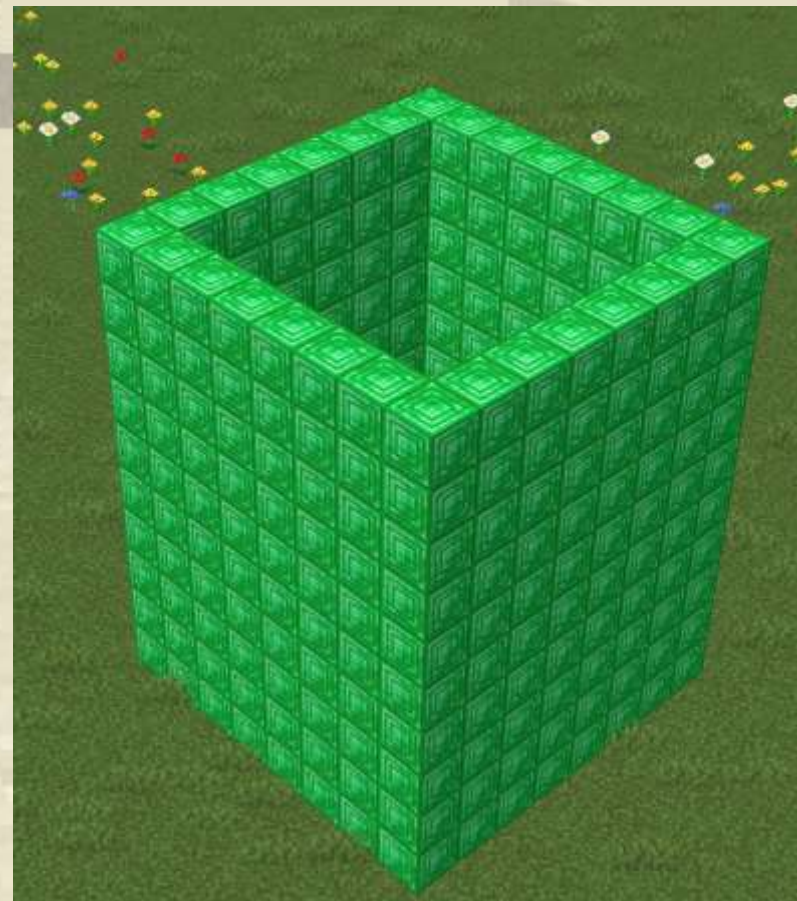
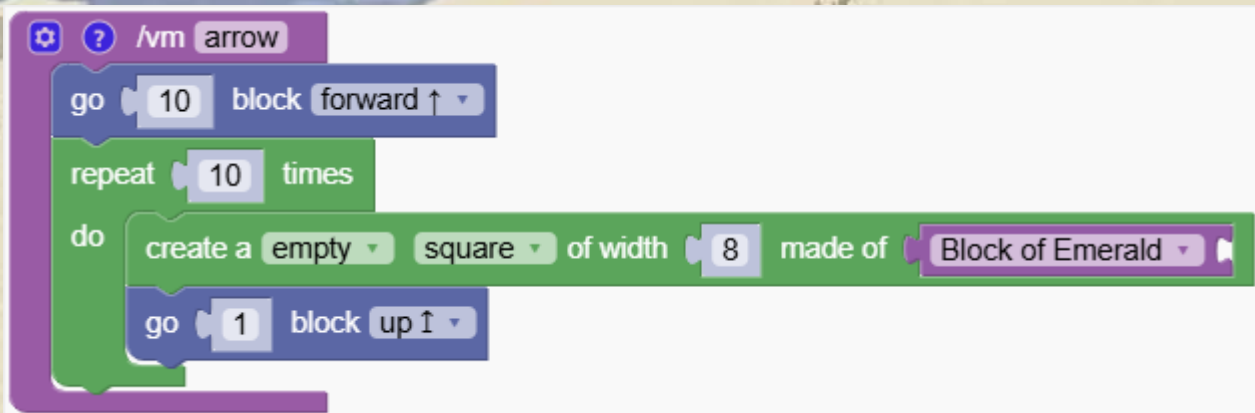
Combine movements to construct a tower shaped like an arrow.





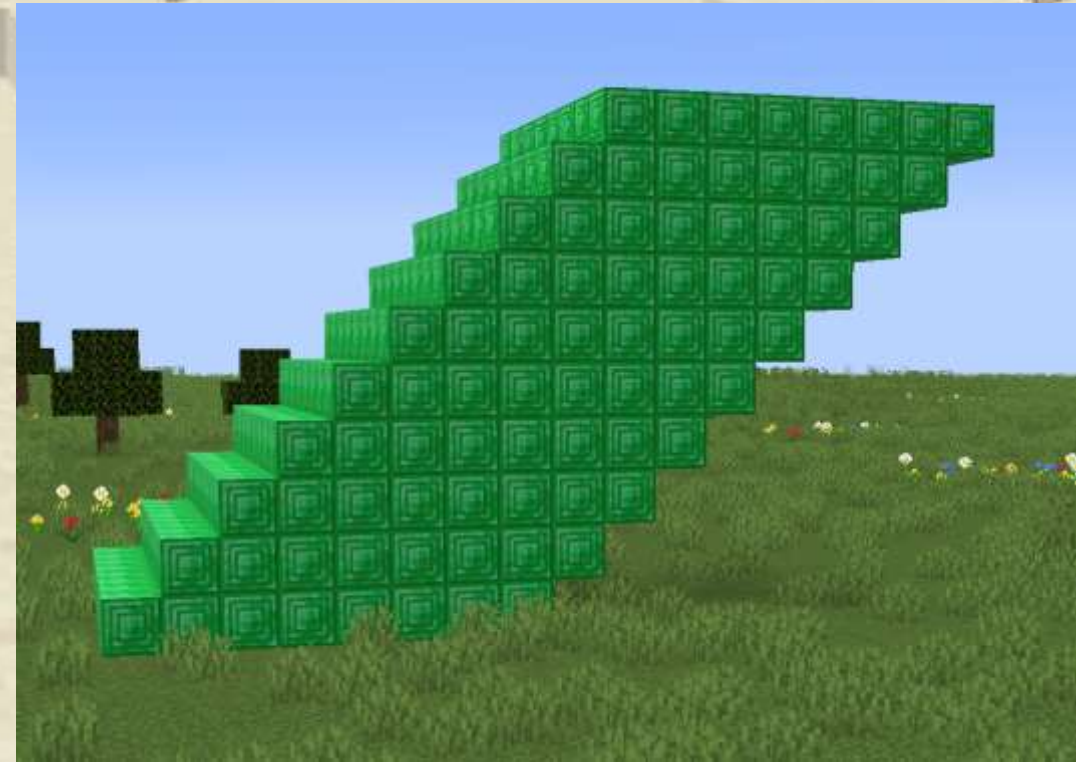
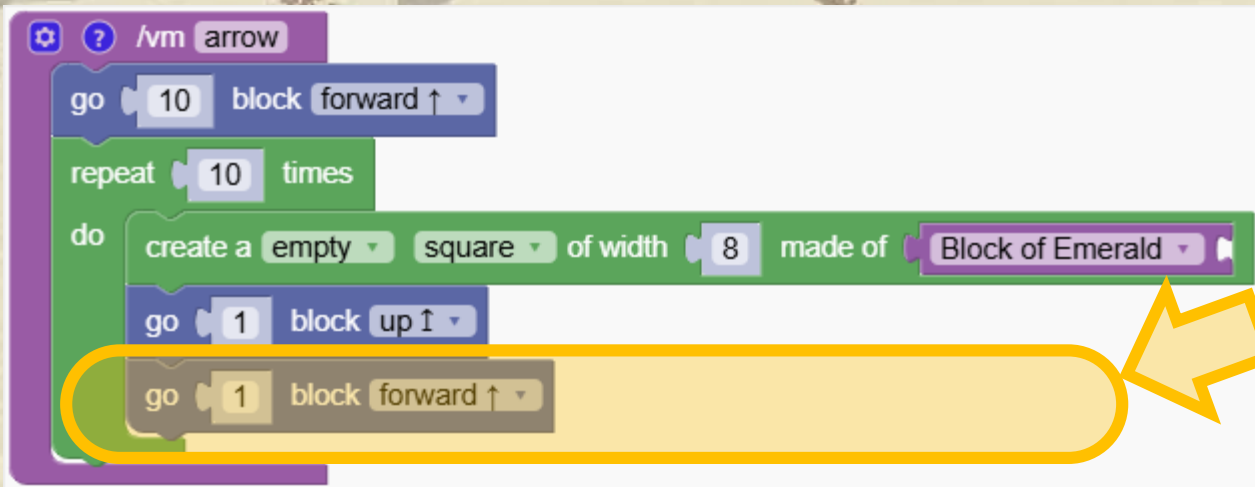
# ⚡ We make a tower in the shape of an arrow

Let's start by creating a simple emerald tower



# ⚡ We make a tower in the shape of an arrow

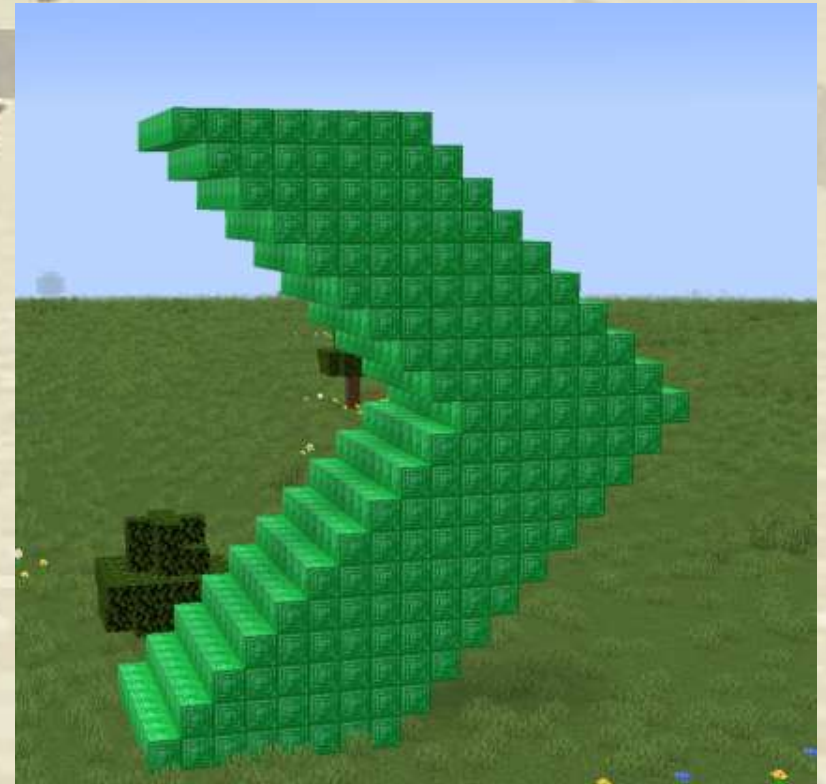
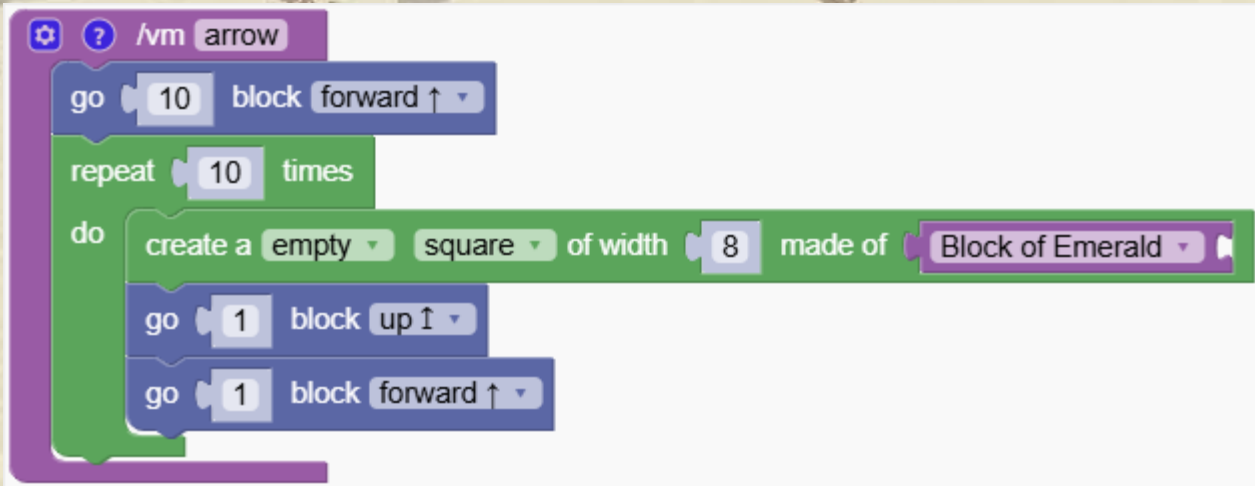
We add a step forward to make the tower grow forward





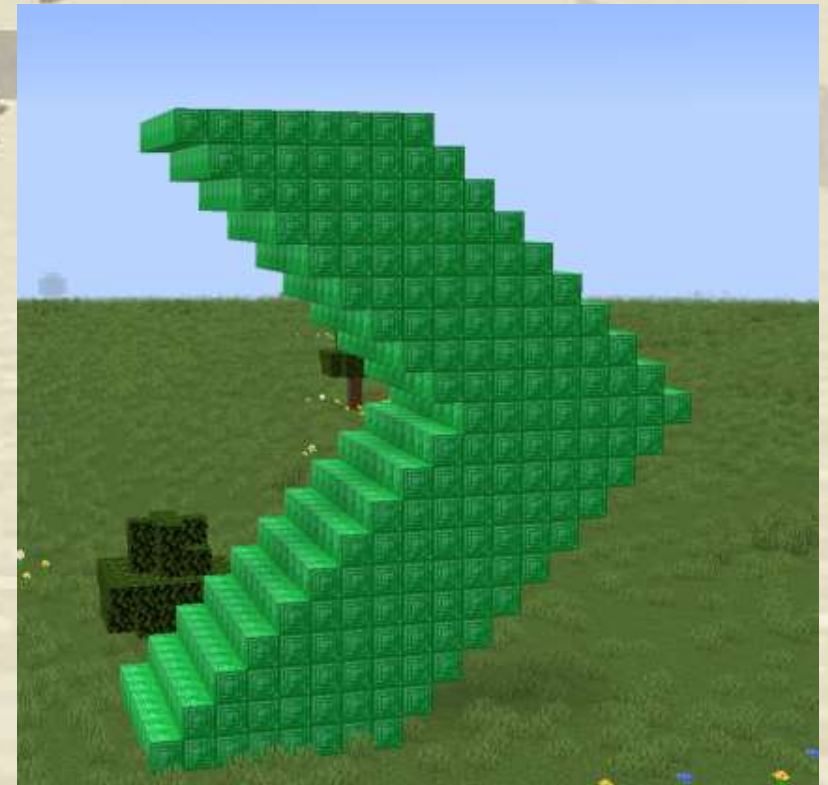
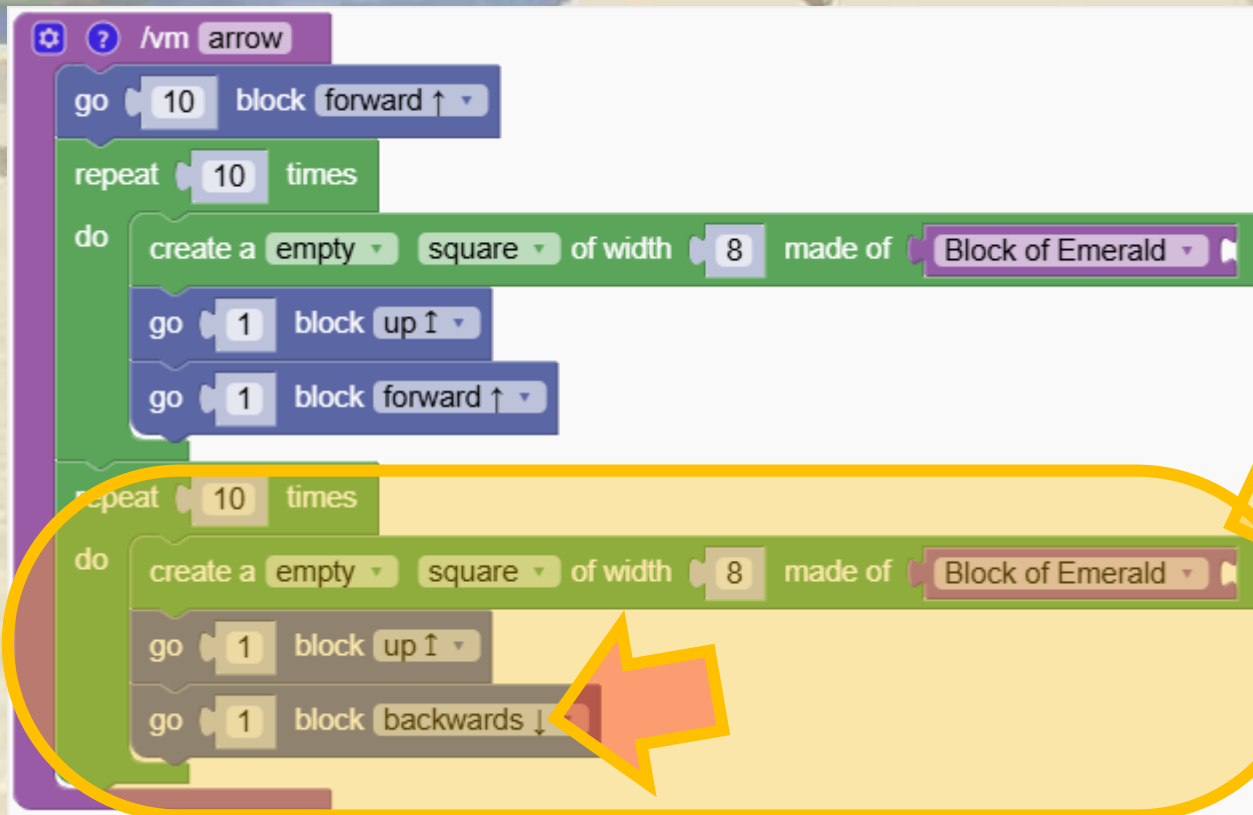
# ⚡ We make a tower in the shape of an arrow

Now we want to add another tower that goes in the other direction.  
Can you do it? (Hint: Instead of going forward the tower has to go backwards)



# ⚡ We make a tower in the shape of an arrow

Now we want to add another tower that goes in the other direction.  
We duplicate the repeating block and we change the direction of the tower



# ⚡ We make a tower in the shape of an arrow

Let's do an amazing tower. Just add a repeating block around the whole program and our tower becomes amazing!







# How do we make a chicken bomb?

A chicken bomb is made with 30 chickens all spawned at the same position in the air. When the chickens land on the ground they spread similar to an explosion



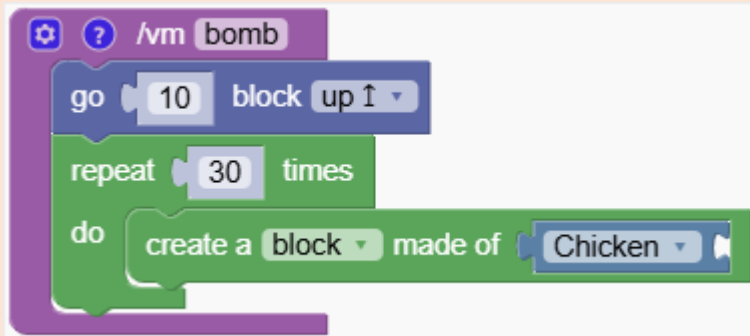
## Quiz



# How do we make a chicken bomb?

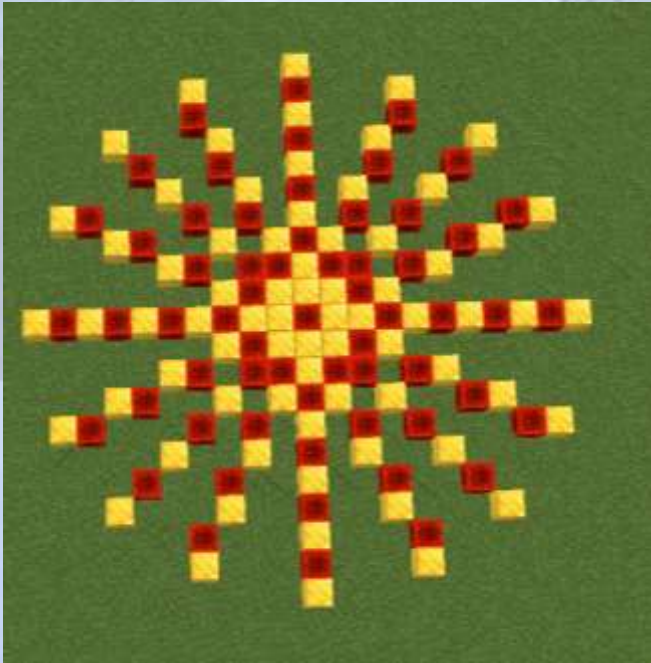
Here is the solution.

What happens if we use another mob instead of chickens?

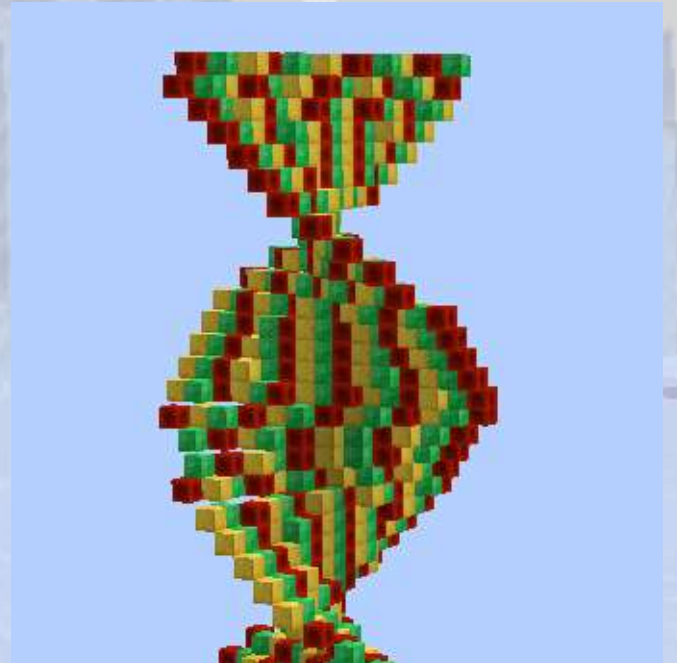


## Quiz

# Horizontal Rotation



Amazing structures  
created with simple  
rotations





# Horizontal rotation

## Section Overview

We create few structures that leverage the possibility to turn the robot

## Objectives

Learn how to rotate objects horizontally and create interesting shapes like spirals and patterns.

## Expected Outcomes

Students will understand the concept of angles and how to use them in coding



# Angles

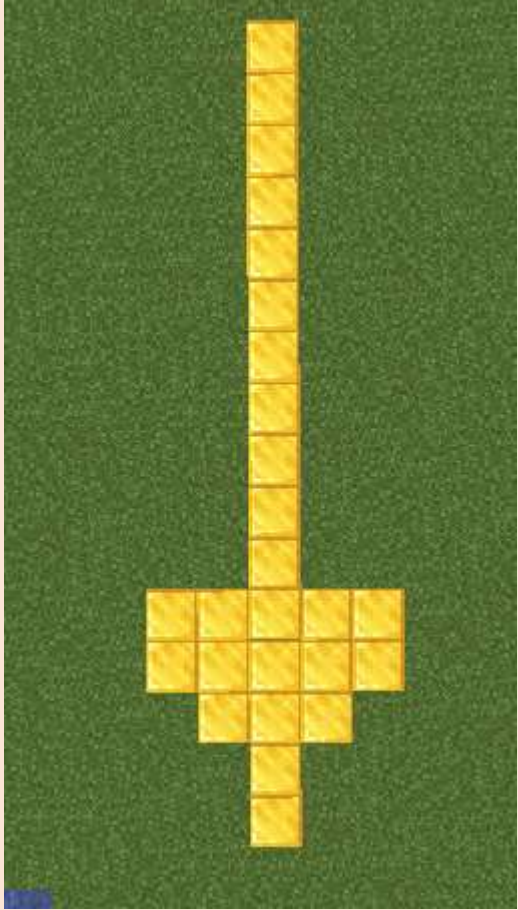
Review the concept of angles



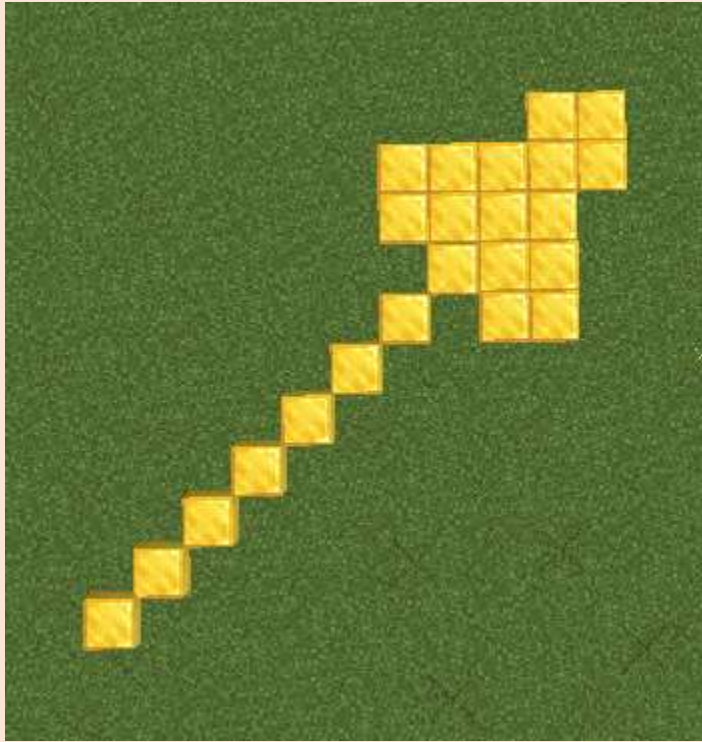
turn right by 90 degrees

# Which angle is this?

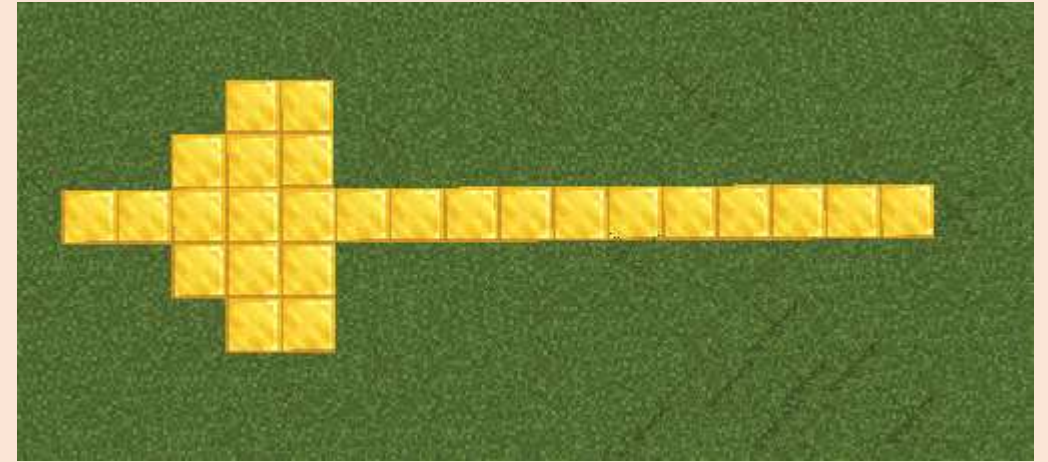
Test your knowledge of angles with this activity.



?



?

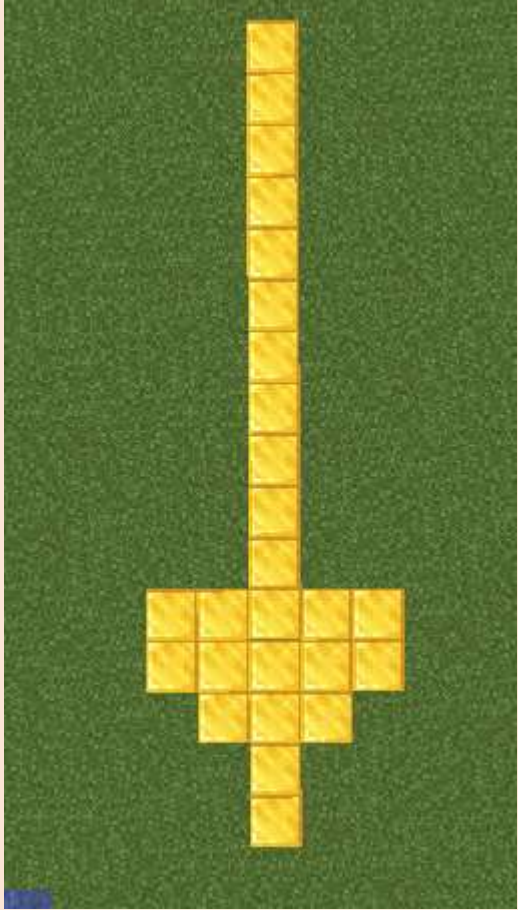


?

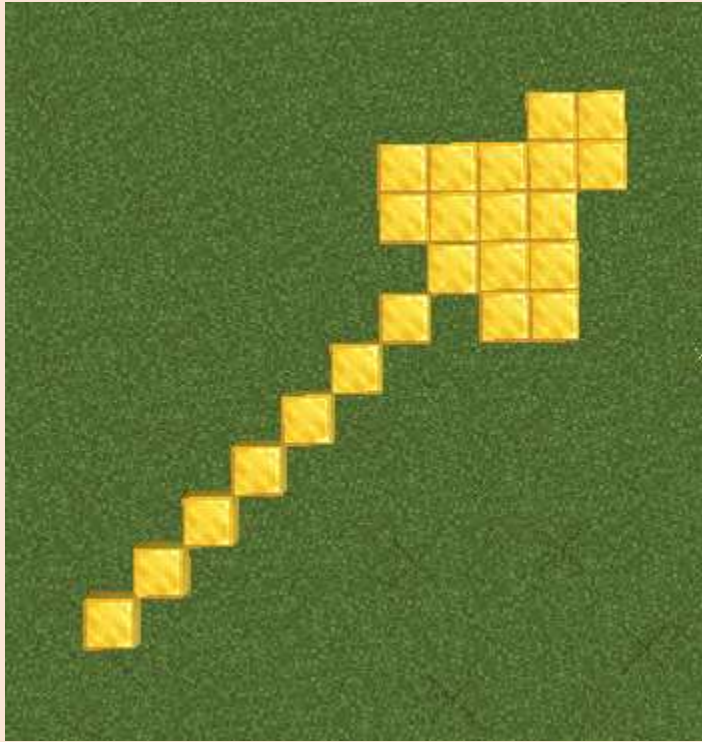
Quiz

# Which angle is this?

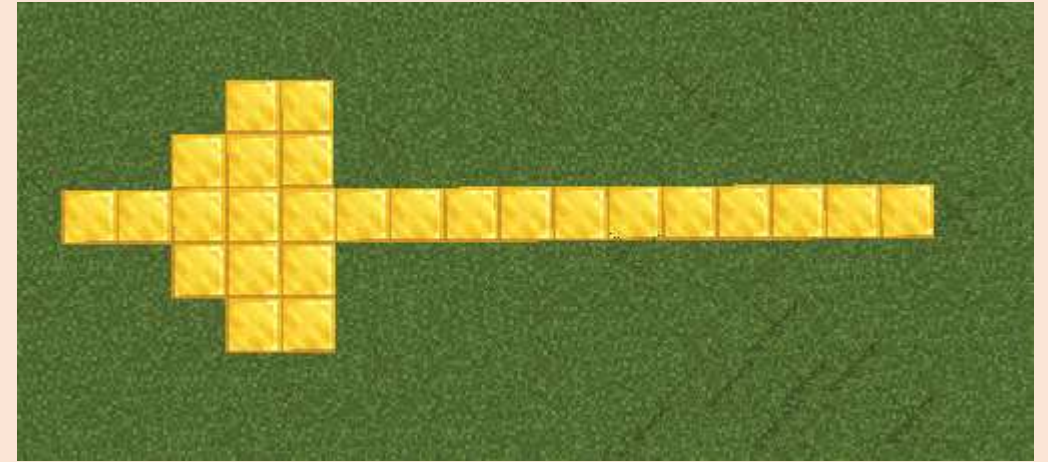
Solution:



**180**



**45**

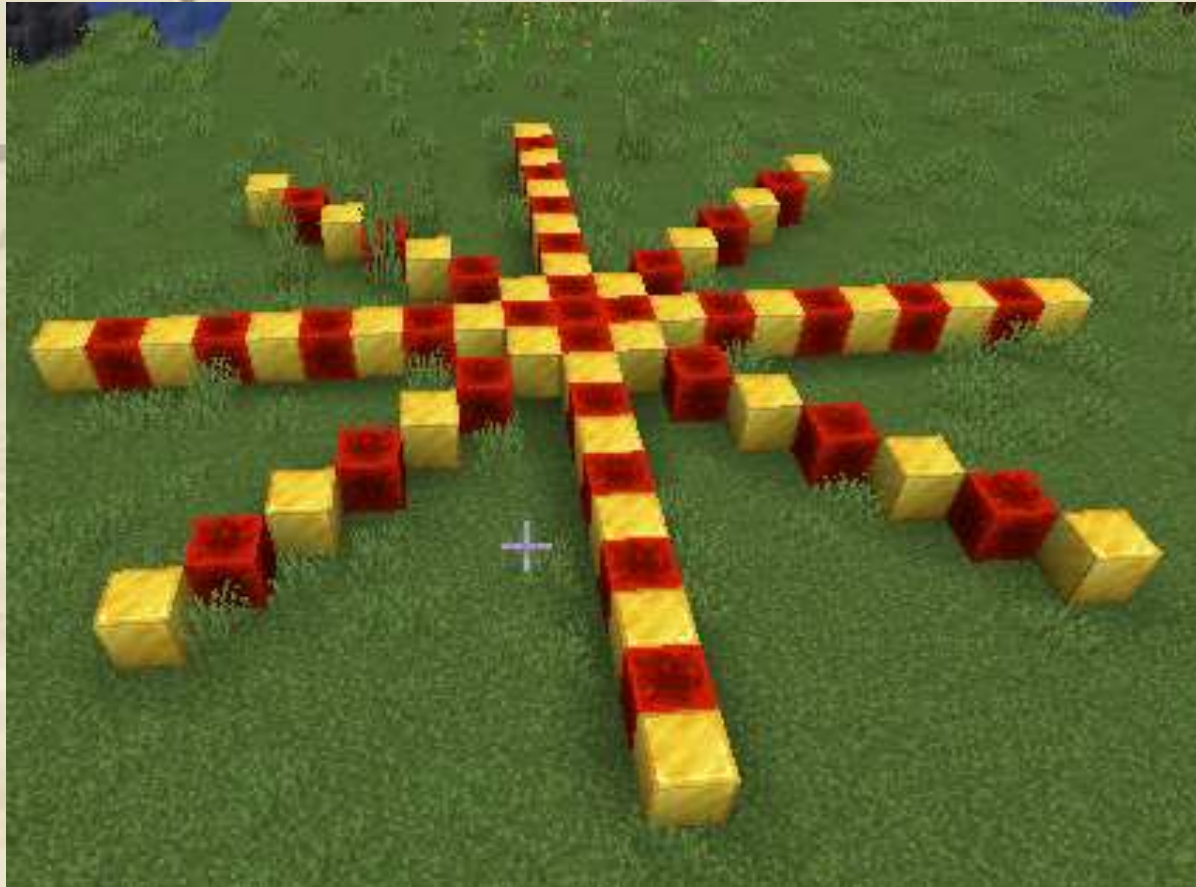


**270** Quiz



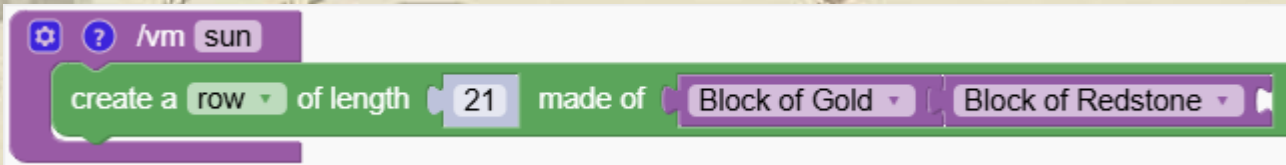
# ⚡ Create a sun by rotating a row of blocks

Use simple rotation to create a fun sun drawing.



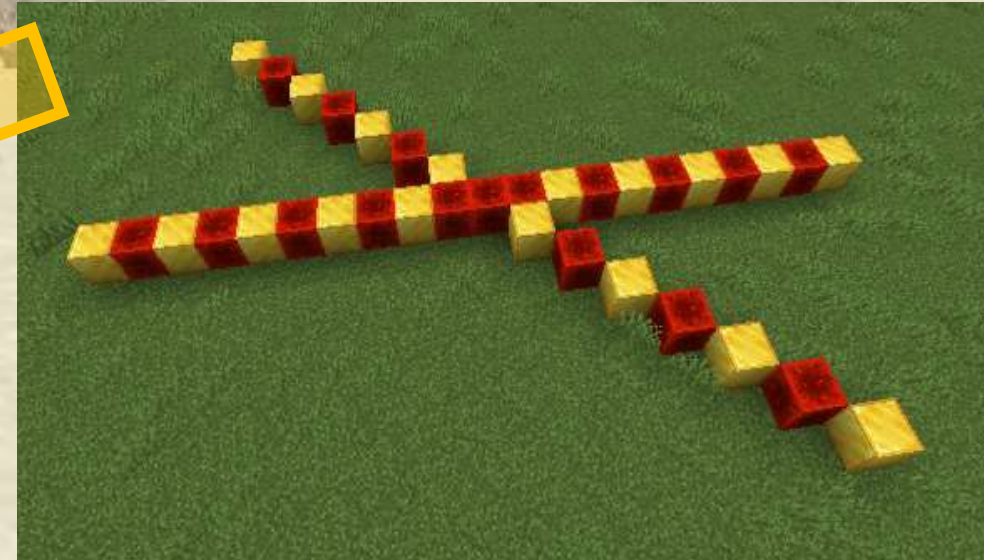
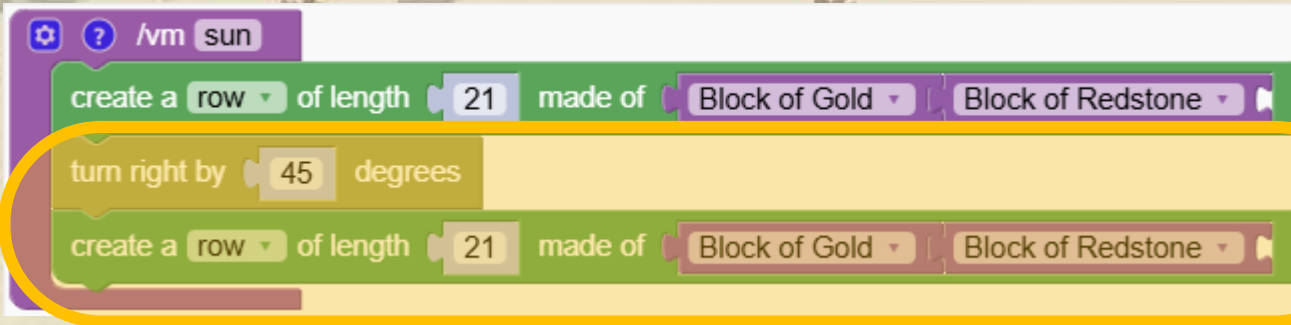
# ⚡ Create a sun by rotating a row of blocks

We start with one line of blocks.



# ⚡ Create a sun by rotating a row of blocks

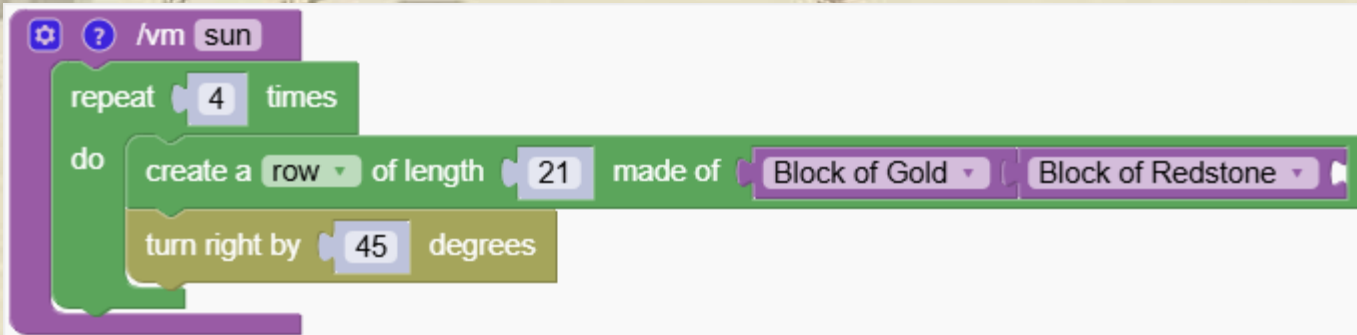
We add a second line after having done a 45 degrees rotation





# ⚡ Create a sun by rotating a row of blocks

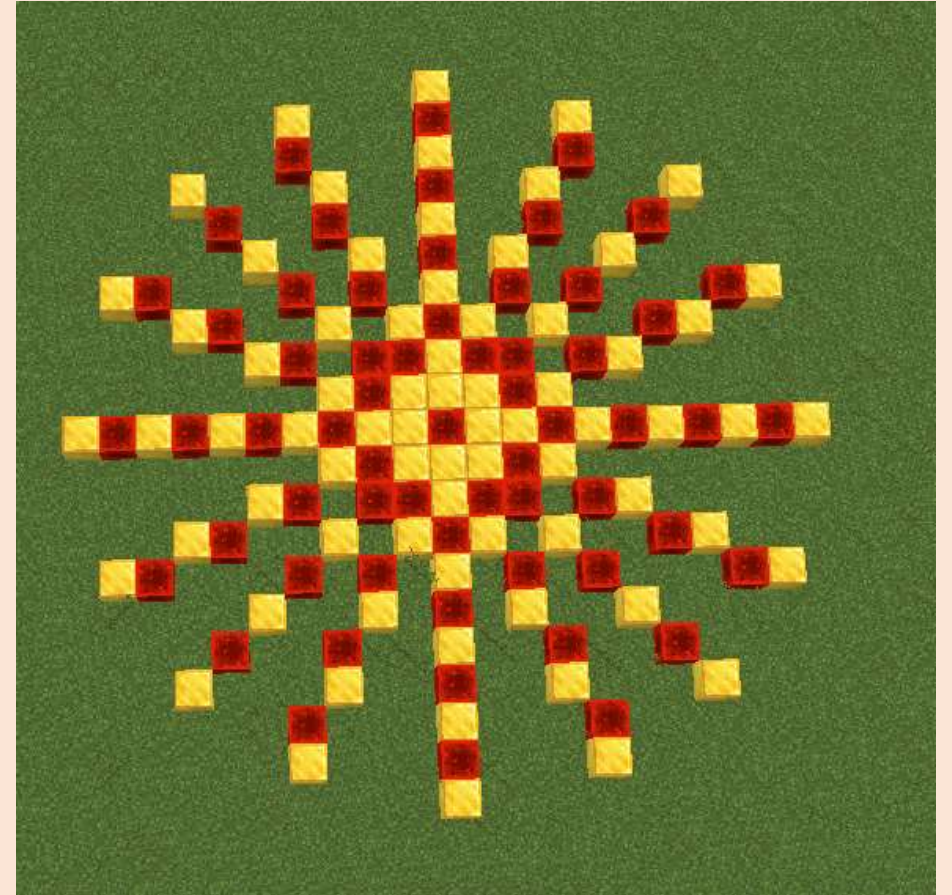
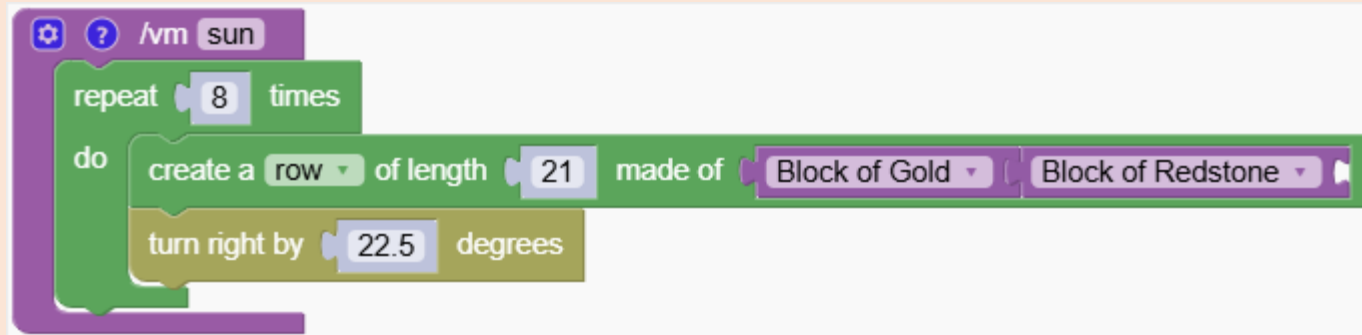
We use a loop to do 4 lines





# How do I double the number of spikes from 4 to 8?

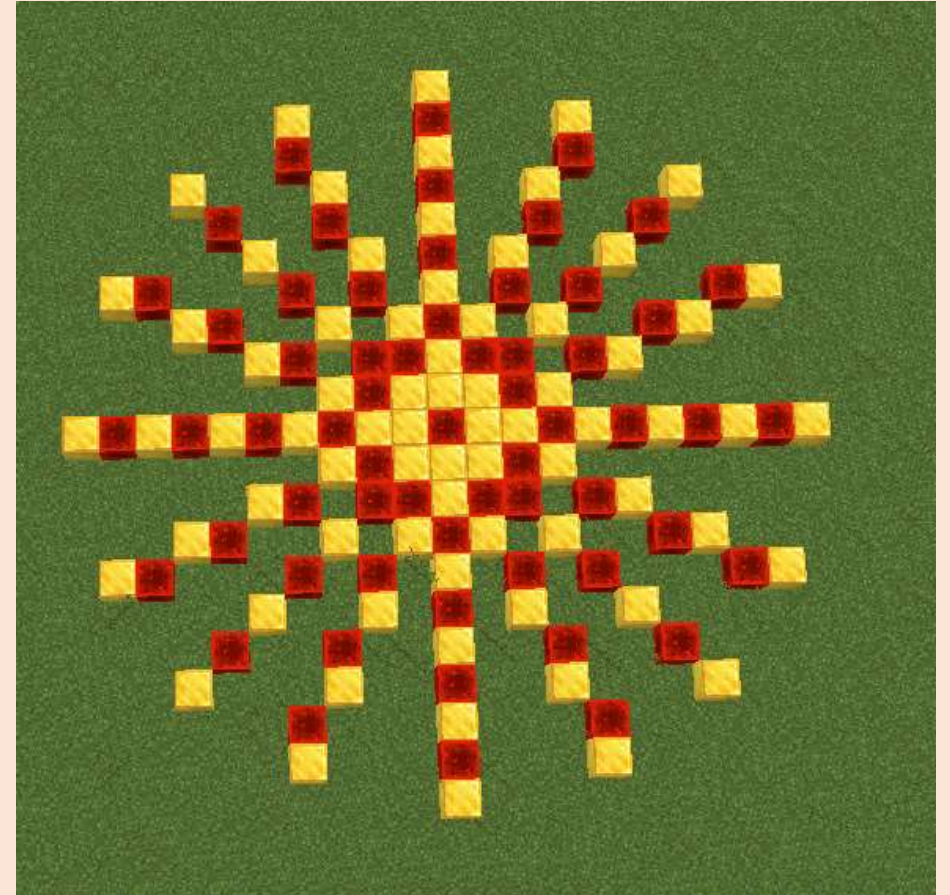
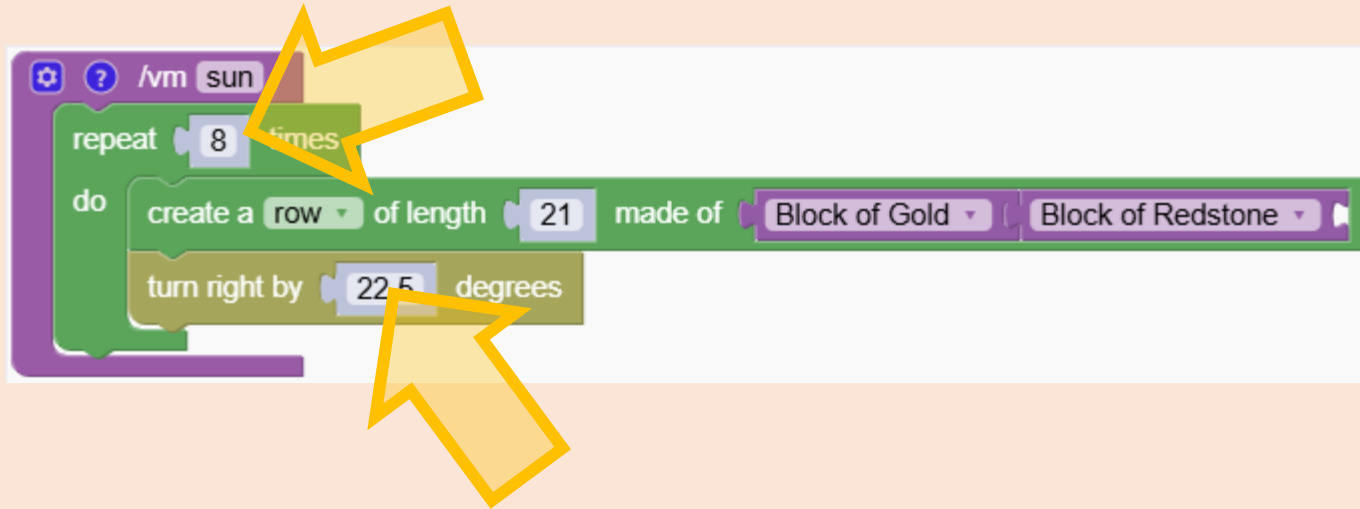
You need to halve the angle and double the repetitions



## Quiz

# How do I double the number of spikes?

Solution



Quiz

# ⚡ Create a rotating stair

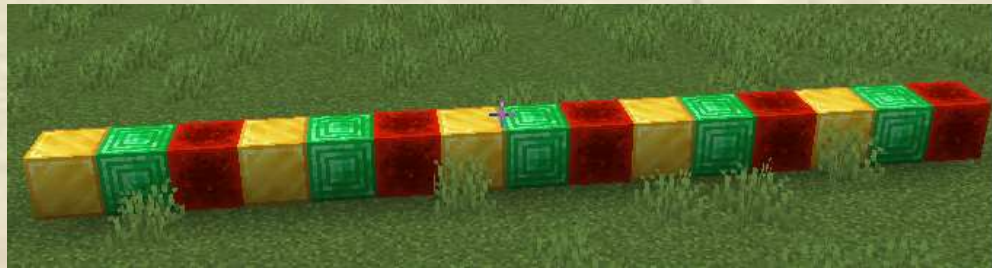
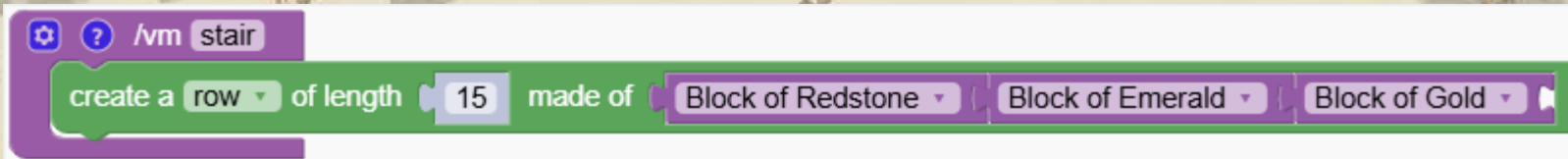
Create a rotating structure by changing the angle and height.





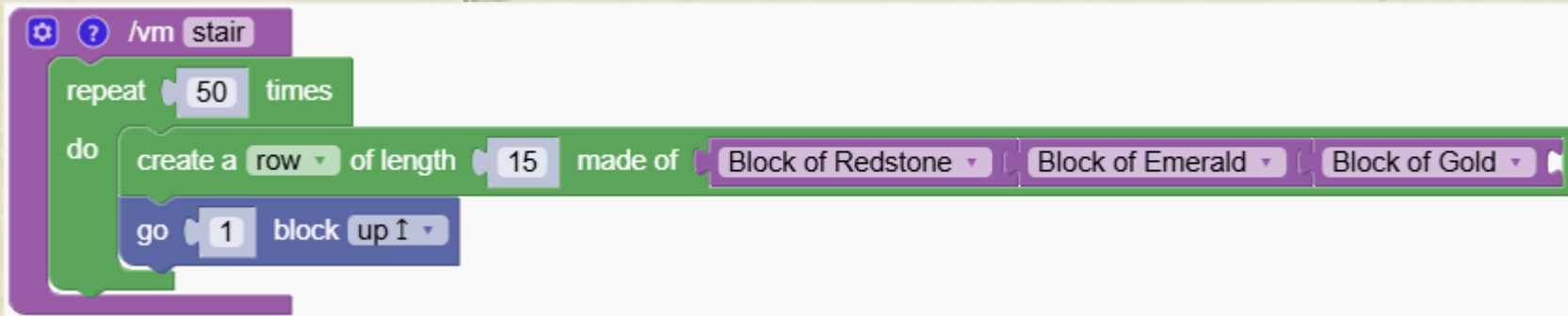
# ⚡ Create a rotating stair

First we create simple row



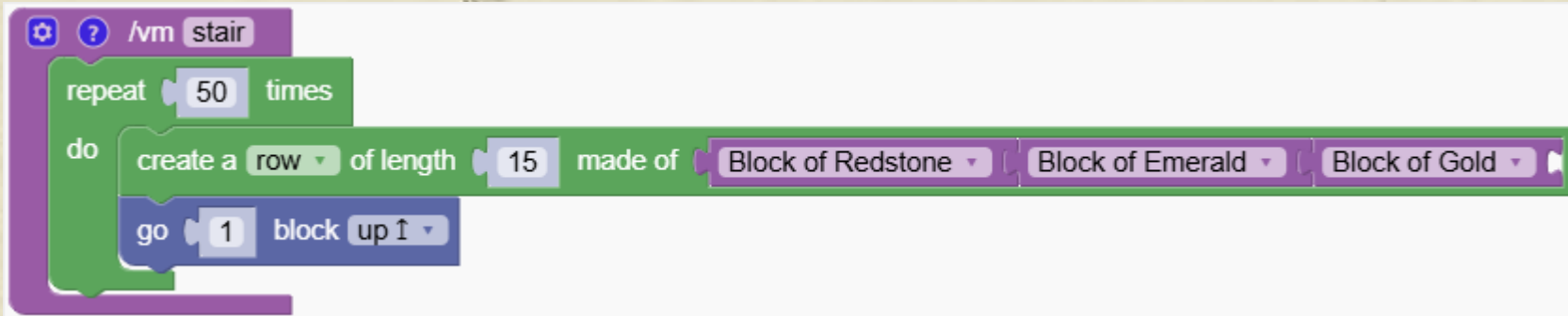
# ⚡ Create a rotating stair

Now we extend the row upwards by using a simple repetition



# ⚡ Create a rotating stair

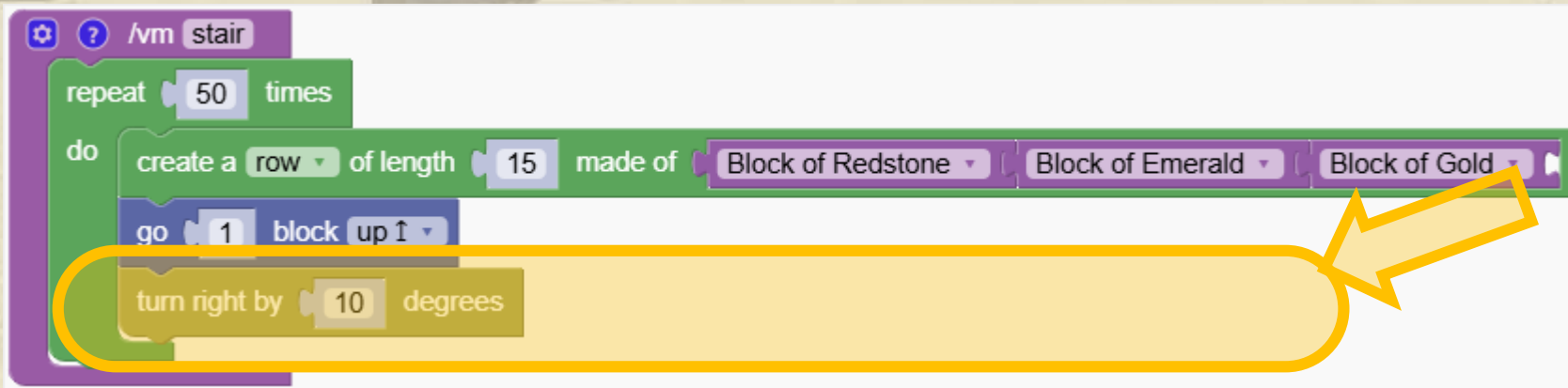
Can you transform the wall into a spiral?





