

# Contextualizing Programming with Algorithmic Art Practices Using Computational Thinking Principles for Undergraduate Design Students

*De-description/In-scription Method*

Thesis Jury 02 →



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## Statement

Research indicates that contextualized programming education positively impacts students' learning and enthusiasm for the subject. However, there is a requirement for resources and explicit instructional methods specifically designed for students in design-based undergraduate programs, where visual learners are prominent. To bridge this gap, this study introduces materials (ALAP) and a method (D/I) that can be implemented in programming education within the framework of algorithmic art.

# Research Question

How should we contextualize programming fundamentals through algorithmic art practices to improve students' Computational Thinking skills and engagement in design departments?

# The Framework

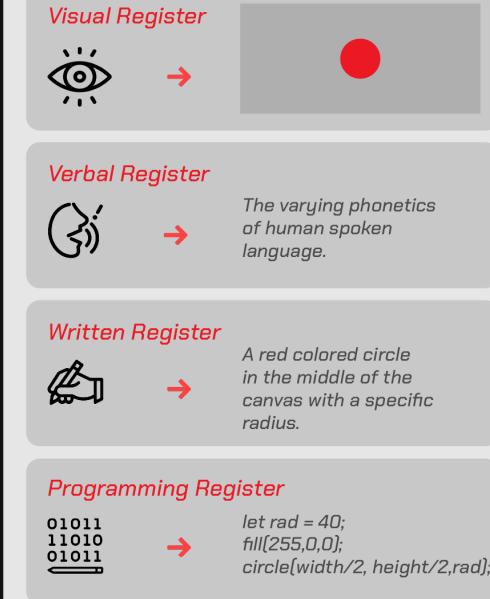
- Algorithmic Art Praxis Categories Contextualization
- Computational Thinking Methodological Approach
- Theory of Semiotic Registers Register Conversion

# What is register?

A register of representation refers to a specific semiotic system used to express mathematical concepts, such as natural language, symbolic notation, graphical representations, or visual displays. (Duval, 2006)

1. Visual Register
2. Verbal Register
3. Written Register
4. Programming register

## Registers of Representations



# Register Conversion

Congruent and Non-congruent registers

## Congruent Register Conversion

eight plus two equals ten

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ + \quad 2 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

## Non-congruent Register Conversion

Adding eight and half of four gives the sum of ten , the word "adding" comes before the numbers, two is derived from the half of four and the conversion becomes non-congruent.

# How does Duval's theory relate to the programming?

In the context of programming education, non-congruent conversions can arise when students need to translate between natural language descriptions of problems and their corresponding programming code representation - (Bråting & Kilhamn, 2021).

# The Methodological Framework

## Computational Thinking

### Computational Thinking



Decomposition



Pattern Recognition



Abstraction



Algorithm Design

## ALAP Categories

### Algorithmic Art Praxis

Categories identified in the previous research;

Symmetry

Rotation

Scaling

Trace

Layering

Tiling

Tessellation

Image Processing

Collage

Typography

Translation

Displacement

Repetition

Recursion

Packing

Randomness

Agent-based

Memory

Oscillation (OSC)

## Multiple Registers

### Semiotic Representations


## Register Conversion

### Registers of Representations

#### Visual Register



→



#### Verbal Register



→

The varying phonetics of human spoken language.

#### Written Register



→

A red colored circle in the middle of the canvas with a specific radius.