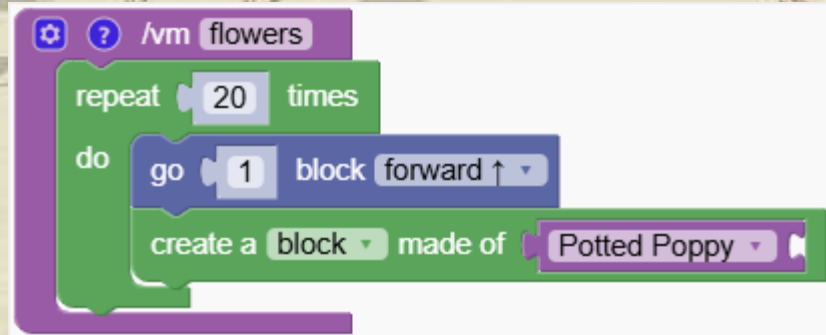
# ⚡ Create a rotating stair

We just add a little rotation of 10 degrees and we have a rotating stair



# ⚡ The flower thrower

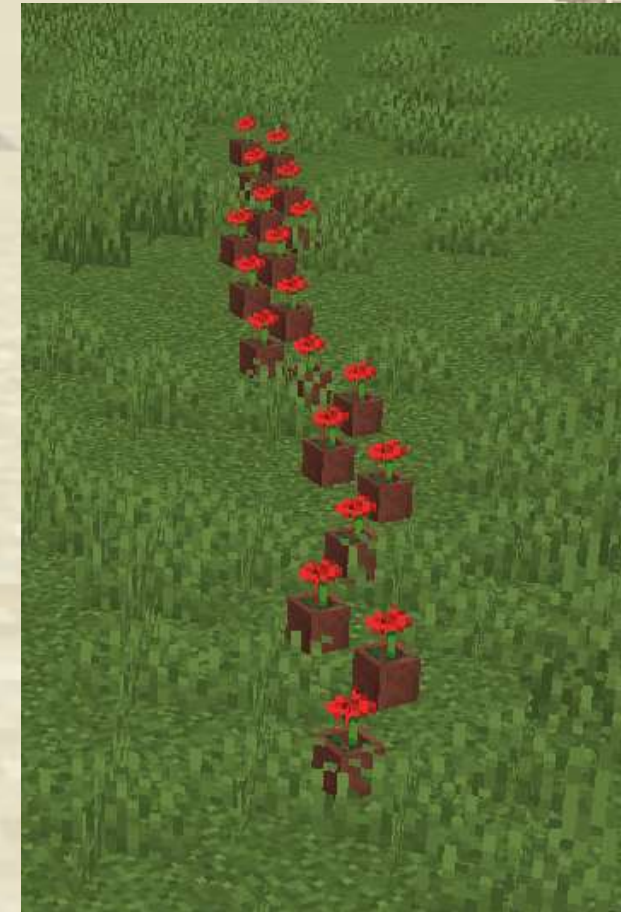
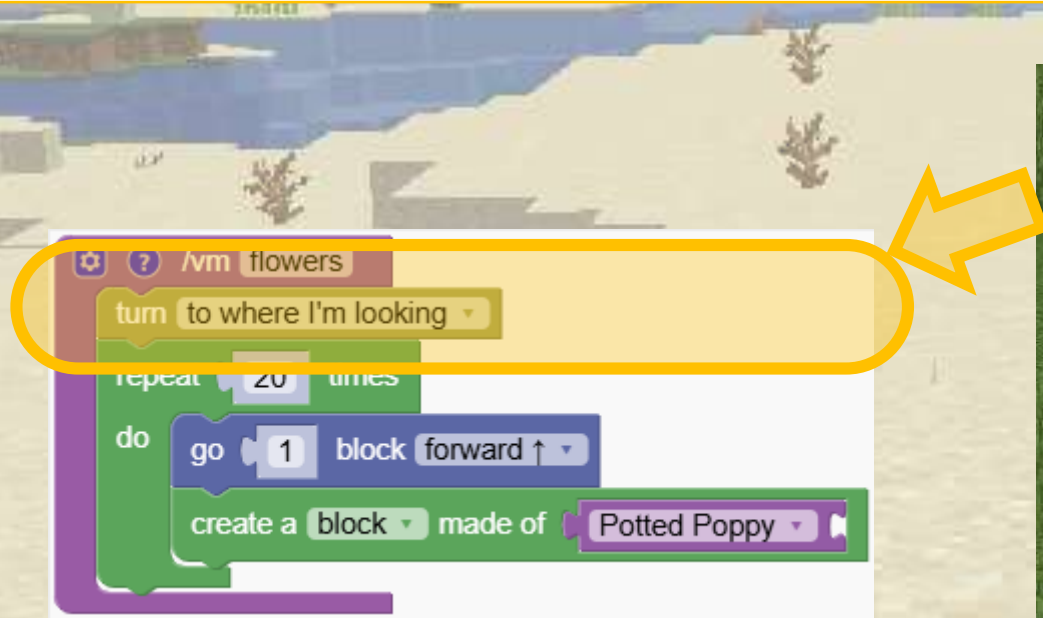
Learn how to set the direction of the robot to where I'm looking.  
We are creating a command that generates a row of flowers





# ⚡ The flower thrower

Learn how to set the direction of the robot to where I'm looking.  
We are creating a command that generates a row of flowers

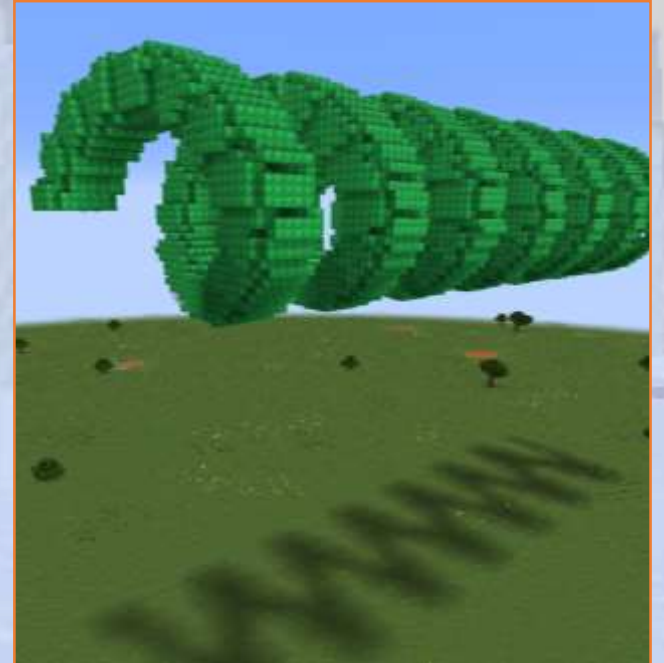




# Vertical Rotation



Amazing structures  
created with simple  
rotations



# Vertical rotation

## Section Overview

We are creating bent towers and rainbows

## Objectives

Extend rotations into the vertical dimension to create complex 3D structures

## Expected Outcomes

Students will understand rotation angles in the vertical direction



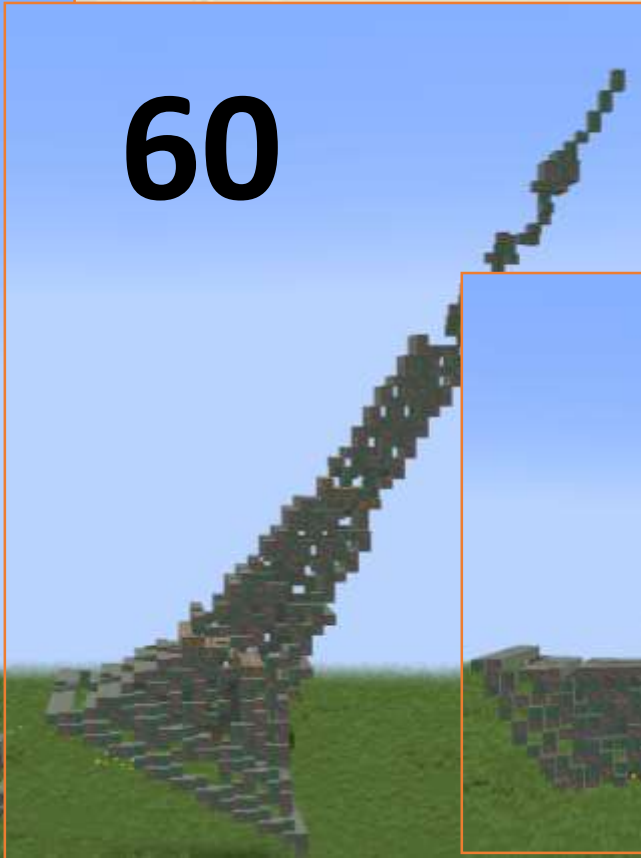
# Inclination

Learn how to tilt the robot at different angles.

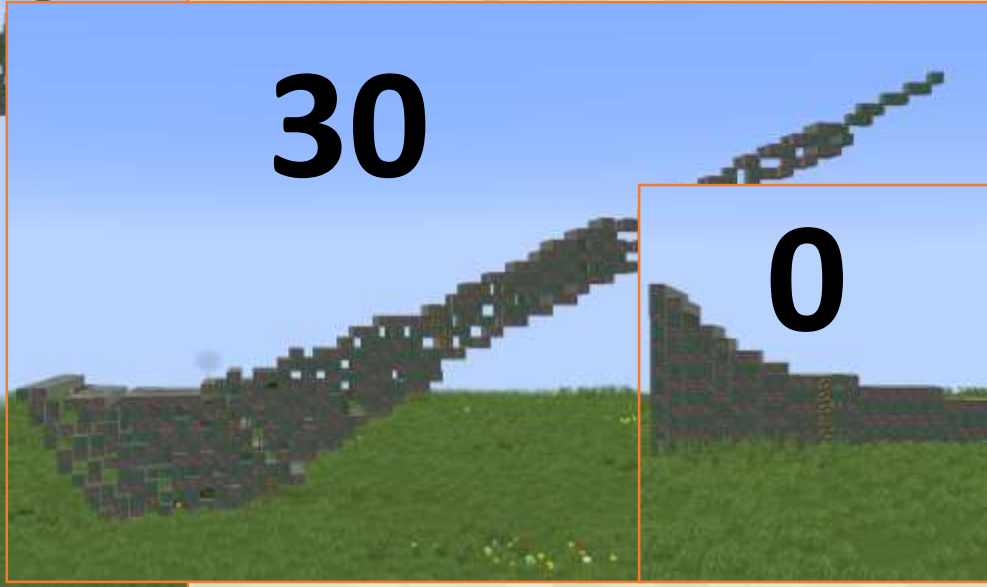
90



60



30



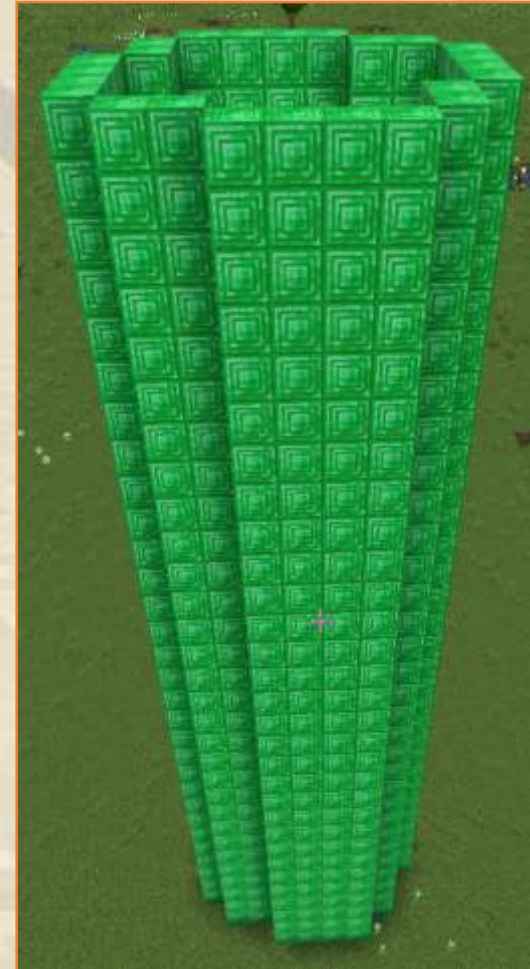
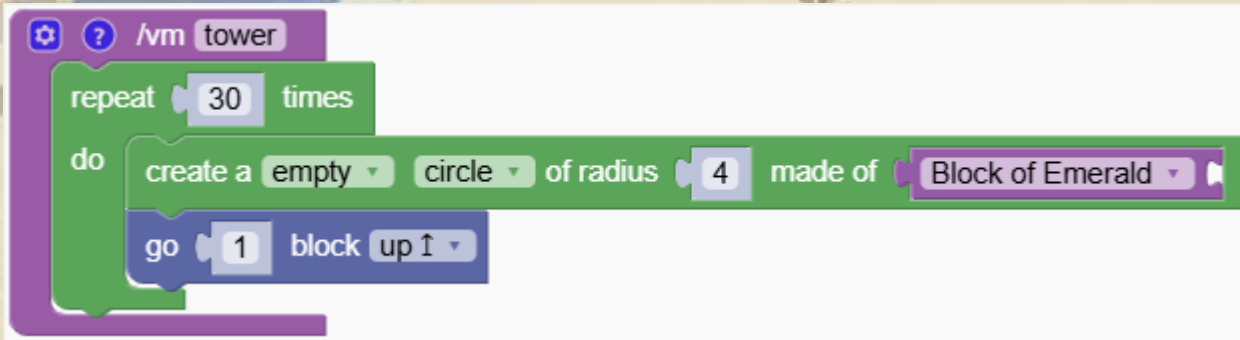
0





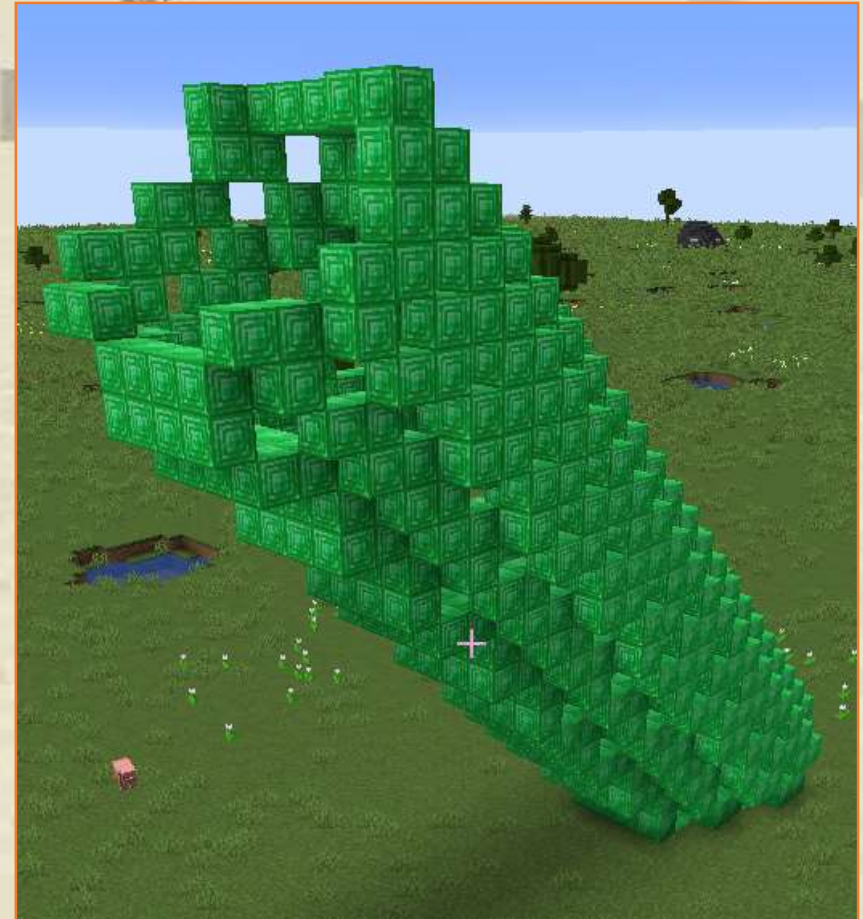
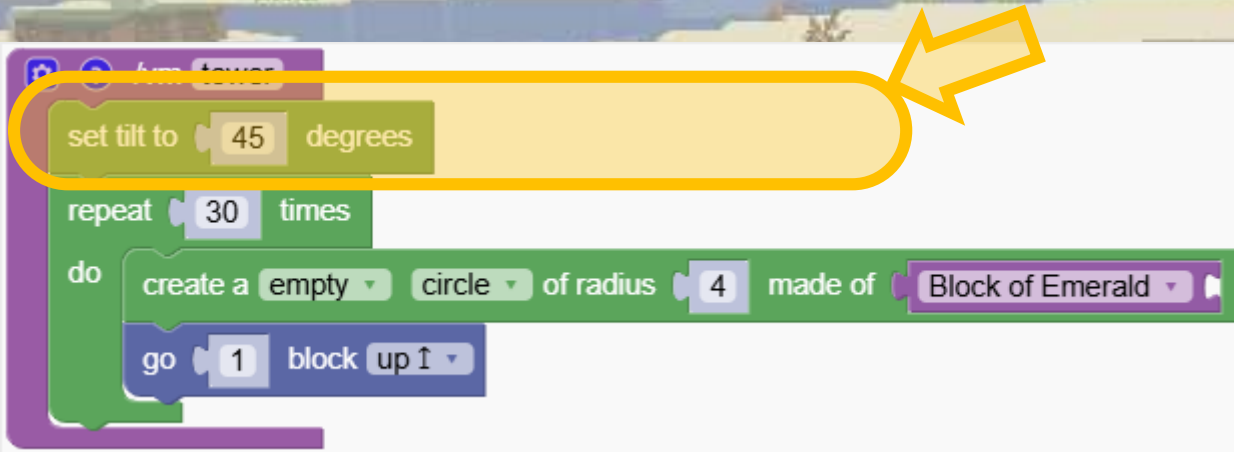
# ⚡ Tilting towers

Let's have fun with towers. We start with a simple tower



# ⚡ Tilting towers

Construct a tower with a tilt. Use the block that sets the tilt



# ⚡ Tilting towers

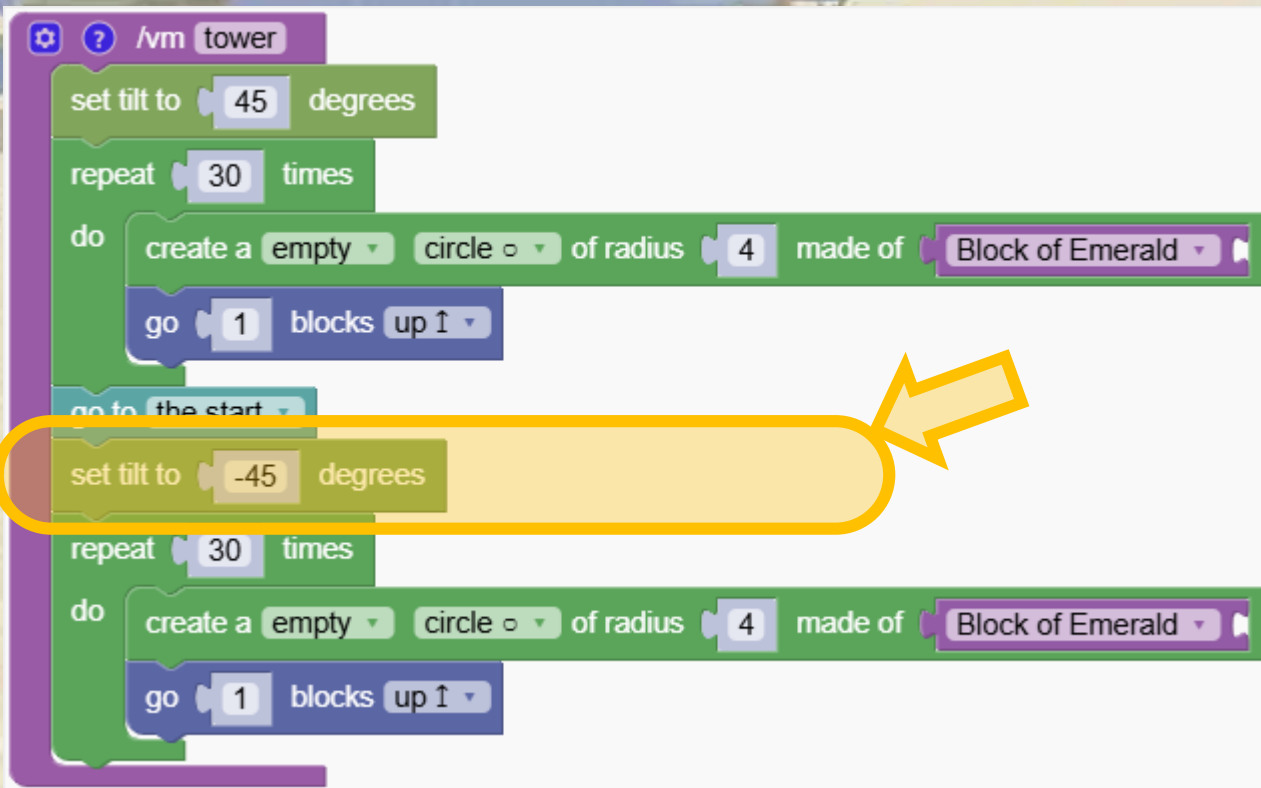
Can you add another tower in the other direction? (hint : The angle is -45 degrees)





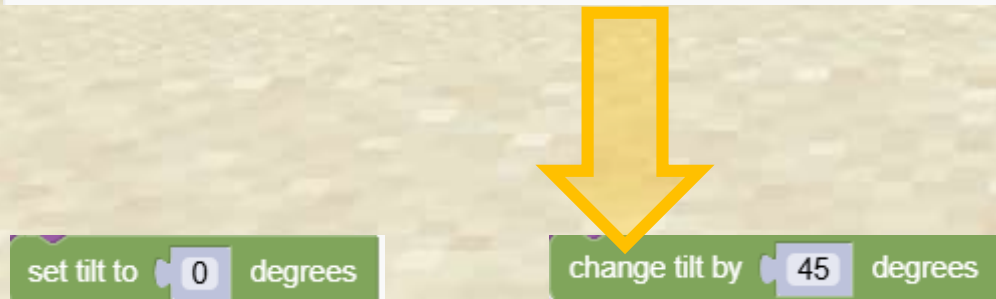
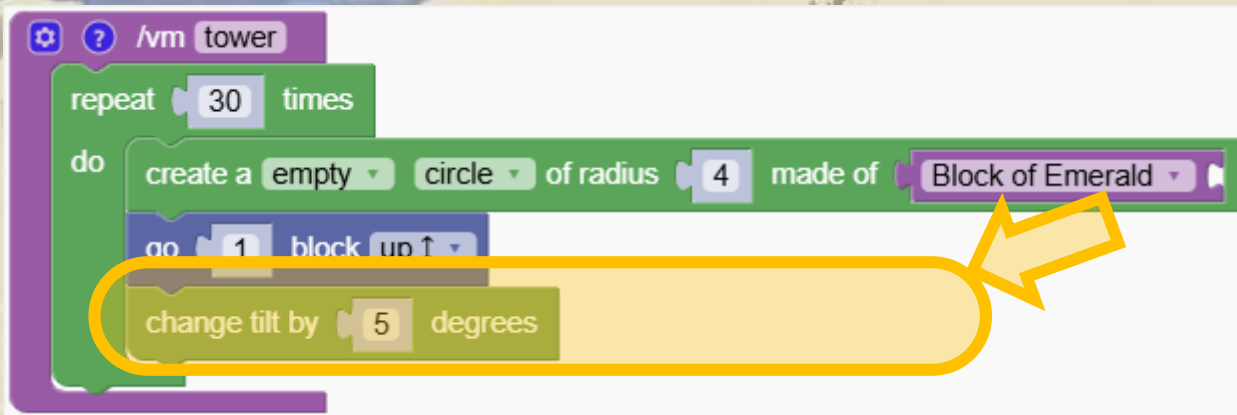
# ⚡ Tilting towers

Now we replicate the tower but we set the tilt in the other direction



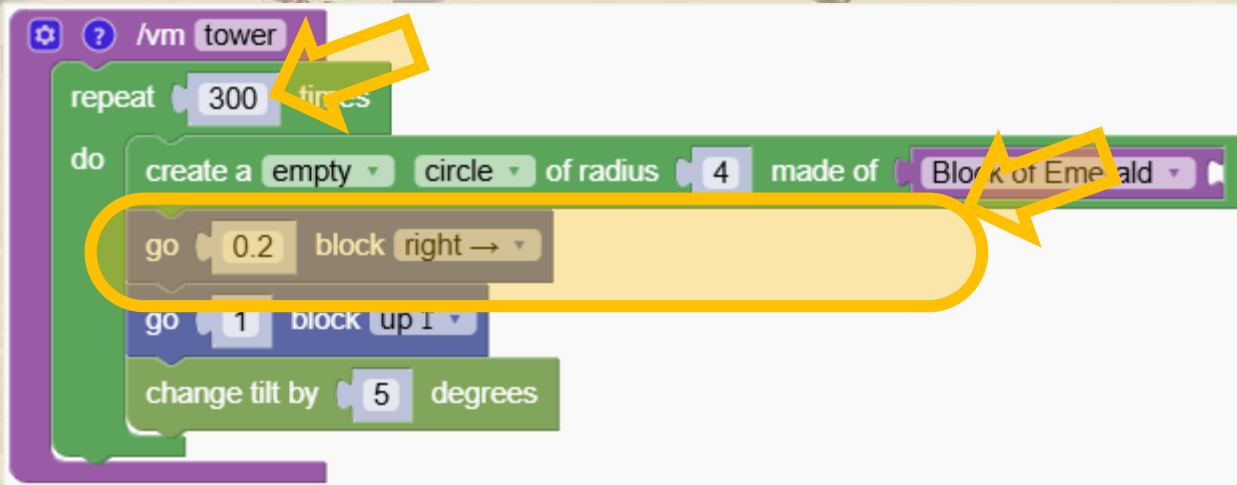
# ⚡ Tilting towers

With continuous inclination we manage to curve a tower.  
Use the block that changes the tilt inside the repetition.



# ⚡ Tilting towers

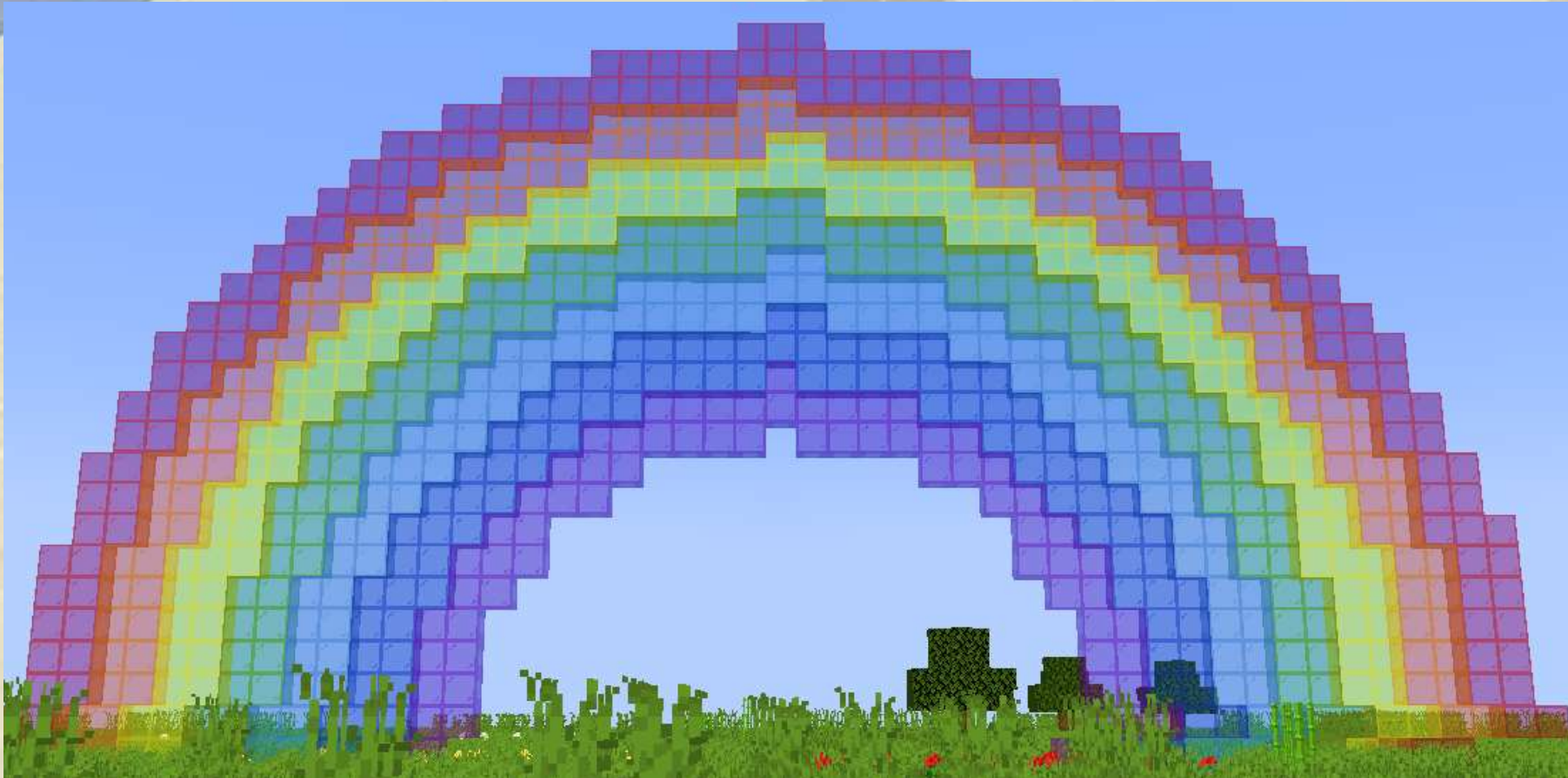
Create a stunning spiraling tower by repeating the curvy tower design.  
We move slowly sideways “0.2” blocks every time.





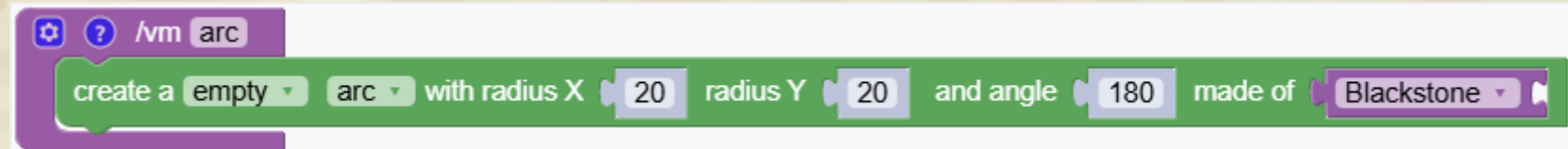
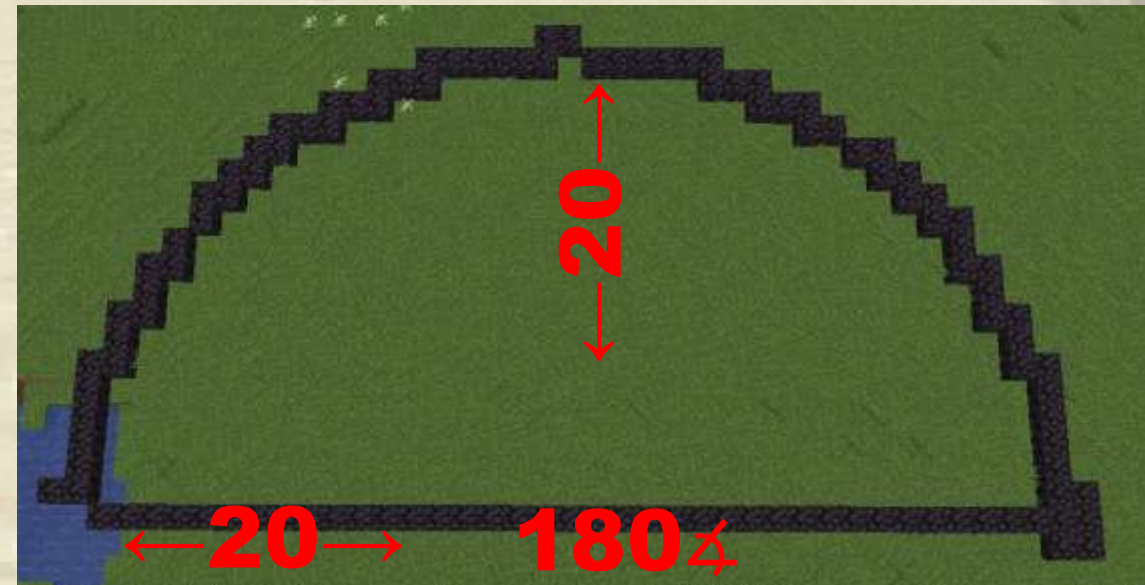
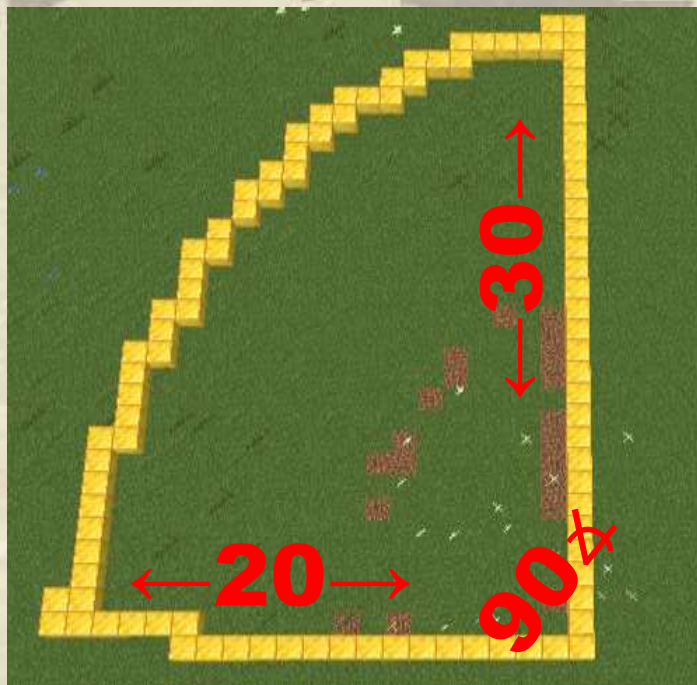
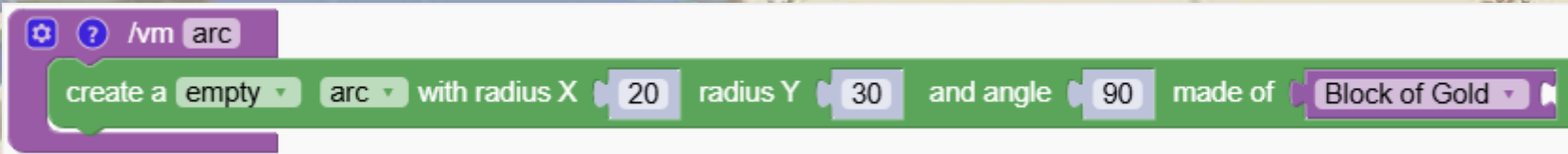
# ⚡ A rainbow in the sky

We are creating a rainbow with colored glass



# ⚡ A rainbow in the sky

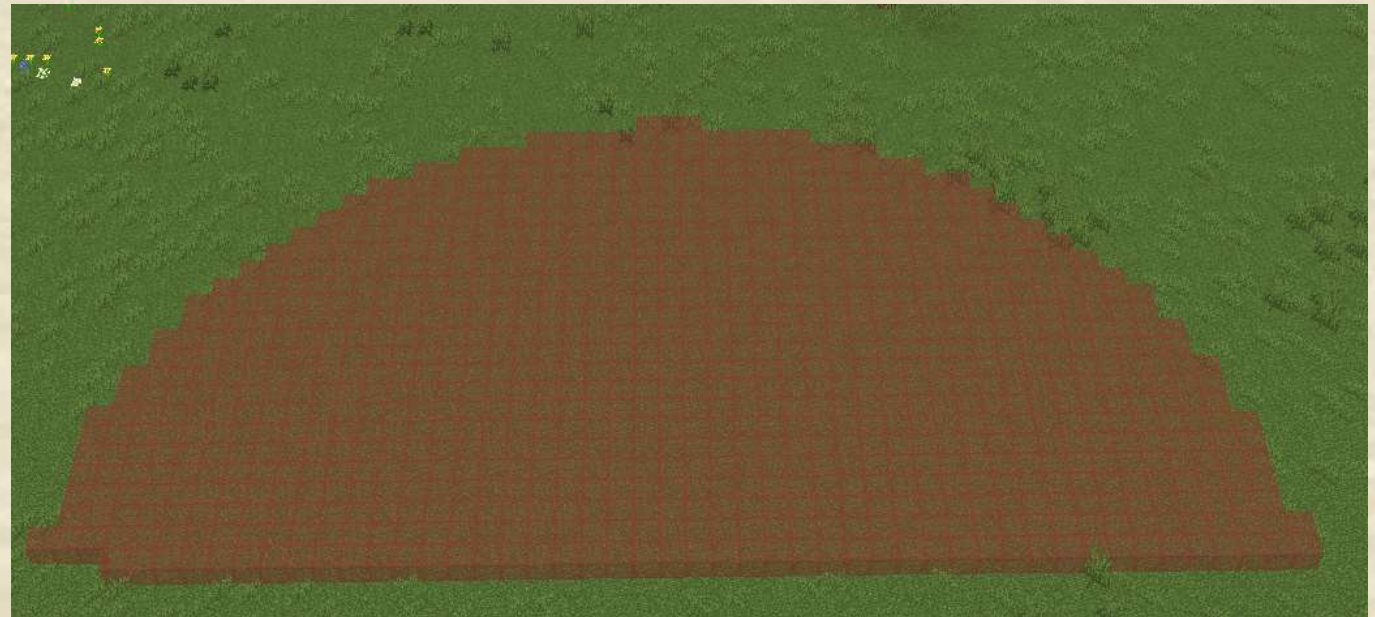
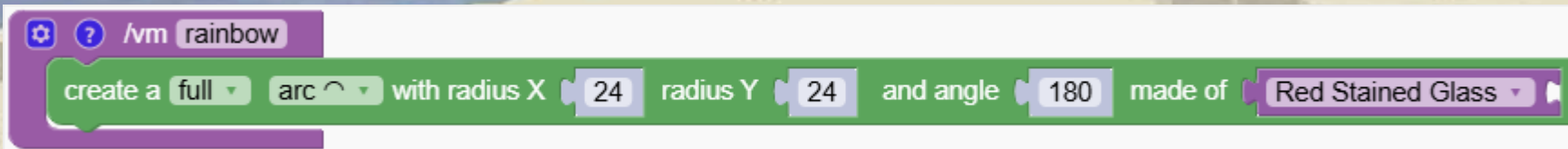
The block to create an arc has a width, a height and an angle





# ⚡ A rainbow in the sky

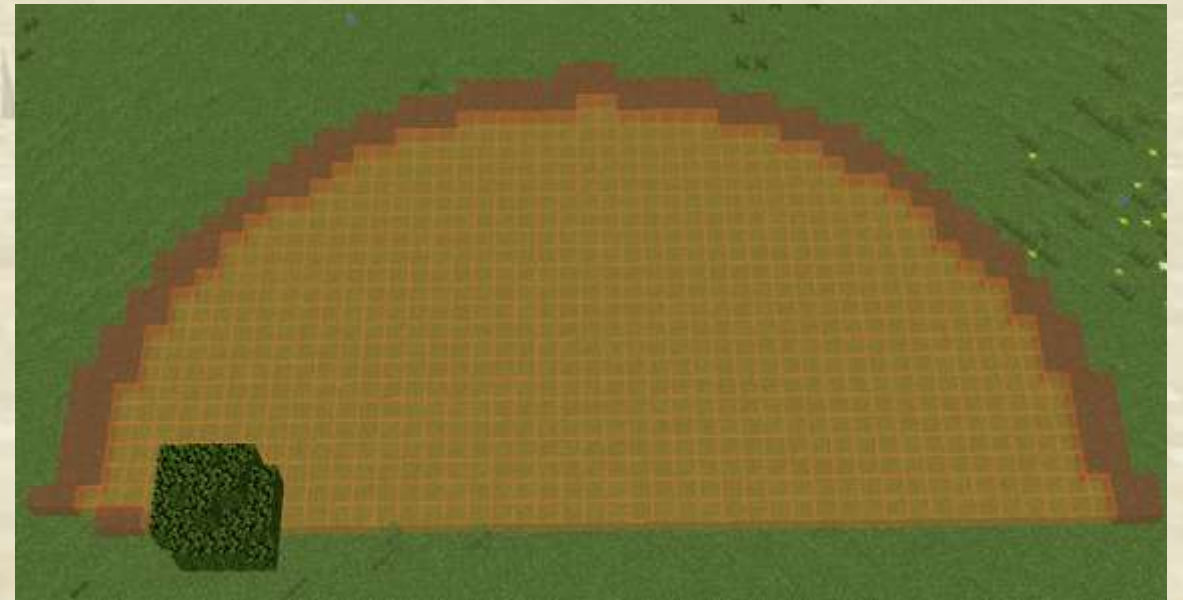
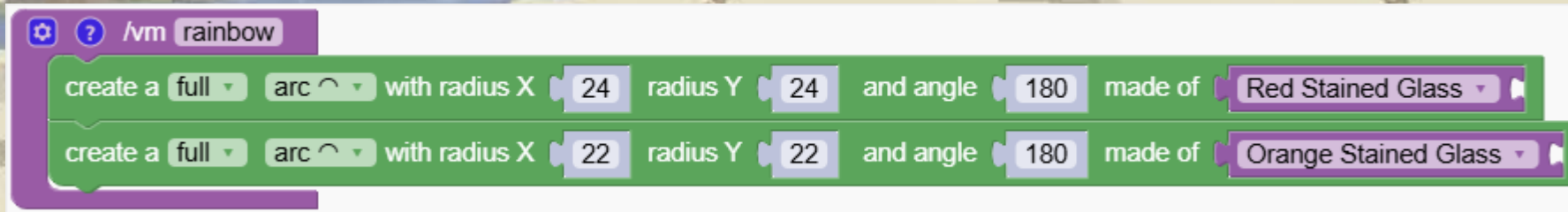
First we create the red arc





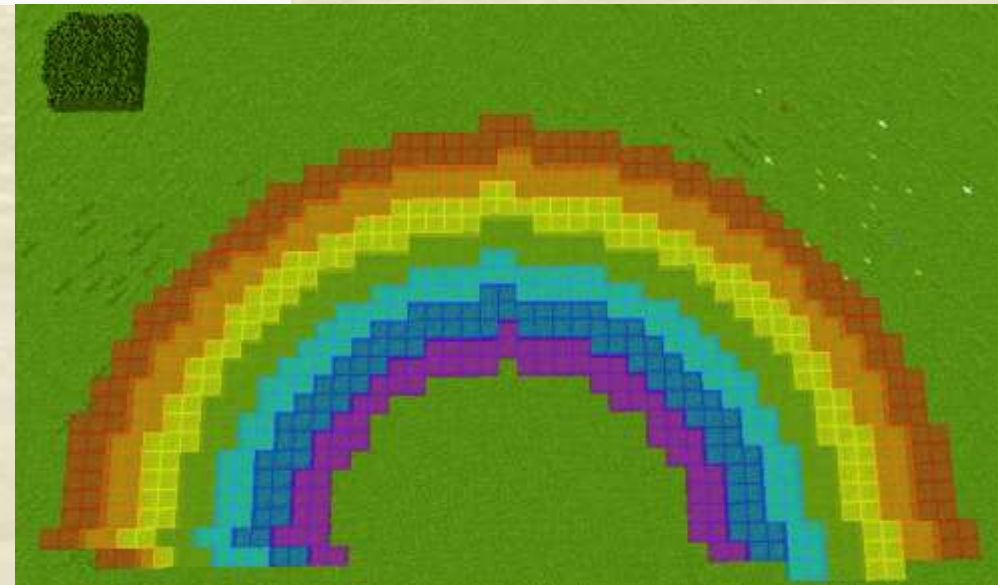
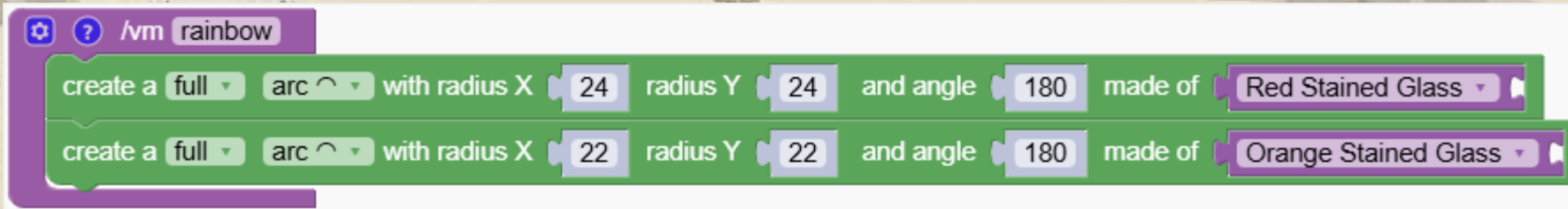
# ⚡ A rainbow in the sky

Then we add the orange arc



# ⚡ A rainbow in the sky

Can you extend the program and add the missing arcs?



# ⚡ A rainbow in the sky

We are making many arcs. They are full so that no spaces are left behind.  
The last smaller arc made of air make sure it looks like an arc



The screenshot shows a game engine interface with a list of commands to create a rainbow. The commands are as follows:

Command	Radius X	Radius Y	Angle	Material
create a full arc with radius X	24	24	180	Red Stained Glass
create a full arc with radius X	22	22	180	Orange Stained Glass
create a full arc with radius X	20	20	180	Yellow Stained Glass
create a full arc with radius X	18	18	180	Green Stained Glass
create a full arc with radius X	16	16	180	Light Blue Stained Glass
create a full arc with radius X	14	14	180	Blue Stained Glass
create a full arc with radius X	12	12	180	Purple Stained Glass
create a full arc with radius X	10	10	180	Air

The rainbow is displayed in the game world, showing a series of concentric arcs made of different colored stained glass blocks, with the innermost arc made of air blocks.



# ⚡ A rainbow in the sky

To make the arcs vertical we can simple change the tilt



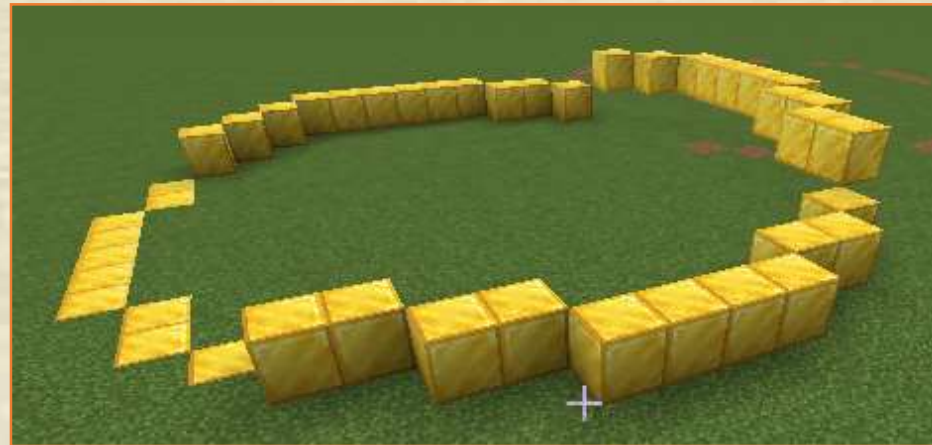
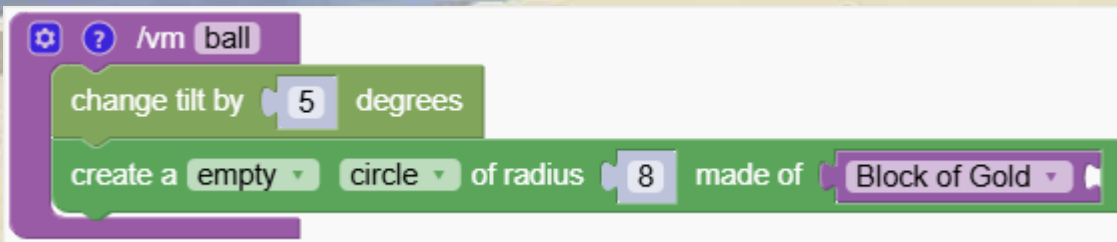
# ⚡ Creating a ball

Design a spherical shape by altering inclination.  
We start with a simple circle.



# ⚡ Creating a ball

Now the tilt the circle by 5 degrees

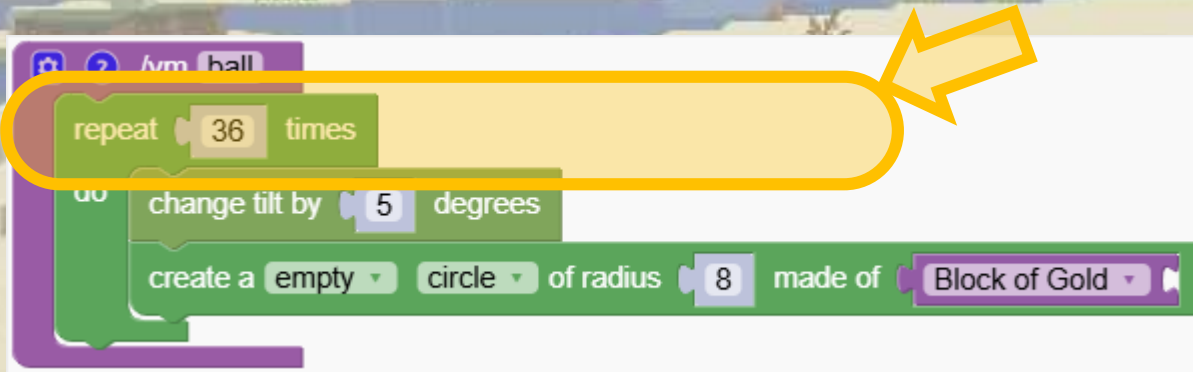




# ⚡ Creating a ball

Just repeat it 36 times and you have a ball.

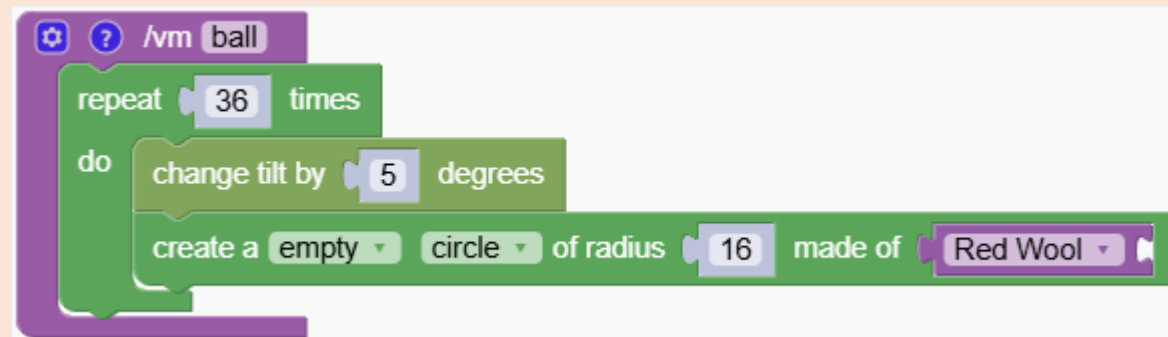
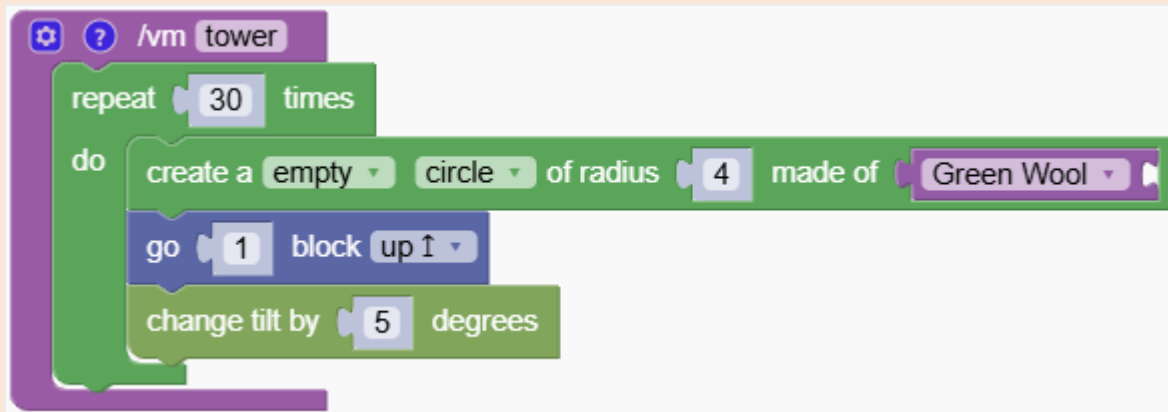
Why do we repeat 36 times? Because  $180 \text{ degrees} \div 5 \text{ degrees} = 36$





# Can you create a cherry?

Combine the tower program with the ball program below

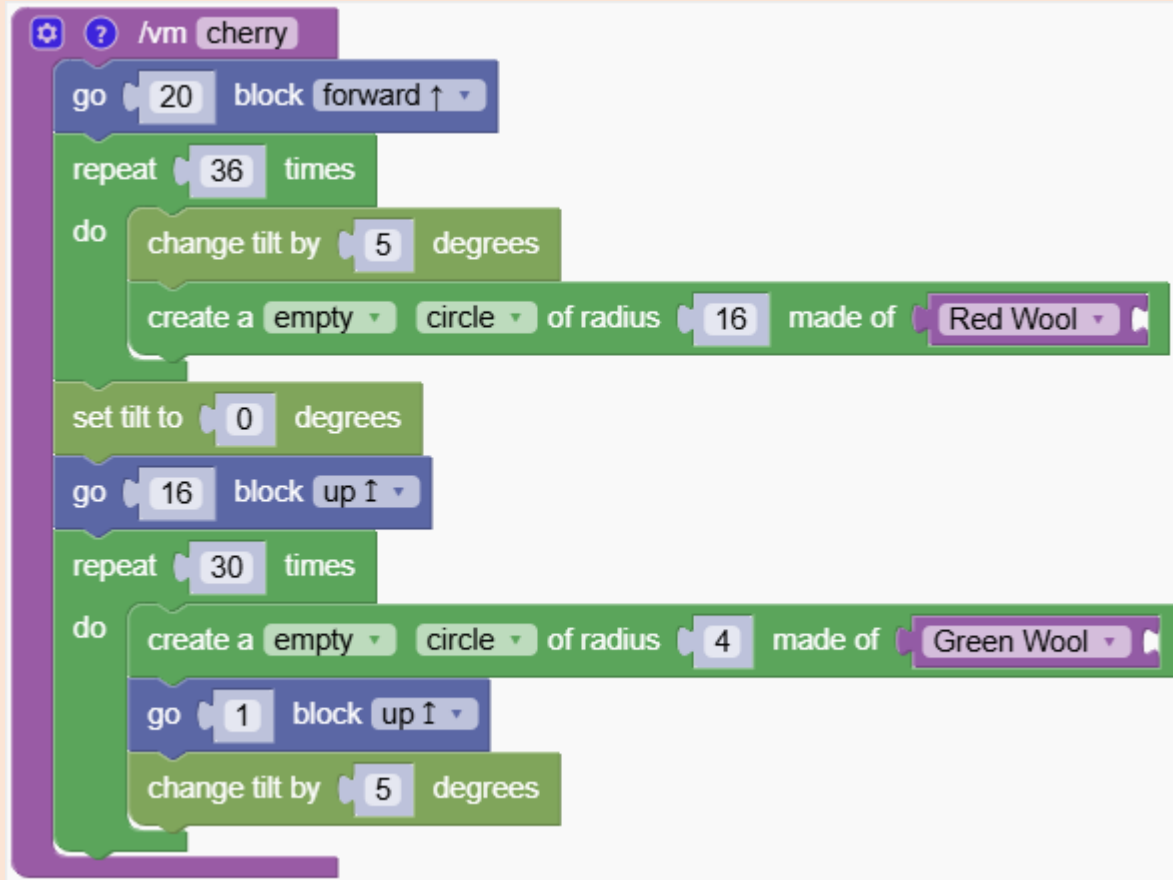


# Quiz



# Can you create a cherry?

Combine the tower program with the ball program below



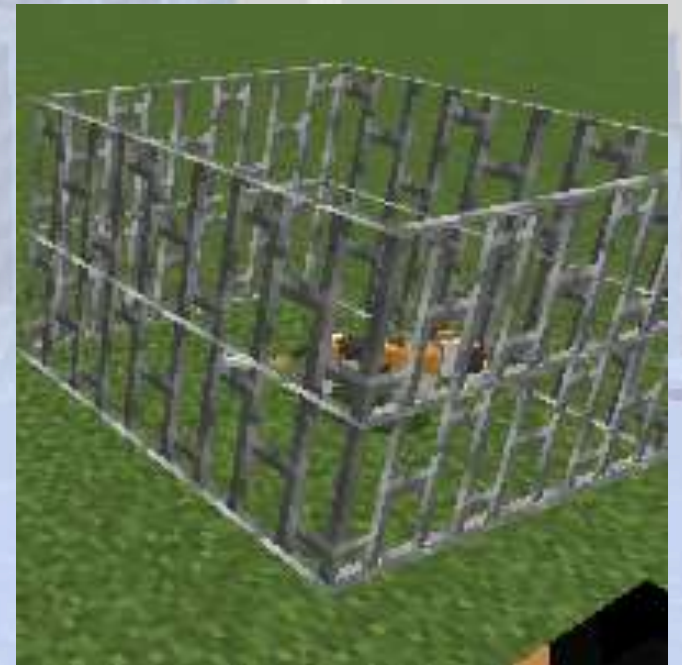
# Quiz



# Functions



Organize code into  
functions



# Functions

## Section Overview

Complex structures need complex programs. We create advanced structures that profit from splitting the code into functions

## Objectives

Organize code into reusable functions to make it easier to understand and maintain.

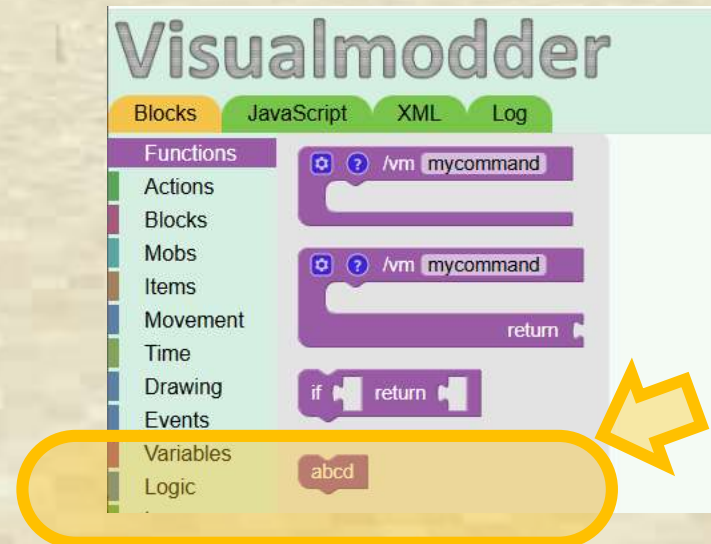
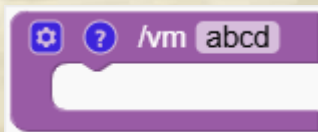
## Expected Outcomes

Students will be able to use functions to organize code, reduce repetition, and improve readability.

# Purpose of defining functions

Learn the basics of creating and using functions in code.

When we create a new function “abcd”, in the menu we find a block representing the new function “abcd”



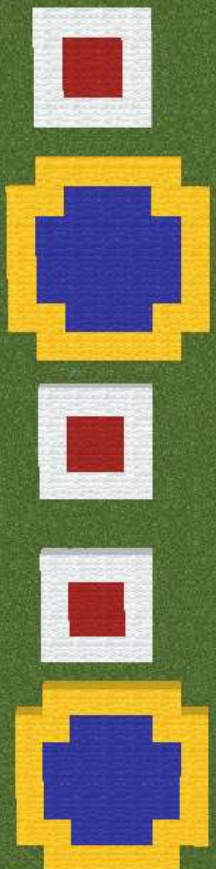




# Functions organize our code

Understand how functions simplify complex code.

If I want to change the white border to another color, where do I have to modify the program?



```

? /vm pic2
create a full square of width 4 made of Red Wool
create a empty square of width 4 made of White Wool
go 6 block forward ↑
create a full circle of radius 4 made of Blue Wool
create a empty circle of radius 4 made of Yellow Wool
go 7 block forward ↑
create a full square of width 4 made of Red Wool
create a empty square of width 4 made of White Wool
go 6 block forward ↑
create a full circle of radius 4 made of Blue Wool
create a empty circle of radius 4 made of Yellow Wool
go 7 block forward ↑

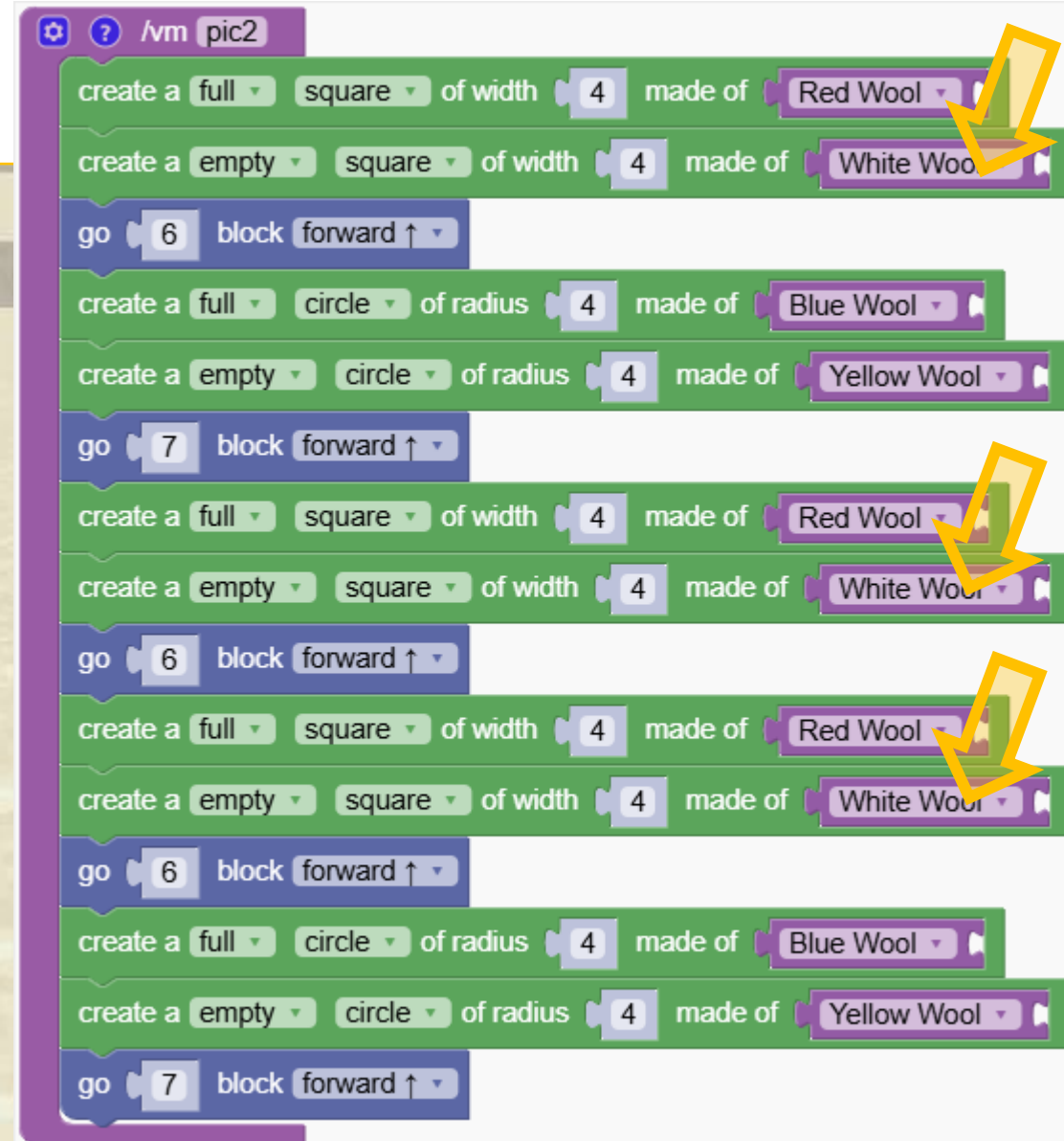
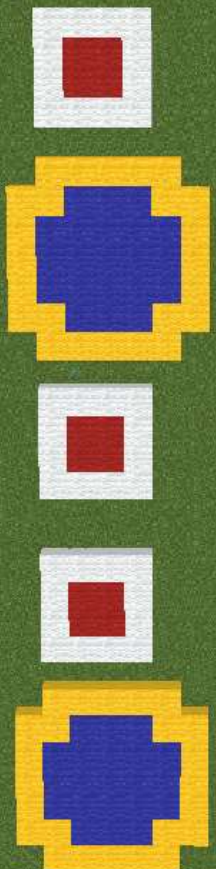
```



# Functions organize our code

Understand how functions simplify complex code.

I found the 3 places to change and it wasn't too difficult, but imagine what would happen if your program was much longer.





# Functions organize our code

Understand how functions simplify complex code.

We can reorganize the code using functions like this!

```
/vm pic
square
circle
square
square
circle
```

```
/vm circle
create a full circle of radius 4 made of Blue Wool
create a empty circle of radius 4 made of Yellow Wool
go 7 block forward
```

```
/vm square
create a full square of width 4 made of Red Wool
create a empty square of width 4 made of White Wool
go 6 block forward
```





# Functions organize our code

Simplify complex code.

This code is easier to understand

```
/vm pic
square
circle
square
square
circle
```

```
/vm circle
create a full circle of radius 4 made of Red Wool
create a empty circle of radius 4 made of White Wool
go 7 block forward
```

```
/vm square
create a full square of width 4 made of Red Wool
create a empty square of width 4 made of White Wool
go 6 block forward
```

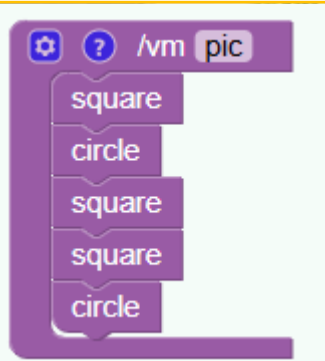


```
/vm pic2
create a full square of width 4 made of Red Wool
create a empty square of width 4 made of White Wool
go 6 block forward
create a full circle of radius 4 made of Blue Wool
create a empty circle of radius 4 made of Yellow Wool
go 7 block forward
create a full square of width 4 made of Red Wool
create a empty square of width 4 made of White Wool
go 6 block forward
create a full circle of radius 4 made of Blue Wool
create a empty circle of radius 4 made of Yellow Wool
go 7 block forward
```

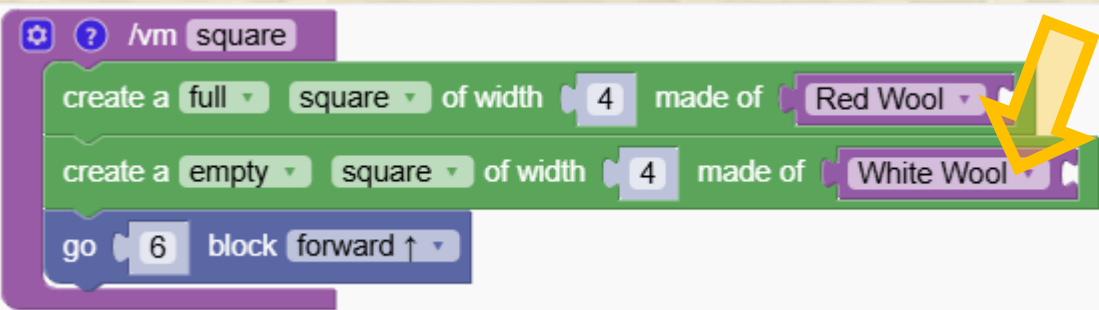
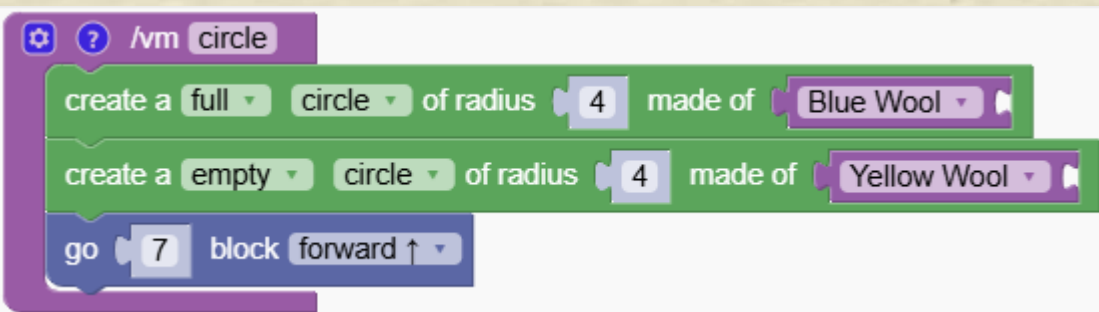


# Functions organize our code

Avoid repeating code



If I want to change the color of the squares I do it only in one place



# ⚡ Hot Air Balloon

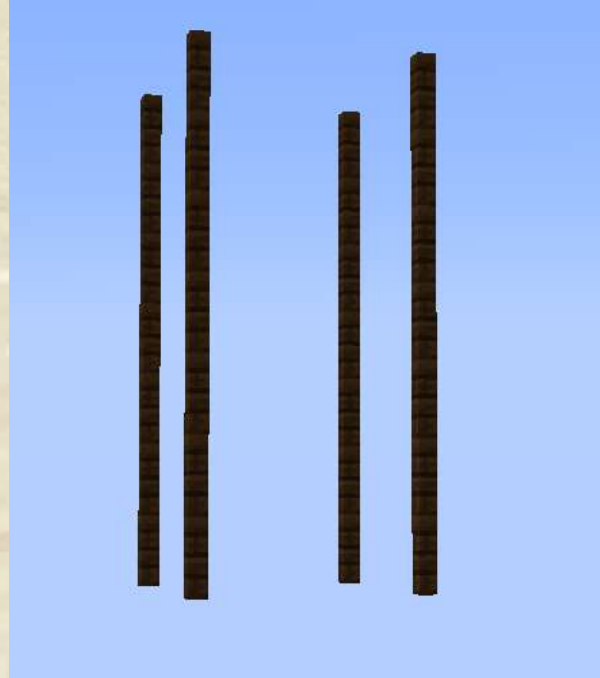
Create a hot air balloon and organize the code using functions





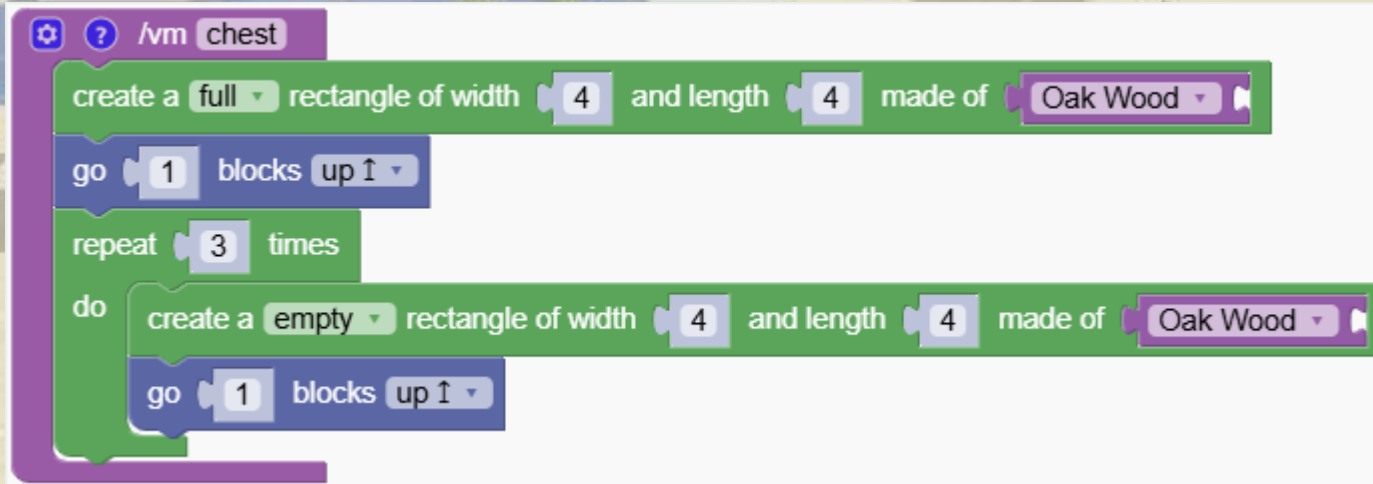
# ⚡ Hot Air Balloon

We need 3 functions, one for the Air ball, one for the ropes, and one for the chest.  
Can you write this programs?



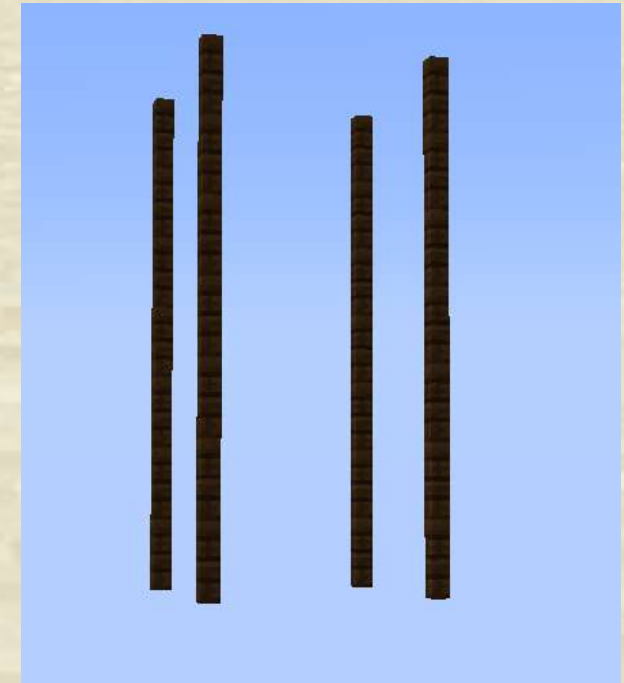
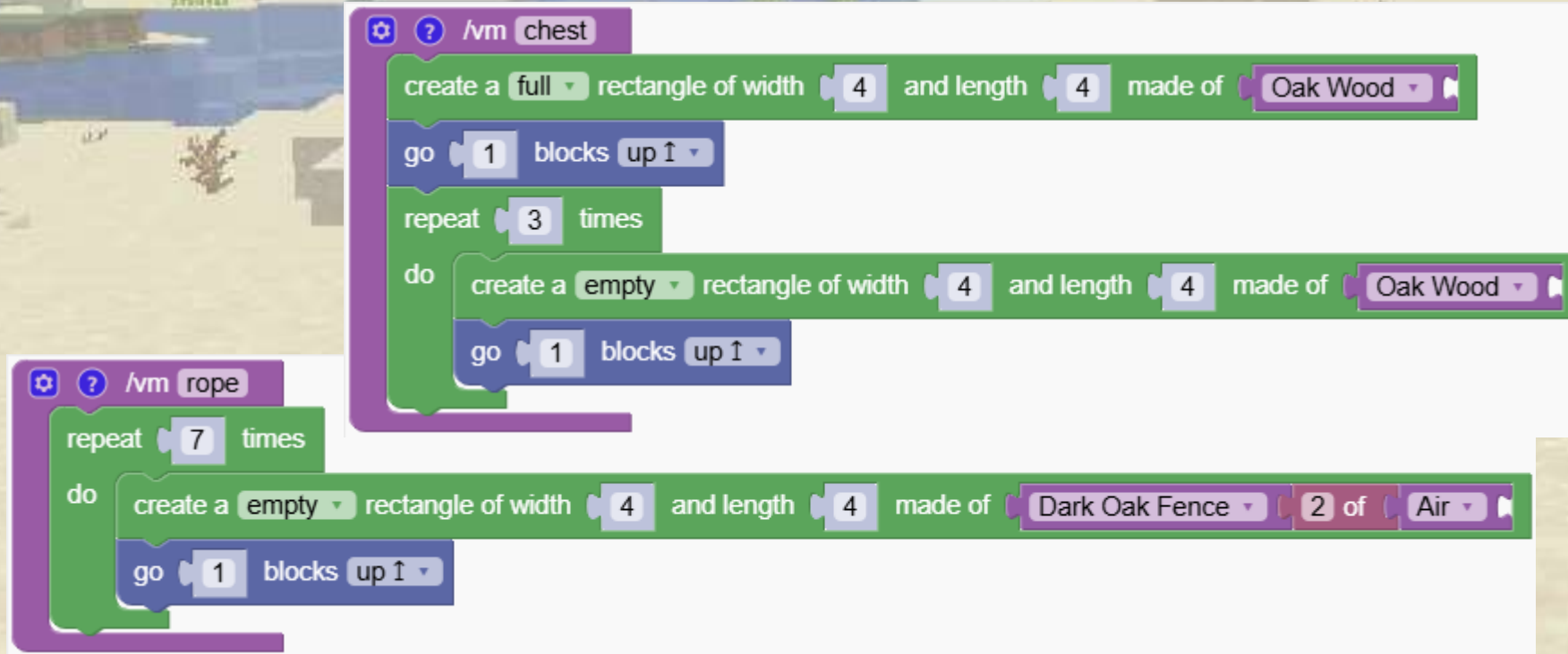
# ⚡ Hot Air Balloon

First we make a chest for the people traveling in the hot air balloon



# ⚡ Hot Air Balloon

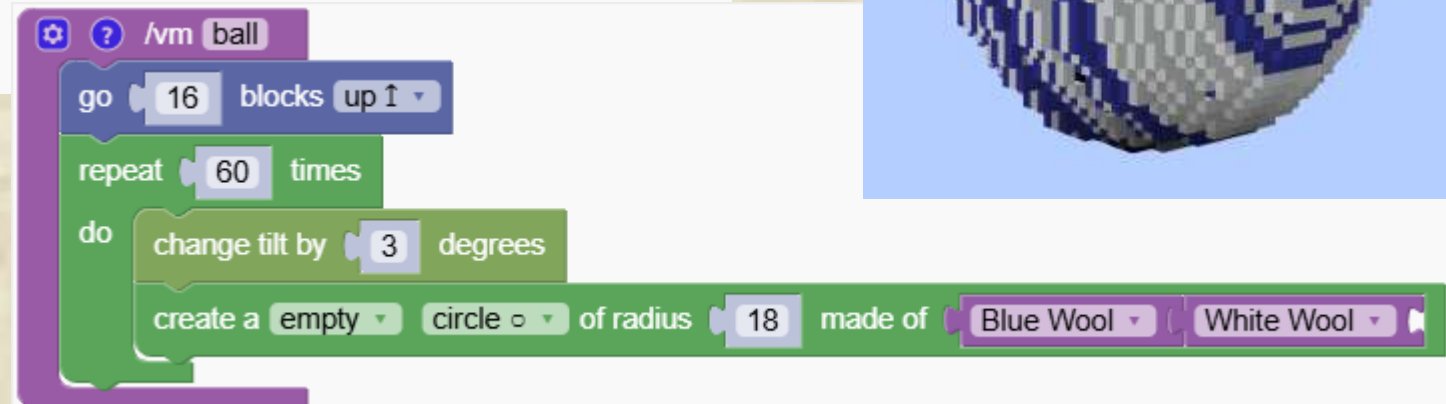
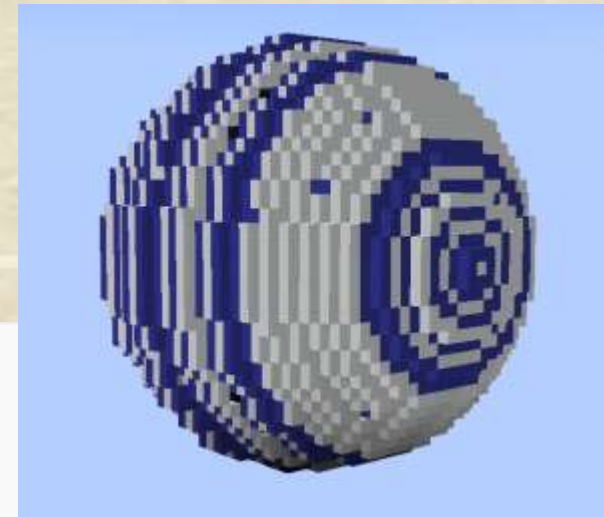
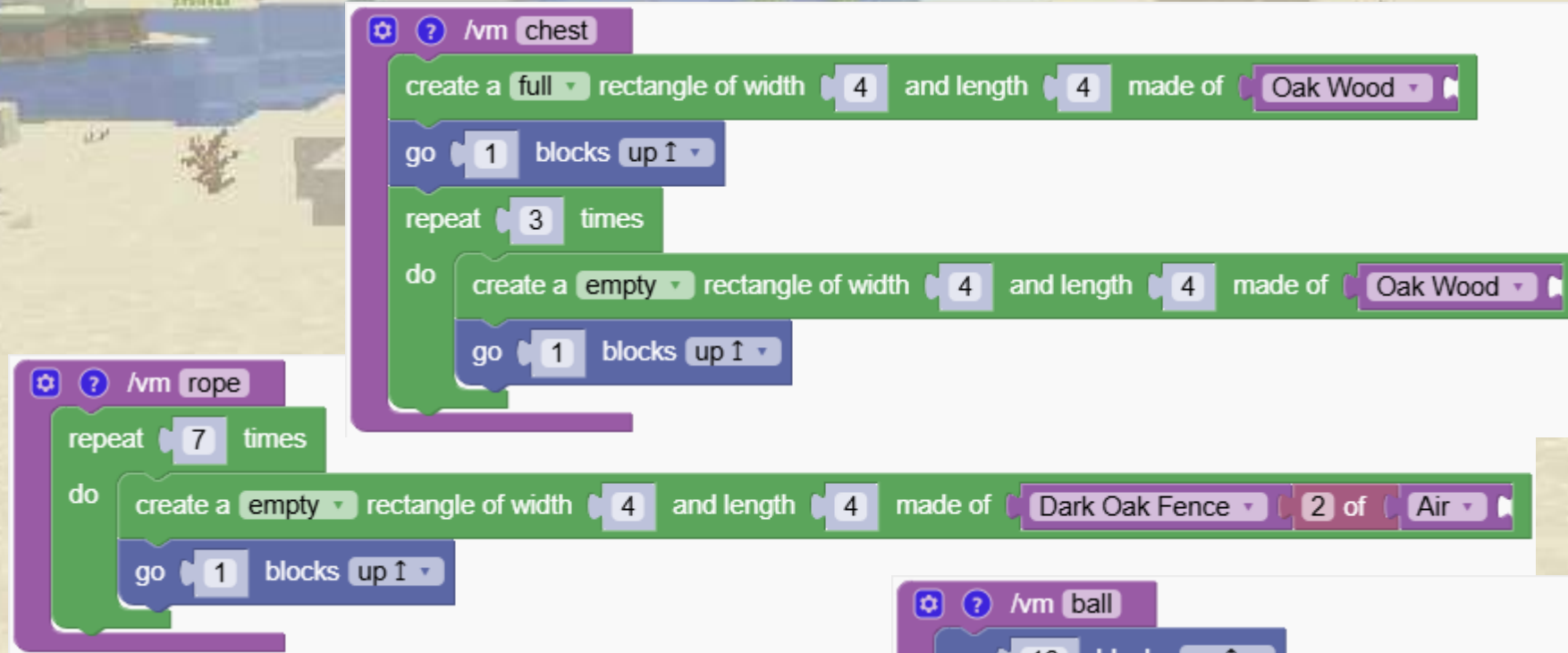
We prepare the ropes to attach the chest to the hot air balloon





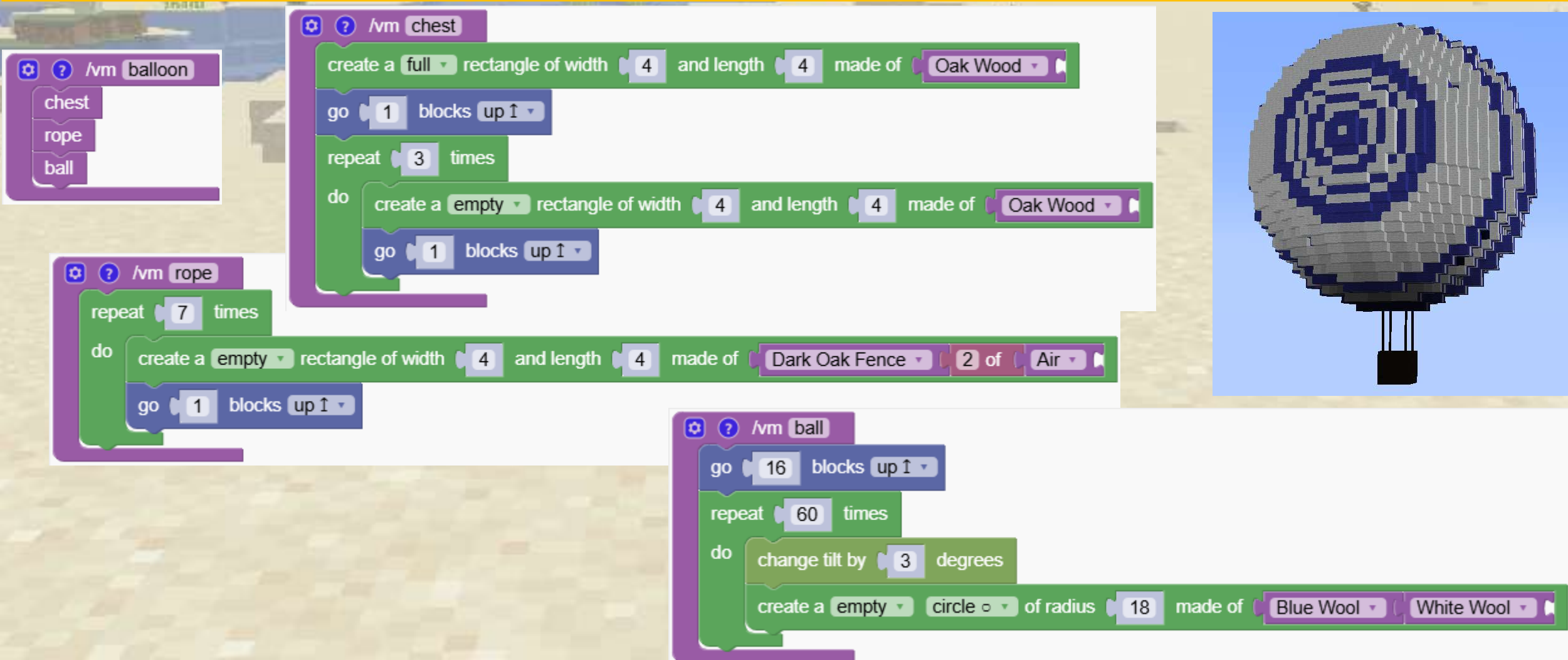
# ⚡ Hot Air Balloon

We make the hot air balloon



# ⚡ Hot Air Balloon

And now we can put it all together!



The image displays a Minecraft world with a hot air balloon and its corresponding Scratch code blocks. The hot air balloon is a large, spherical structure made of wool blocks, with a blue and white spiral pattern. It is suspended by a black rope and a black basket. The background shows a sandy beach and a blue sky.

The Scratch code blocks are organized into four main sections, each representing a part of the hot air balloon:

- /vm chest**
  - create a **full** rectangle of width **4** and length **4** made of **Oak Wood**
  - go **1** blocks up **1**
  - repeat **3** times
    - do
      - create a **empty** rectangle of width **4** and length **4** made of **Oak Wood**
      - go **1** blocks up **1**
- /vm rope**
  - repeat **7** times
    - do
      - create a **empty** rectangle of width **4** and length **4** made of **Dark Oak Fence** **2** of **Air**
      - go **1** blocks up **1**
- /vm ball**
  - go **16** blocks up **1**
  - repeat **60** times
    - do
      - change tilt by **3** degrees
      - create a **empty** circle of radius **18** made of **Blue Wool** **White Wool**

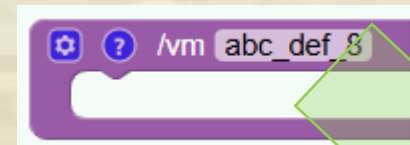
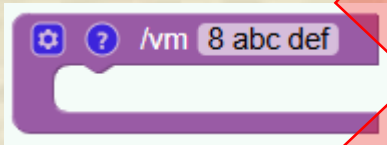
# Functions naming

Learn how to properly name functions to avoid errors.

Function names:

Use letters, digits or the characters ‘-’ and ‘\_’ but don’t start with a digit

The function below has no valid name because it starts with a number and contains spaces. It should be rewritten using \_ and the number can be moved to the end.





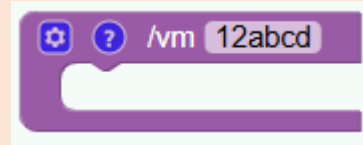


# Which function names are valid?

Look at the examples and decide which function names are valid

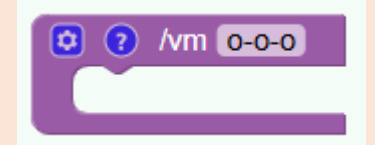
A

?



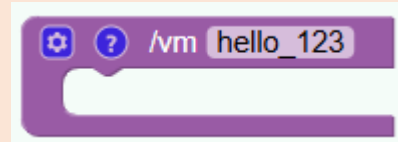
D

?



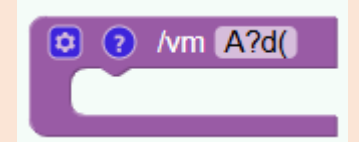
B

?



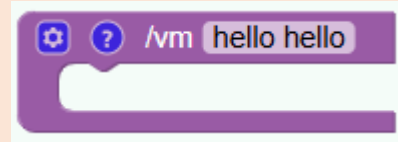
E

?



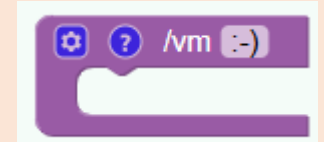
C

?



F

?



Quiz

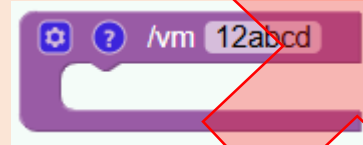


# Which function names are valid?

Solution:

**A**

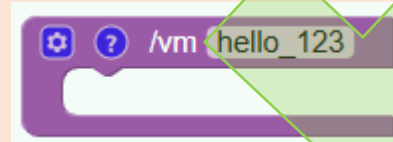
Starts with a digit



**D**

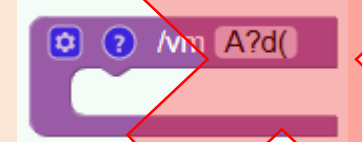


**B**



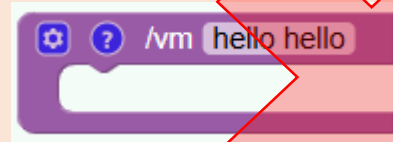
**E**

Contains invalid characters



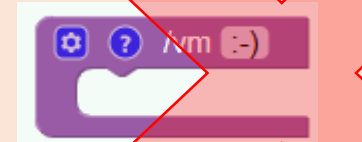
**C**

Contains a space



**F**

Contains invalid characters



Quiz

# ⚡ Castle with towers

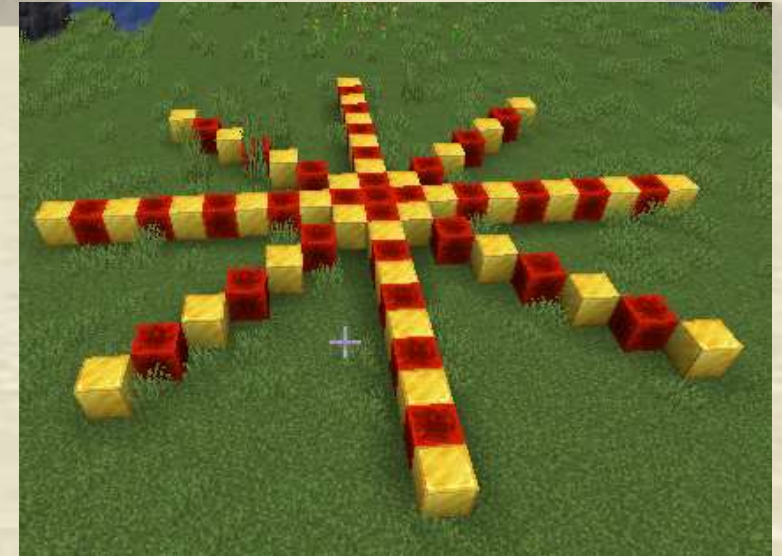
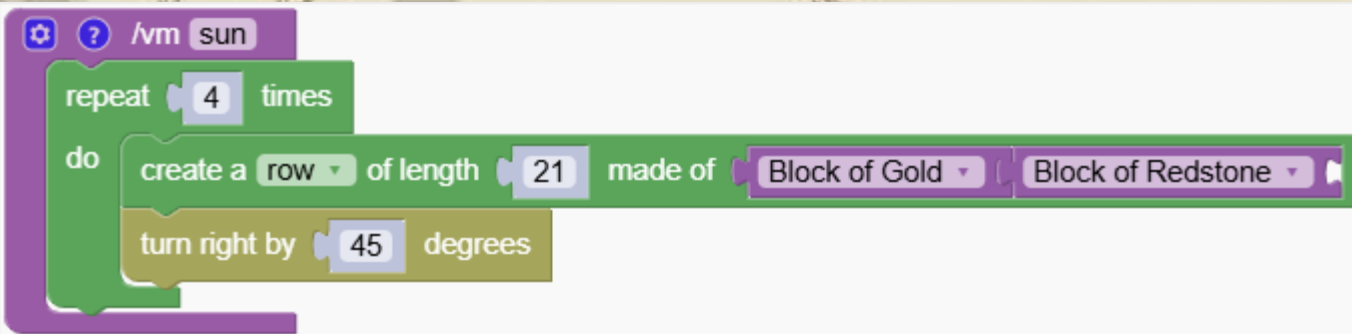
Create a beautiful castle surrounded by towers.





# ⚡ Castle with towers

Previously we saw this program.  
Now we can adapt it to generate an amazing castle



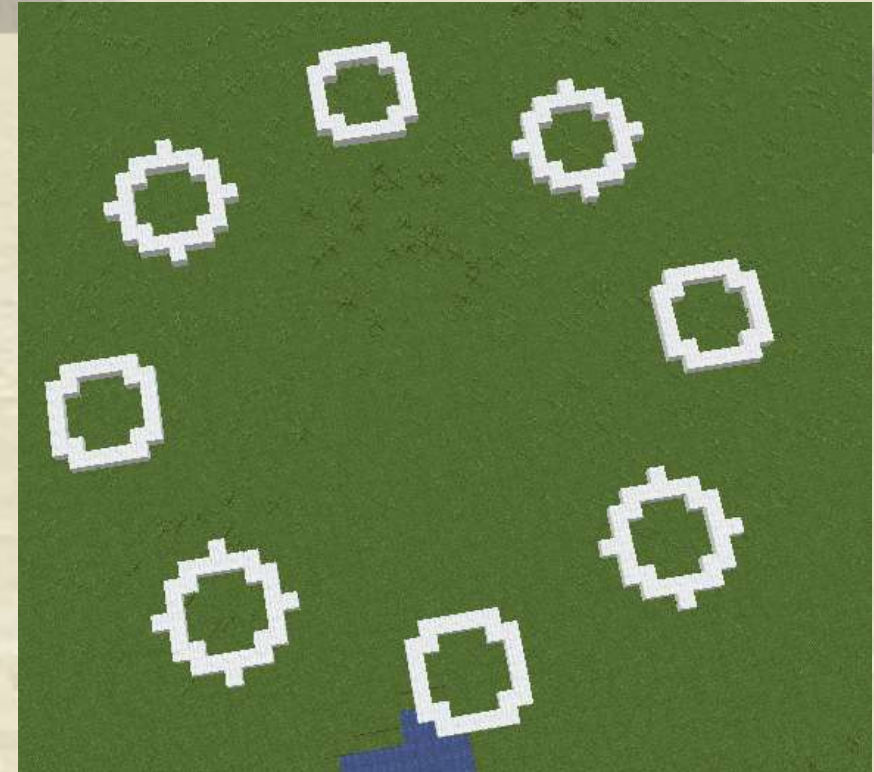
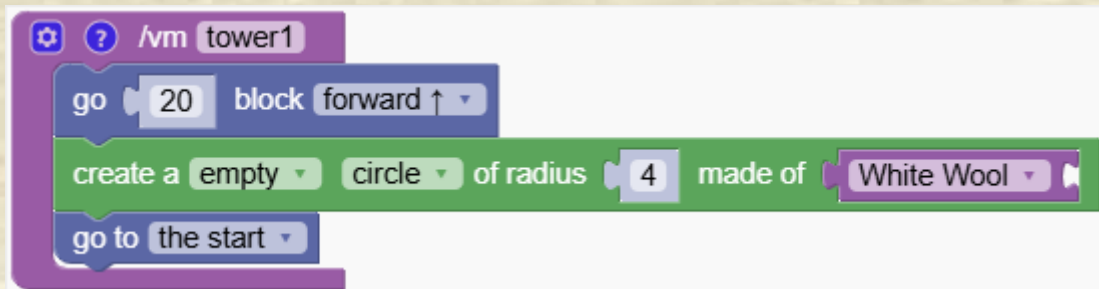
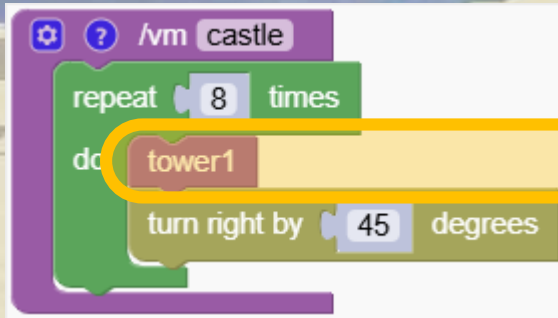
# ⚡ Castle with towers

This program is similar to the previous one. Instead of creating a line of blocks, we put a circle.



# ⚡ Castle with towers

We clean up our code by creating a function “tower1”.  
The program makes the same circles as before





# ⚡ Castle with towers

Instead of making a simple circle now we create a tower.

```

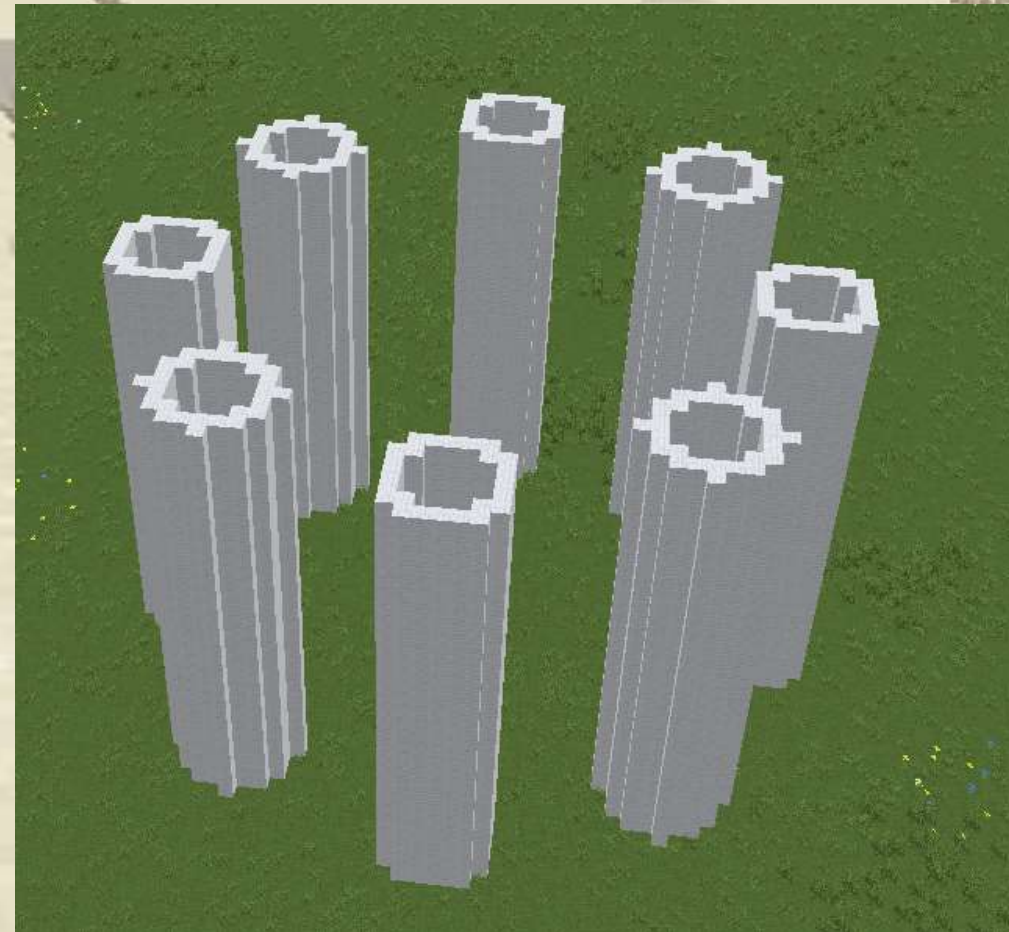
/vm castle
repeat 8 times
do
  tower1
  turn right by 45 degrees

```

```

/vm tower1
go 20 block forward ↑
repeat 30 times
do
  create a empty circle of radius 4 made of White Wool
  go 1 block up ↑
go to the start

```

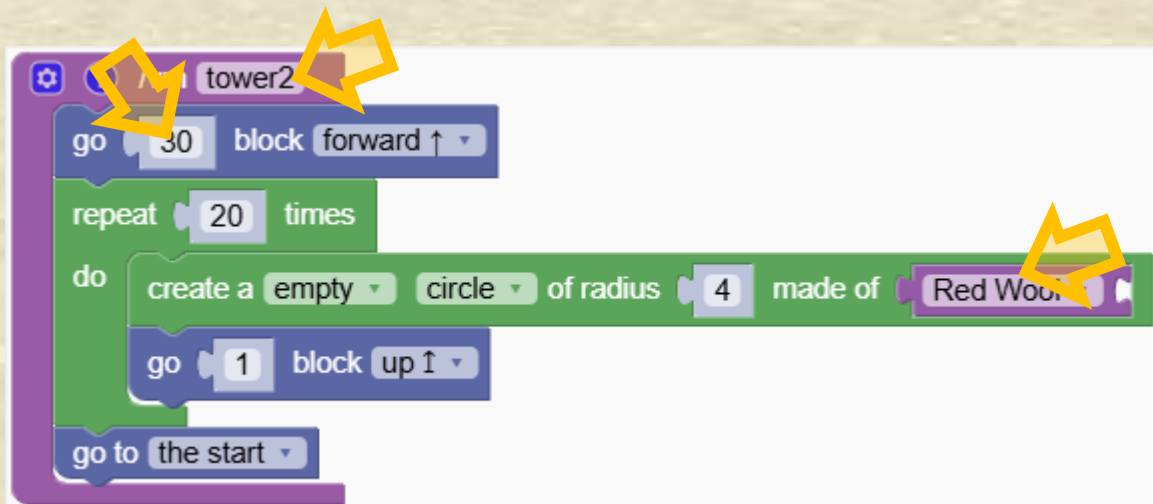
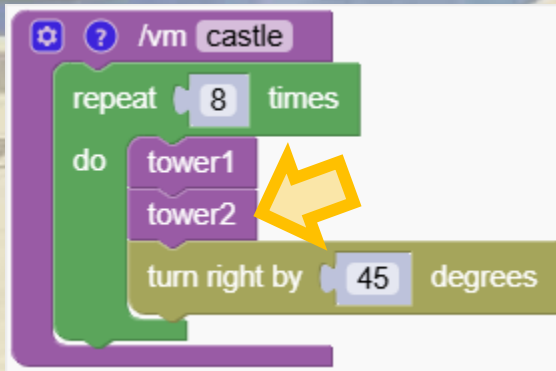




# ⚡ Castle with towers

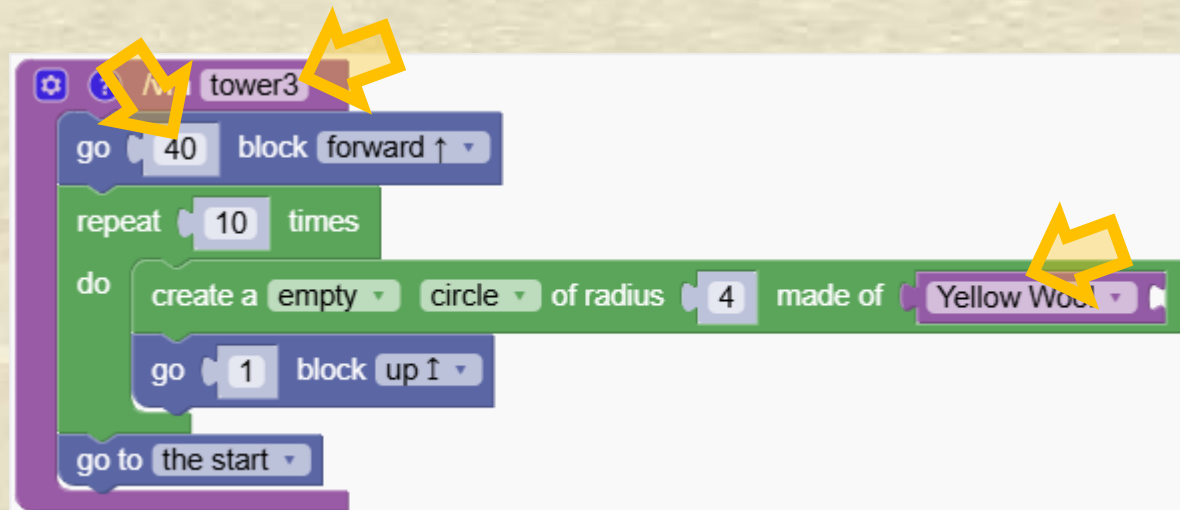
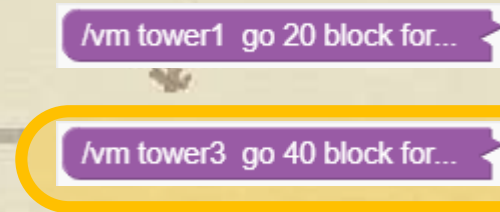
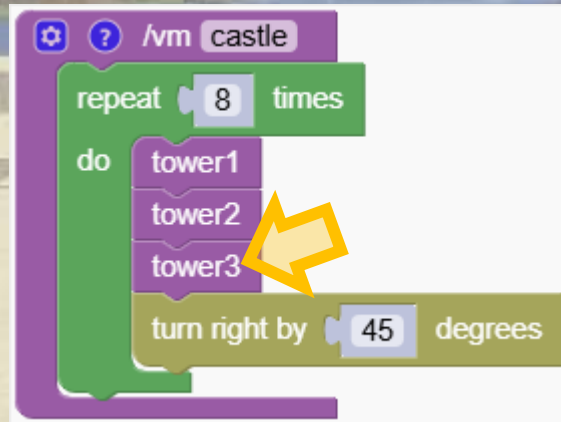
We cloned the “tower1” function and compressed it

Now we have a new function “tower2” and we call it every time together with “tower1”



# ⚡ Castle with towers

We repeated the previous step and now we have 3 functions for the towers.



# ⚡ Castle with towers

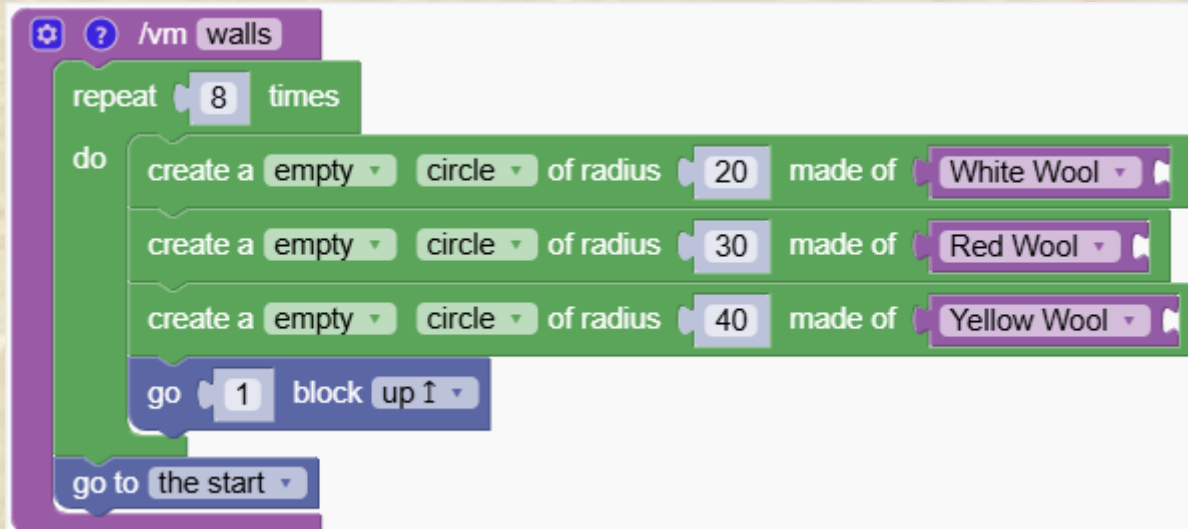
To finish, we made a function “walls” that creates 3 walls using simple circles



/vm tower1 go 20 block for...

/vm tower2 go 30 block for...

/vm tower3 go 40 block for...





# Make your own circles and towers

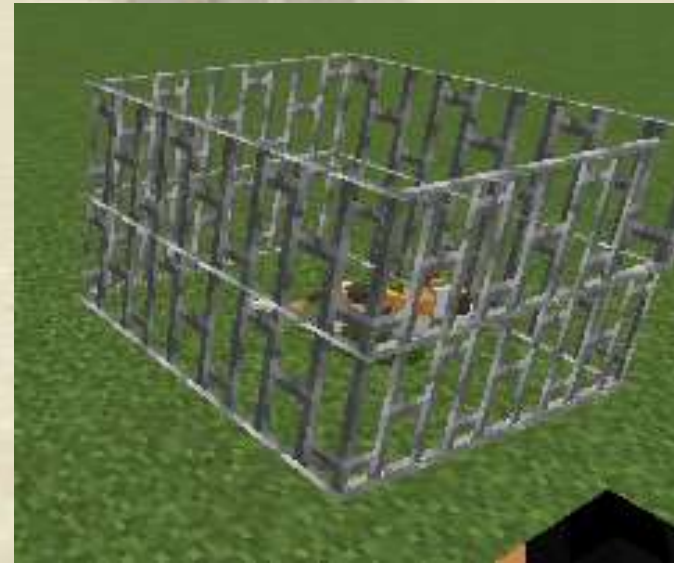
Experiment with creating your own castles.



# ⚡ Programmable potions

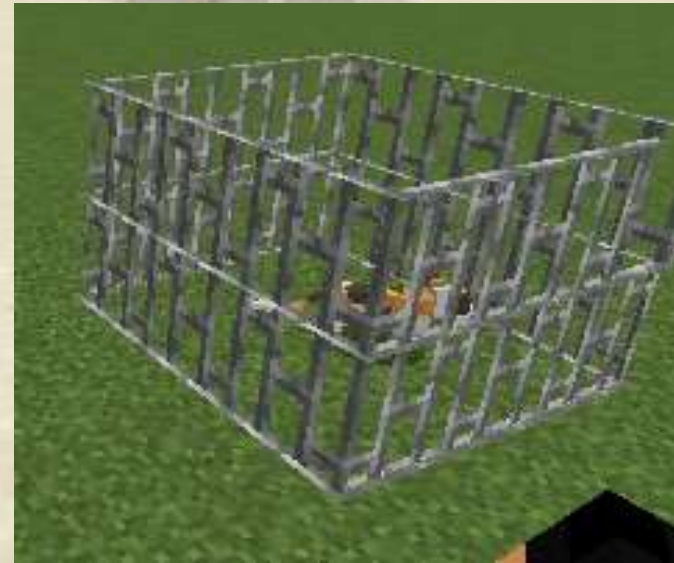
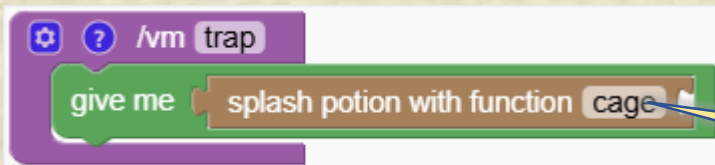
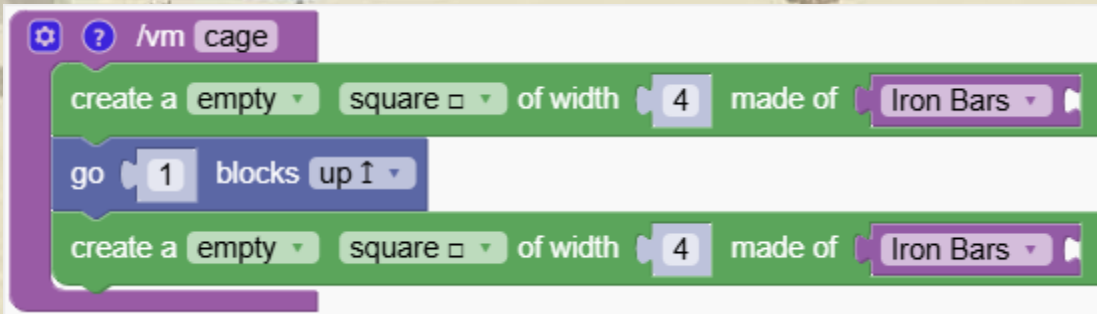
Learn how functions can be used to create programmable potions.

First we create a simple function that creates a cage



# ⚡ Programmable potions

Now we create a second command that gives us a potion that, when thrown, calls the previous function



**Put here the name of the function you want to call**



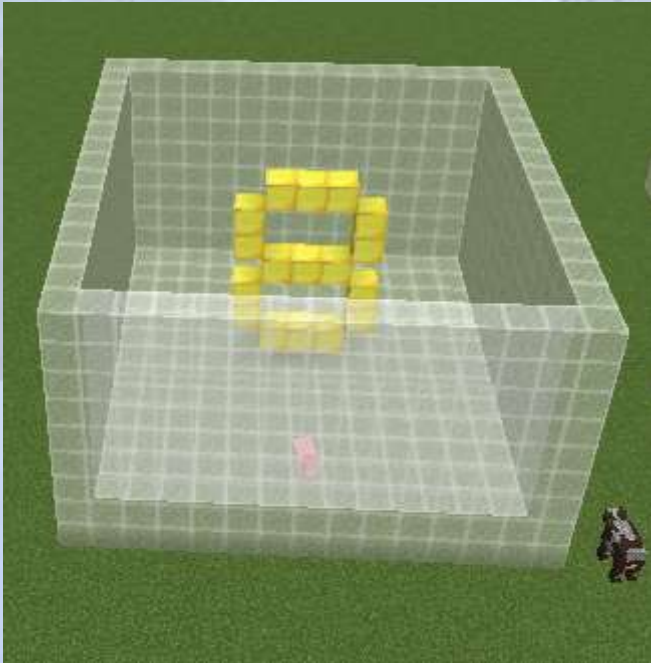
# Fun ⚡ Catch each other in Minecraft

Enjoy a group activity that involves catching each other using your programmed potions.

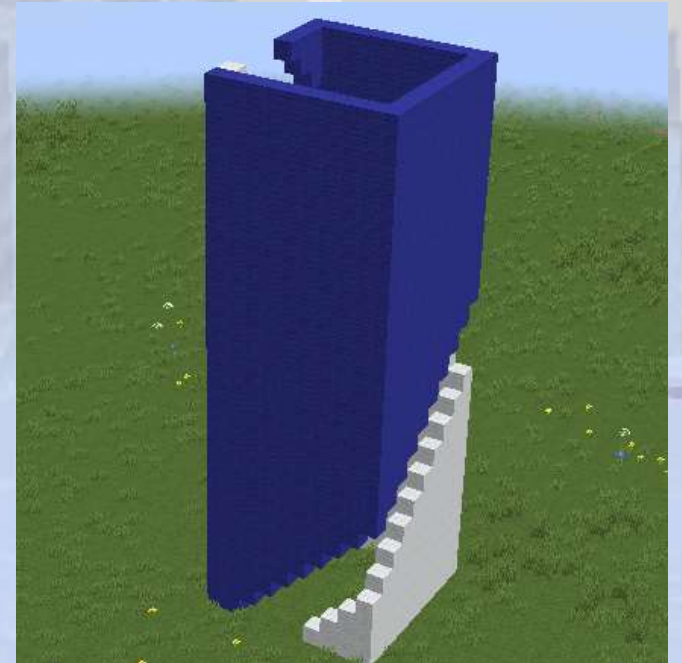
Customize the function so that they do different actions, like making mobs appear or build instant towers. There are no limits to your ideas!



# Variables



Understand what  
variables are and  
why we need them



# Variables

## Section Overview

We introduce the concept of variables and see some basic usages for creating fun structures

## Objectives

The concept of variables can be difficult to understand, so it is important to explain how they are used, and their applications in coding.

## Expected Outcomes

Students will have an understanding of what variables are and how they help in coding.

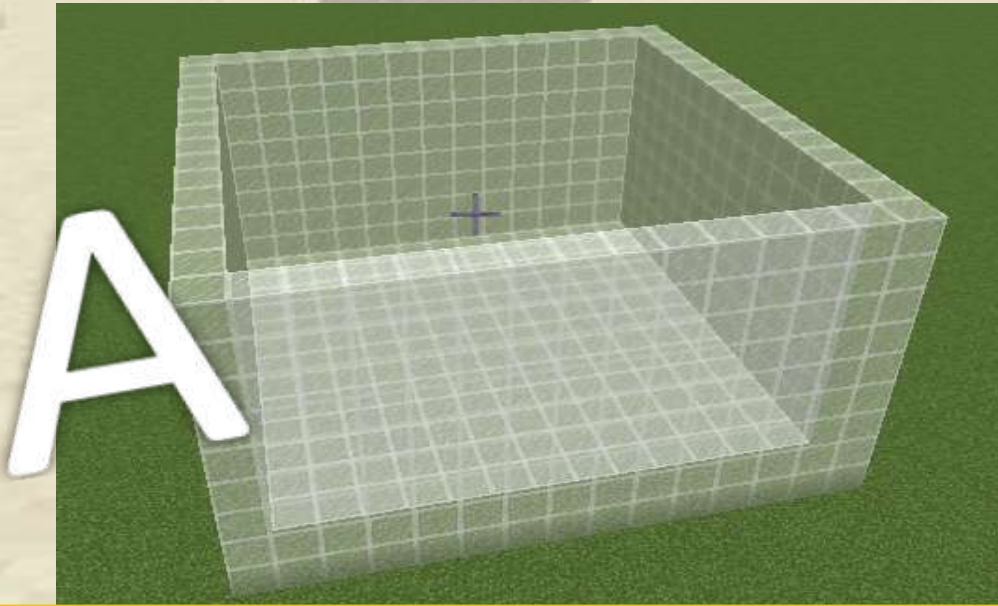




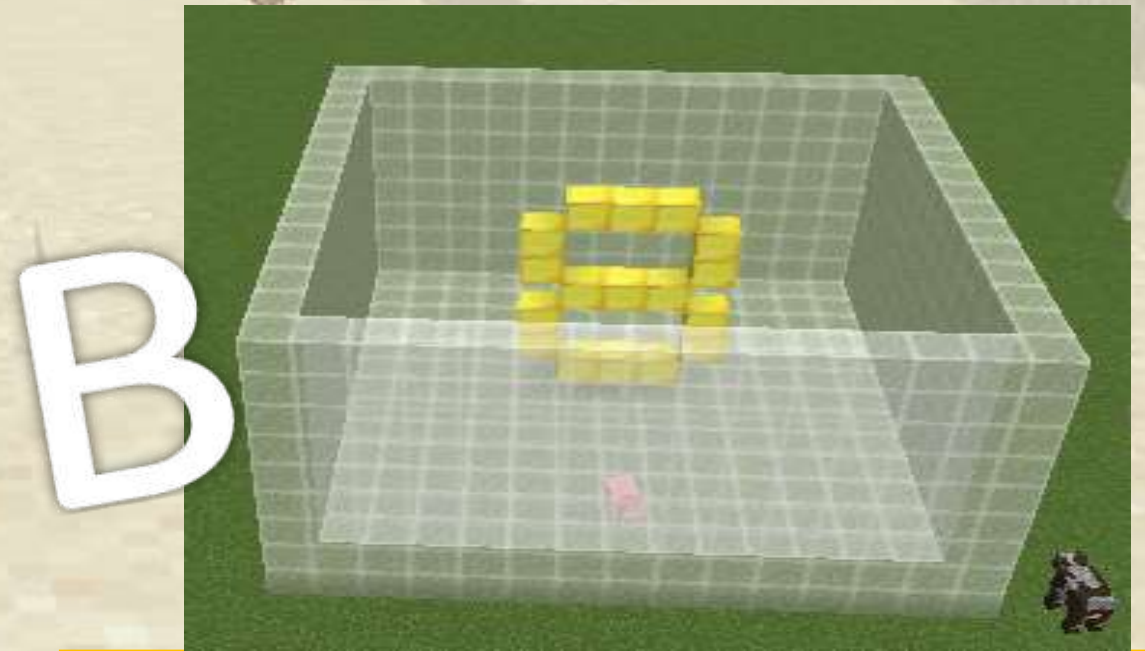
# What Is a Variable?

For the computer a variable is like a box or a chest in Minecraft.

- A variable can contain only one thing.
- The computer can have many variables, so we have to give them a name.



This variable is called “A” and doesn’t contain anything

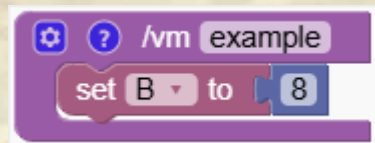
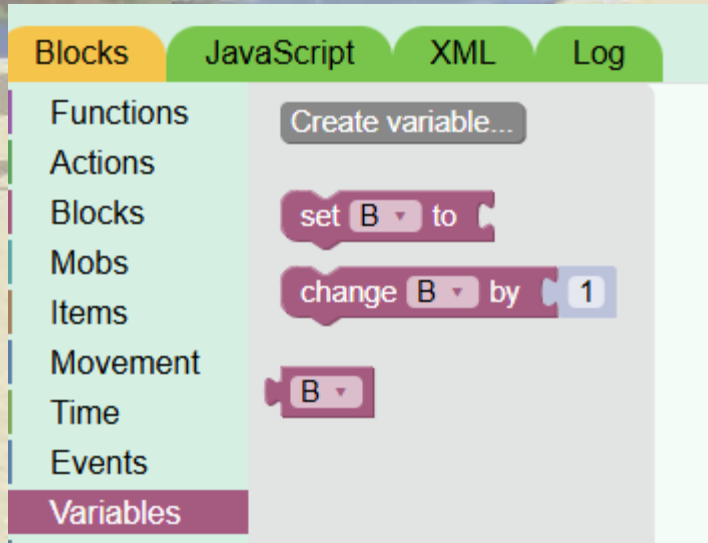


This variable is called “B” and contains the number 8

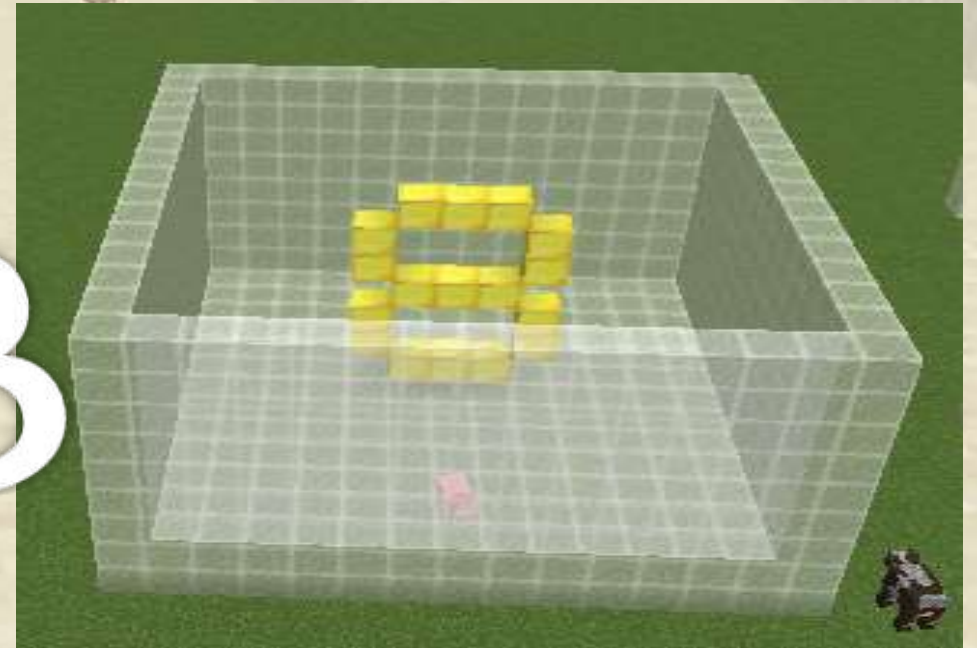


# How to Create a Variable in the Editor

In the side menu under 'variables' there is the "create variable" option. Once the variable is created you'll be able to set or change it's value



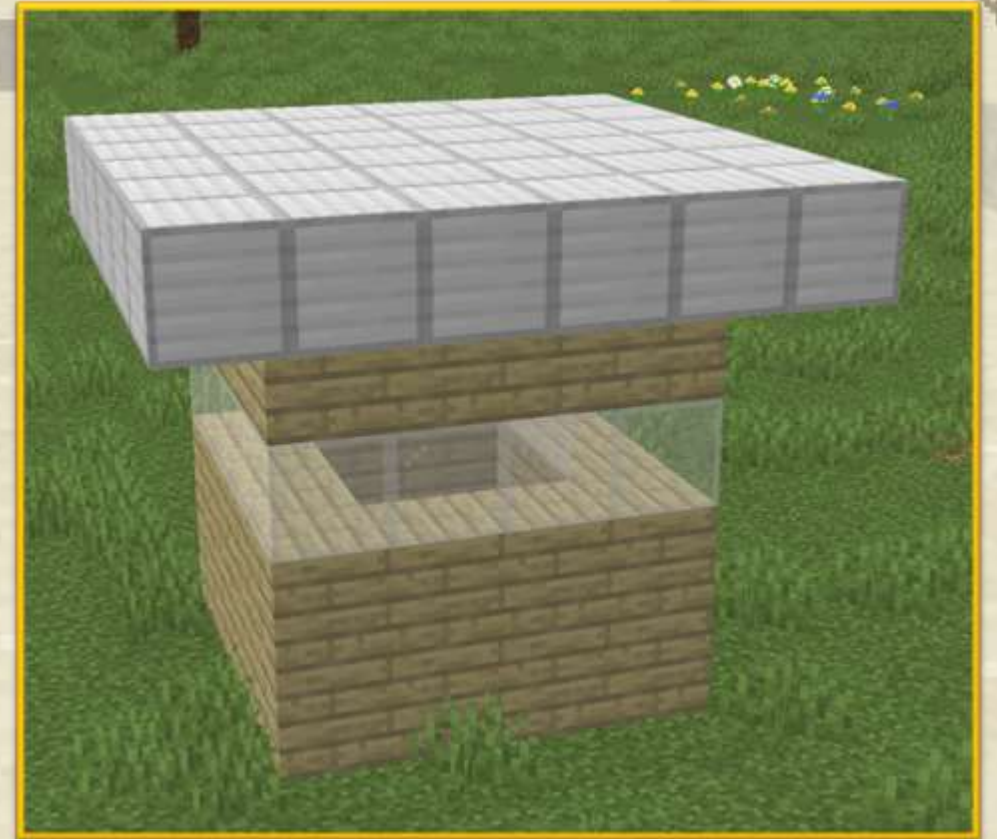
B



# ⚡ Make a House with Variable Size and Material

We are now going to see one of the advantages of using variables in defining the size and material of a house.

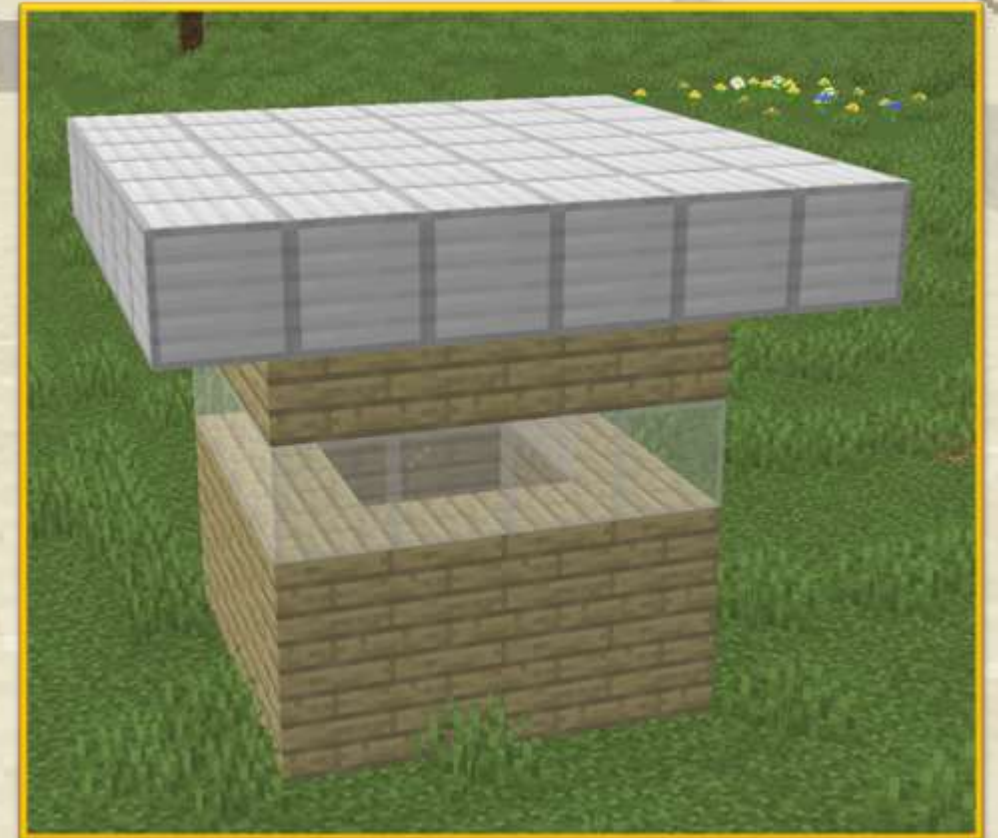
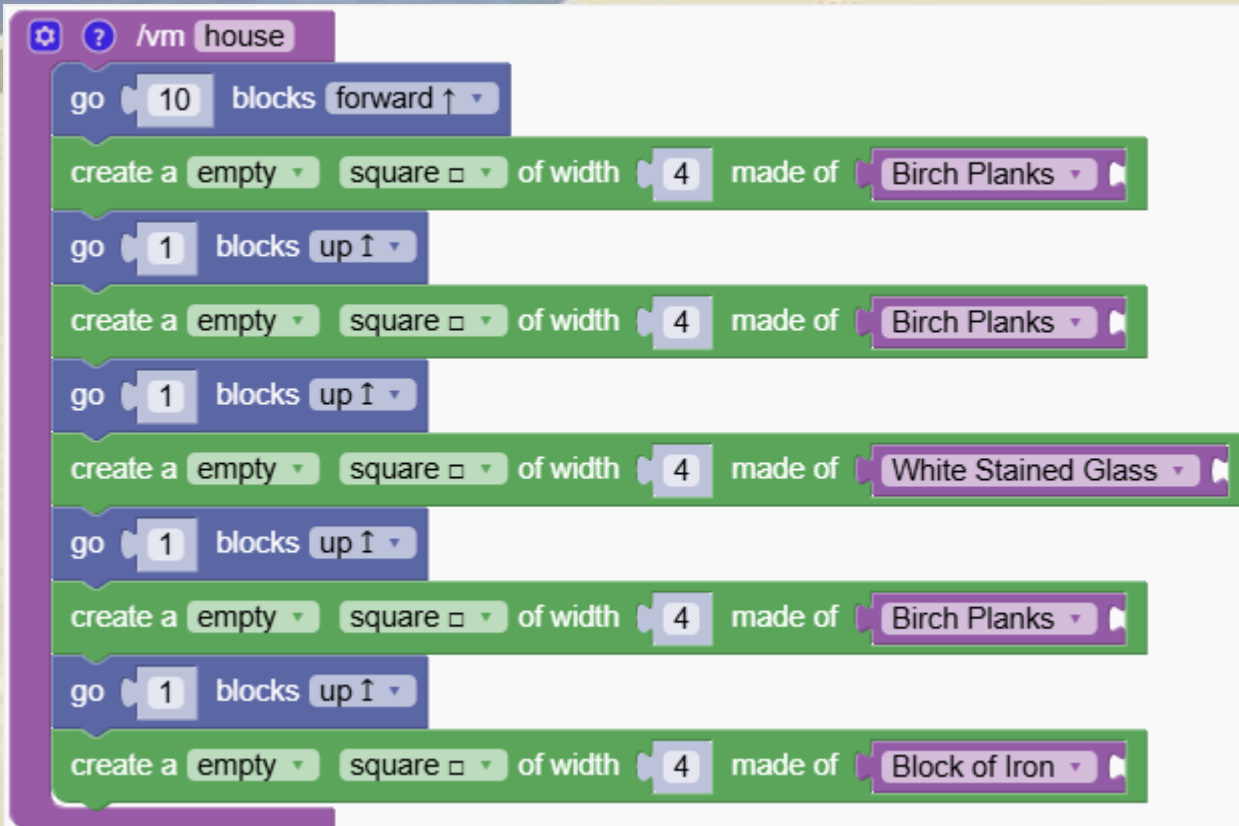
Code a house similar to this one.





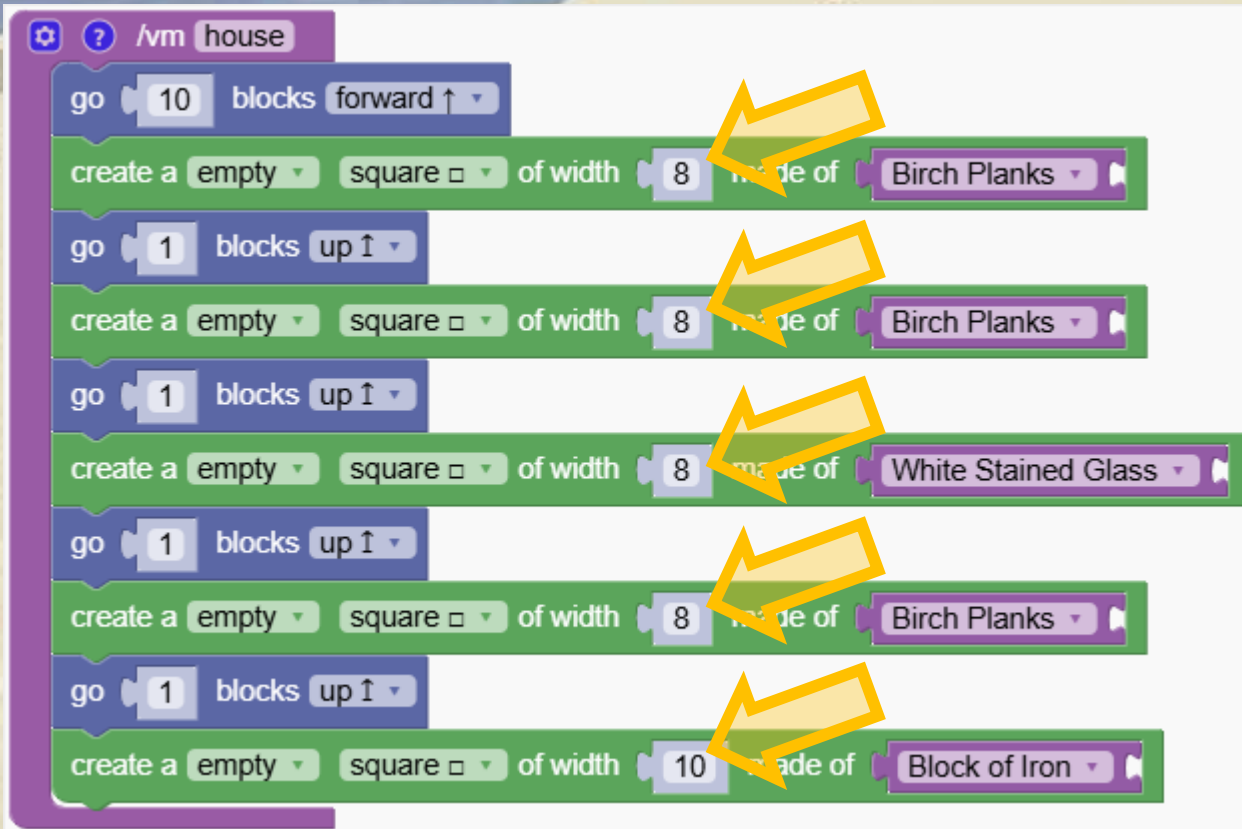
# ⚡ Make a House with Variable Size and Material

This is the code for our house



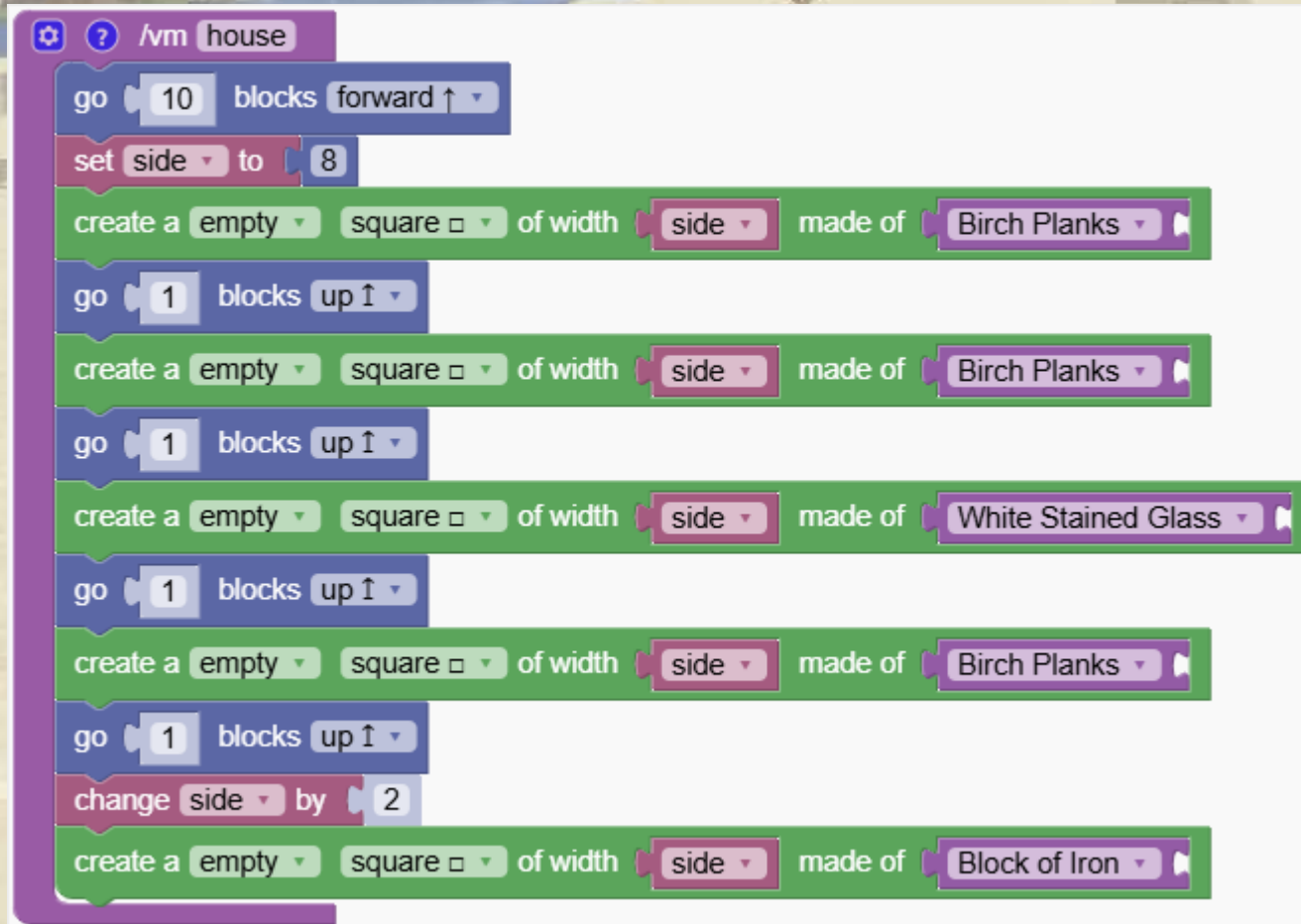
# ⚡ Make a House with Variable Size and Material

If I decide later that the house should be 8 blocks wide, I have to change the values everywhere.  
What if the later I change my mind again?



# ⚡ Make a House with Variable Size and Material

By rewriting the program using the variable “side” I can easily update the program

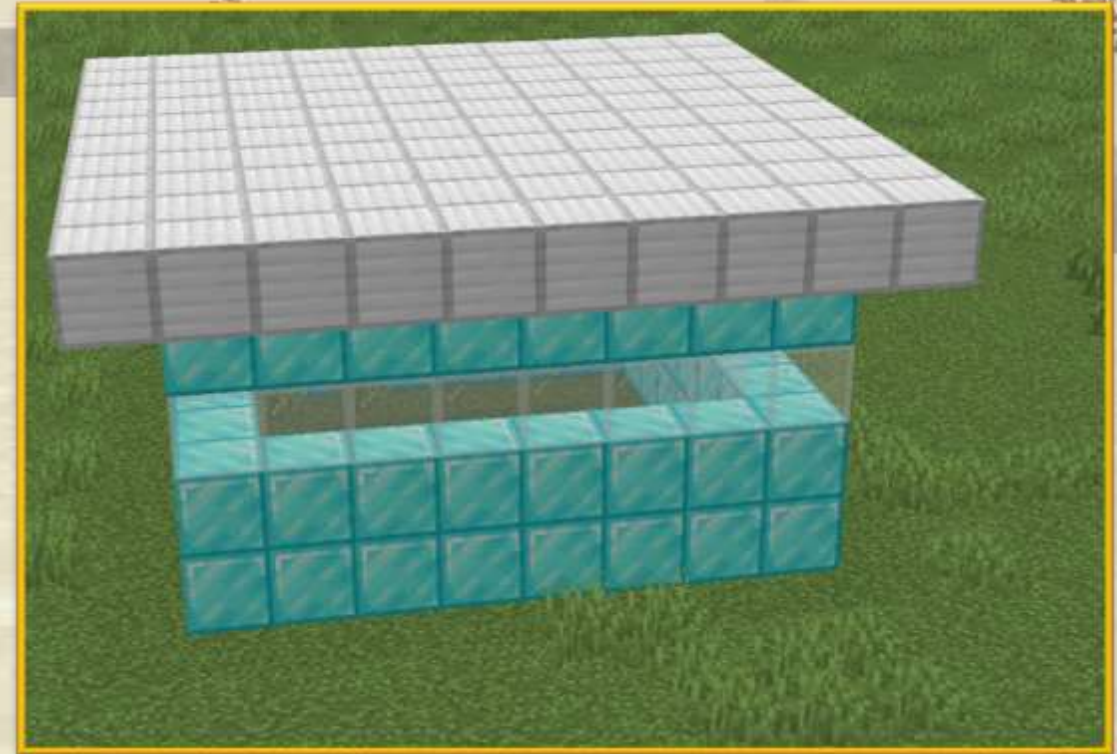
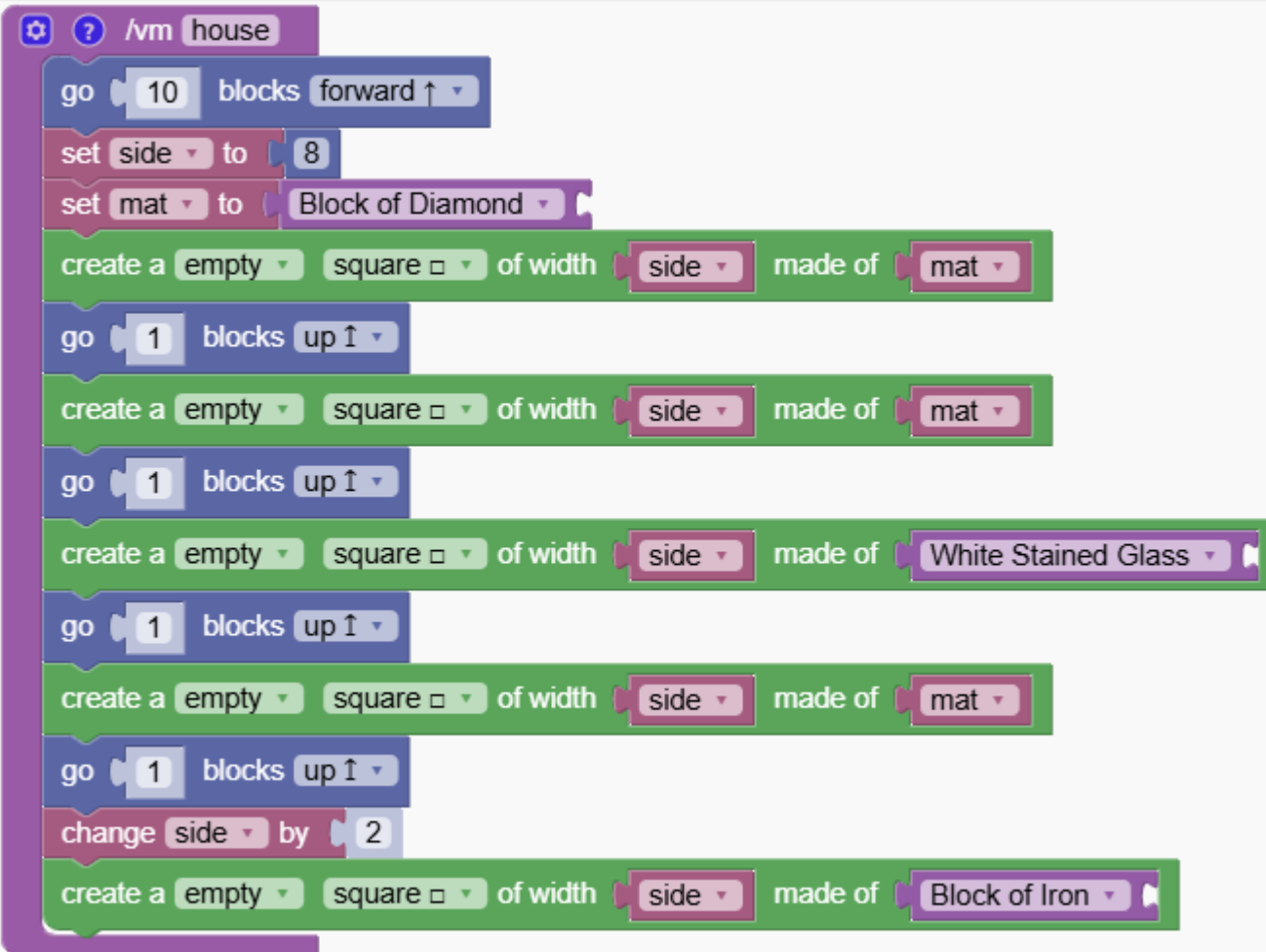




# ⚡ Make a House with Variable Size and Material

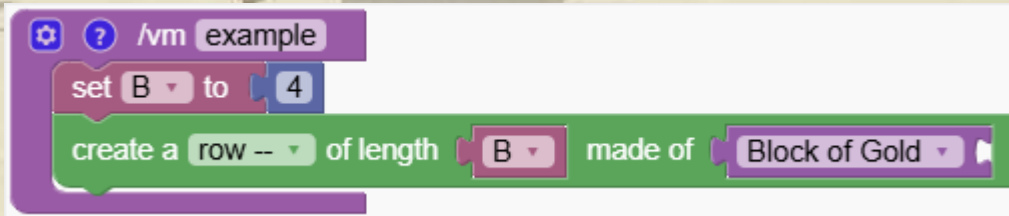
I can do the same with the blocks for the walls.

I just created a variable “mat” and put it into the program

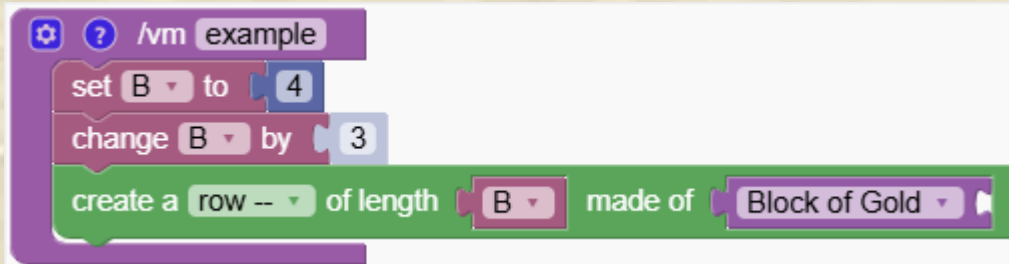


# Basic Example with a Row of Blocks

The value contained in the variable with name 'B' is the number 4



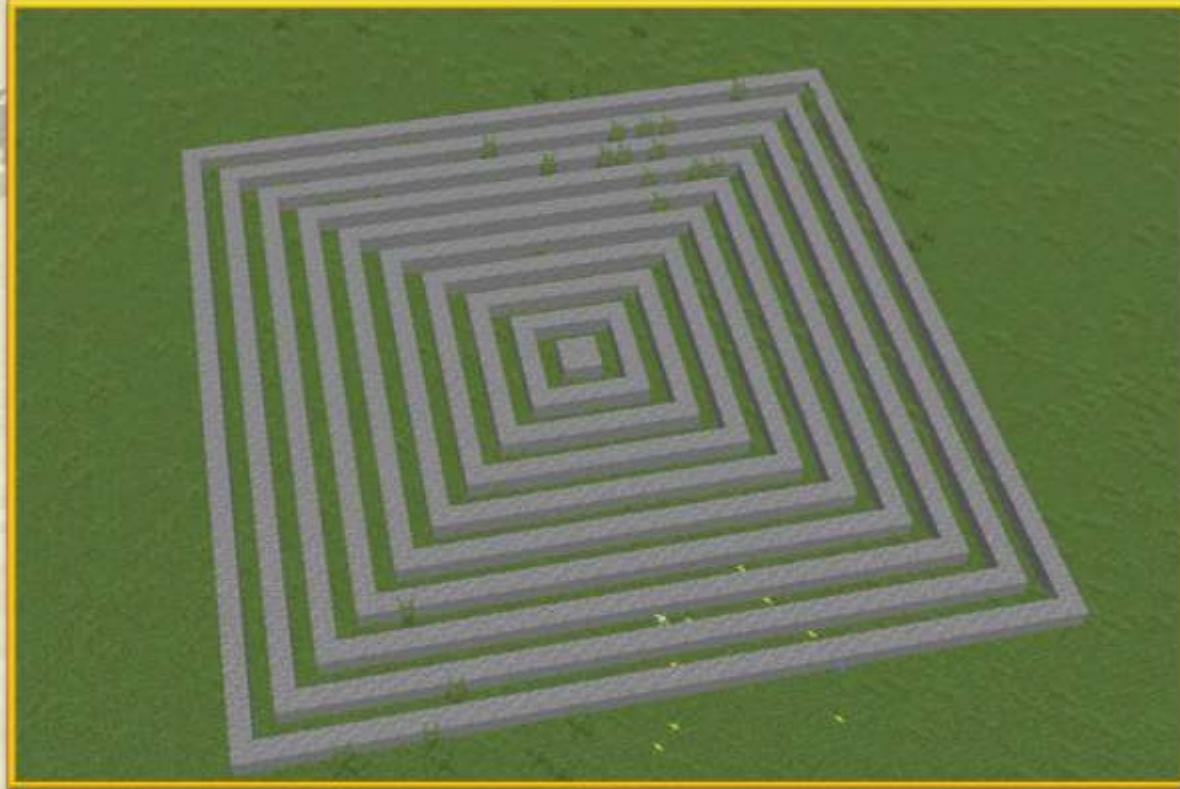
Now we added the number 3 to the number 4. Now B contains the number 7



# ⚡ Make Concentric Squares

Use variables to avoid repetitive tasks.

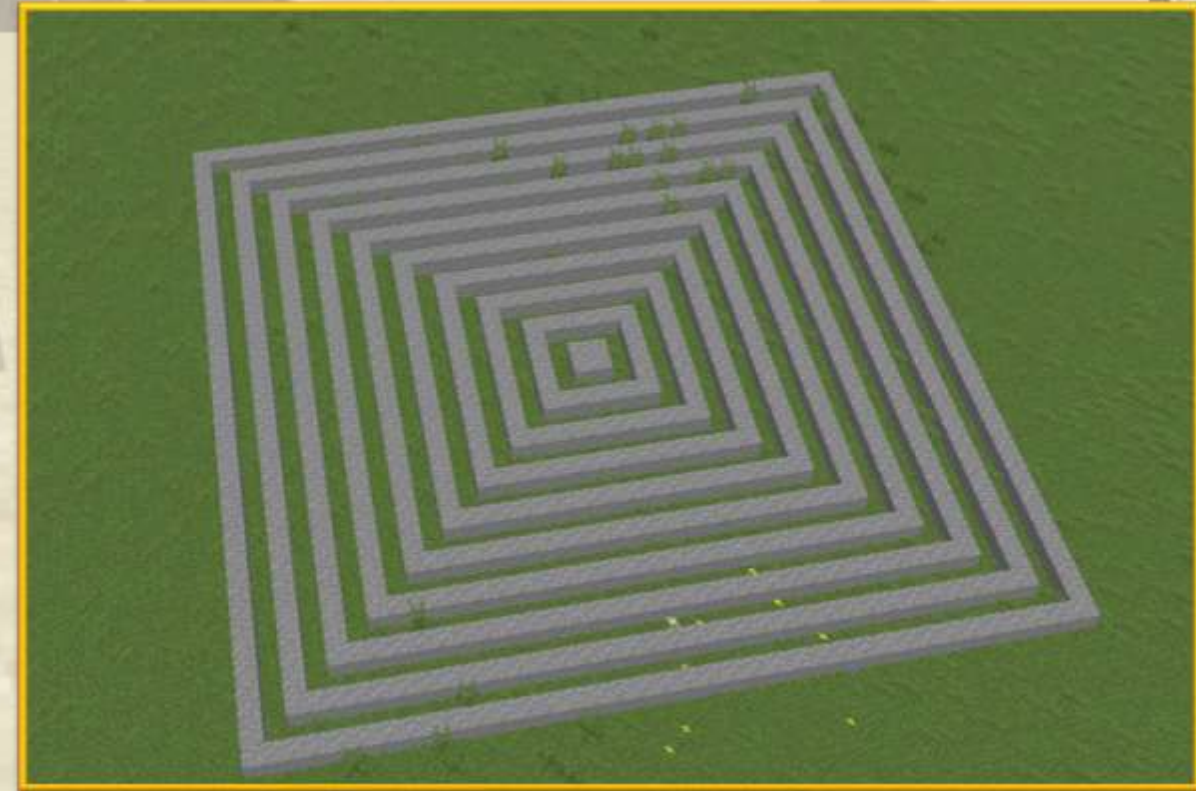
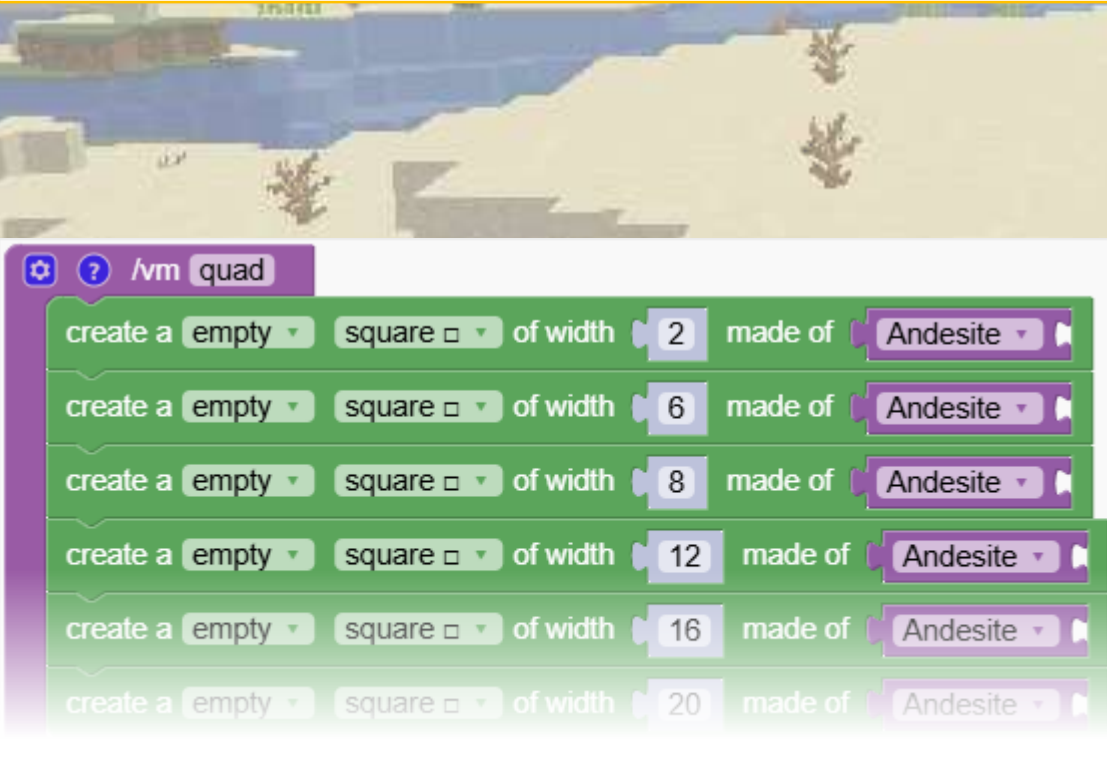
We want to create the following shape. How shall we do it?





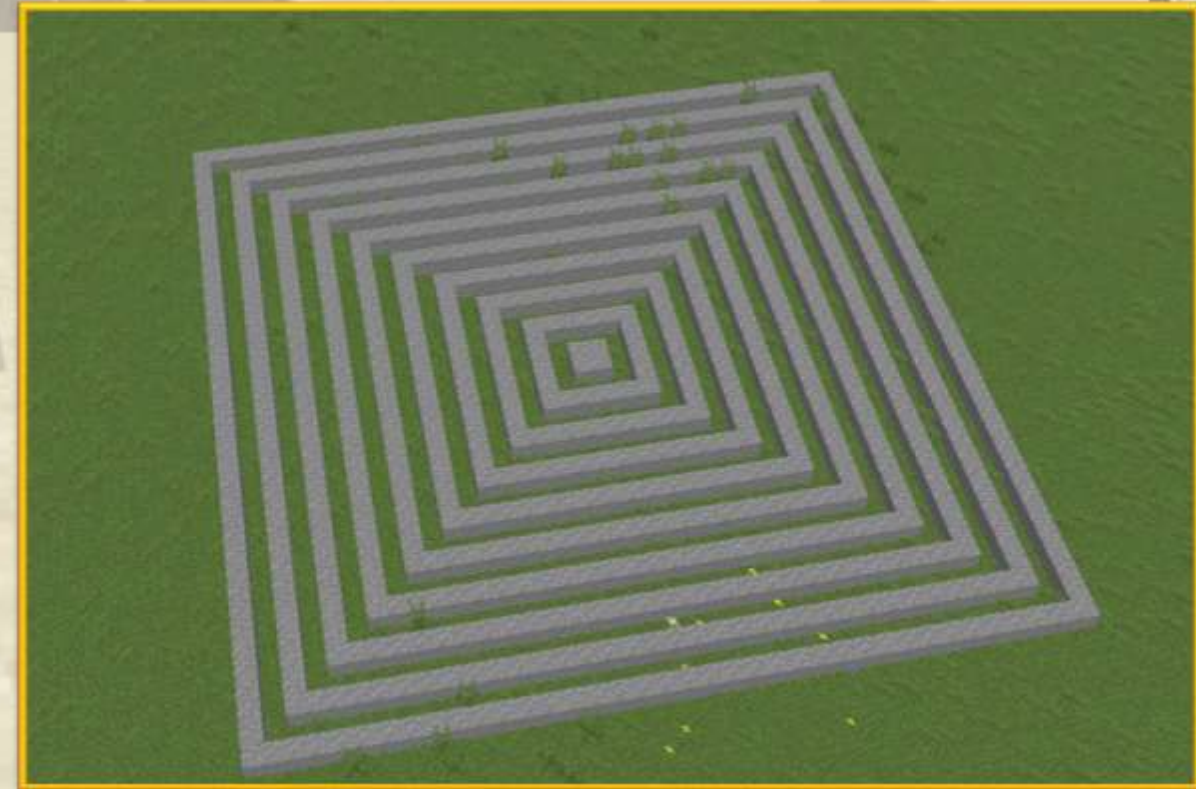
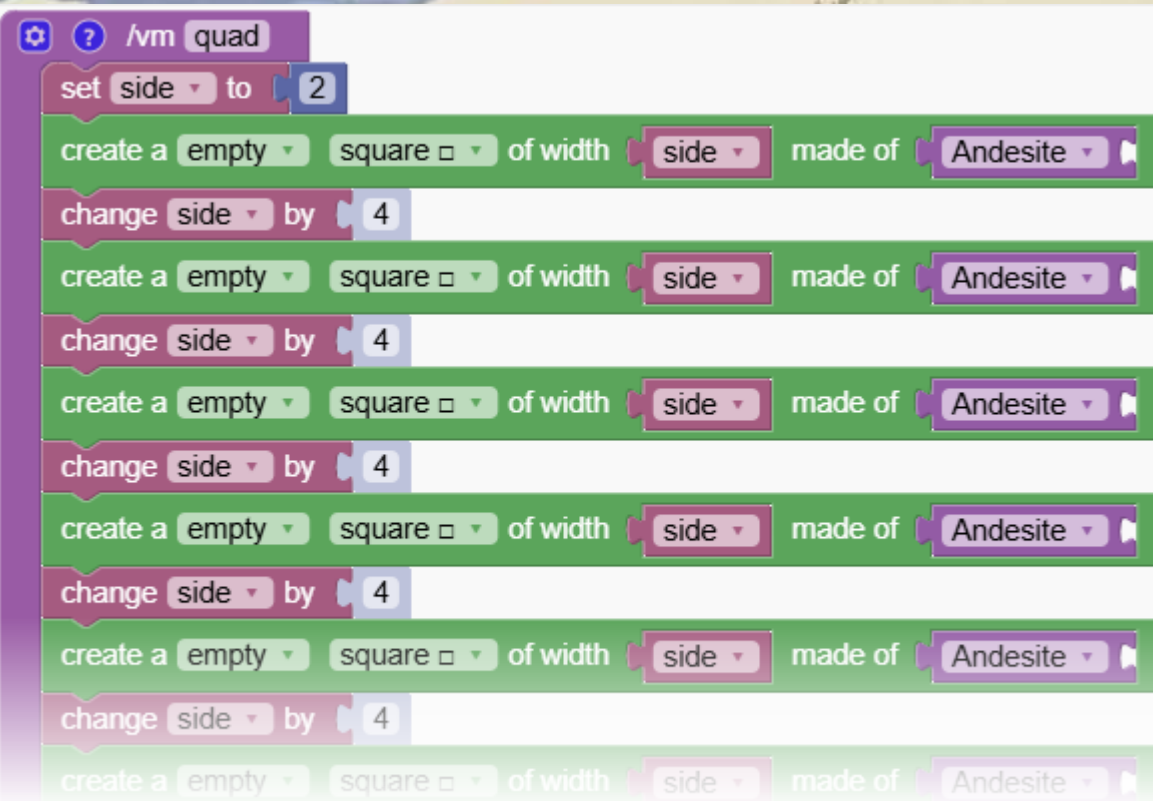
# ⚡ Make Concentric Squares

This is a slow, repetitive and poor solution



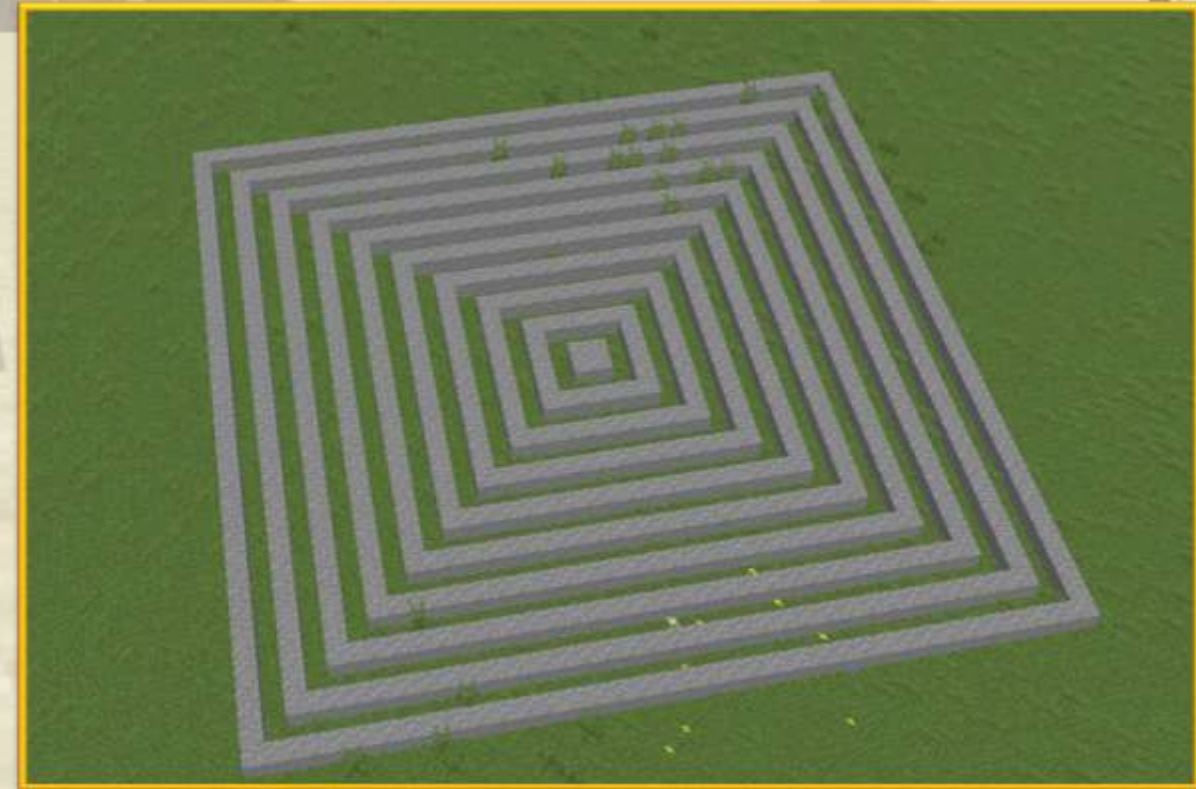
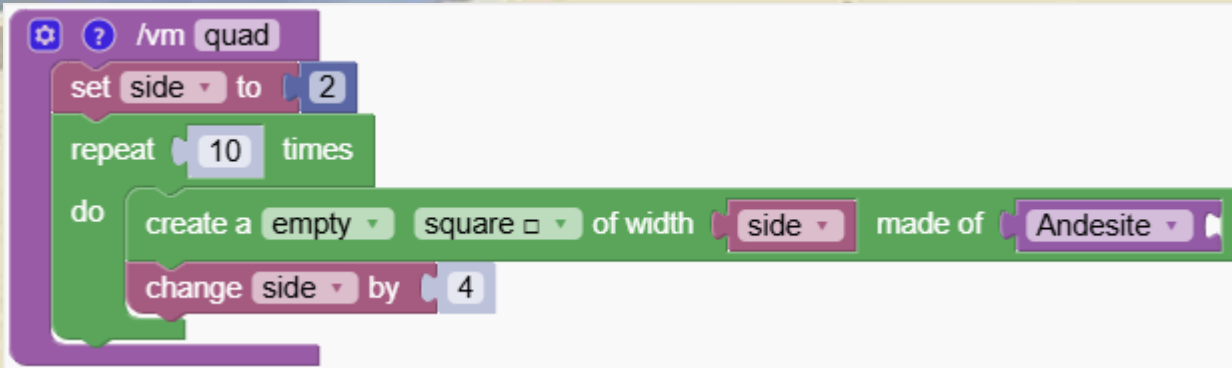
# ⚡ Make Concentric Squares

Now we use a variable but this doesn't help. The program is still too long.



# ⚡ Make Concentric Squares

This is a much better program.







# What Numbers Are Generated by This Code?

Practice modifying values in variables.

```
set a to 2
print a
```

```
set a to 2
set a to 3 + 1
print a
```

```
set a to 2
set a to 3 + 1
set a to a - 2
print a
```

```
set a to 2
set a to 3 + 1
set a to a - 2
set a to a x a
print a
```

```
set a to 2
set a to 3 + 1
set a to a - 2
set a to a x a
change a by 1
print a
```

Quiz



# What Numbers Are Generated by This Code?

Practice modifying values in variables.

```
set a to 2
print a
```

2

```
set a to 2
set a to 3 + 1
print a
```

4

```
set a to 2
set a to 3 + 1
set a to a - 2
print a
```

2

```
set a to 2
set a to 3 + 1
set a to a - 2
set a to a x a
print a
```

4

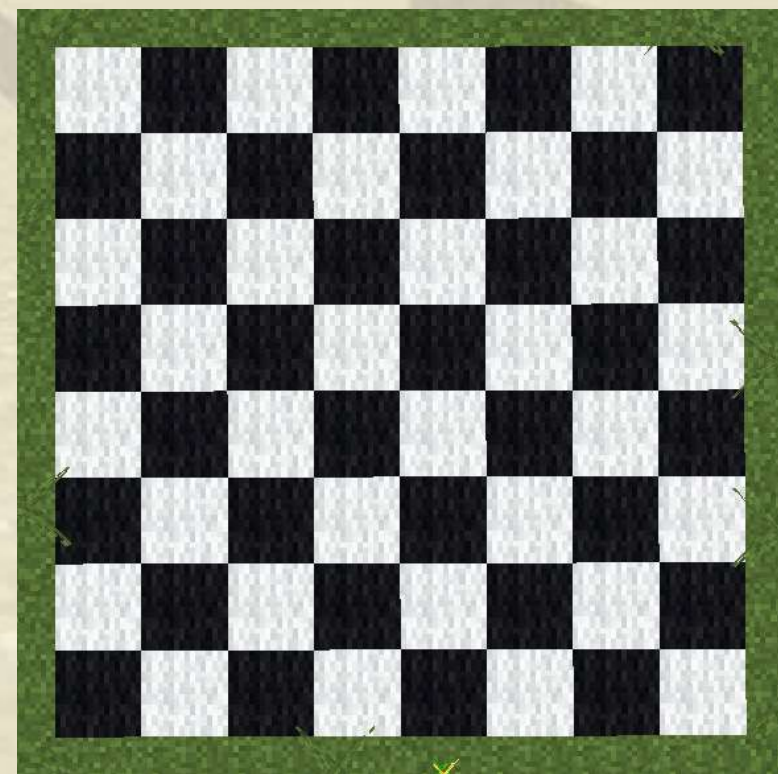
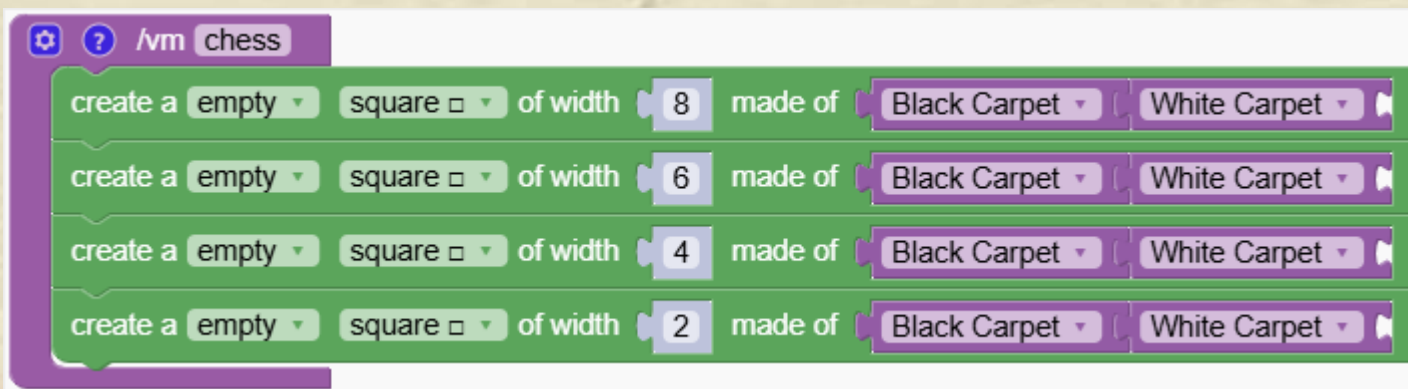
```
set a to 2
set a to 3 + 1
set a to a - 2
set a to a x a
change a by 1
print a
```

5

Quiz

# ⚡ Chess Board

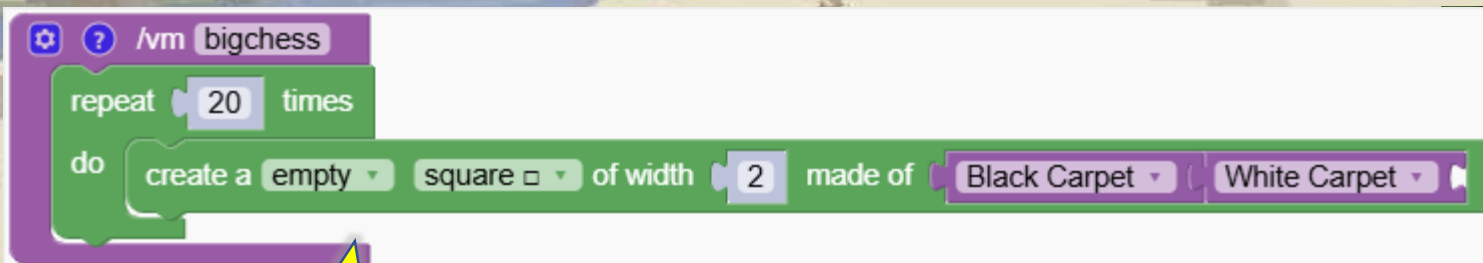
Do you remember the chess board we created with 4 squares?



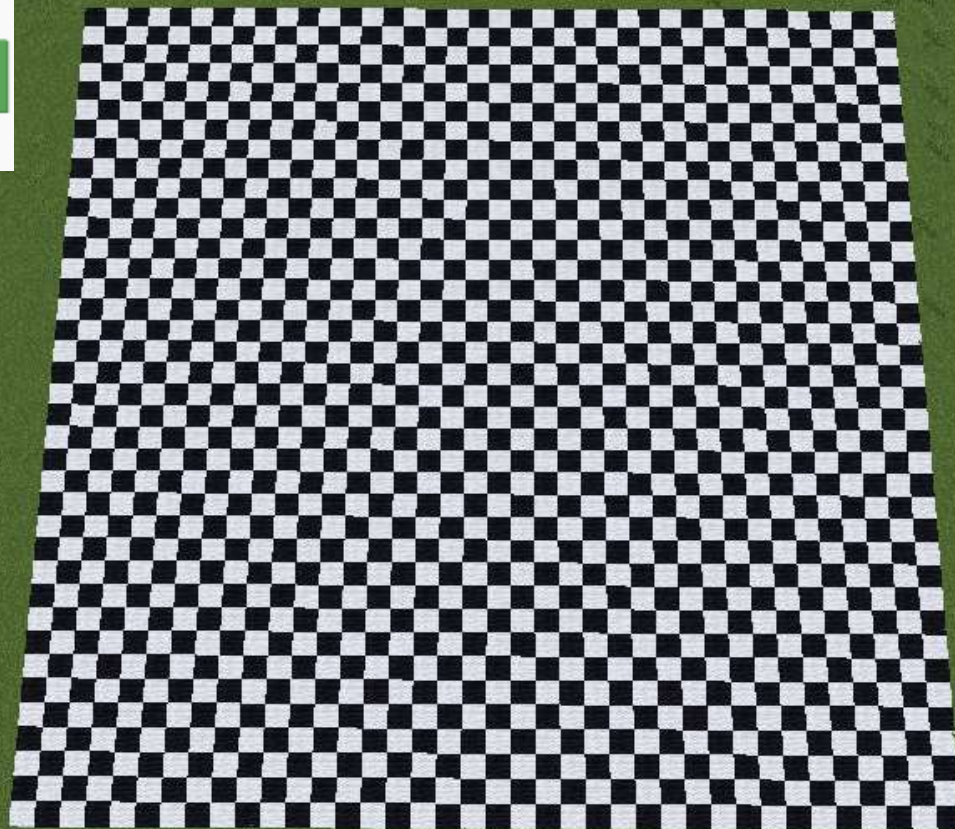


# ⚡ Chess Board

Change the program to make it much bigger using a loop and a variable.

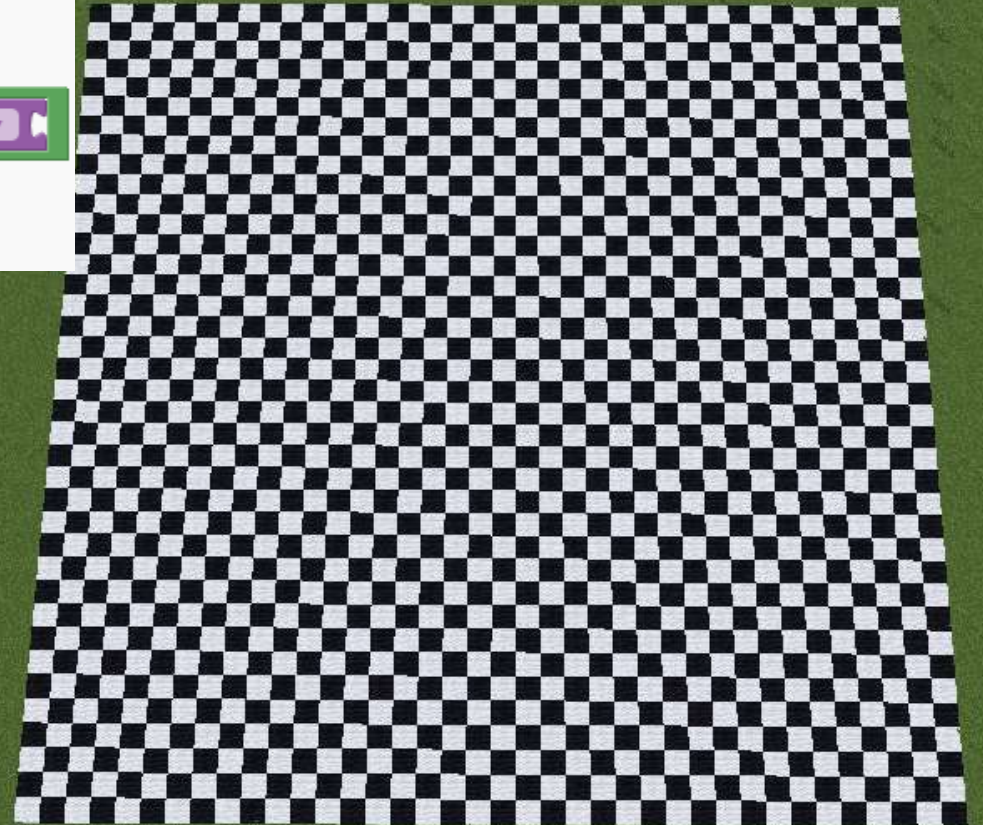
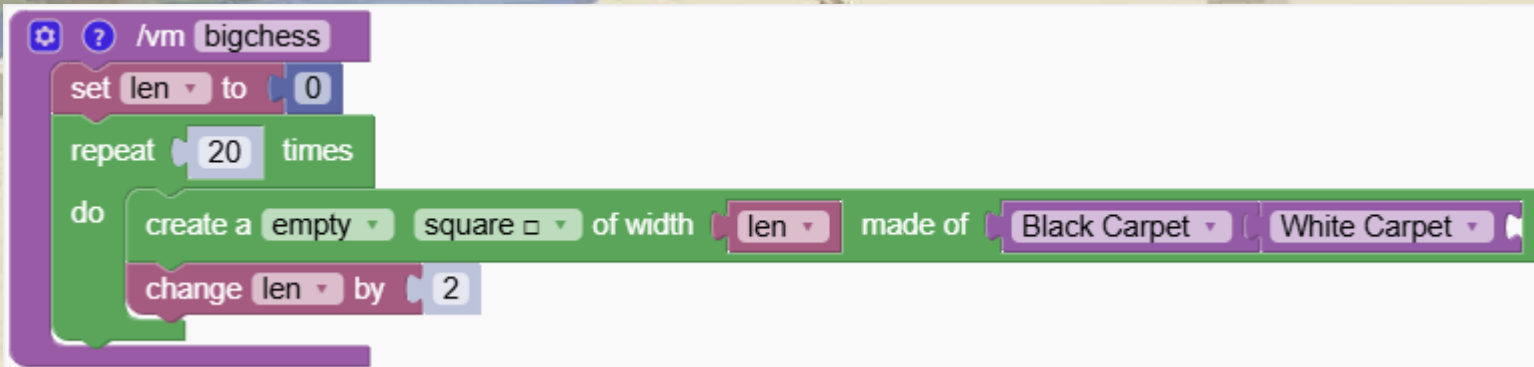


**This doesn't work. We need a variable!**



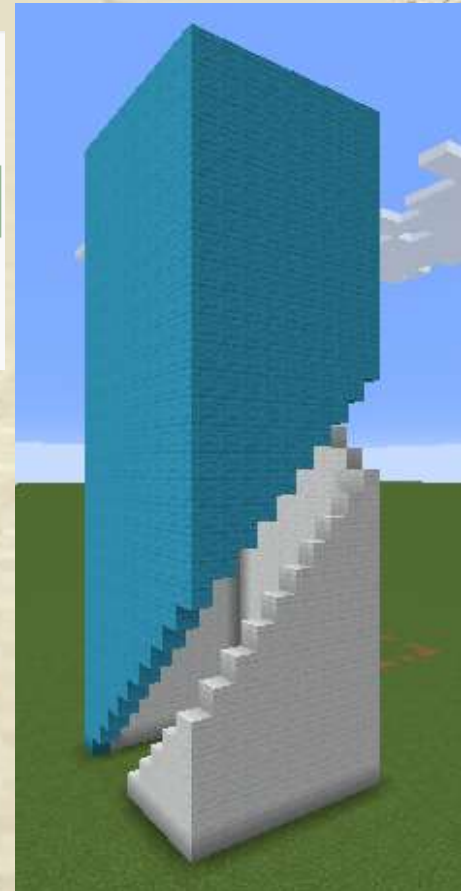
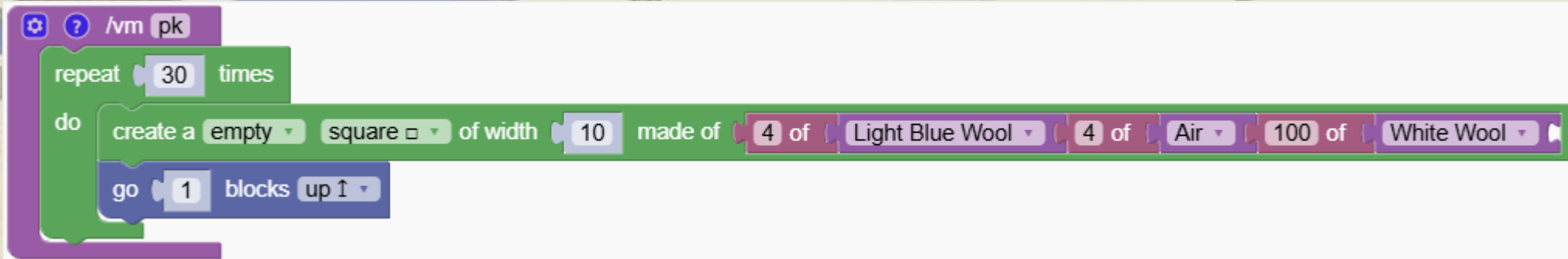
# ⚡ Chess Board

We added the variable “len”. The square will be bigger at every repetition



# ⚡ Create a Parkour

Transform towers into exciting parkour challenges using variables.

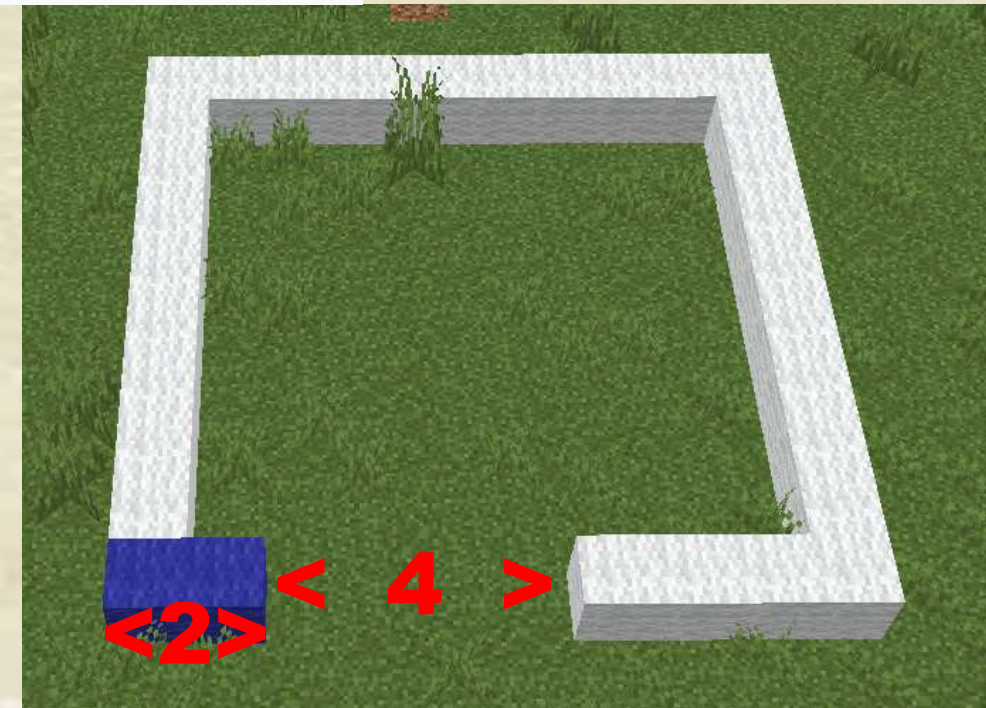
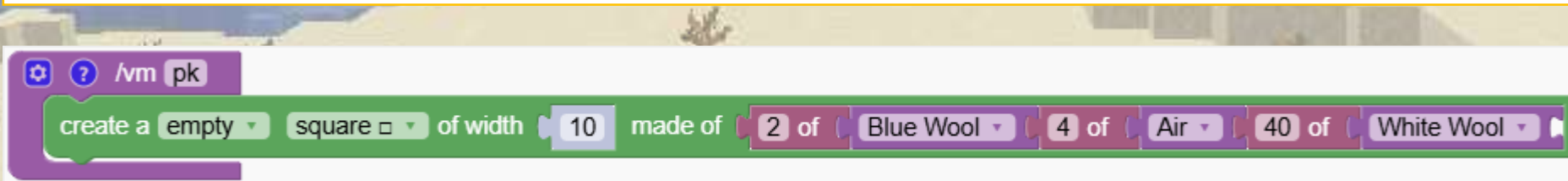




# ⚡ Create a Parkour

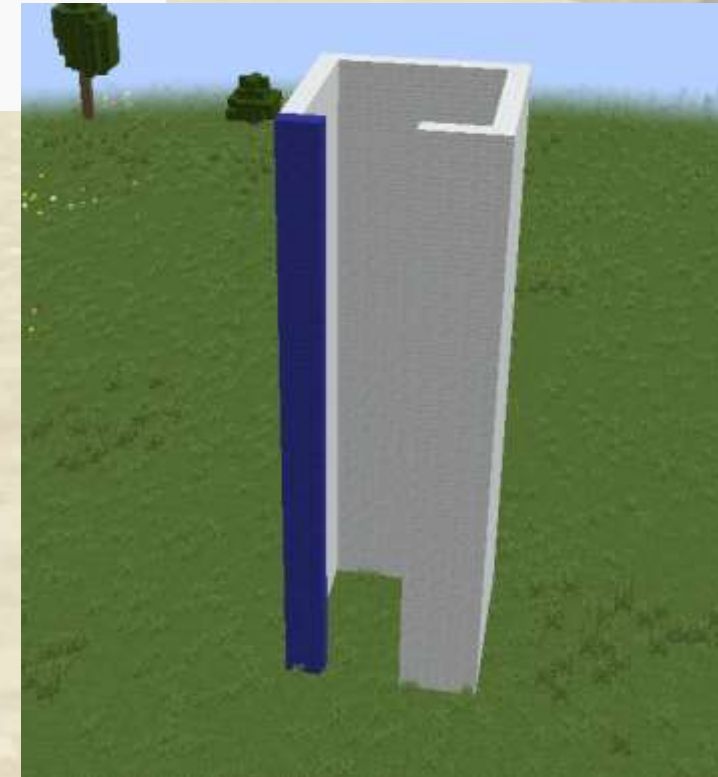
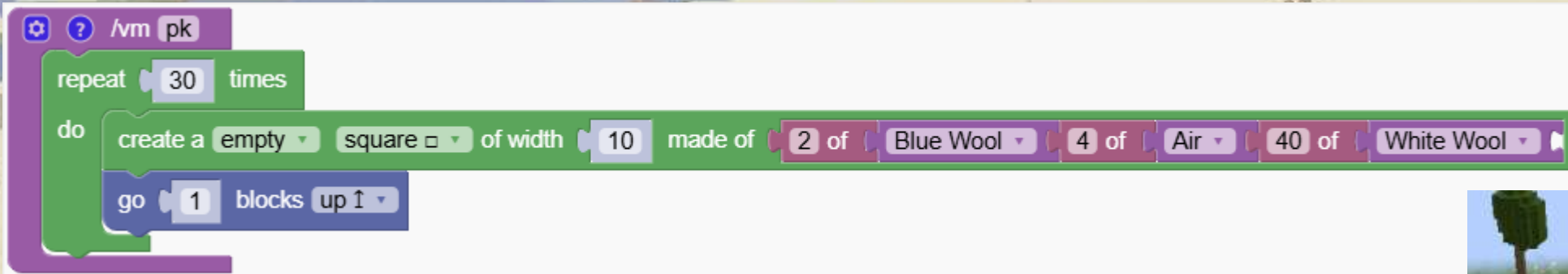
We start by making a square made of 2 blue blocks, followed by 4 blocks of air.

We also provide many white blocks to fill up the rest of the structure



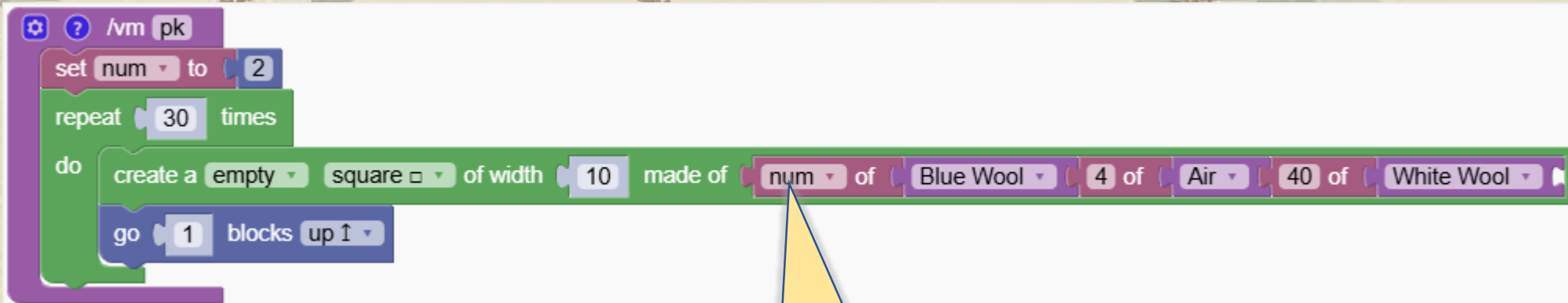
# ⚡ Create a Parkour

Now we make it into a tower by repeating it 30 times

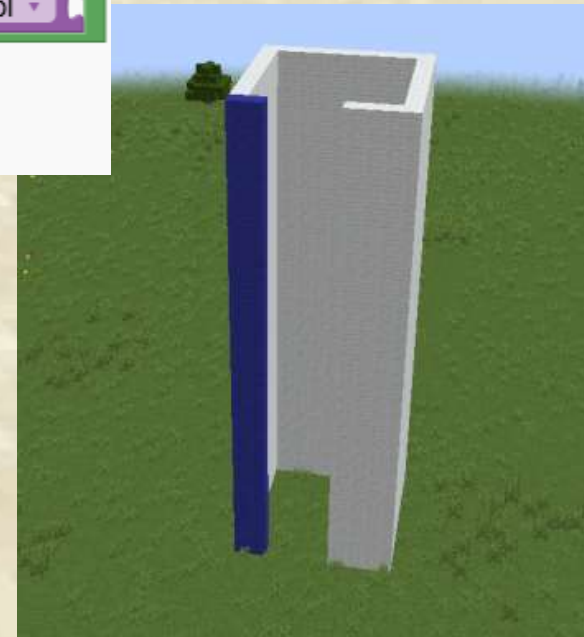


# ⚡ Create a Parkour

We want to add more blue blocks every time we go up one layer.  
To prepare this, we replace the number “2” with a new variable called “num”.



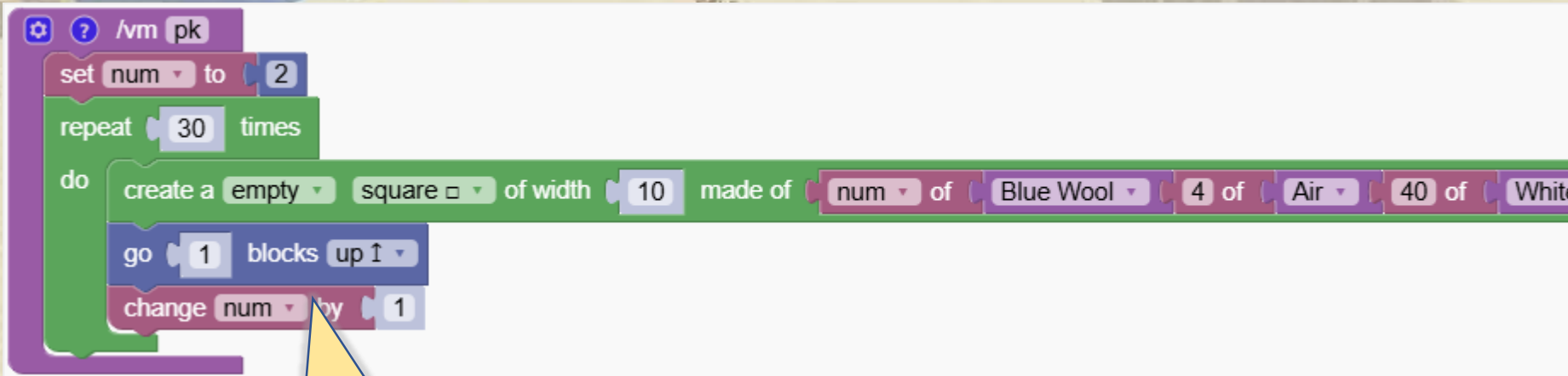
Use the 'num of'  
block



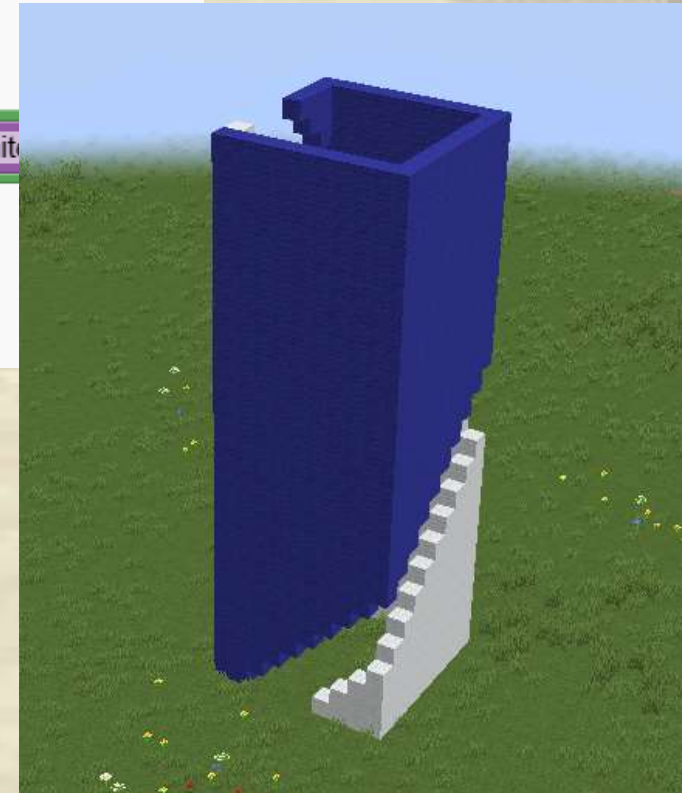


# ⚡ Create a Parkour

Now we change the value inside the variable 'num' so that at every new layer the number of blue blocks becomes bigger

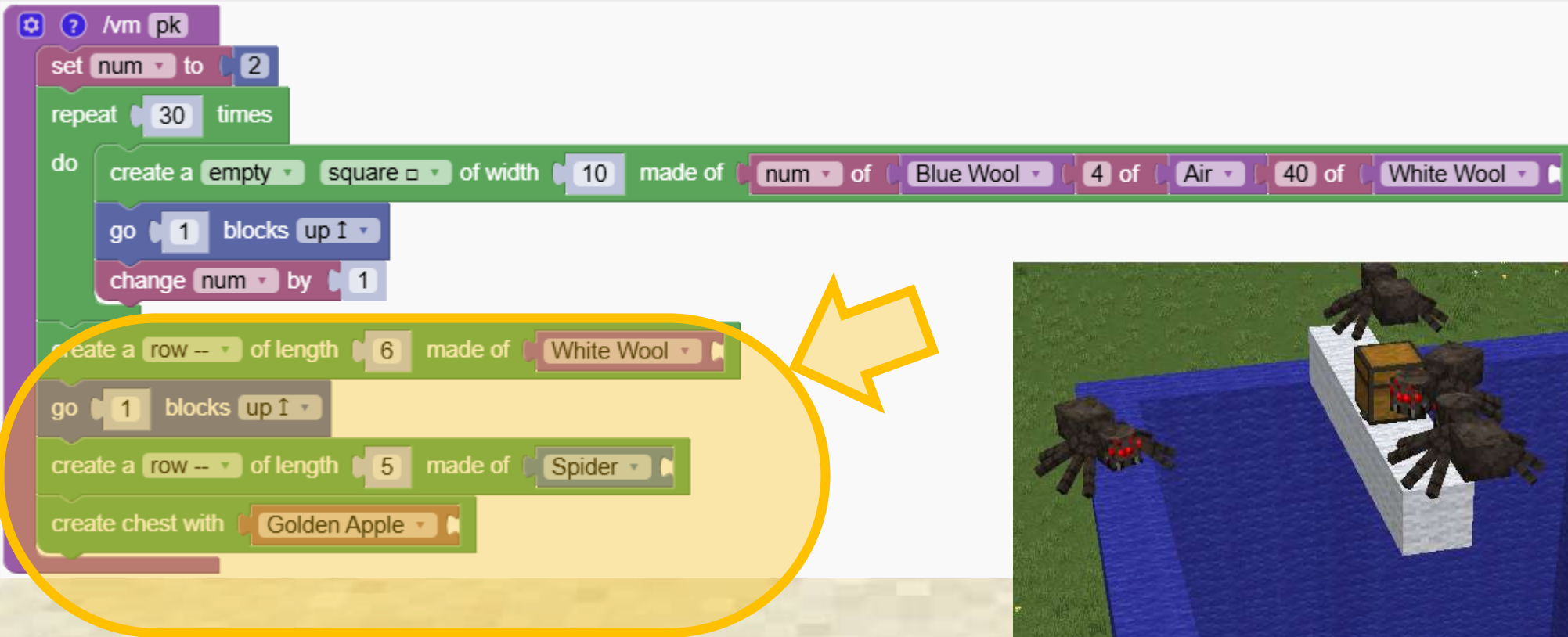


**Change the number inside  
'num' at every level**

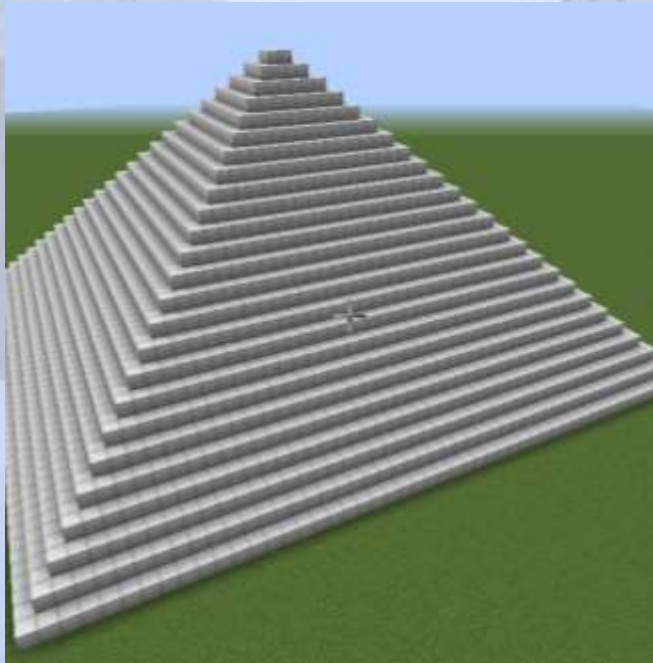


# ⚡ Create a Parkour

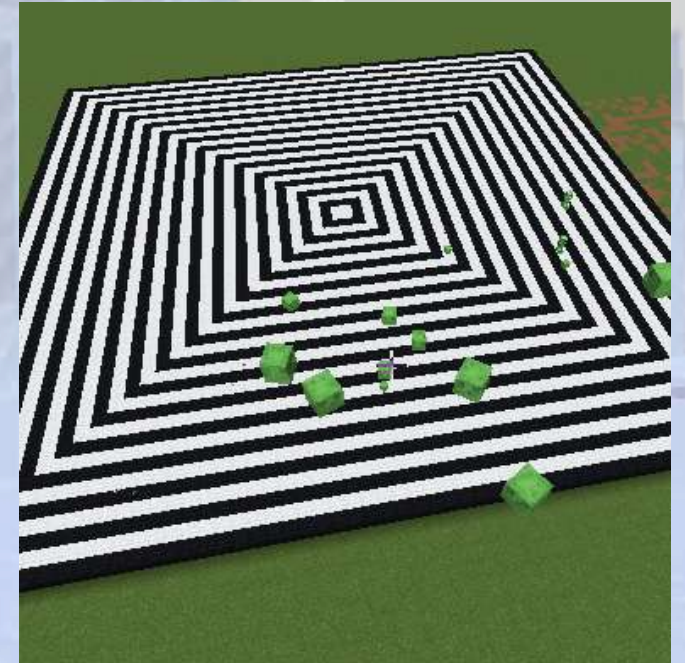
Let' add some challenge with spiders and a treasure !



# Counting Loops



Learn to use the  
“for” loop





# Counting Loops

## Section Overview

We are creating pyramids to illustrate the counting loop ('for' loop)

## Objectives

Explore how the for loops work and how to use them effectively.

## Expected Outcomes

The students will understand that the counting loop is a simplification, compared to creating a variable and modifying it

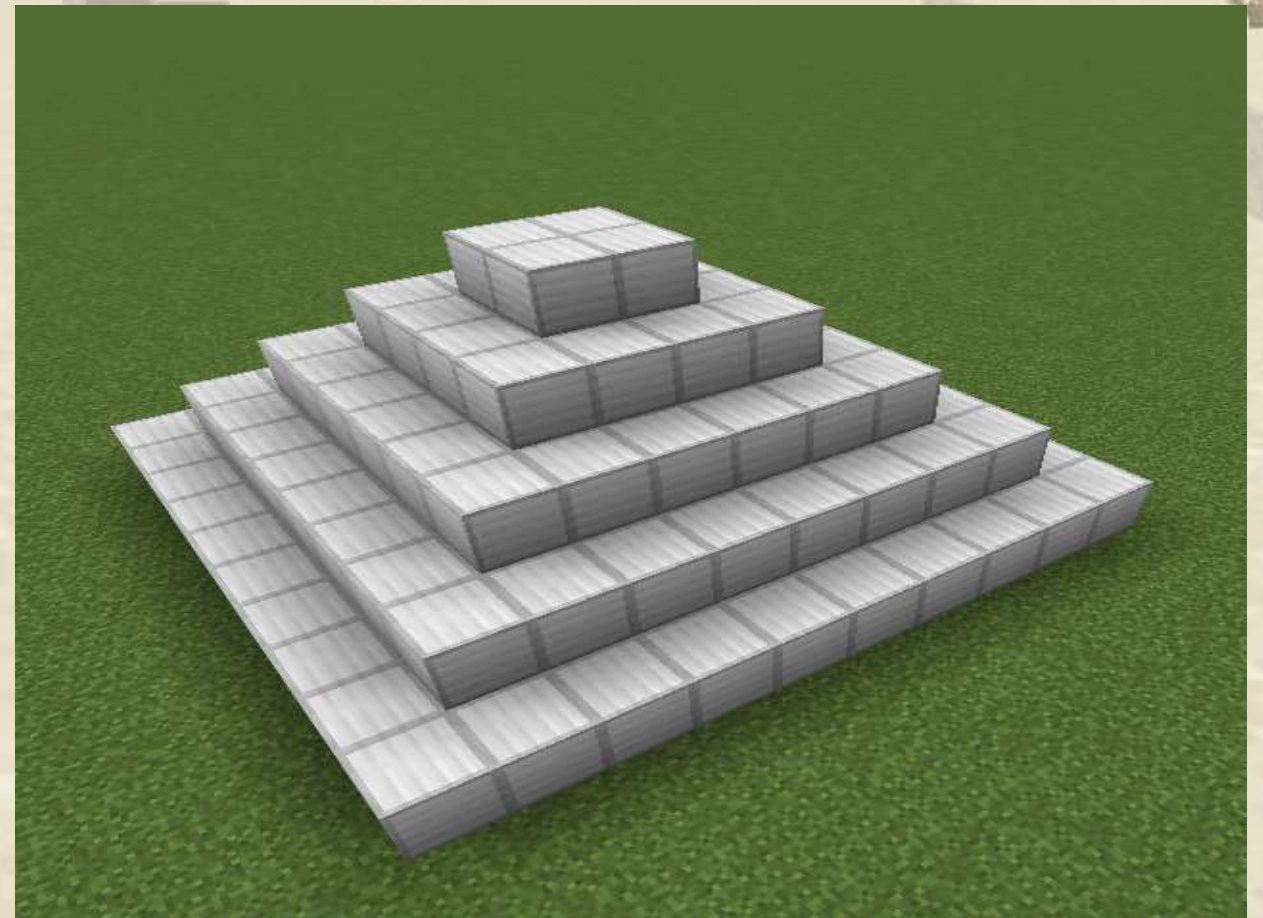
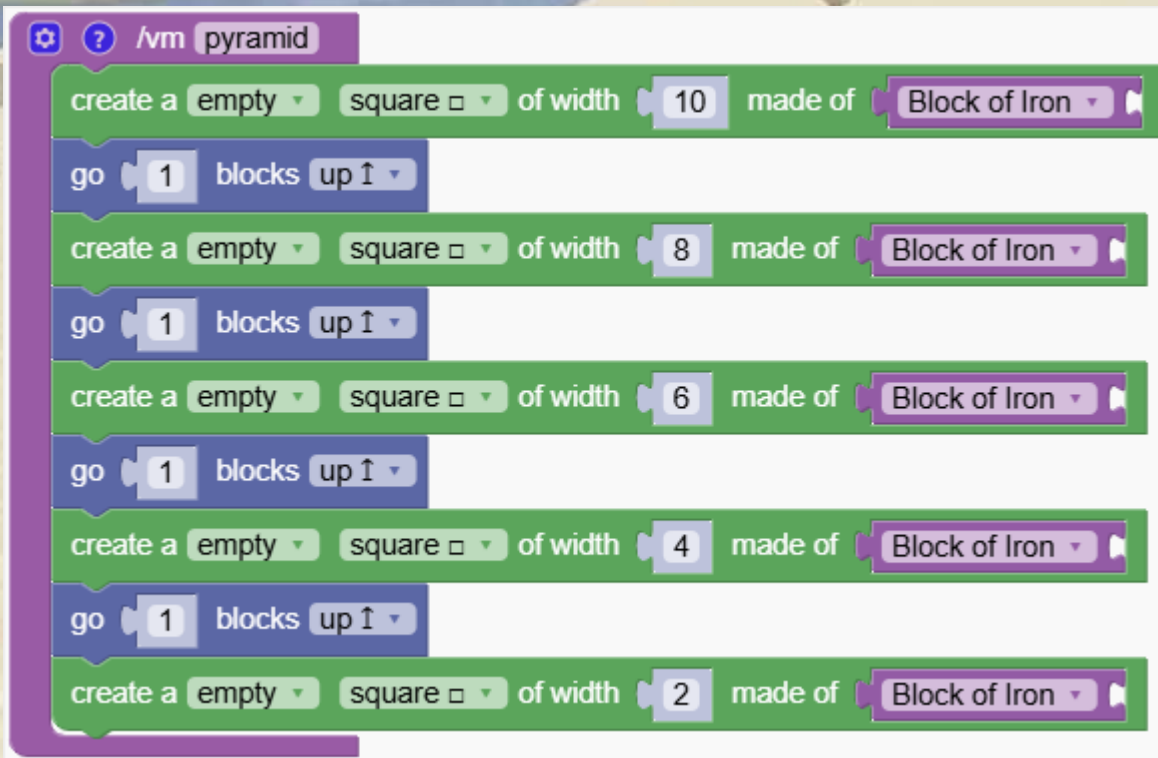
# What Are We Going to Learn

We focus on using loops to automate repetitive tasks and build efficient programs.



# Coding a Pyramid

To create a pyramid we can use the following program but this is a poor solution if the pyramid should be much higher.





# Coding a Pyramid

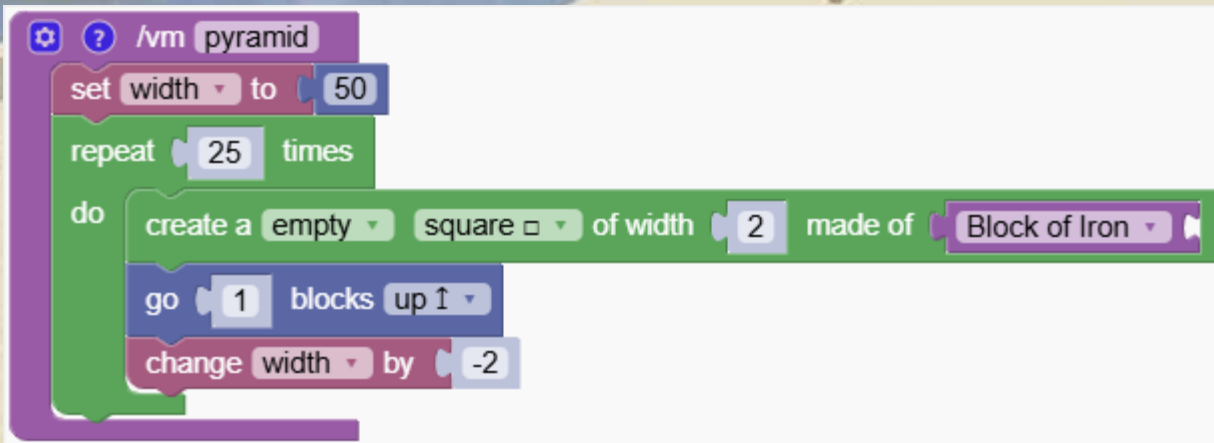
Can you change the code below to use a repetition and create a huge pyramid?

```
pyramid
create a empty square of width 10 made of Block of Iron
go 1 blocks up
create a empty square of width 8 made of Block of Iron
go 1 blocks up
create a empty square of width 6 made of Block of Iron
go 1 blocks up
create a empty square of width 4 made of Block of Iron
go 1 blocks up
create a empty square of width 2 made of Block of Iron
```



# Coding a Pyramid

This solution is better. We use a variable to keep track of the width of the pyramid  
After creating a level, we decrease the width by 2

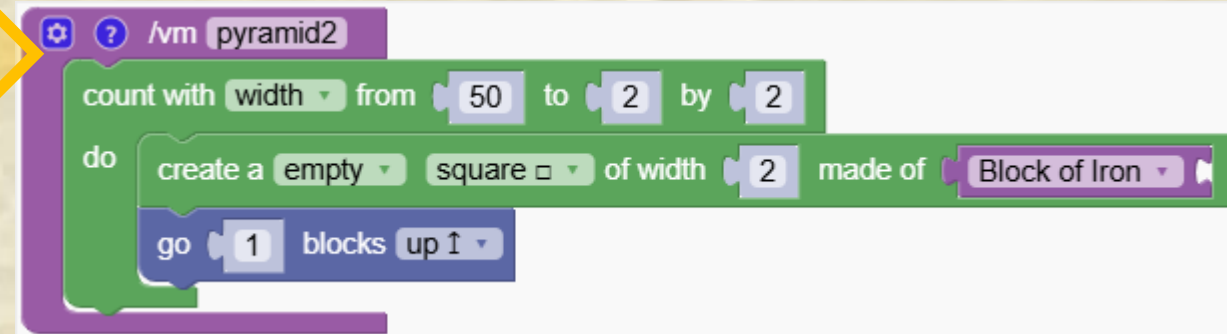
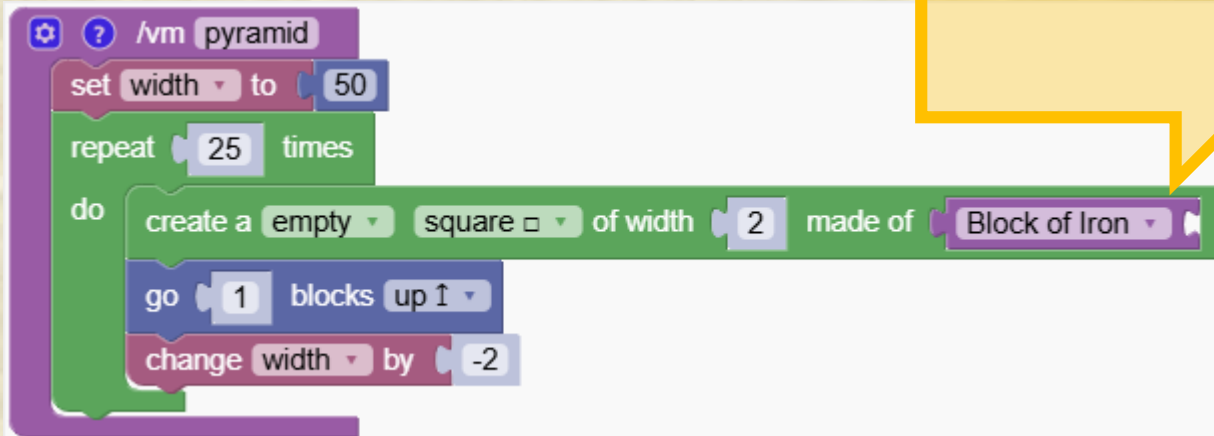


# The counting loop

To create the pyramid we used the program on the left.

This type of program is very common in coding and therefore it exists a more advanced loop to support it.  
The counting loop.

The program of the right does the same job of creating the pyramid by using the counting loop.





# The counting loop

The counting loop is similar to our standard repeat loop but has the following values:

- Automatically creates a variable
- We can set the start and end value
- We can set the step to add when changing the variable



**Variable name  
'width'**

**Start value  
1**

**End value  
10**

**Step to add  
1**

# The counting loop

The counting loop is similar to our standard repeat loop but has the following values:

- Automatically creates a variable
- We can set the start and end value
- We can set the step to add when changing the variable



**Variable name  
'width'**

**Start value  
1**

**End value  
10**

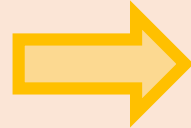
**Step to add  
1**



# Counting Loop Quiz

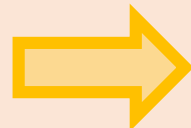
Here are some examples. Which numbers are printed when we run the programs?

```
count with i from 1 to 5 by 1
do print i
```

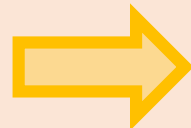


```
1
2
3
4
5
```

```
count with i from 20 to 30 by 2
do print i
```



```
count with i from 10 to 5 by 1
do print i
```



Quiz

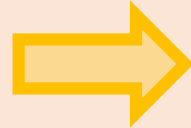




# Counting Loop Quiz

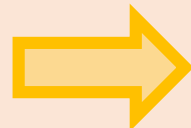
Here are some examples. Which numbers are printed when we run the programs?

```
count with i from 1 to 5 by 1
do print i
```



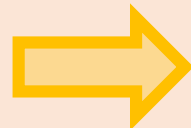
```
1
2
3
4
5
```

```
count with i from 20 to 30 by 2
do print i
```



```
20
22
24
26
28
30
```

```
count with i from 10 to 5 by 1
do print i
```



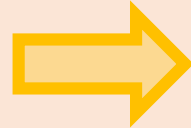
Quiz



# Counting Loop Quiz

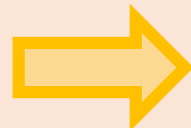
Here are some examples. Which numbers are printed when we run the programs?

```
/vm count
count with i from 1 to 5 by 1
do print i
```



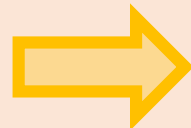
```
1
2
3
4
5
```

```
/vm count
count with i from 20 to 30 by 2
do print i
```



```
20
22
24
26
28
30
```

```
/vm count
count with i from 10 to 5 by 1
do print i
```

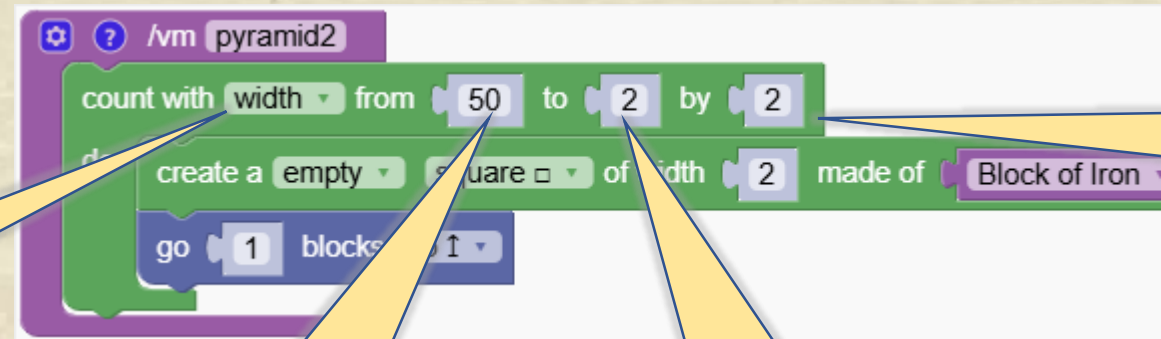


```
10
9
8
7
6
5
```

# Quiz

# The counting loop

Our pyramid was created starting at width 50 at the bottom and width 2 at the top.  
We looped with a variable called 'loop' and at every cycle we reduced it by 2



**Variable name  
'width'**

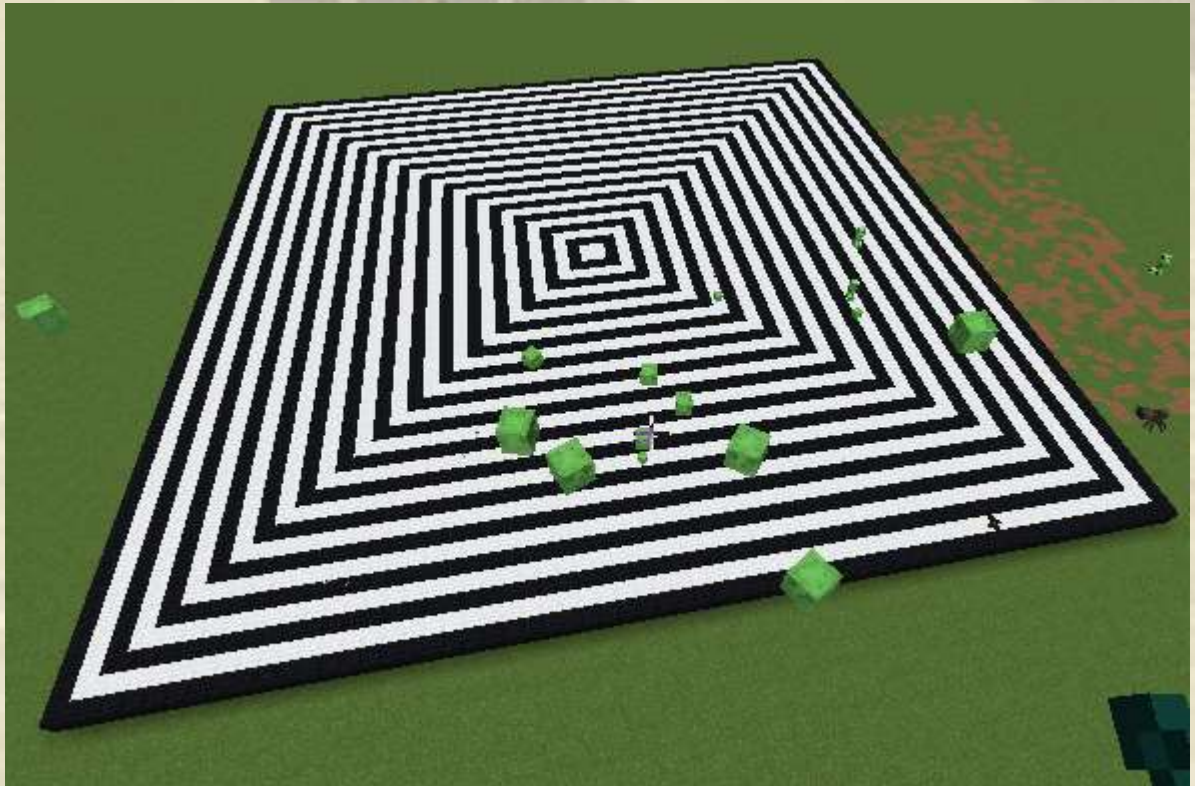
**Start value  
50**

**End value  
2**

**Step to add  
2**

# ⚡ Fun Carpets

Have fun creating colorful carpets with simple loops.





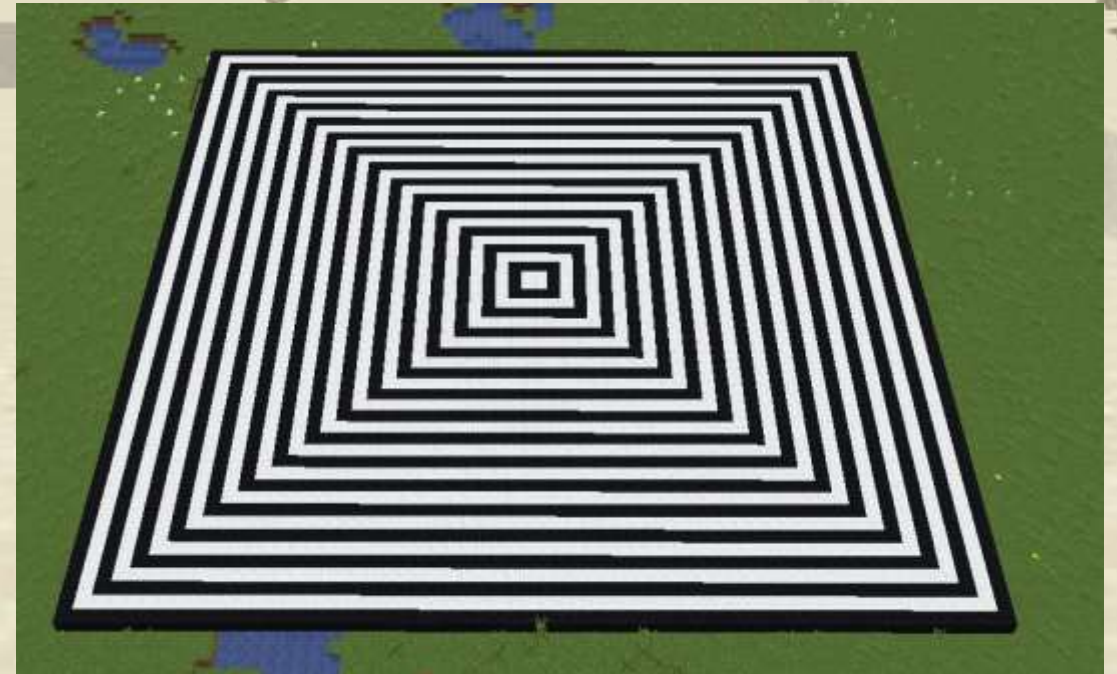
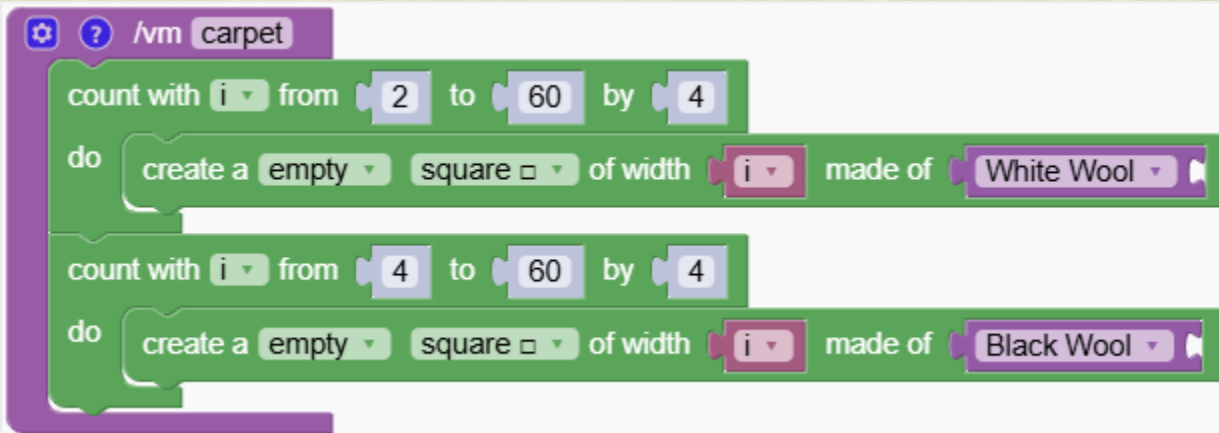
# Make Your Own Carpets

Create simple two-colored carpets using loops.



# Make Your Own Carpets

Create simple two-colored carpets using loops.



# How do I add another color?

This time you must change not only the start value but also the step of the loop .

Can you add even more colors?



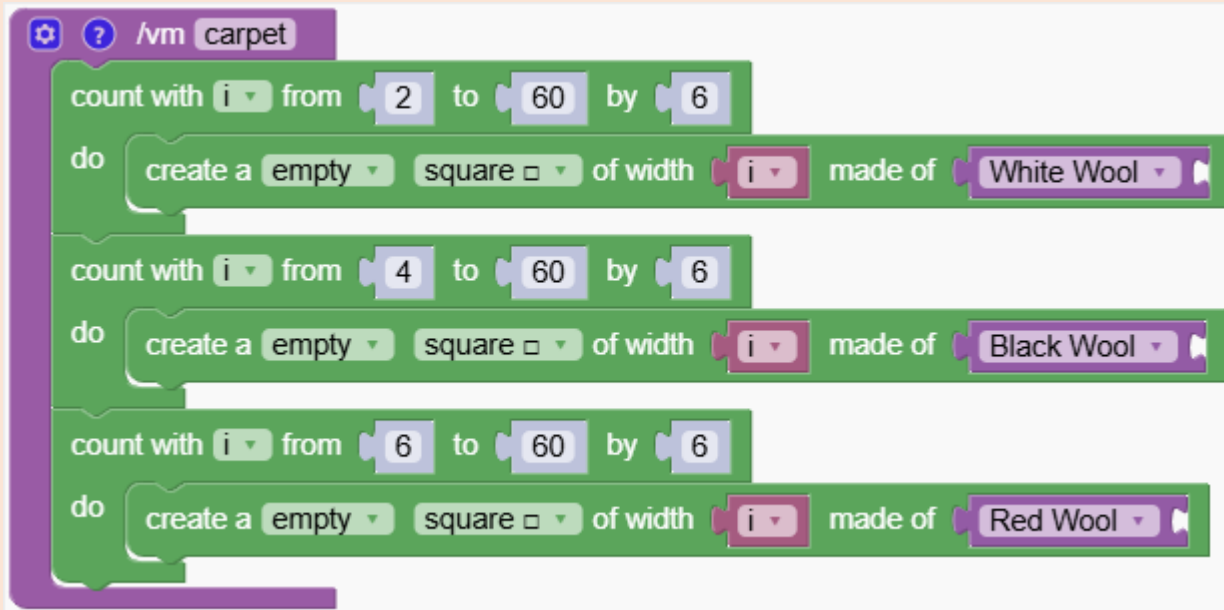
# Quiz



# How do I add another color?

This time you must change not only the start value but also the step of the loop .

Can you add even more colors?

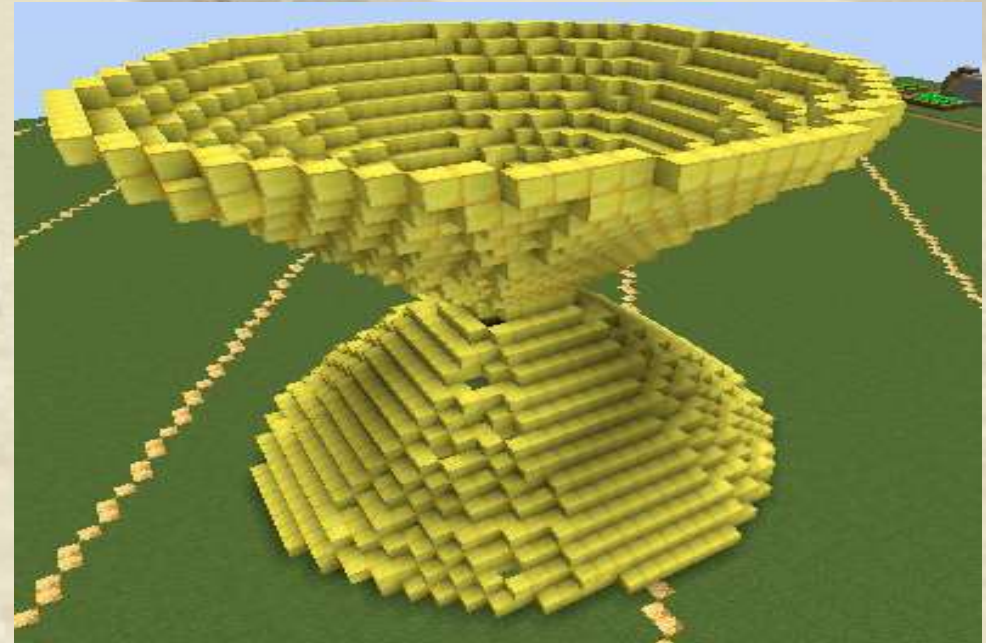


# Quiz



# ⚡ The Hourglass

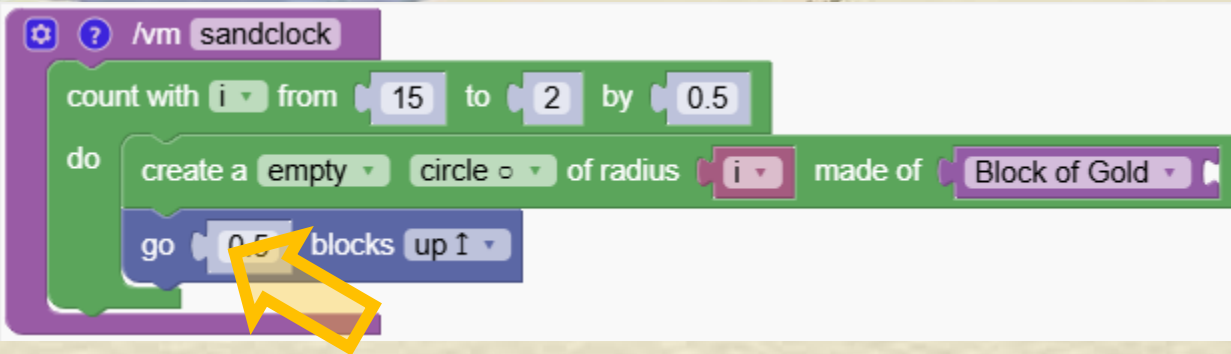
Use counting loops to create a hourglass.



# ⚡ The Hourglass

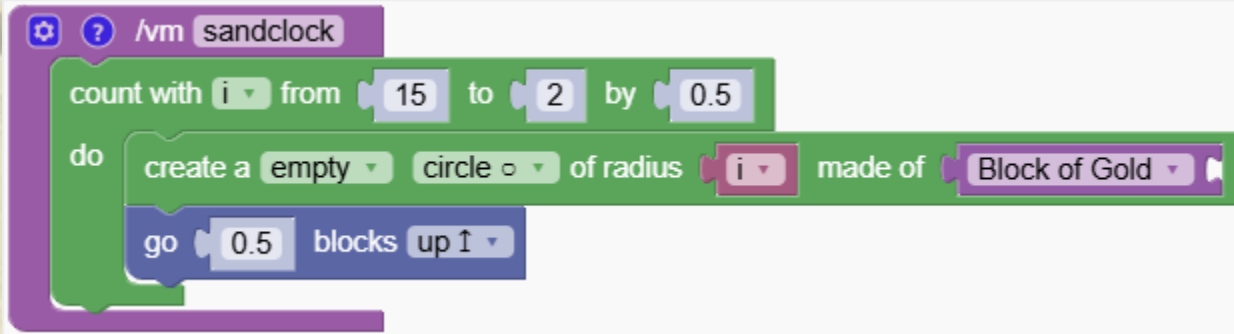
First we create the bottom part.

We want the hourglass to grow wide, therefore we do smaller steps and we go up only in half steps (0.5)



# ⚡ The Hourglass

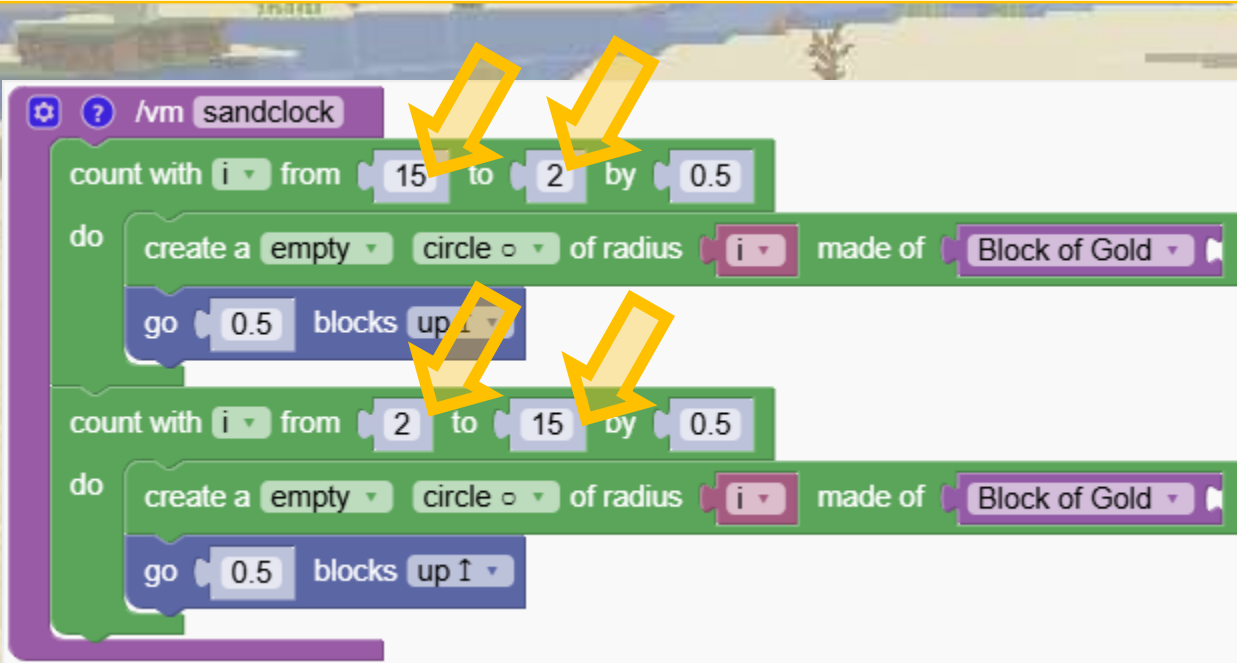
Can you add the top part of the hourglass?





# ⚡ The Hourglass

We repeat the program, we just swap the start and end values of the loop





# Logic and Conditionals



“If .. then .. Else” and  
random numbers



# Logic and Conditionals

## Section Overview

In this section, we will learn how to use logic blocks to introduce conditions and control the flow of a program. We'll introduce random numbers that are very useful to illustrate the concept of conditions

## Objectives

We learn how to put rules in our code, using if-else statements and other logic to make decisions based on conditions.

Explanation of the block that generates random numbers, which can add unpredictability to our programs.

## Expected Outcomes

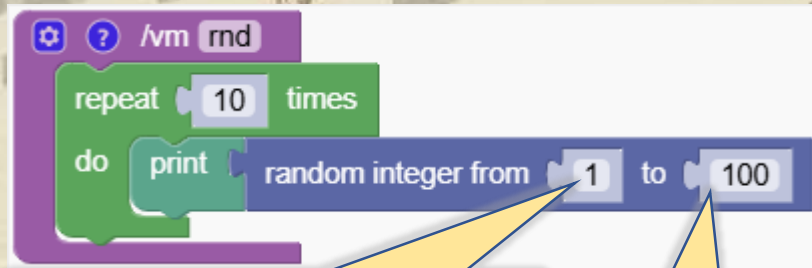


# Random Numbers

A random number is a number chosen unpredictably, like rolling a dice.

The block picks a new number each time you run the program!

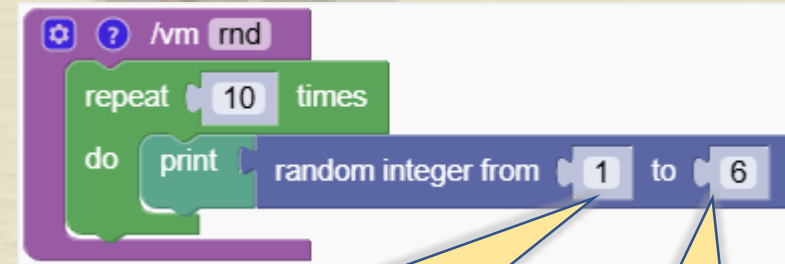
You can set the minimum and maximum value of the possible numbers



**Lowest value 1**

**Highest value 100**

23  
44  
2  
67  
66  
98  
7  
15  
23  
90



**Lowest value 1**

**Highest value 6**

4  
1  
6  
4  
3  
2  
3  
6  
5  
1



# ⚡ Artistic towers

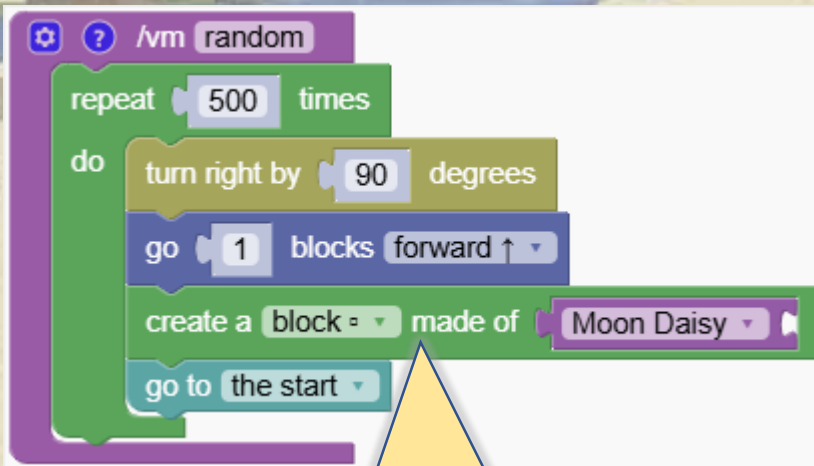
This code generates artistic towers.

Make your own art by changing the values and using circles or polygons. Have fun!



# ⚡ Spreading Flowers

Can you use random number to spread the flower around?

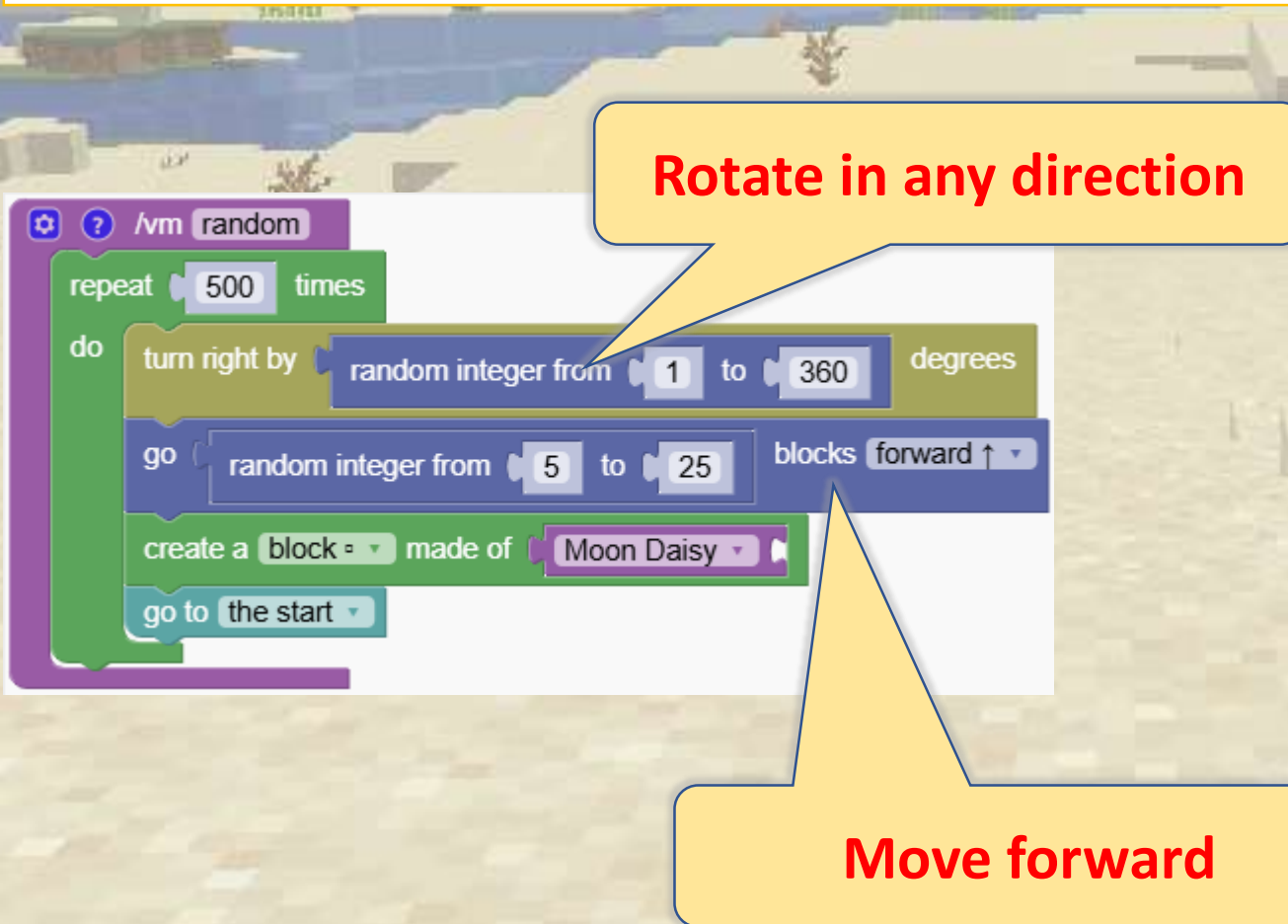


**This program doesn't work!**  
**The flowers are all at the same place**



# ⚡ Spreading Flowers

We use random numbers to rotate the robot and move it away.



The image shows a Scratch script for a robot named 'vm' to spread flowers. The script is as follows:

```
vm random
repeat (500) times
do
  turn right by random integer from 1 to 360 degrees
  go random integer from 5 to 25 blocks forward
  create a block made of Moon Daisy
  go to the start
```

Two callout boxes highlight specific parts of the code:

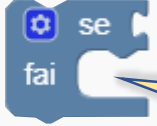
- A yellow callout box with the text **Rotate in any direction** points to the 'random integer from 1 to 360 degrees' block.
- A yellow callout box with the text **Move forward** points to the 'go random integer from 5 to 25 blocks forward' block.





# The Logic Blocks

Learn about the if, else, and elsif blocks, which are fundamental for making decisions in code.



**Put here the condition**

**Put here what you want to do if  
the condition is true**



**Example:**

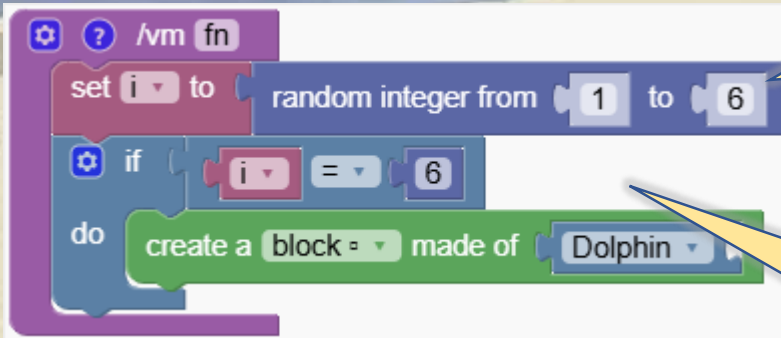
**If the robot is in a block made of  
water then spawn a dolphin**





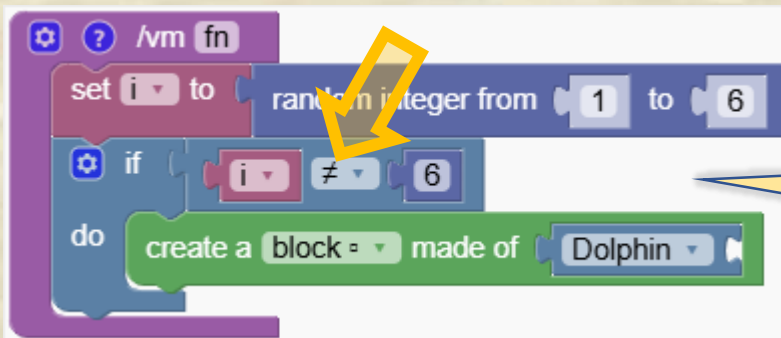
# The Logic Blocks

The logic blocks are used very often with variable.



put in the variable 'i' a value between 1 and 6

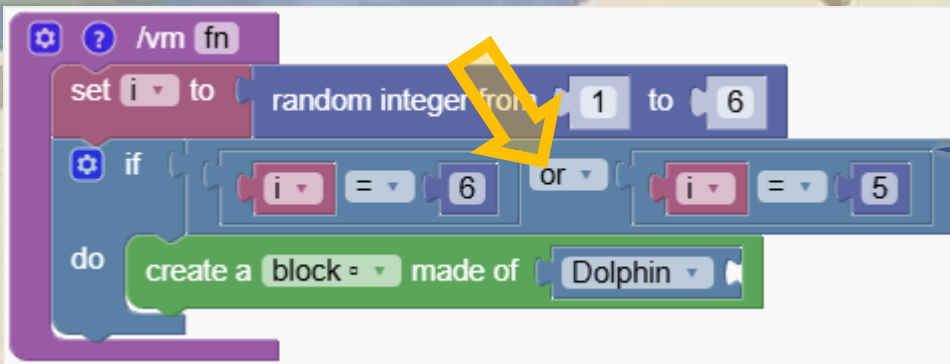
Create a dolphin only if the variable 'i' contains the value 6



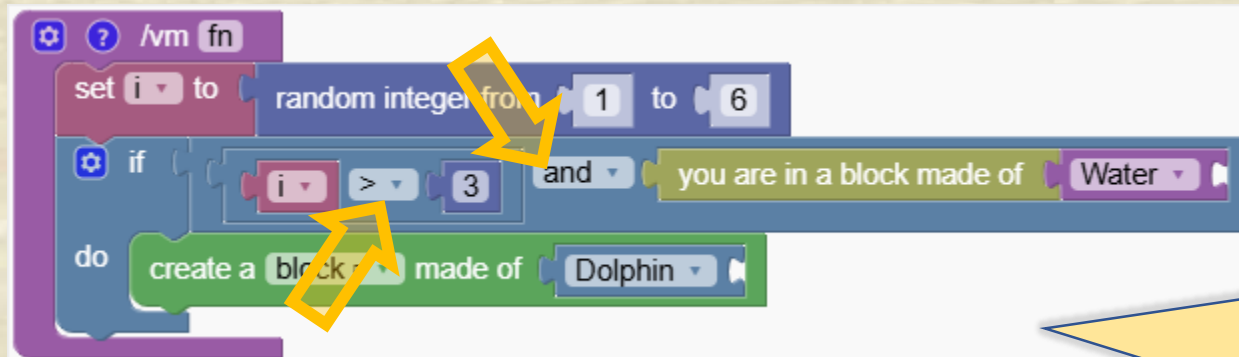
Create a dolphin only if the variable 'i' does NOT contain the value 6

# The Logic Blocks

The conditions can be combined



Create a dolphin only if the variable 'i' contains the value 5 OR 6



Create a dolphin only if the variable 'i' contains a value bigger than 3 and the robot is in a block made of water



# Error in the Conditions

Identify and fix errors in conditions that may make no sense or result in incorrect logic.

```
function /vm fn
  set i to random integer from 1 to 6
  if i = 7
    do
      create a block made of Dolphin
```

```
function /vm fn
  set i to random integer from 1 to 6
  if i = 3 and i = 5
    do
      create a block made of Dolphin
```

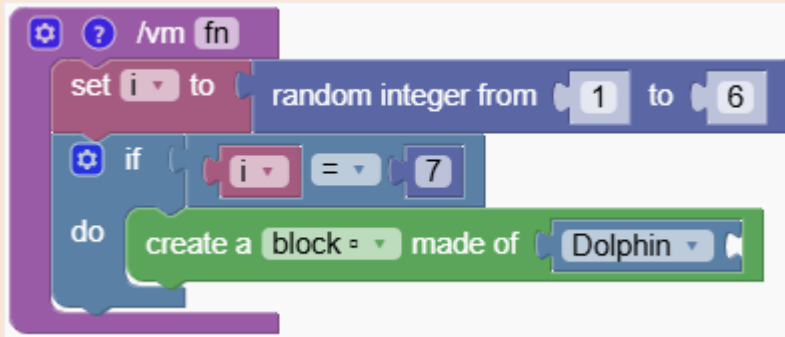
Quiz



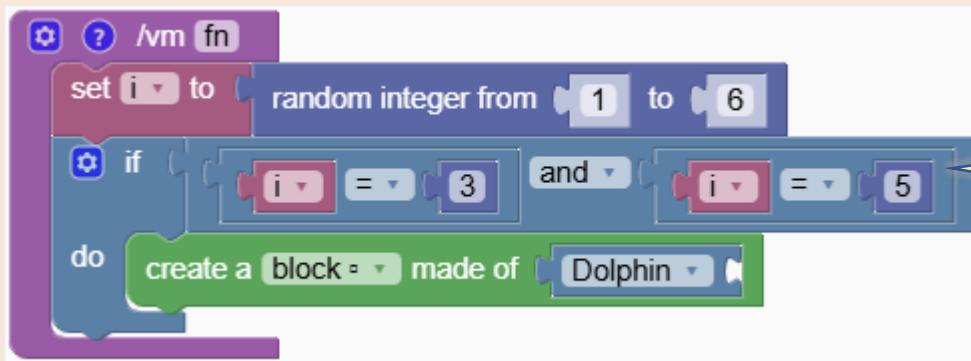


# Error in the Conditions

Identify and fix errors in conditions that may make no sense or result in incorrect logic.



**The variable 'i' cannot contain the value 7**



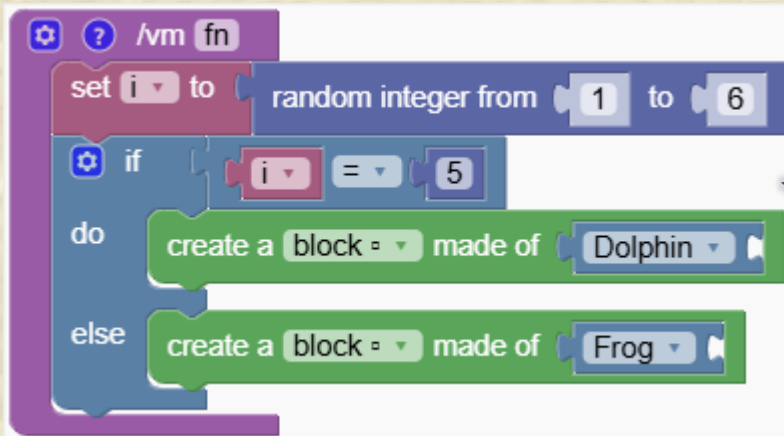
**The variable 'i' cannot contain the value 3 and 5 at the same time**

# Quiz

# ⚡ The Logic Blocks

The 'if else' block allows for defining an alternative action

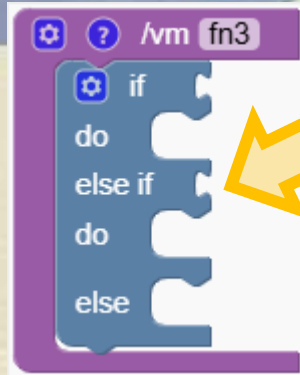
**Click here to open the menu to  
customize the block**



**If 'i' contains the number 5 then spawn a  
dolphin, for all other values spawn a frog**

# ⚡ The Lucky Function

You can customize the block to give more alternatives



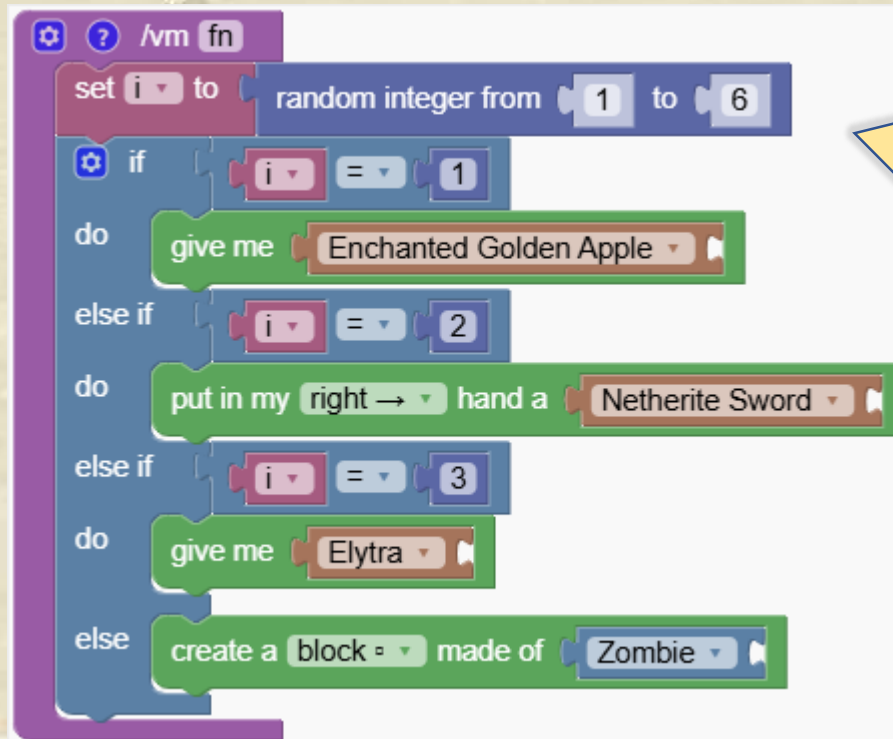
**The “else if” block allows you to define more conditions**





# ⚡ The Lucky Function

What happens if you call the function below?

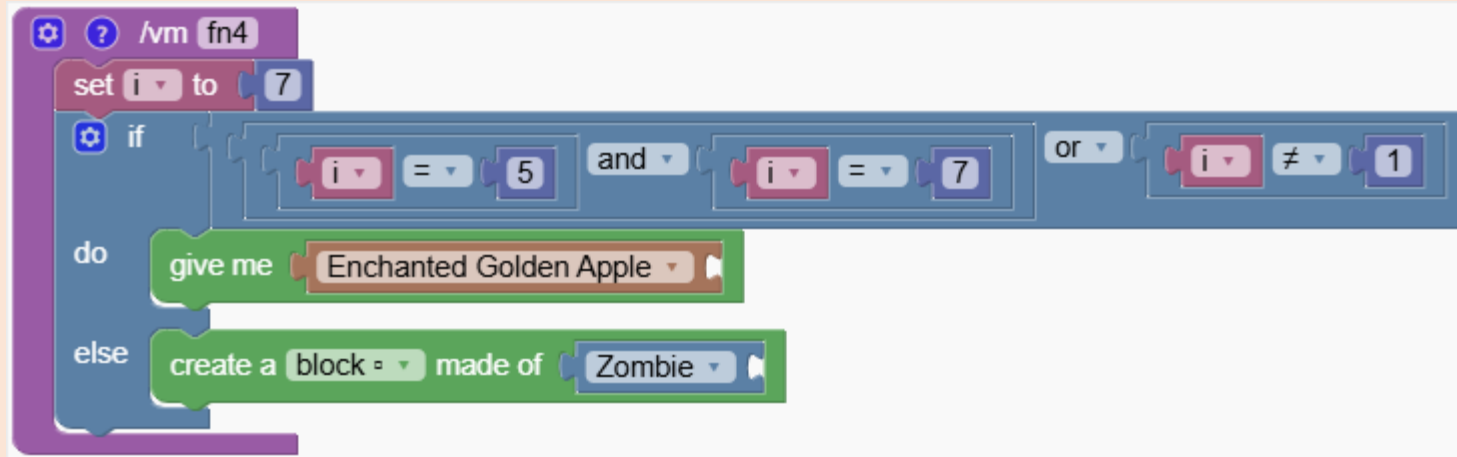


**Try your luck!**  
**Running this program you could get a prize or be attacked by a zombie**



# What's the Result of the Program?

If I run this program what will happen?

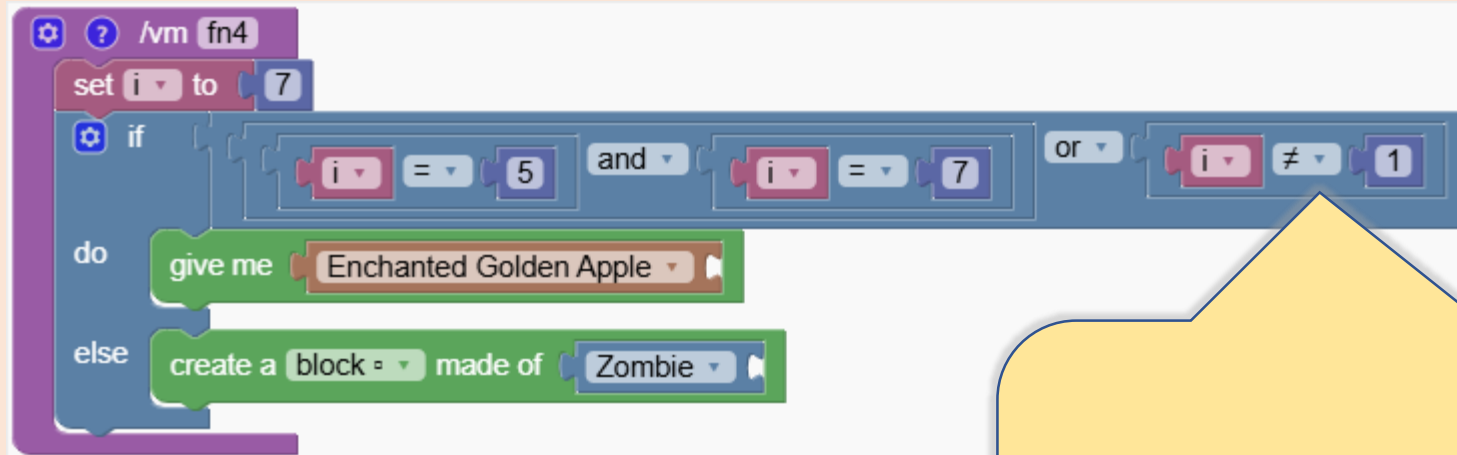


Quiz



# What's the Result of the Program?

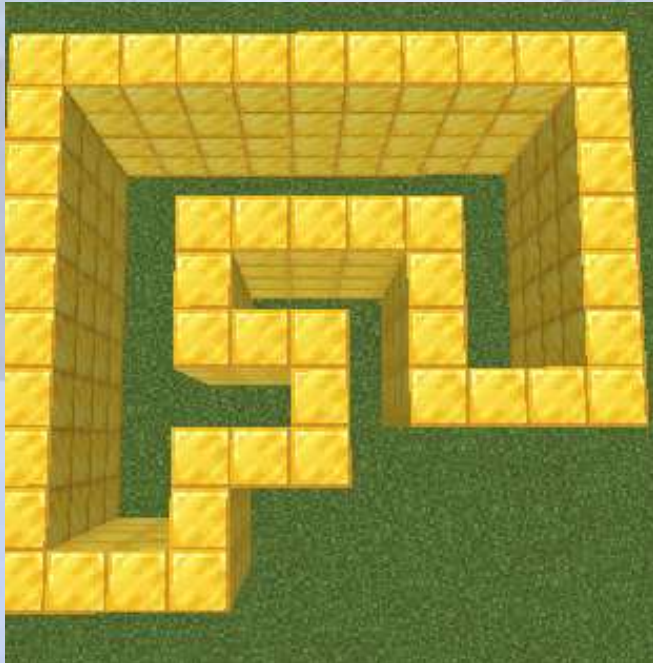
If I run this program what will happen?



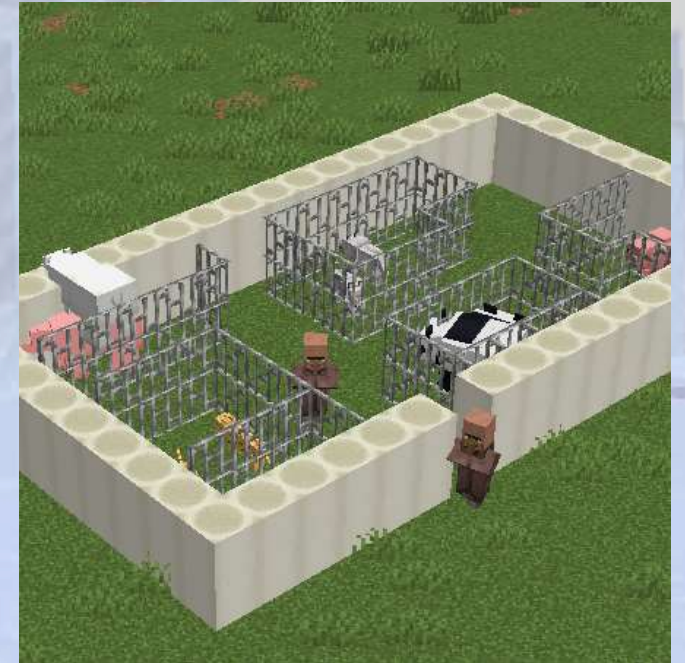
**We get the apple !**  
**The variable 'i' doesn't contain the value 1**

# Quiz

# Complex Shapes



Create non-geometric shapes





# Complex shapes

## Section Overview

We create irregular structures that cannot be easily coded. With coding we are then transforming them in wonderful structures

## Objectives

In this section, we will learn how to create non-geometric shapes, from drawing simple to more complex structures.

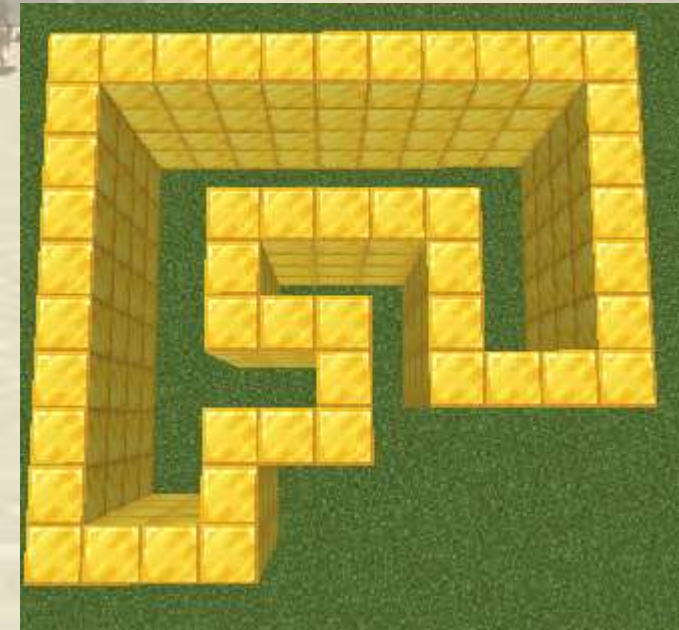
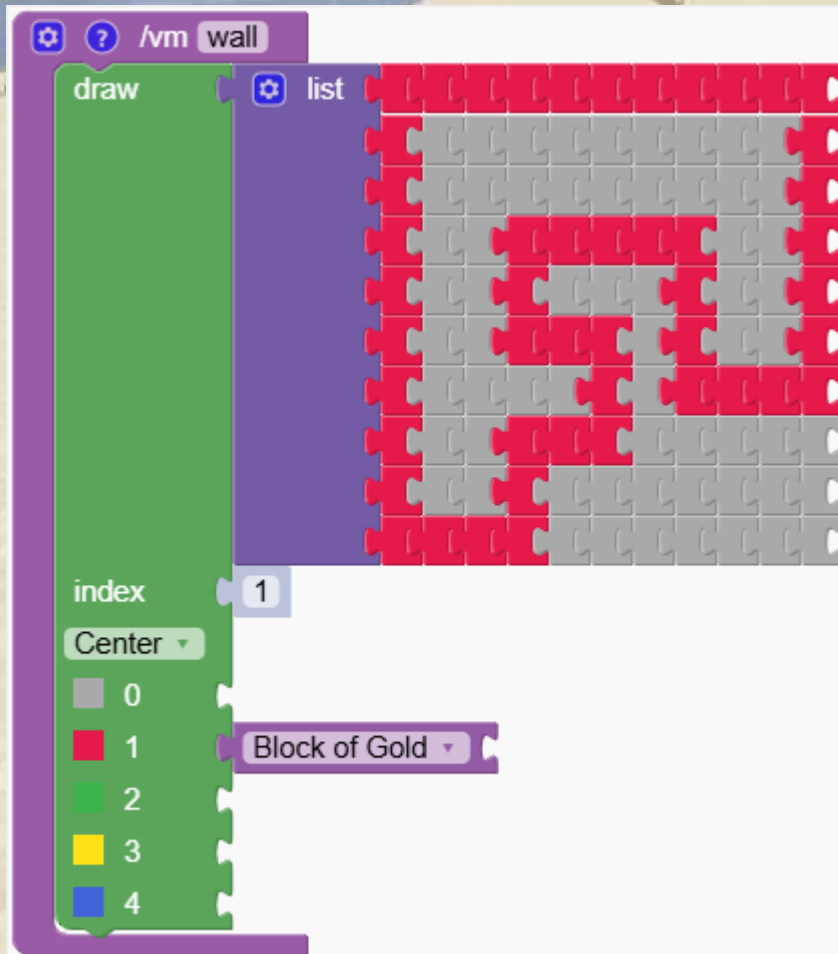
## Expected Outcomes

We learn how to make shapes that aren't geometric, allowing us to create more creative and freeform structures.



# The drawing block

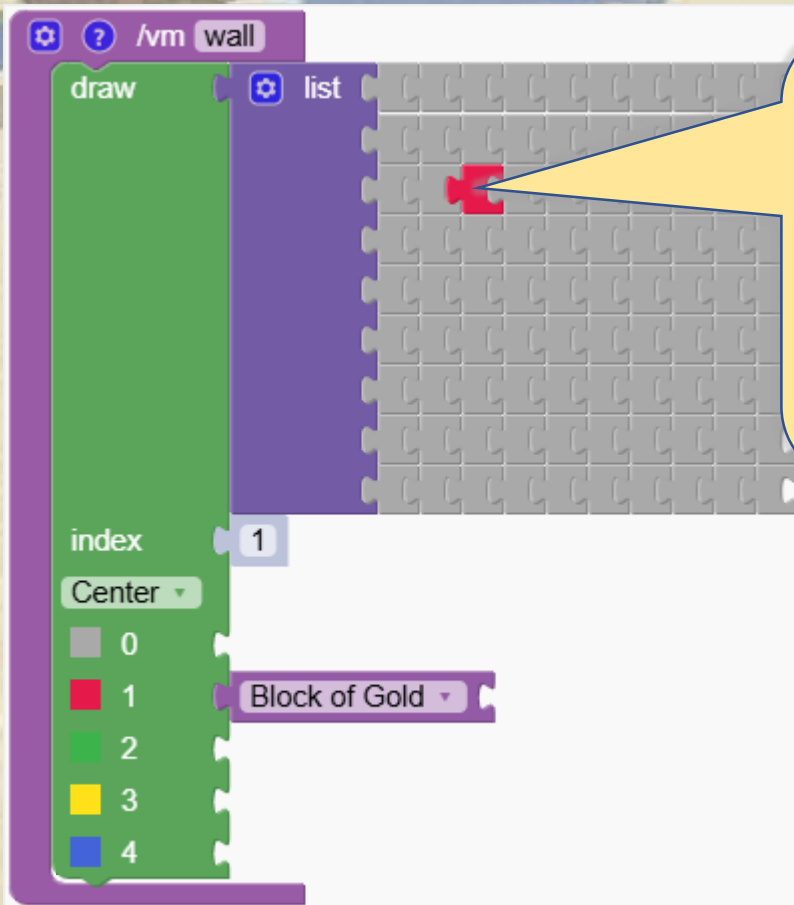
We show what the drawing block is and how it works, forming the basis for creating custom shapes. Look at the program below. We can draw exact images for our programs





# The drawing block

Press a key to color the grey blocks.



The image shows the Scratch drawing block interface. At the top, there is a tab labeled 'wall' with a gear icon and a question mark. Below the tab, there is a 'draw' block with a 'list' block attached to its right side. The 'draw' block has an 'index' dropdown menu set to 'Center'. Below the 'index' dropdown, there is a list of color swatches: 0 (grey), 1 (red), 2 (green), 3 (yellow), and 4 (blue). A 'Block of Gold' block is attached to the right side of the 'draw' block. A red arrow points from the 'list' block to the 'Block of Gold' block.

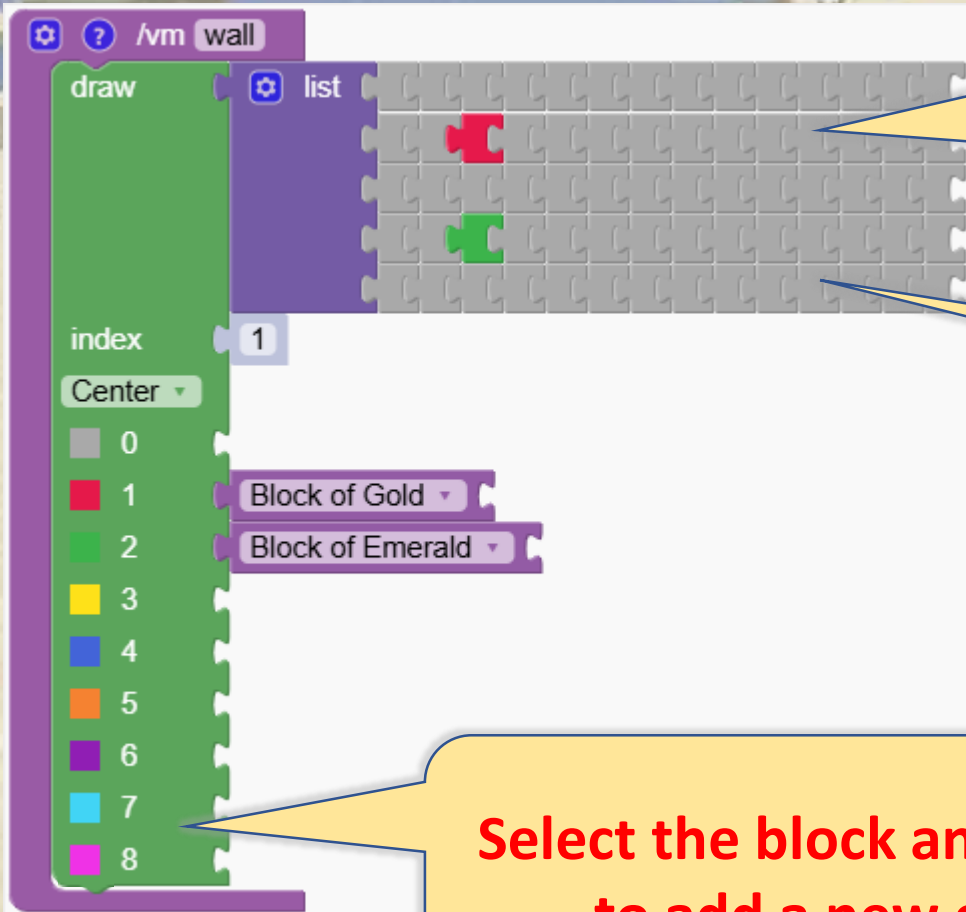
Select a block and the press '1' to color it red.  
Below, we attached a block of gold to indicate  
that red means gold



# The drawing block

We can add rows and columns by using keyboard keys 'i' and 'l'.

We can also add more colors using keyboard key 'i'.



Select a block and press 'i' to add a column or 'l' to add a row

Right click to see all options

Select the block and press 'i' to add a new colors





## The drawing block

We can remove rows and columns by using keyboard keys 'd' and 'D'.

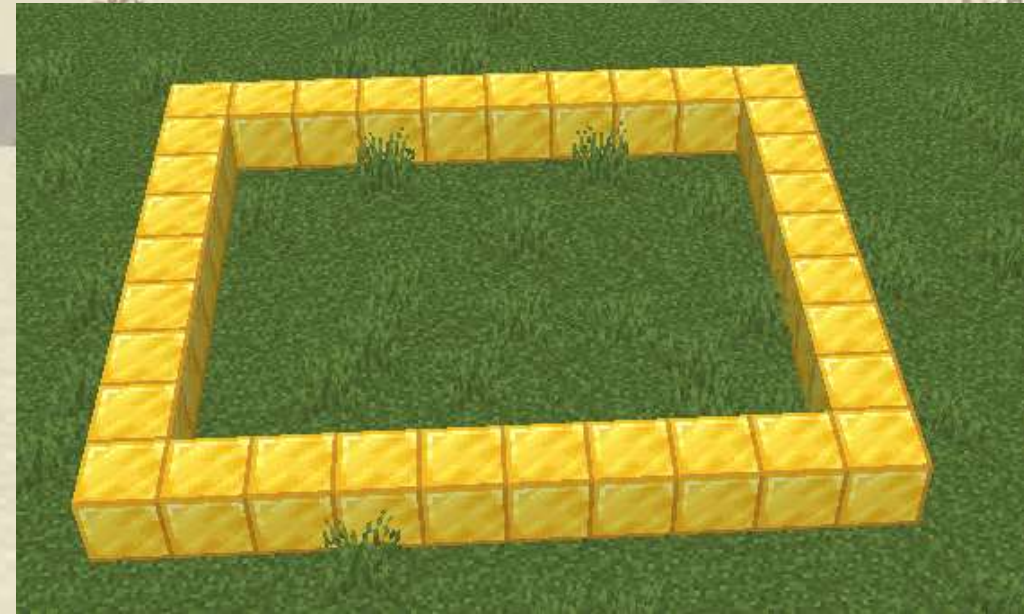
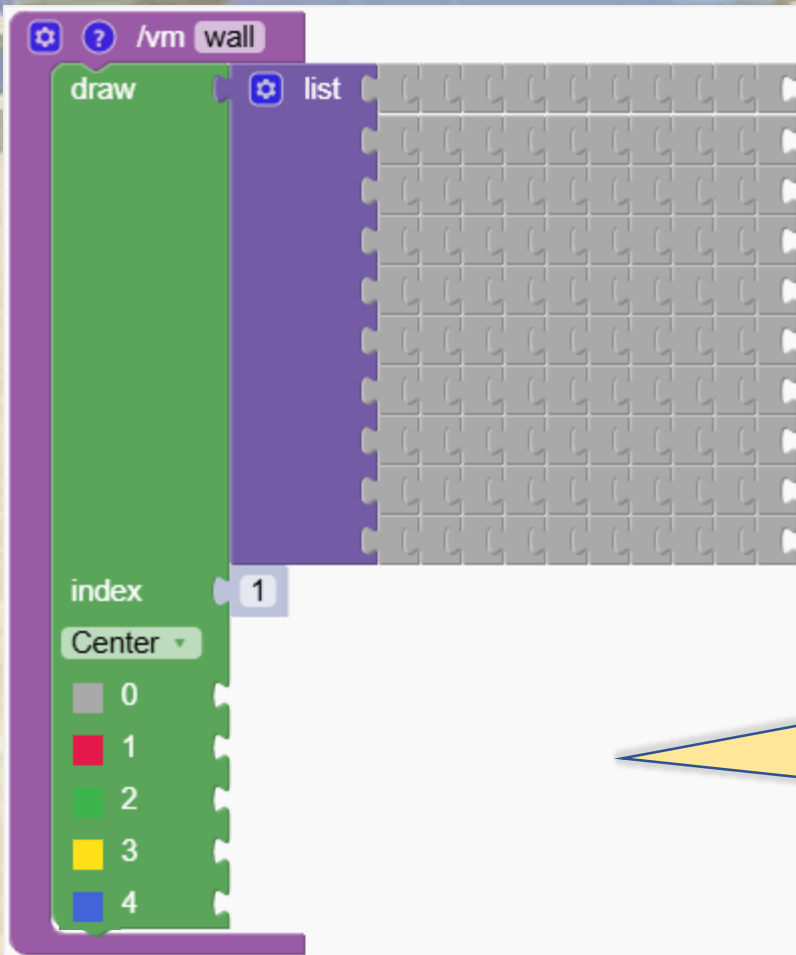
The code blocks shown are:

- draw** block: A green block with a gear icon and a question mark icon. It contains a **list** block and an **index** block.
- list** block: A purple block with a gear icon and a question mark icon. It contains a **Center** dropdown menu and a list of color-coded blocks (0-8).
- index** block: A light blue block with a question mark icon. It contains a **1** value.
- Center** dropdown menu: A dropdown menu with a downward arrow.
- 0** block: A gray block.
- 1** block: A red block.
- 2** block: A green block.
- 3** block: A yellow block.
- 4** block: A blue block.
- 5** block: An orange block.
- 6** block: A purple block.
- 7** block: A cyan block.
- 8** block: A magenta block.

**Select a block and press 'd' to remove a column or 'D' to remove a row**

# ⚡ Draw a rectangle

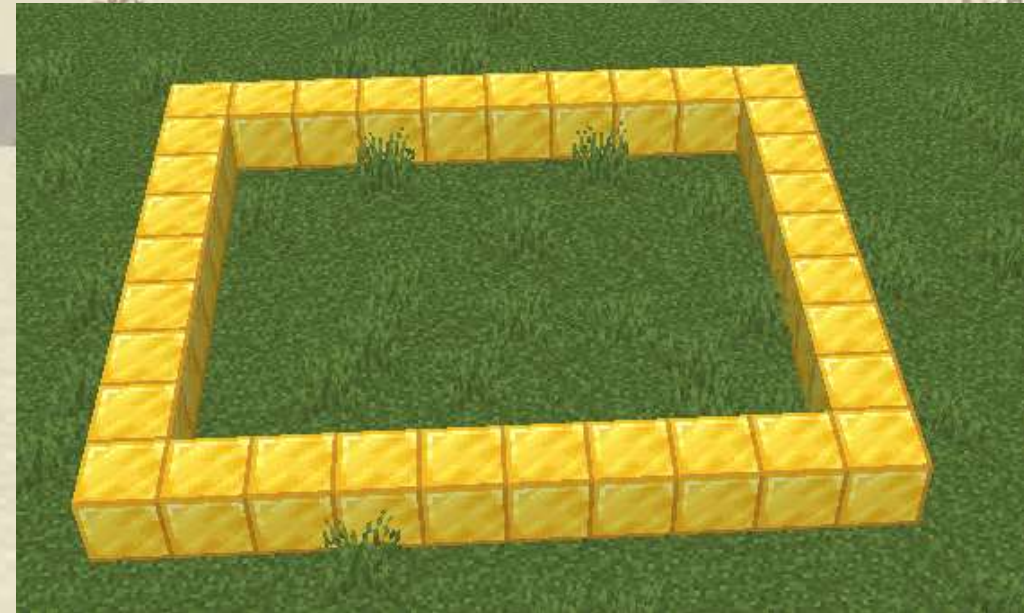
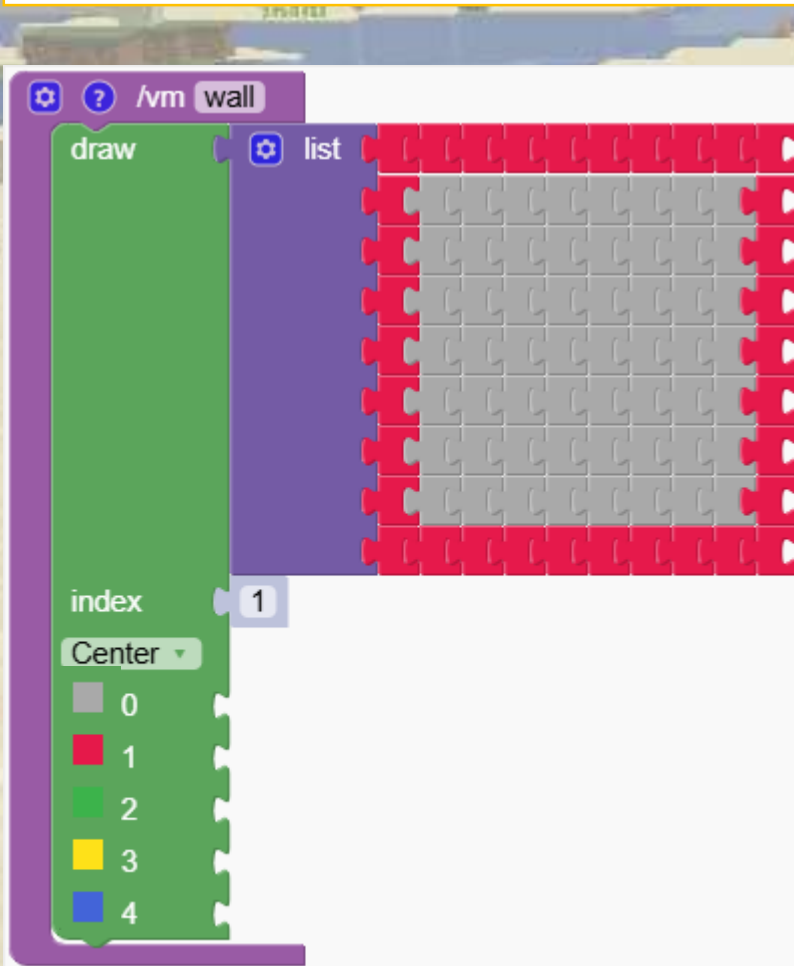
As example, we are making a simple rectangle



**First we select a drawing block from the menu**

# ⚡ Draw a rectangle

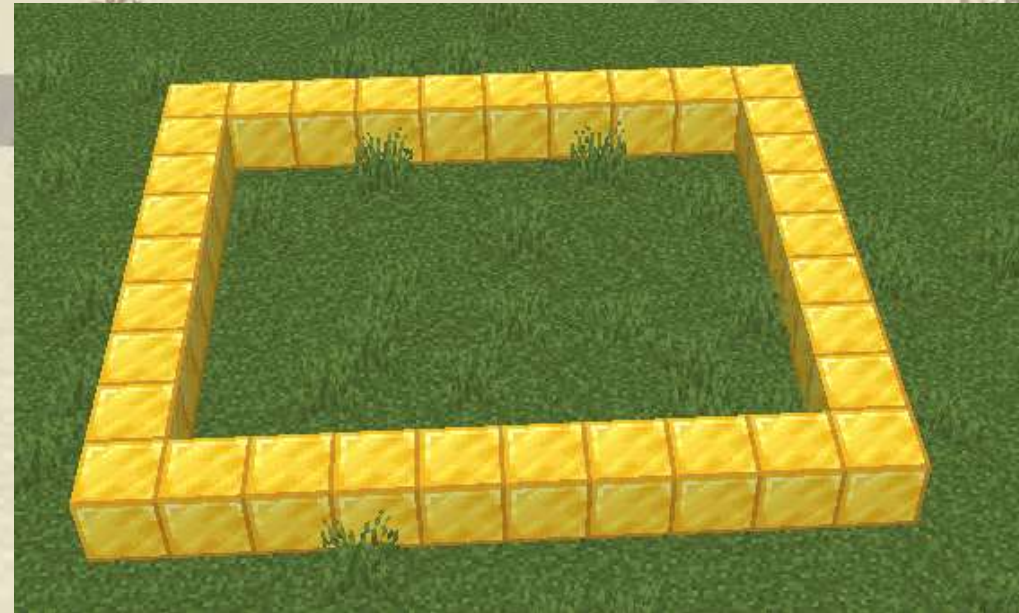
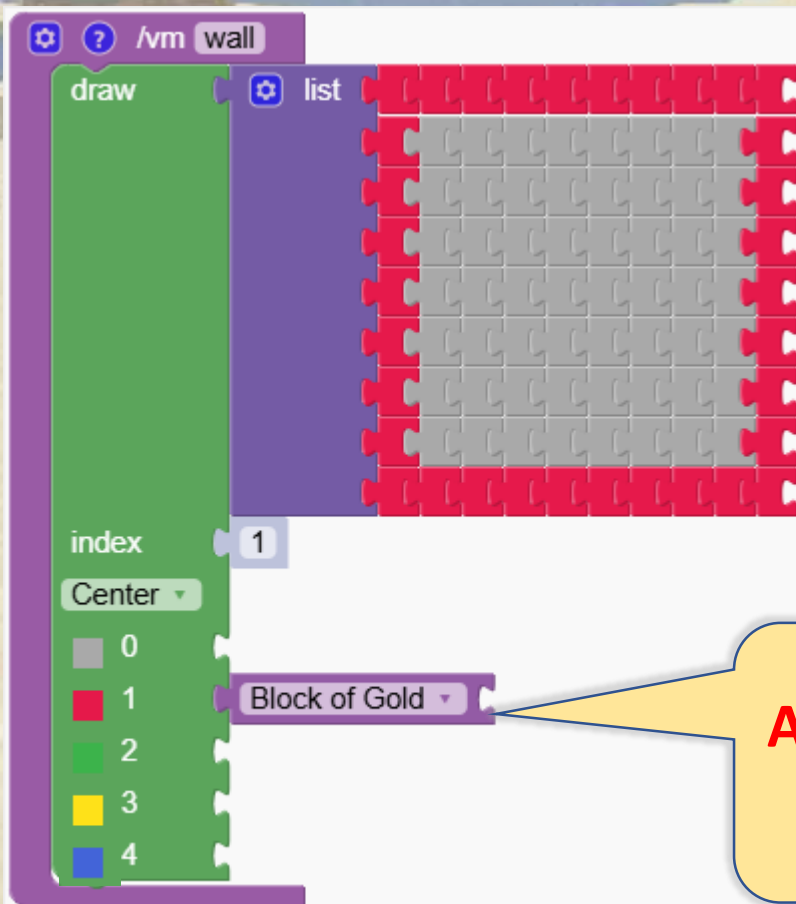
Now we paint in red by pressing the 1 key





# ⚡ Draw a rectangle

Now we paint in red by pressing the 1 key



**Add a block of gold. '1' is now a block of gold**



# ⚡ Draw a rectangle

We could have done it faster! To automatically draw a rectangle you can use the key 'b'  
(If you right-click on the grey blocks you see all the options)

The image shows two side-by-side screenshots of the Scratch environment. The left screenshot shows a 'draw' block with a 'list' block attached. The 'list' block is a grey rectangle. A red cursor is pointing at the top-left corner of the 'list' block. A yellow callout bubble points to this corner with the text: 'First select the top left corner of the rectangle and change its color'. The right screenshot shows the same setup, but the 'list' block is now a red rectangle. A yellow callout bubble points to the bottom-right corner of the 'list' block with the text: 'Then select the bottom right block and press 'b''. Below the callouts, a 'draw' block is visible with a 'list' block attached. The 'list' block is a green rectangle. The 'draw' block has a 'Center' dropdown menu and a list of colors: 0 (grey), 1 (red), 2 (green), 3 (yellow), and 4 (blue).

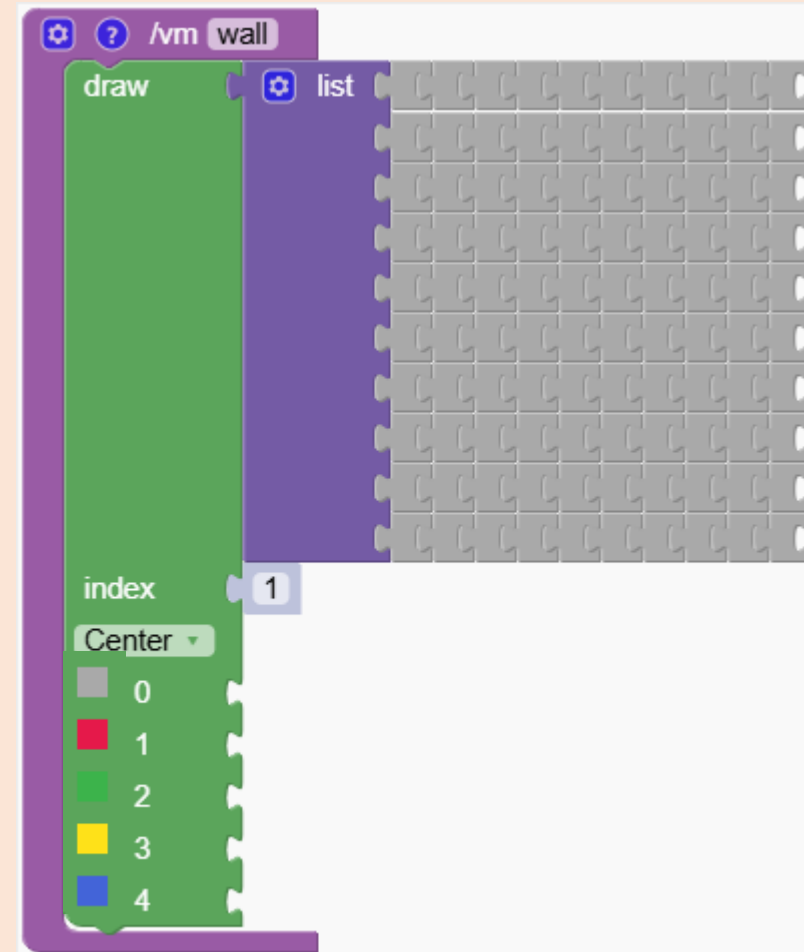
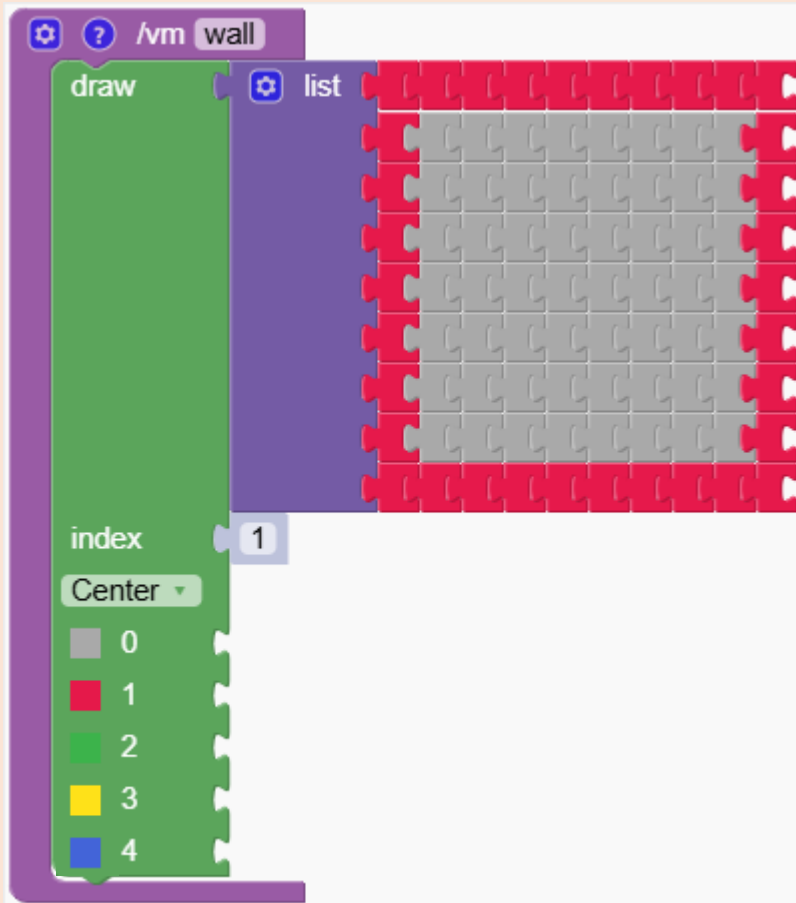
**First select the top left corner of the rectangle and change its color**

**Then select the bottom right block and press 'b'**



# How do I clear the blocks?

We don't want to restart from scratch or paint all the single blocks

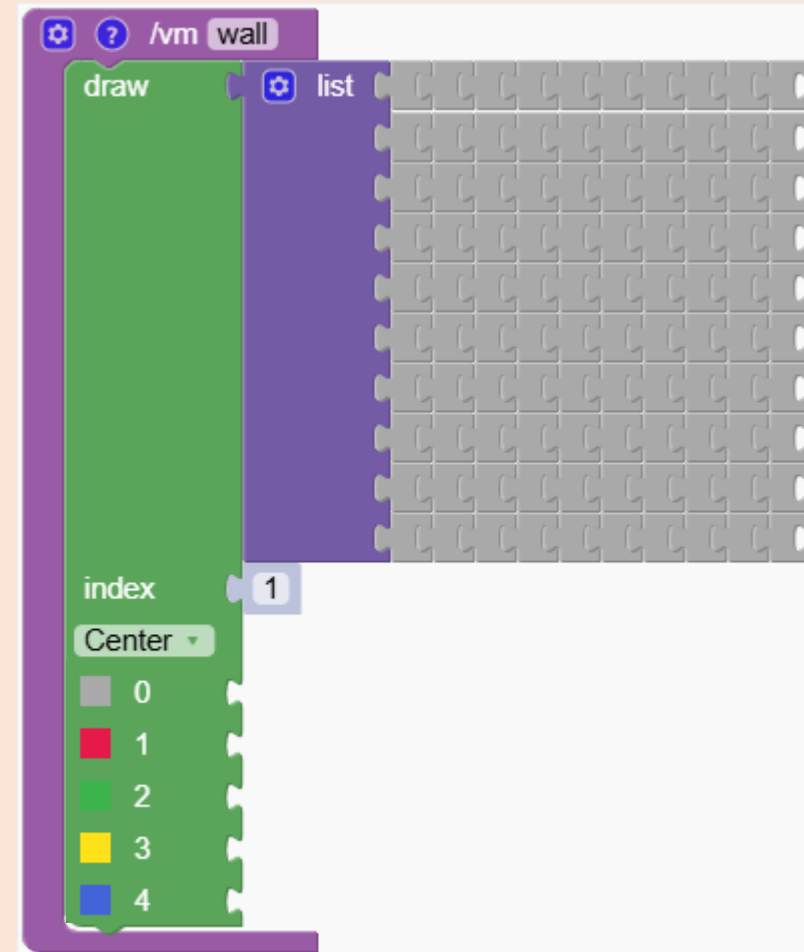
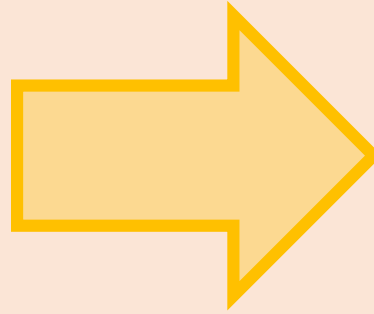
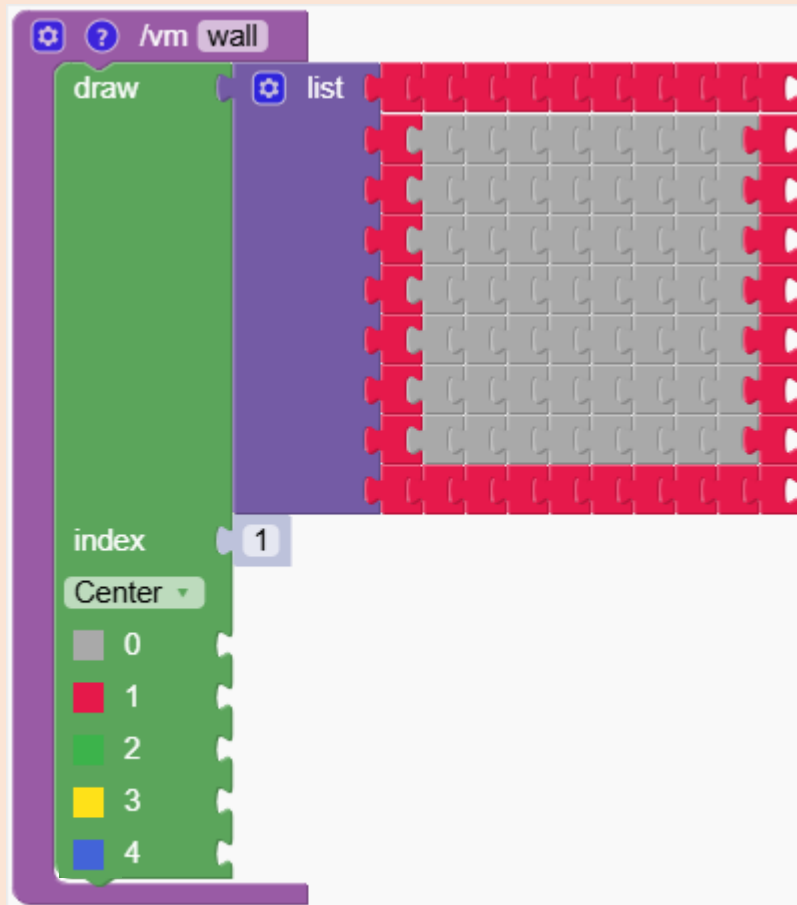


Quiz



# How do I clear the blocks?

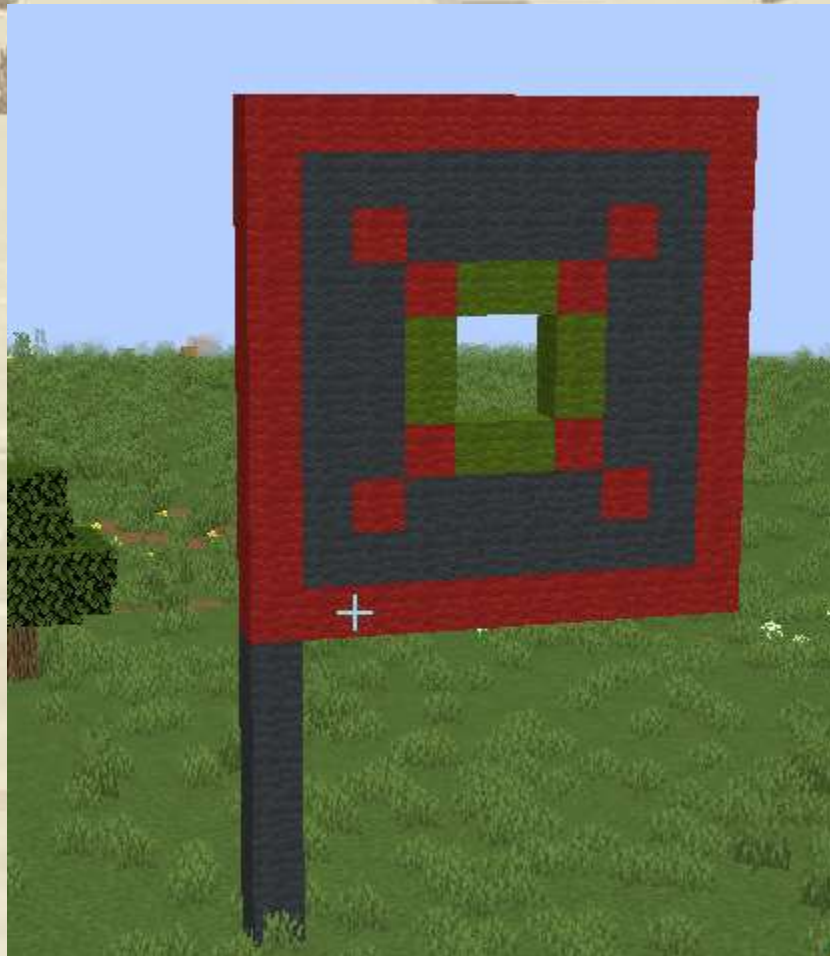
Solution: We paint a full square of grey color on the existing drawing. Use the key 'f' to paint a full rectangle



# Quiz

# ⚡ Make your own flag

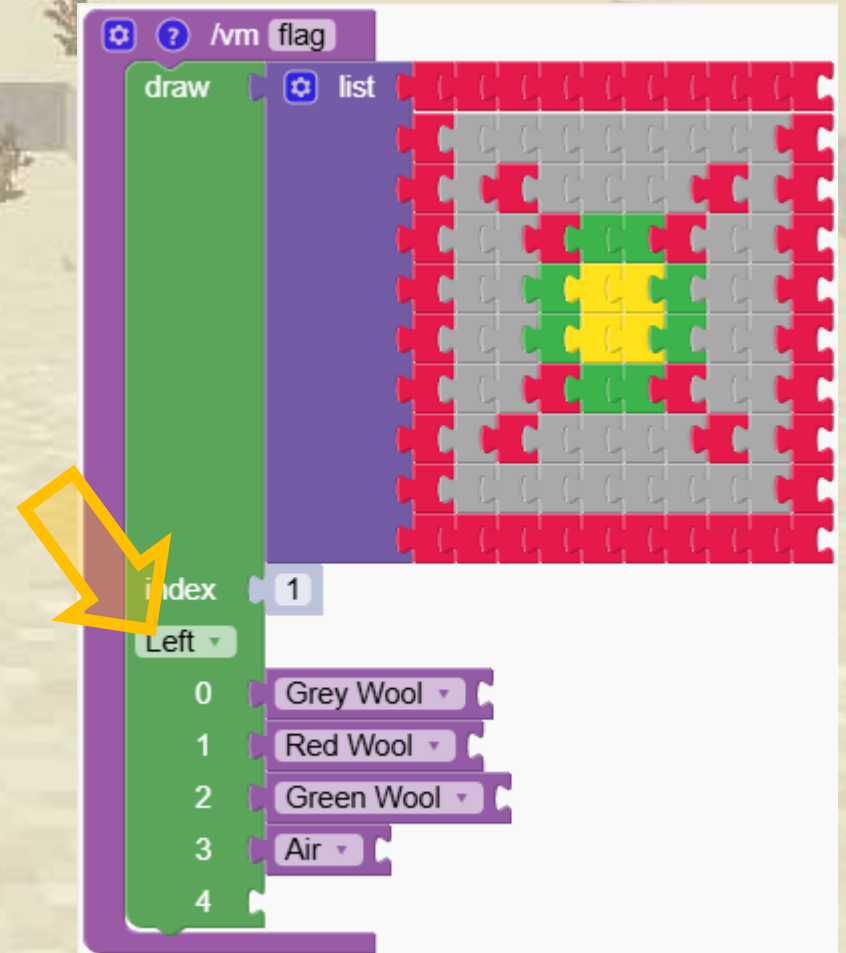
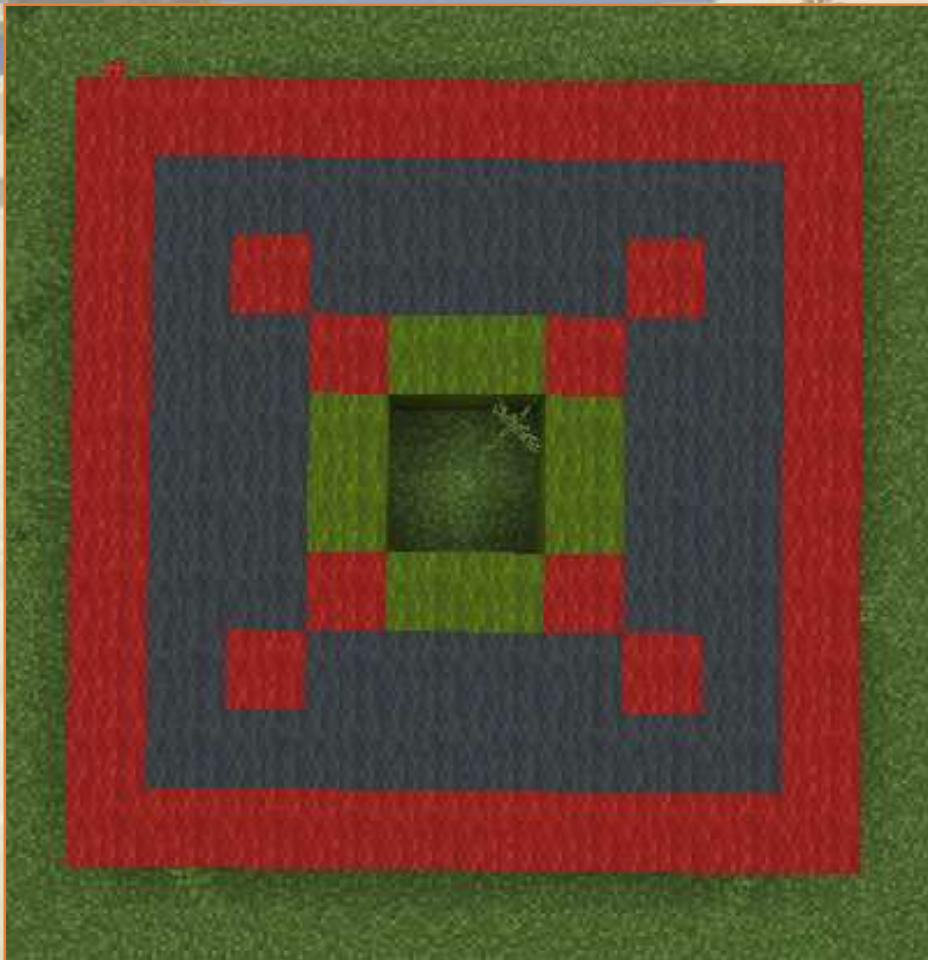
Learn how to create a custom flag, using different shapes to form the design.





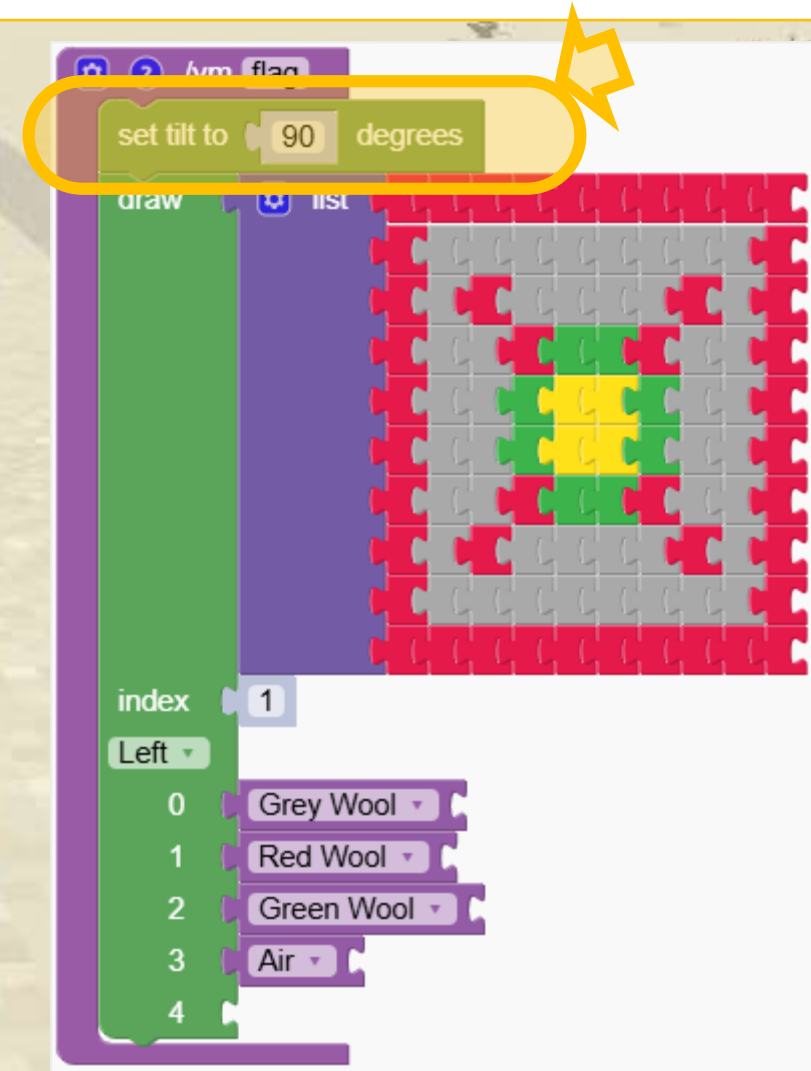
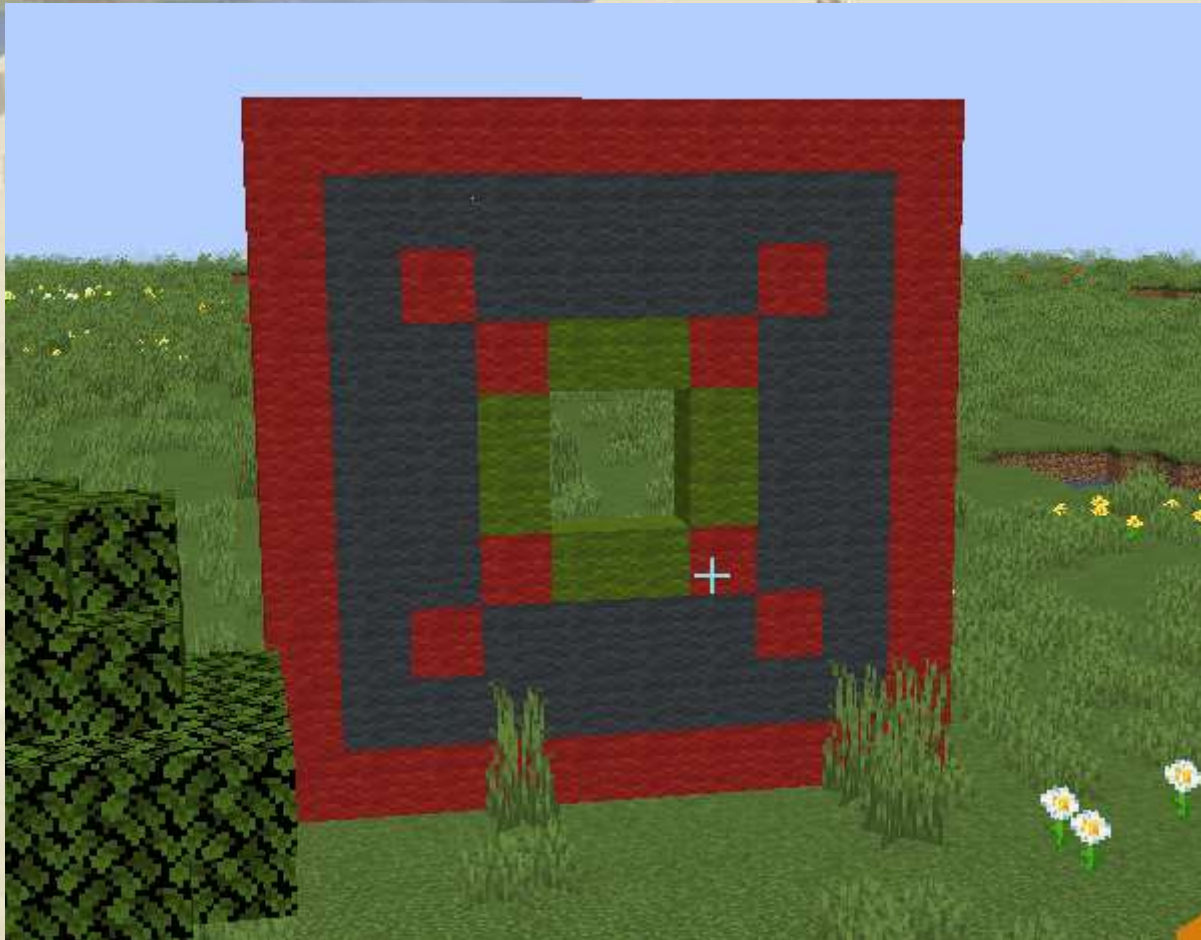
# ⚡ Make your own flag

First we create our design on the ground. Notice that we set the starting point to left instead of center



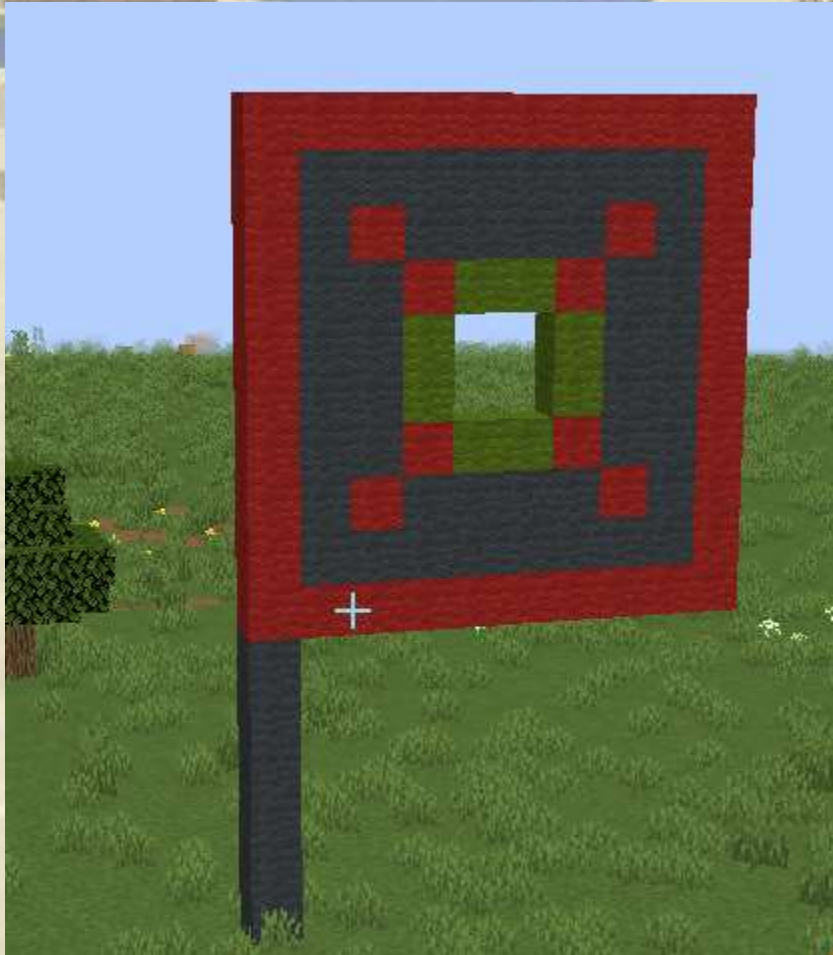
# ⚡ Make your own flag

We change the tilt to make the image vertical



# ⚡ Make your own flag

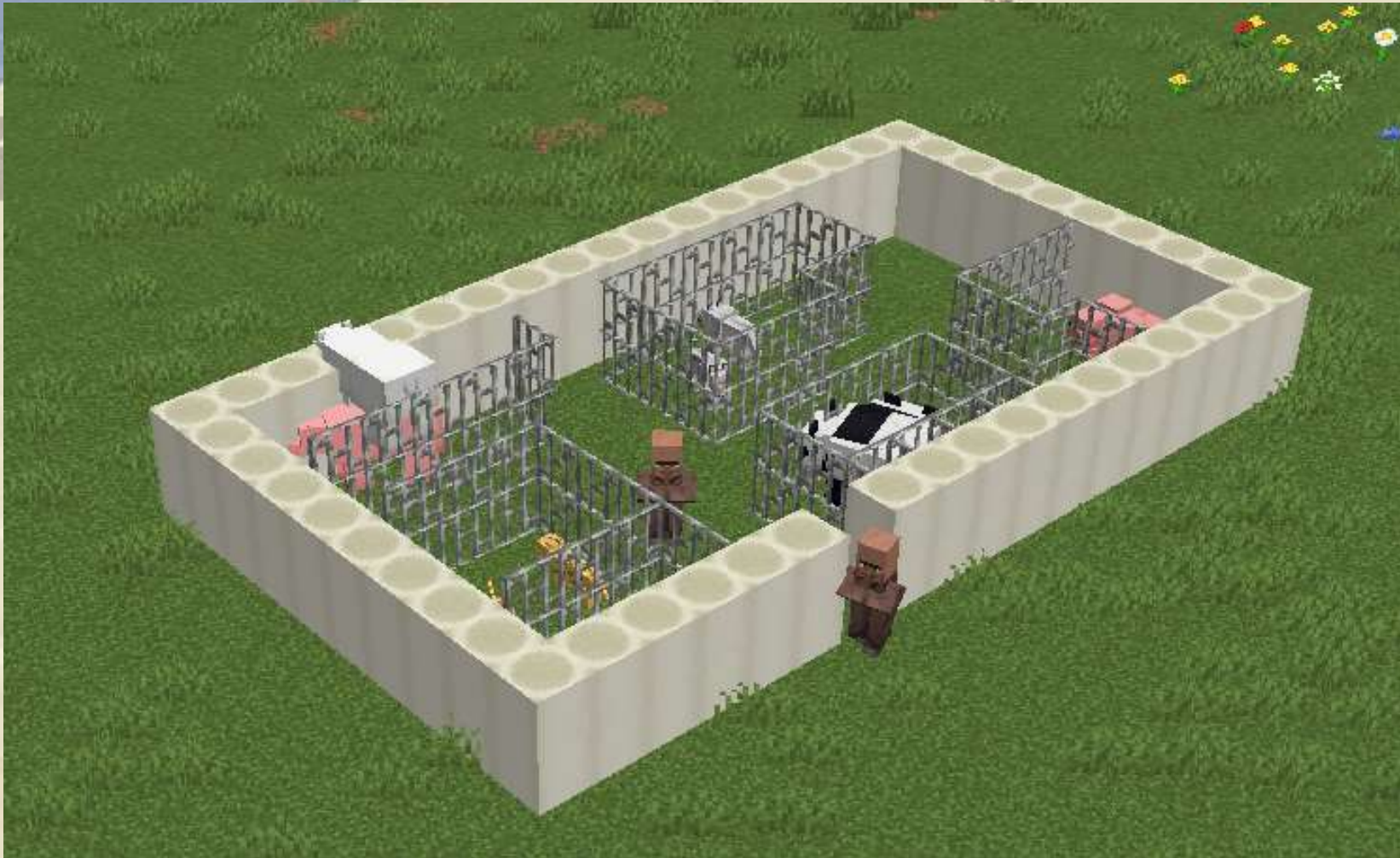
We add a simple base made of 6 blocks





# ⚡ Zoo

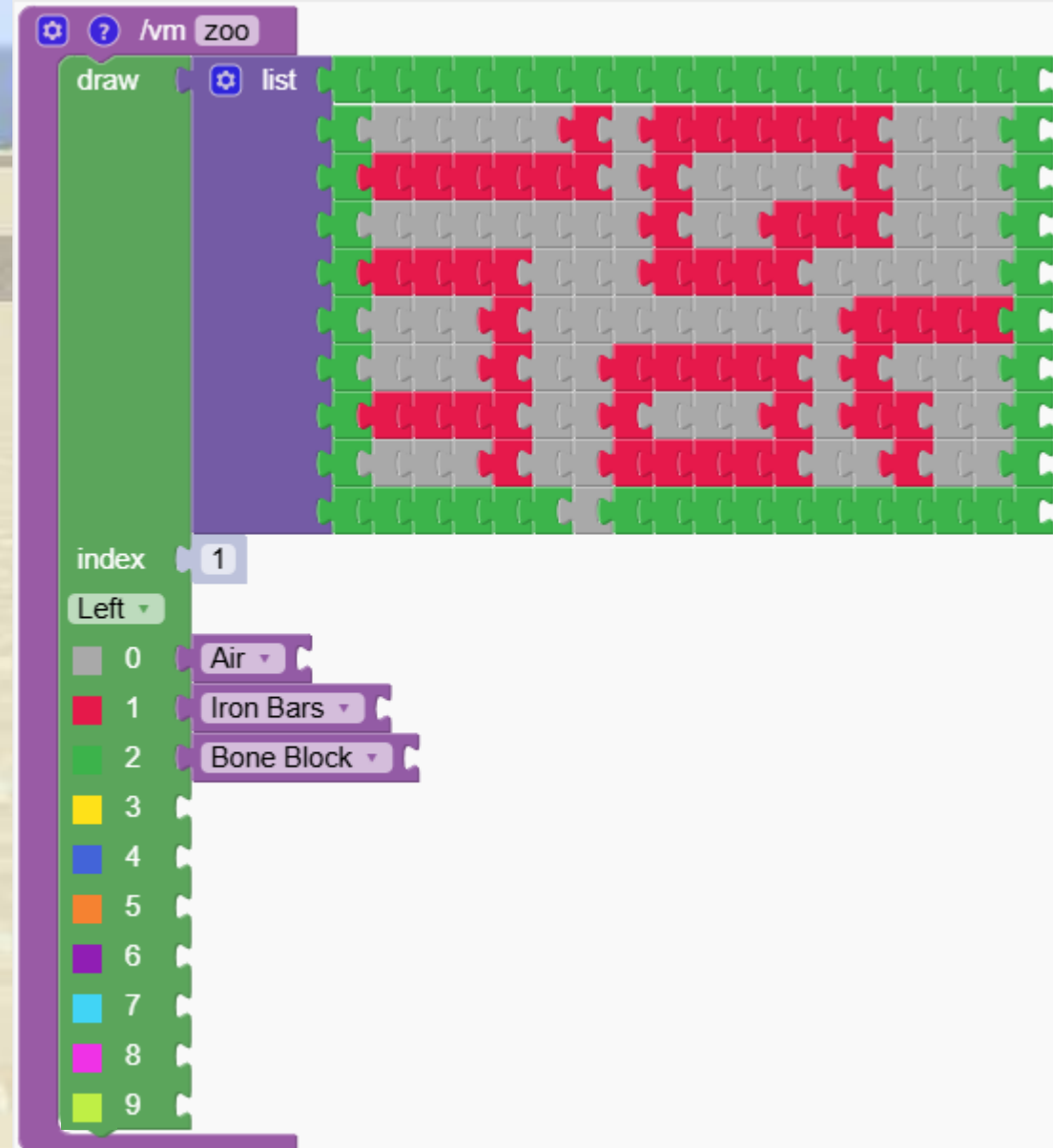
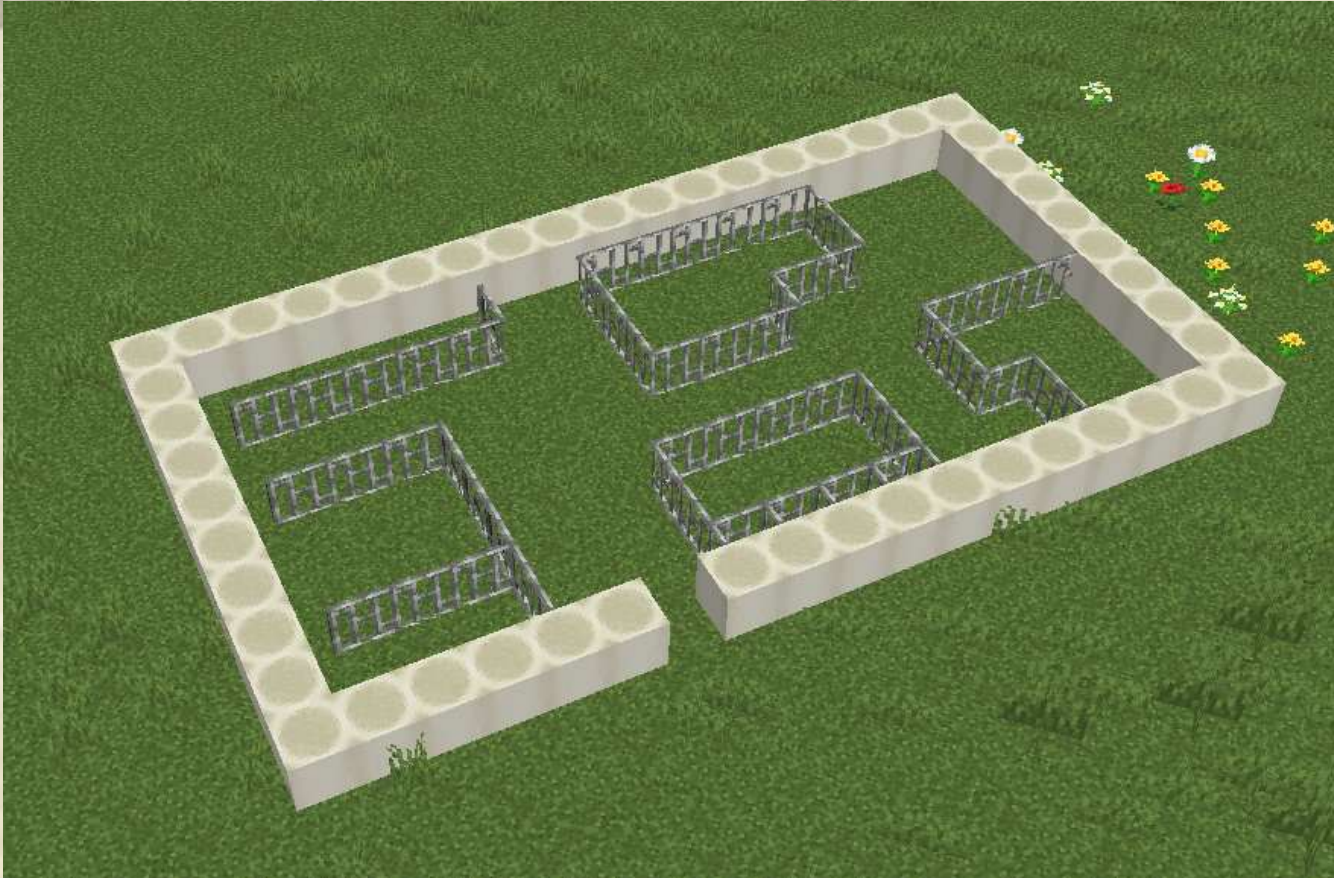
Let's make a zoo!





# ⚡ Zoo

First we create the outside wall and the cages



# ⚡ Zoo

Then we add the animals.



vm zoo

draw

list

index 1

Left

0	Air
1	Iron Bars
2	Bone Block
3	Chicken
4	Pig
5	Ocelot
6	Wolf
7	Polar Bear
8	Panda
9	Villager



# ⚡ Zoo

The animals are escaping!  
What can we do?



vm zoo

draw list

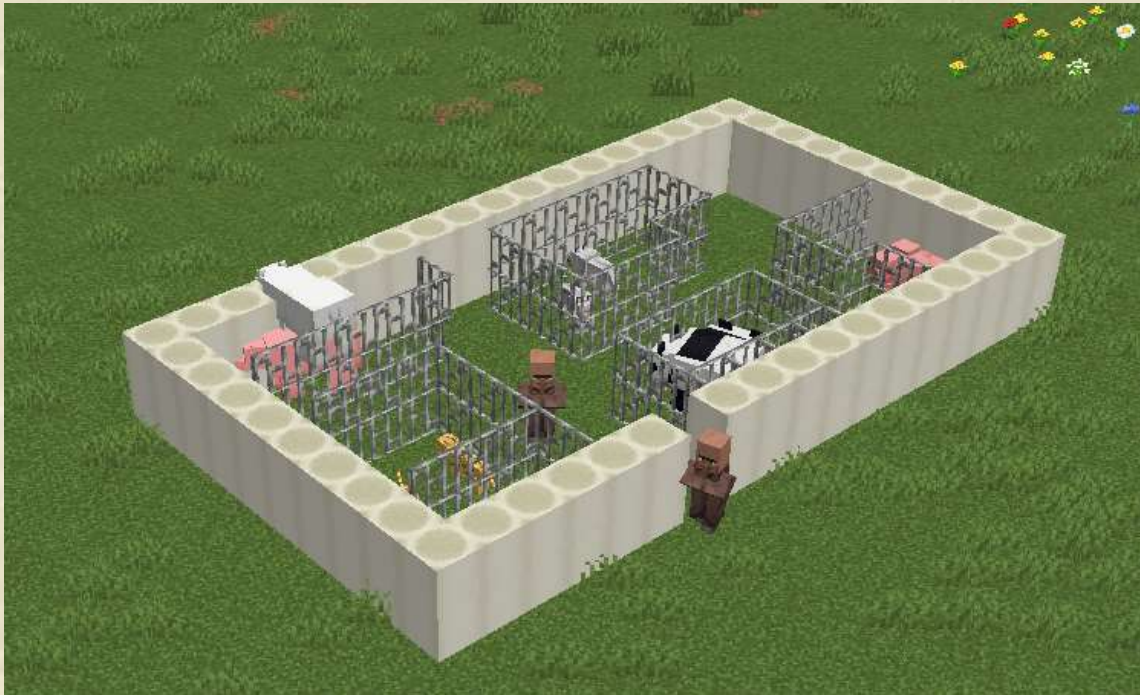
index 1

Left

0	Air
1	Iron Bars
2	Bone Block
3	Chicken
4	Pig
5	Ocelot
6	Wolf
7	Polar Bear
8	Panda
9	Villager

# ⚡ Zoo

To stop the animals from escaping, we make the cages one block higher by repeating the drawing.



Scratch code for building a zoo enclosure:

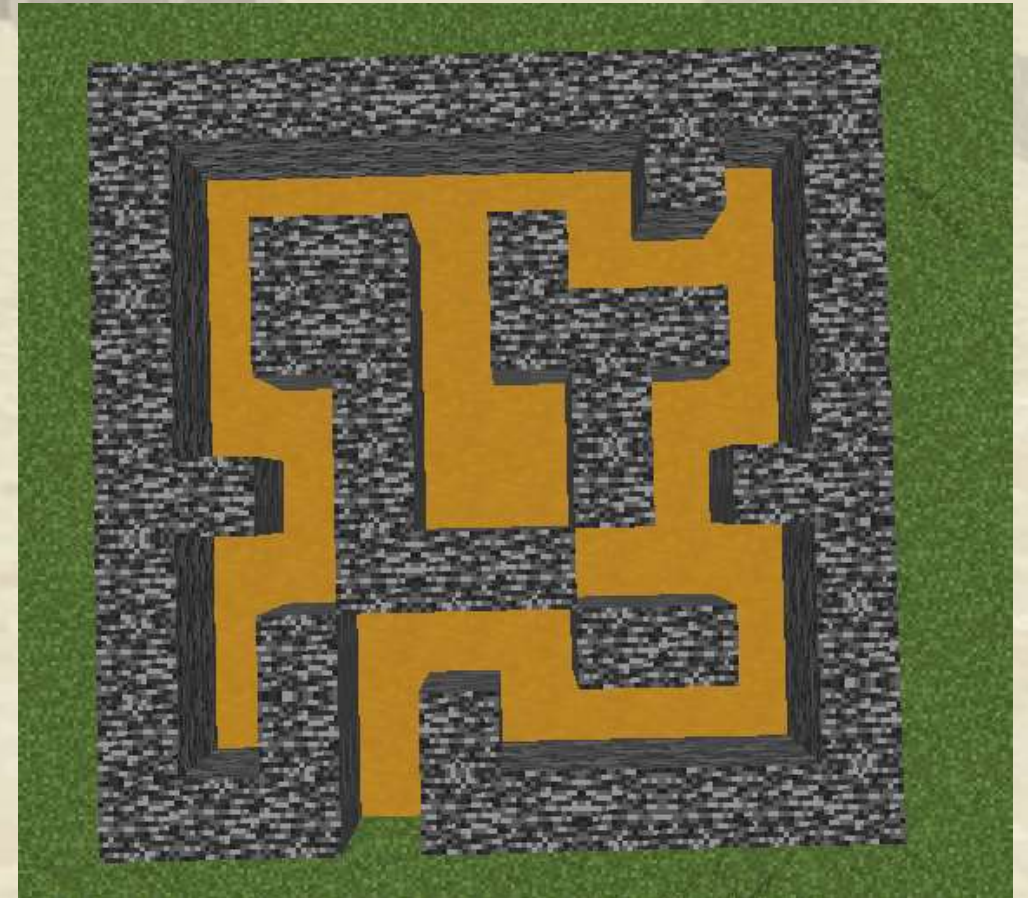
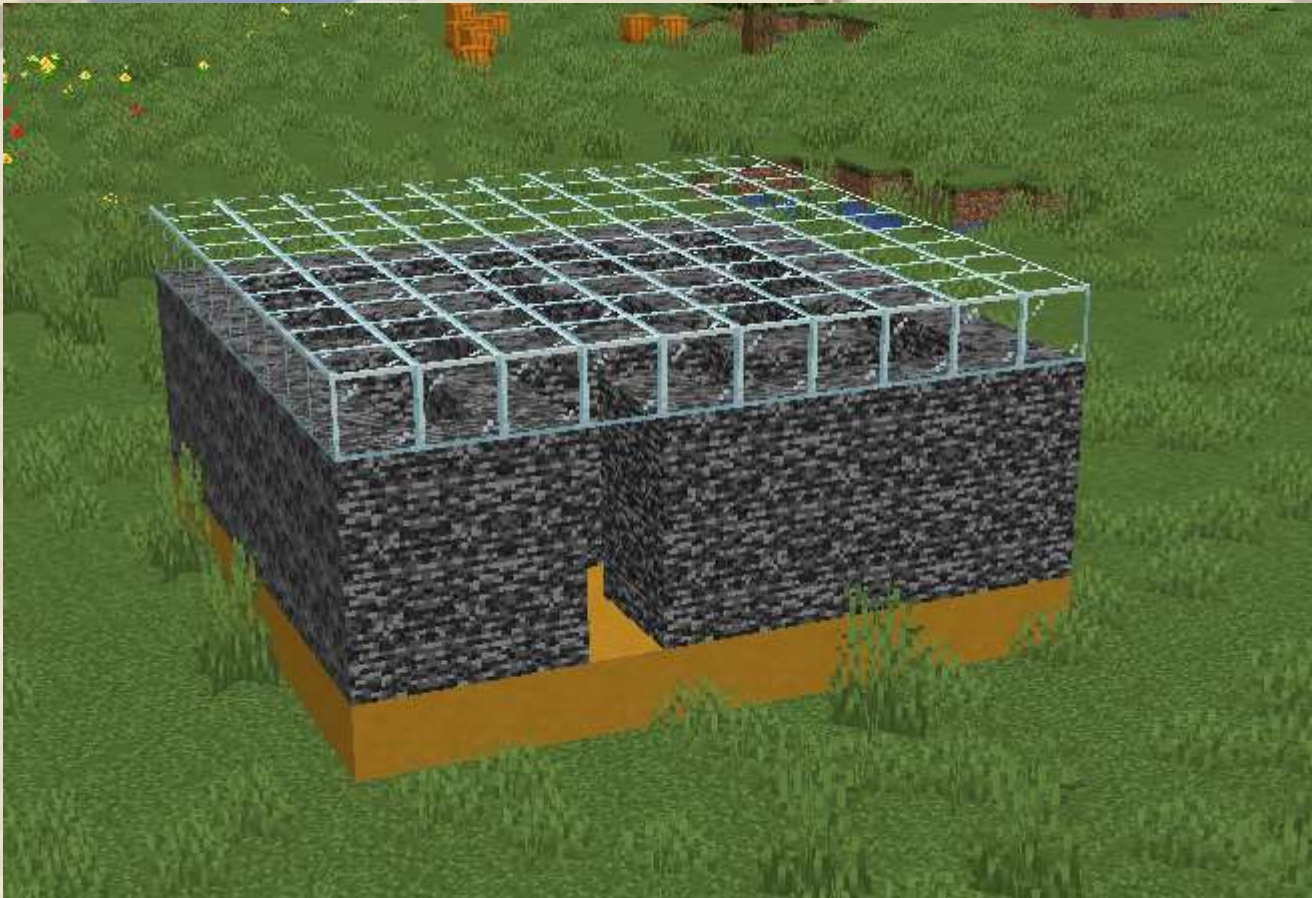
```
repeat (2) times  
do  
  draw  
  list  
  index 1  
  Left  
  0 Air  
  1 Iron Bars  
  2 Bone Block  
  3 Chicken  
  4 Pig  
  5 Ocelot  
  6 Wolf  
  7 Polar Bear  
  8 Panda  
  9 Villager  
  go 1 blocks up 1
```

The code uses a 'repeat' loop to draw a wall of concrete blocks. The 'draw' block is used to draw the wall, and the 'list' block is used to list the blocks to be drawn. The 'index' block is used to select the block type from the list. The 'Left' block is used to select the block type from the list. The 'go' block is used to move the cursor to the next block.



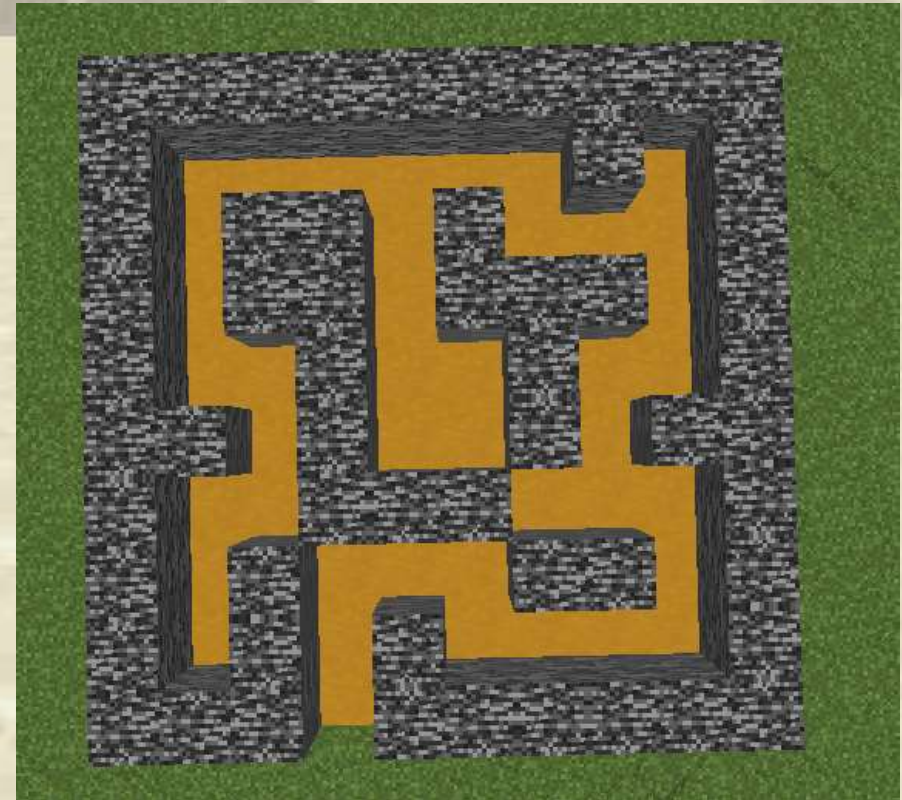
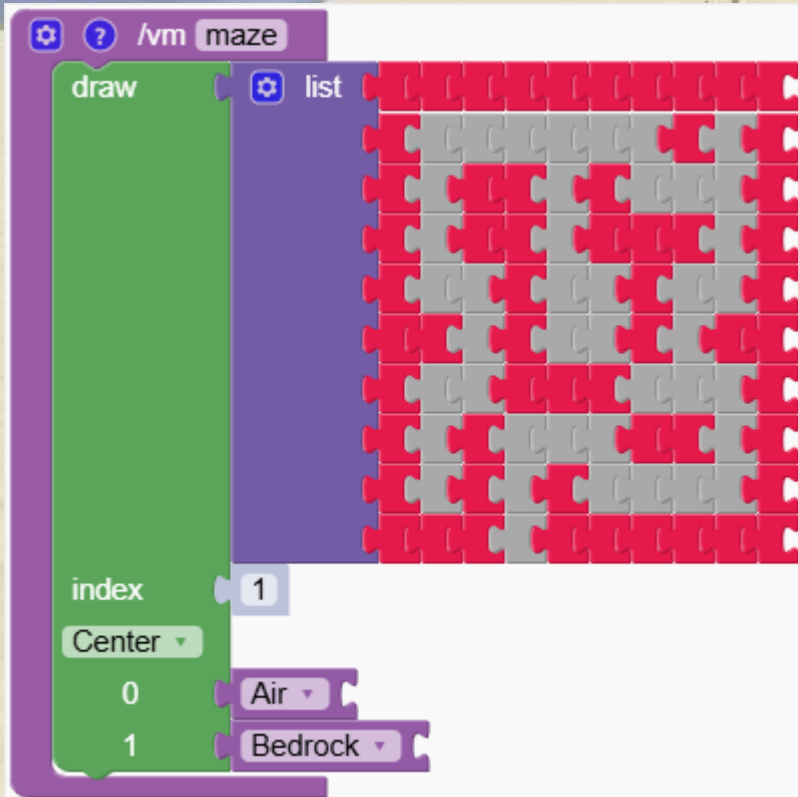
# Fun ⚡ Design a maze

Design your maze and invite others to try and walk through it.



# Fun ⚡ Design a maze

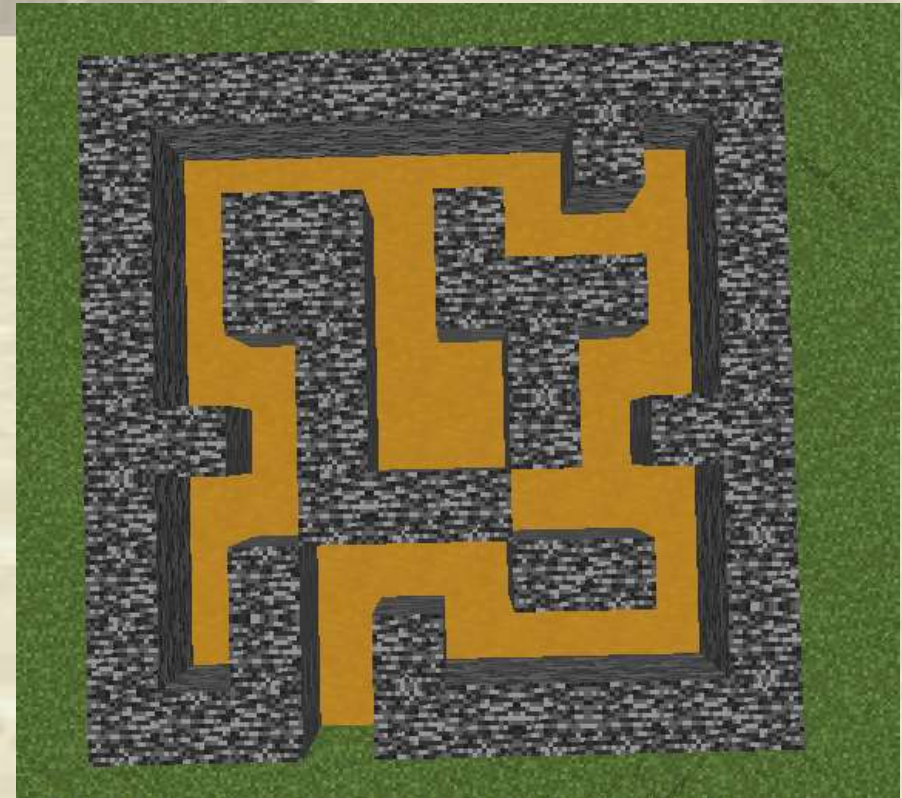
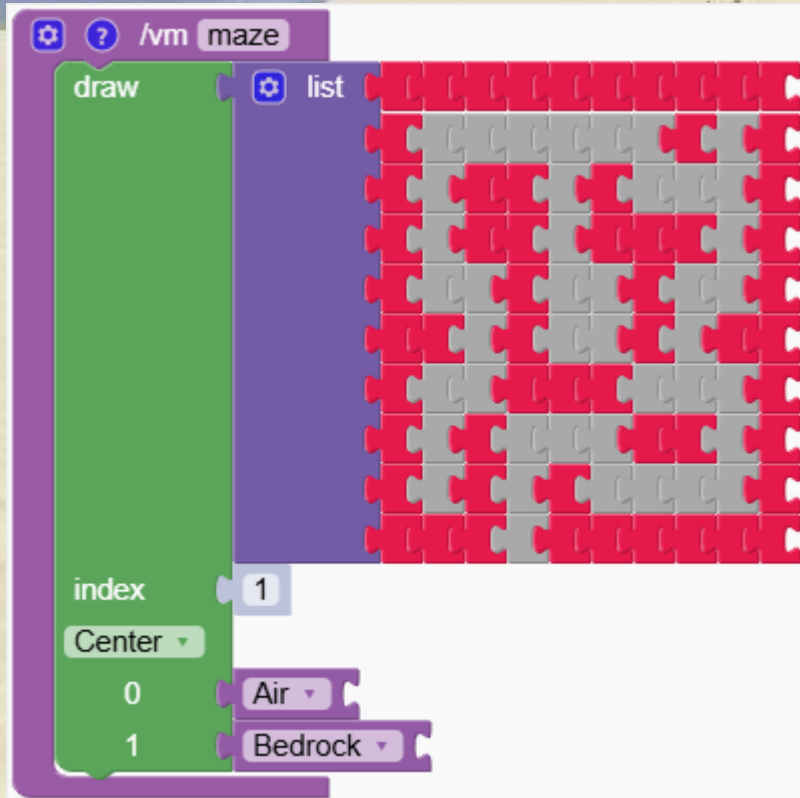
First we make the basic layout.





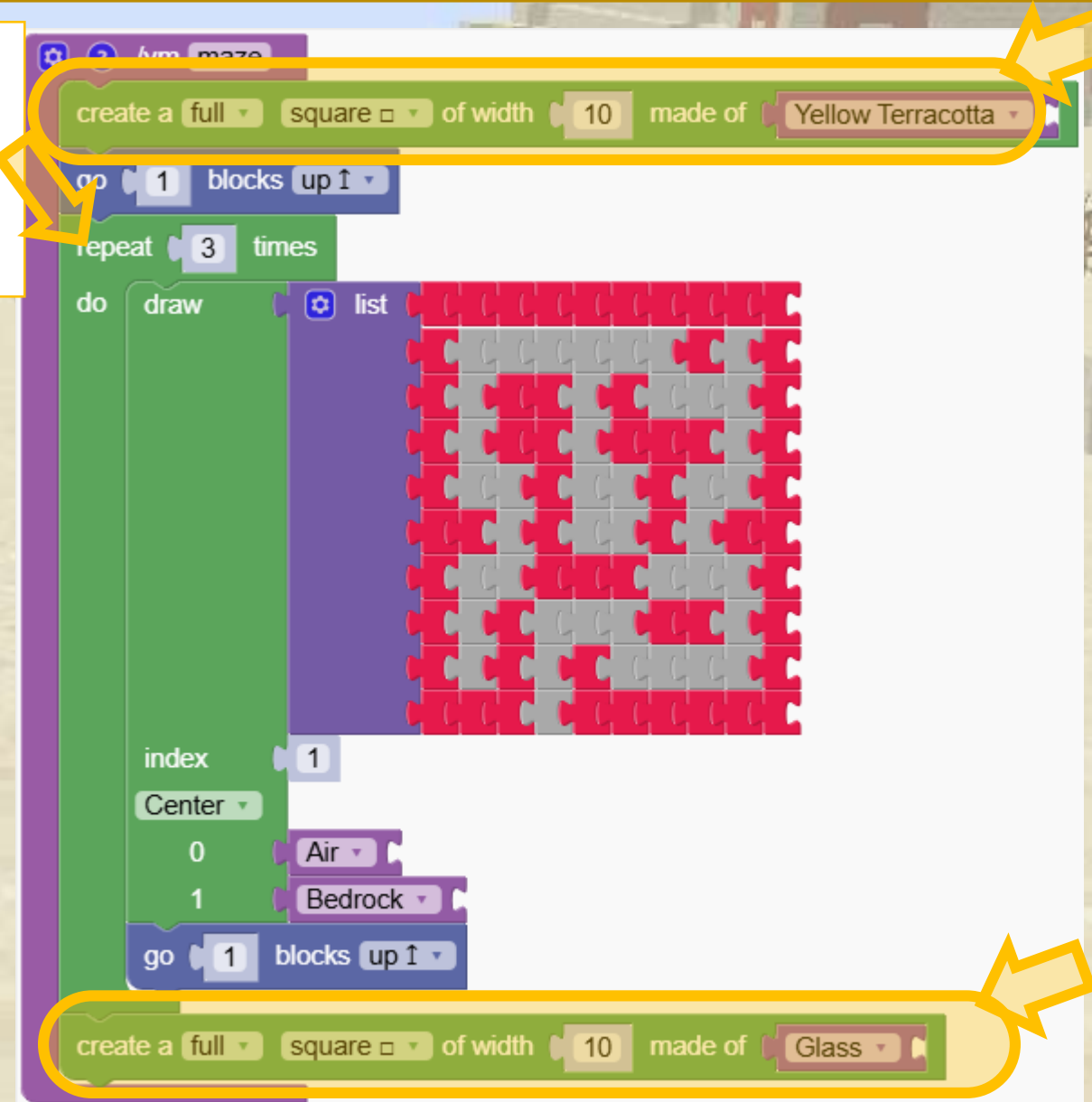
# Fun ⚡ Design a maze

We need to raise the walls, add a floor and a roof. Can you do it?



# Fun ⚡ Design a maze

We add a floor and a roof. The walls are repeated 3 times





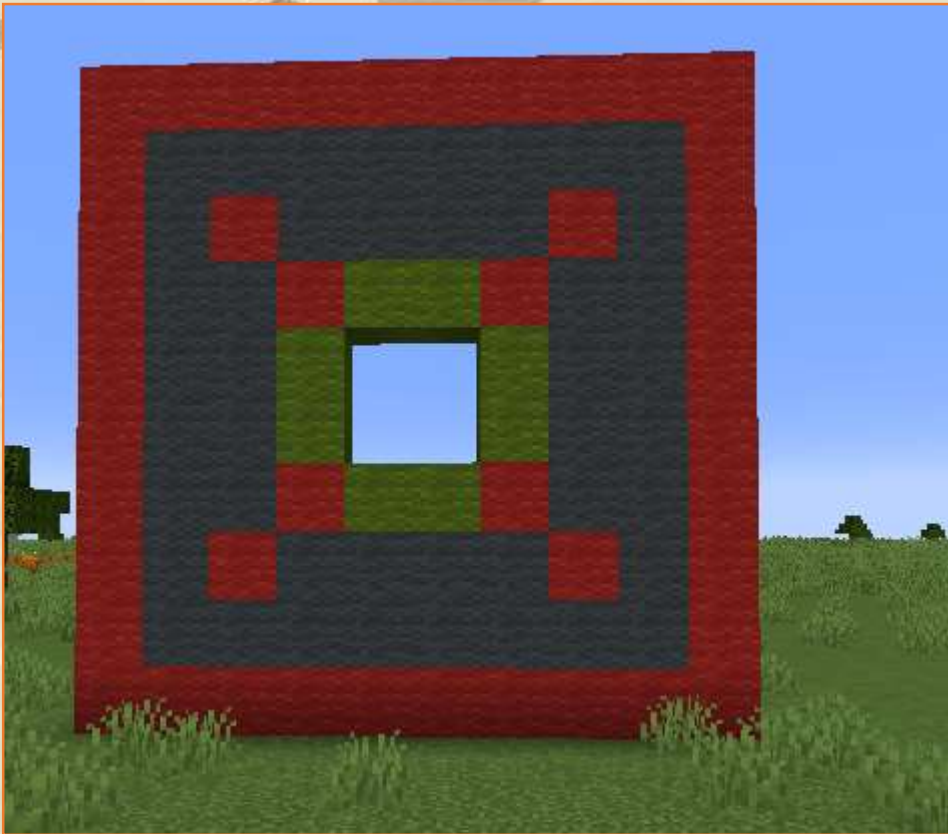
# ⚡ Make a House

Learn how to position drawings to create a cubic house, practicing the basics of 3D shapes.



# ⚡ Make a House

First we create a simple wall.  
Notice that we reset the tilt of the wall.

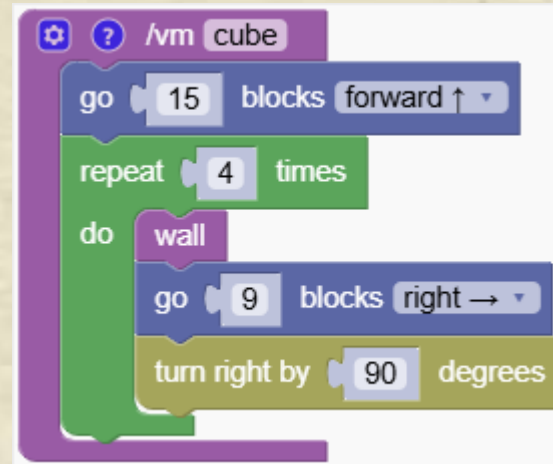


# ⚡ Make a House

The following program paints 4 times the wall.

(The program calls the function “wall” that we created before)

Let see how it works:

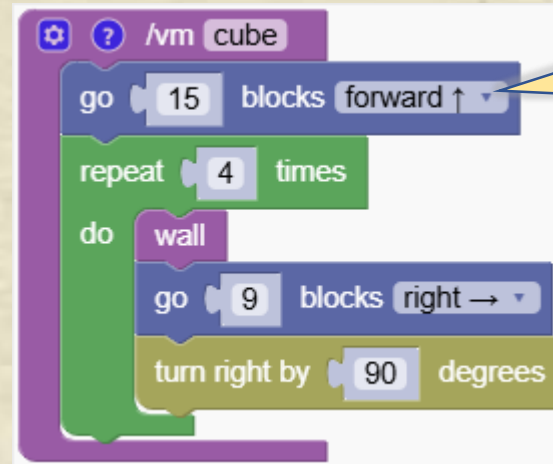




# ⚡ Make a House

Explanation of the code:

Step 1: move the house further away

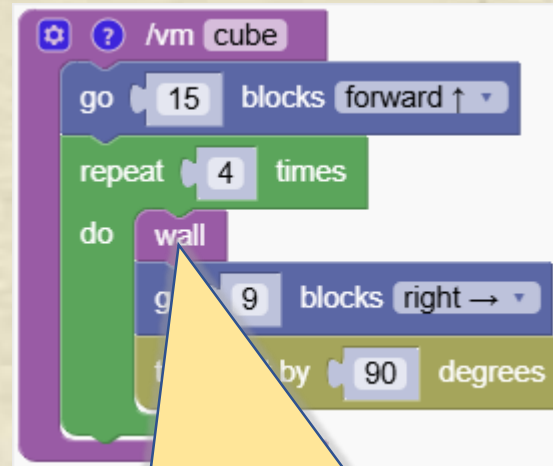


**Tell robot to go further away**



# ⚡ Make a House

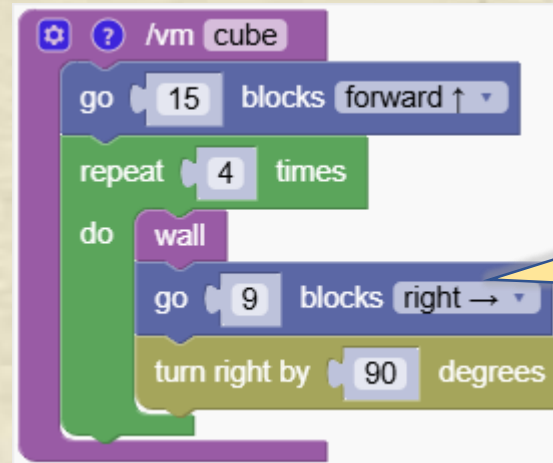
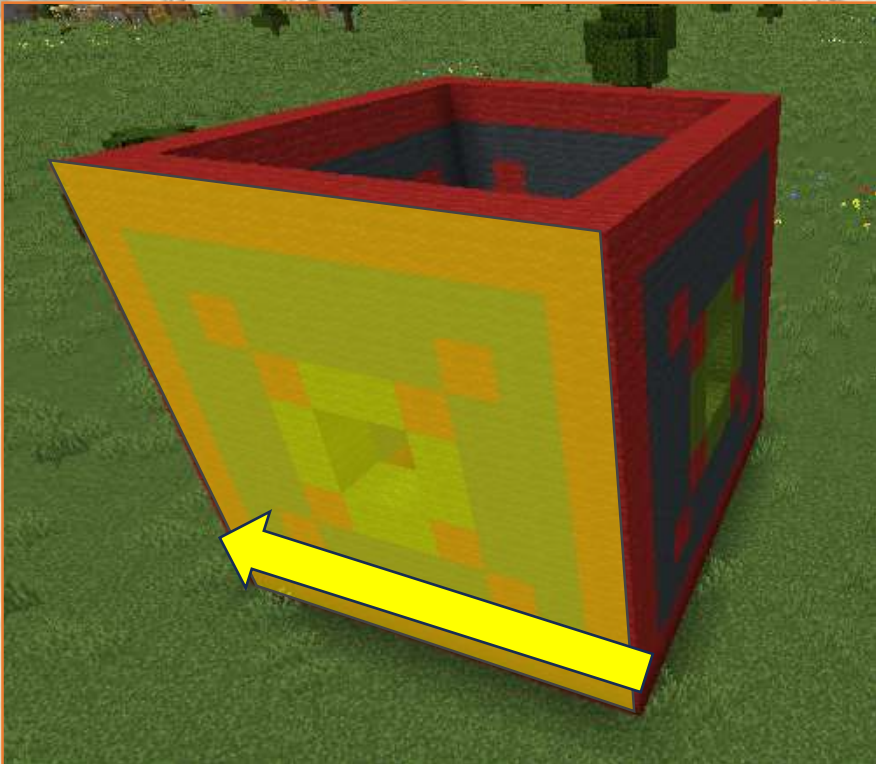
Step 2: We create the first wall



**Makes the front wall**

# ⚡ Make a House

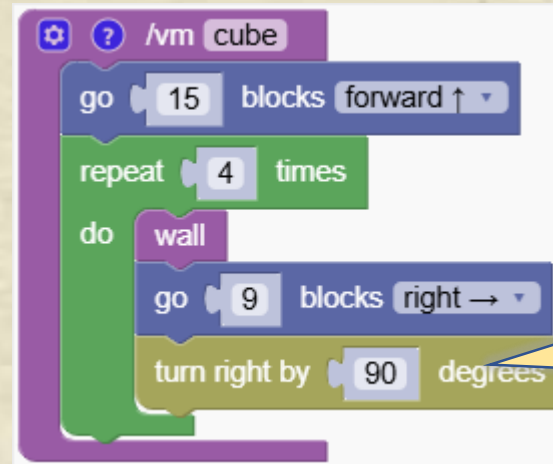
Step 3: We tell robot to move to the right so the next wall will start at the right point



**Move robot to the right**

# ⚡ Make a House

Step 4: We turn the robot in the right direction.



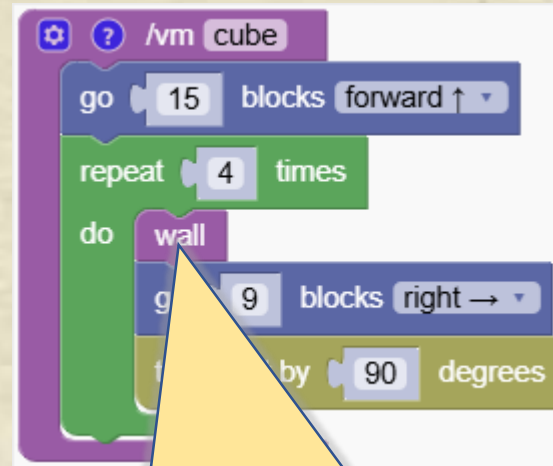
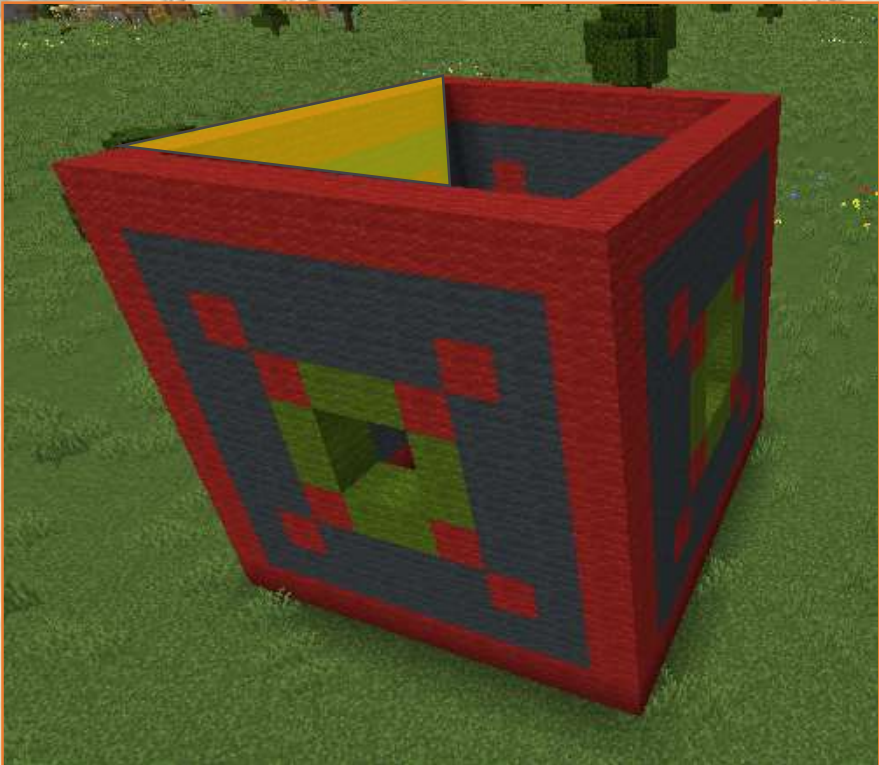
**Turn robot to the right**



# ⚡ Make a House

We paint the next wall.

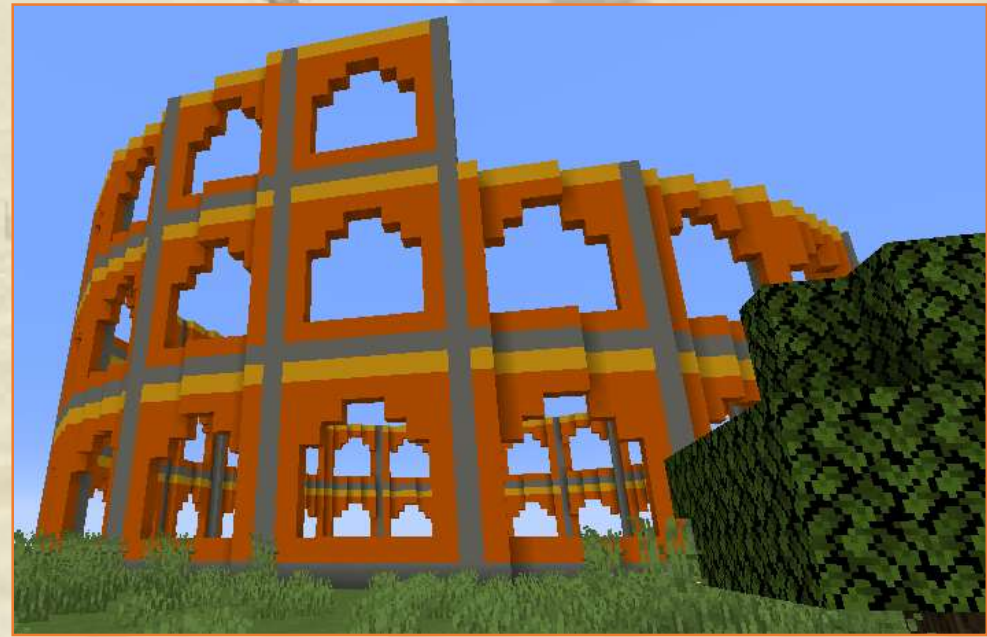
We repeat this process 4 times



**Paint the side wall**

# ⚡ The Colosseum

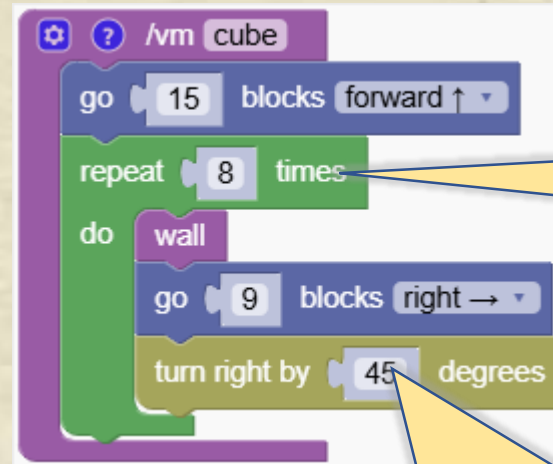
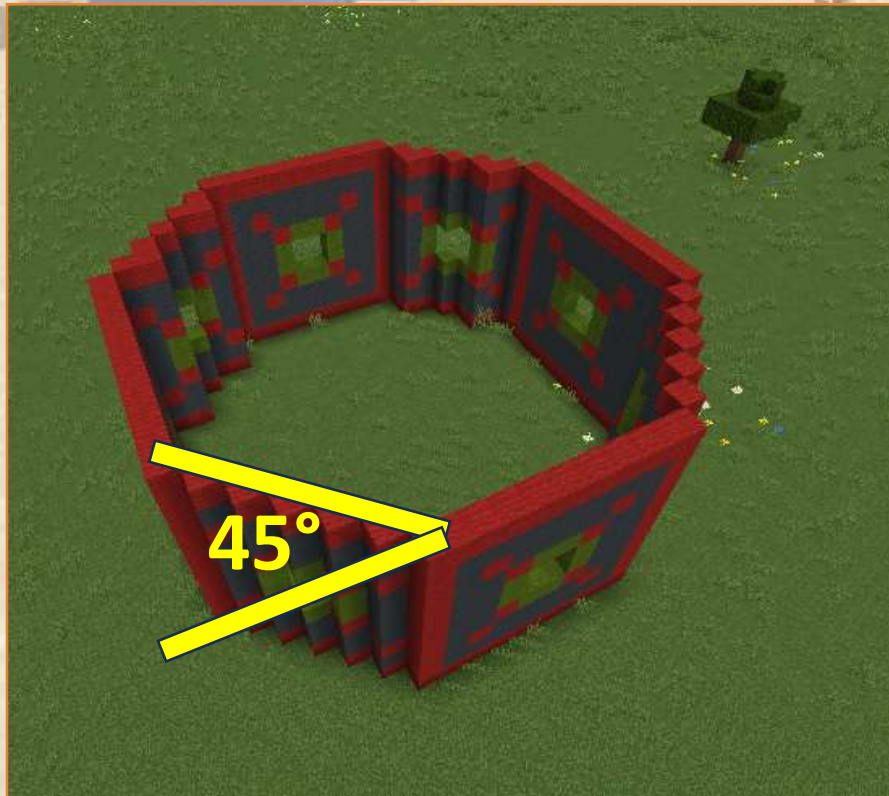
With the help of some math, we can transform the house into a colosseum structure



# ⚡ The Colosseum

We extend the house program to make it into a colosseum.

We tell robot to turn only 45 degrees so that the wall can be repeated 8 times. ( $8 \times 45 = 360$ )



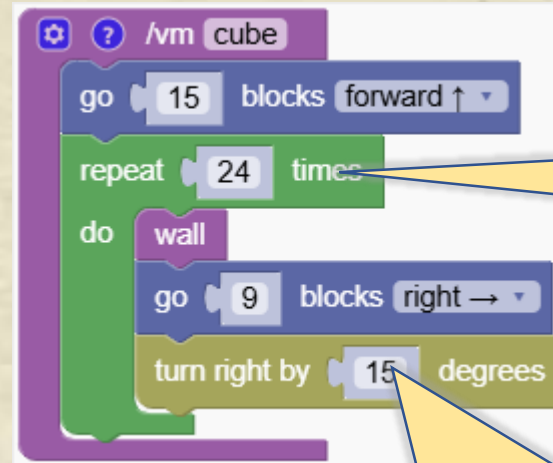
**Repeat 8 times**

**Turn 45 degrees**



# ⚡ The Colosseum

Now we make 3 times more walls. Just adjust the rotation to 15 degrees ( $24 \times 15 = 360$ )

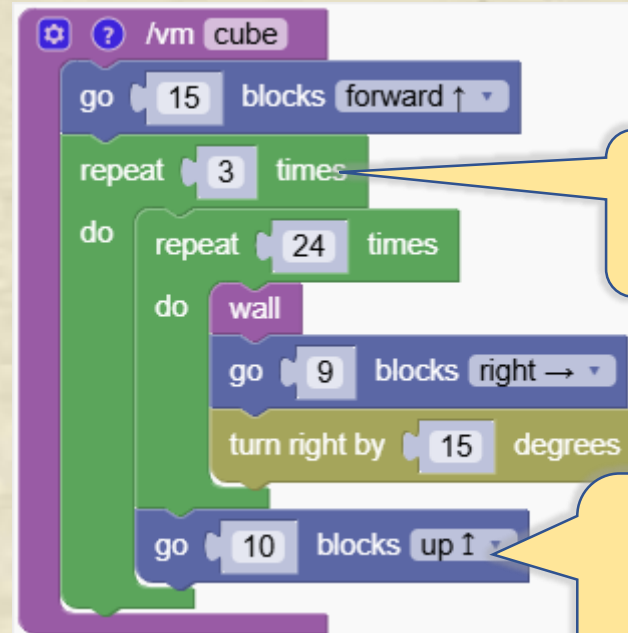
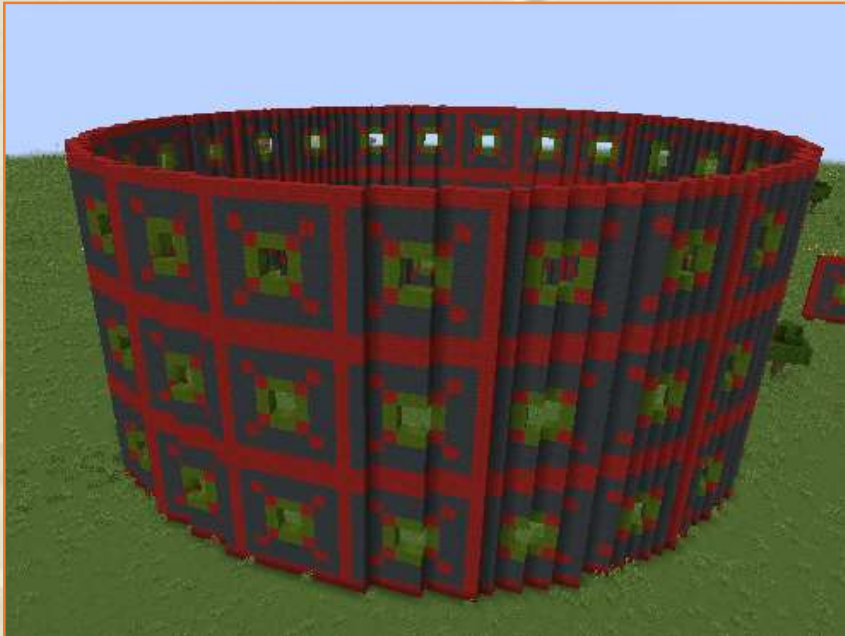


**Repeat 24 times**

**Turn 15 degrees**

# ⚡ The Colosseum

Let's repeat it 3 times



**3 layers**

**The next layer is 10 blocks above the previous one**

# ⚡ The Mushroom House

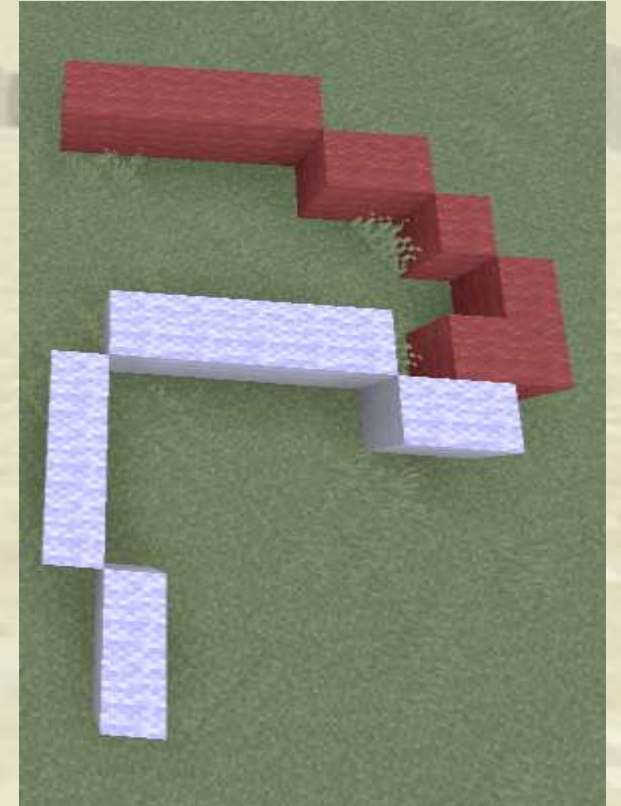
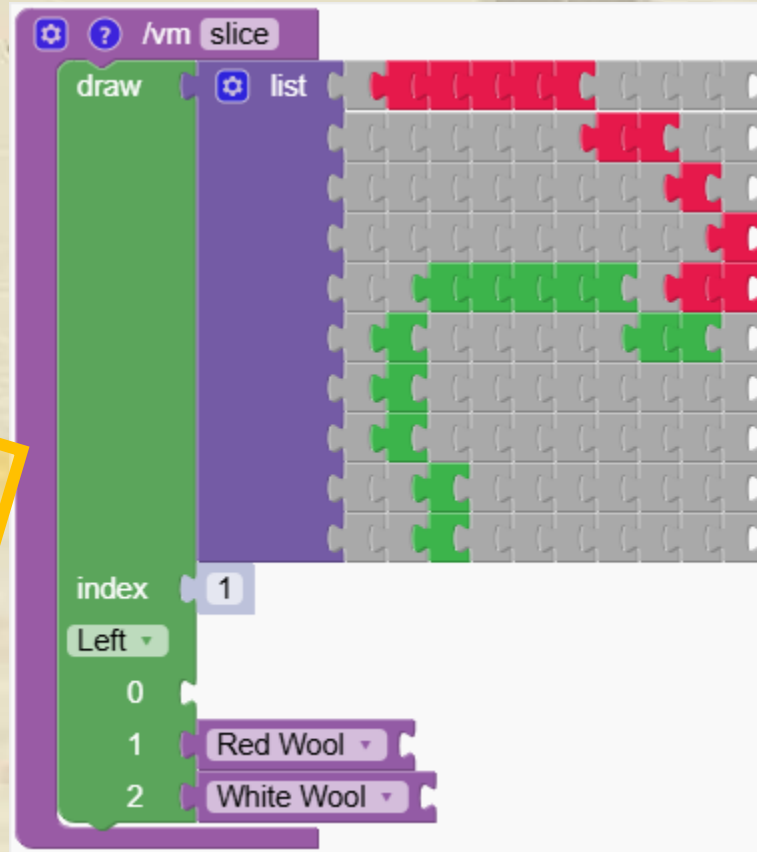
Rotate drawings to create unique and fantastical house designs, like a mushroom house.





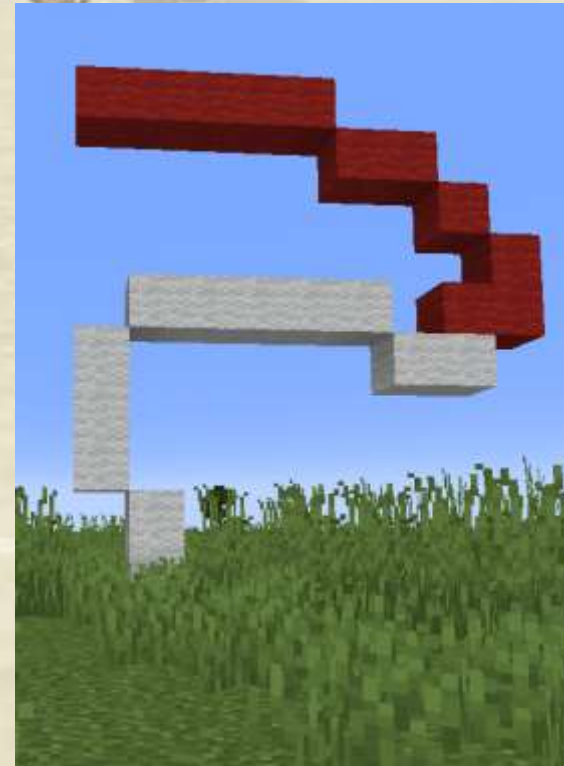
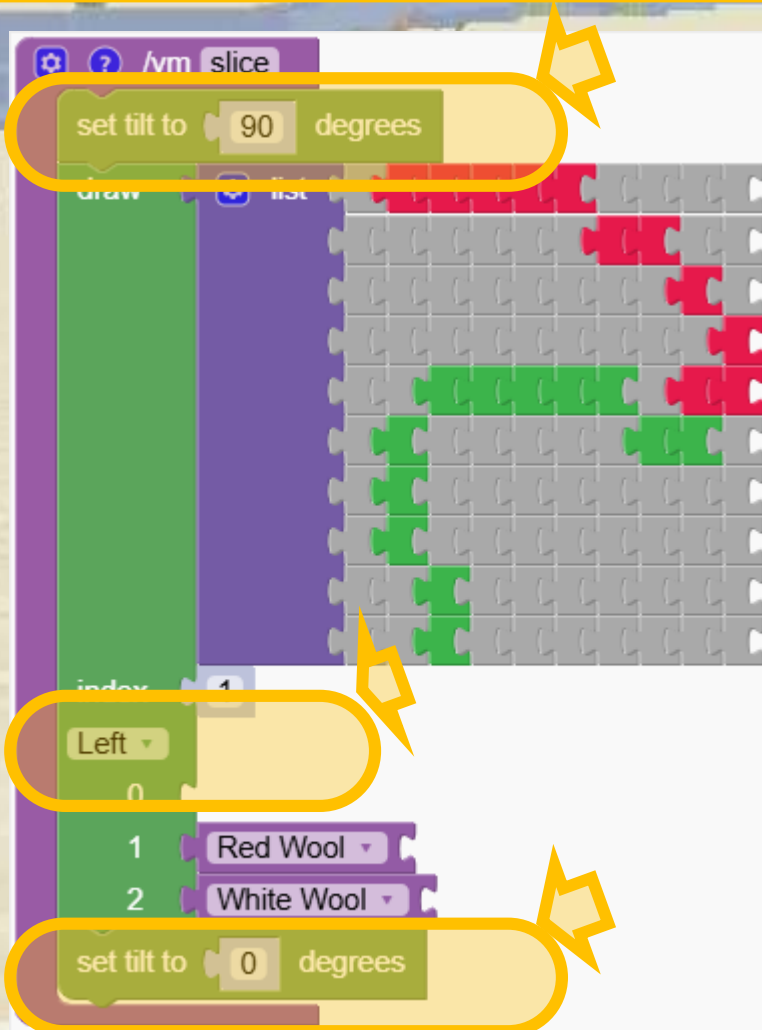
# ⚡ The Mushroom House

We first create half a slice of our mushroom house



# ⚡ The Mushroom House

The slice should be vertical and be drawn from the left bottom corner

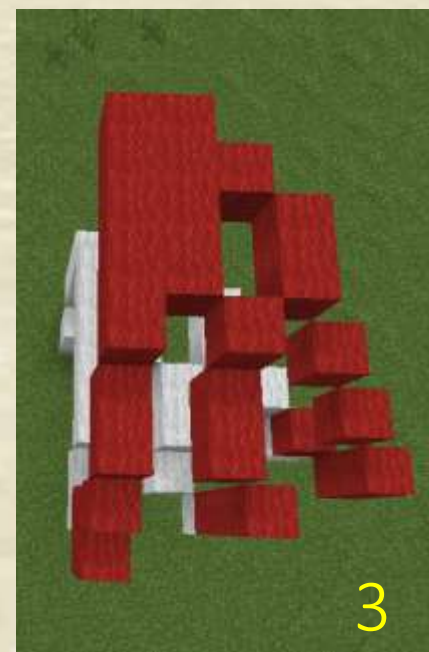
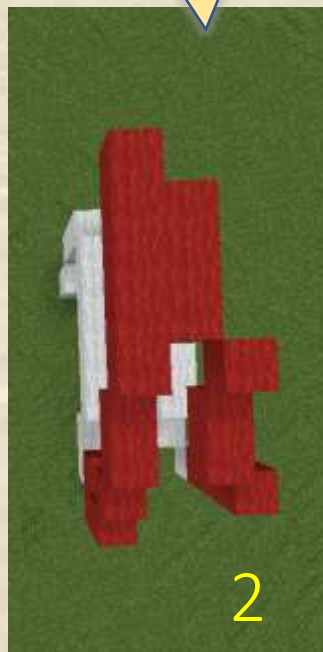


# ⚡ The Mushroom House

The program below repeats 90 times by rotating the slice

**Copied 2 times**

**Copied 6 times**





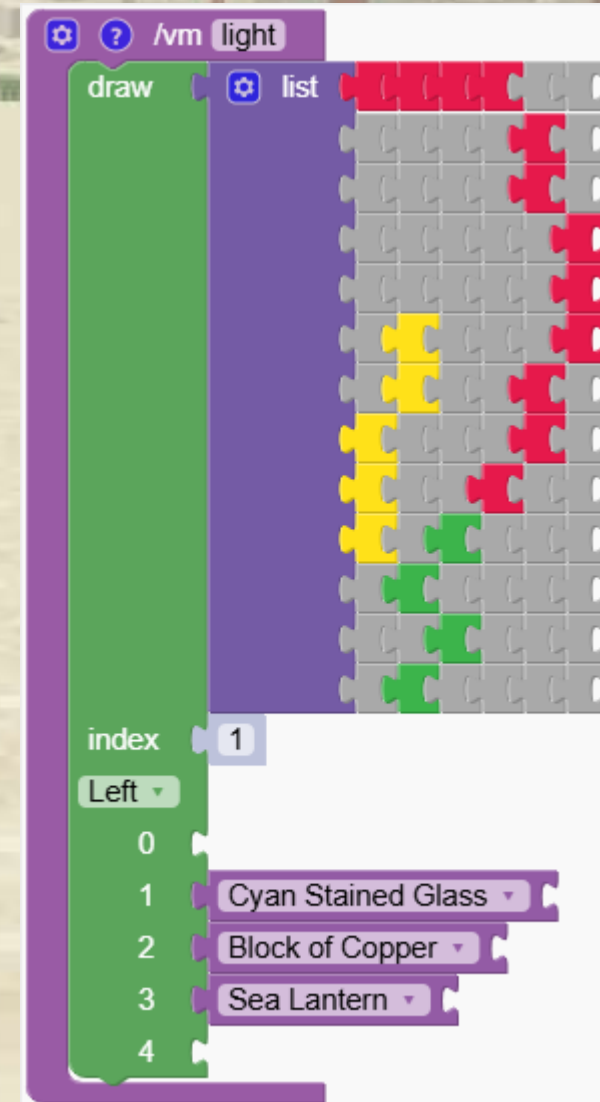
# ⚡ The Lightbulb

Let's make a Lightbulb



# ⚡ The Lightbulb

This drawing creates a slice of the lightbulb.  
Can you make it into a full lightbulb?



# ⚡ The Lightbulb

While rotating, we repeat the drawing 90 times.

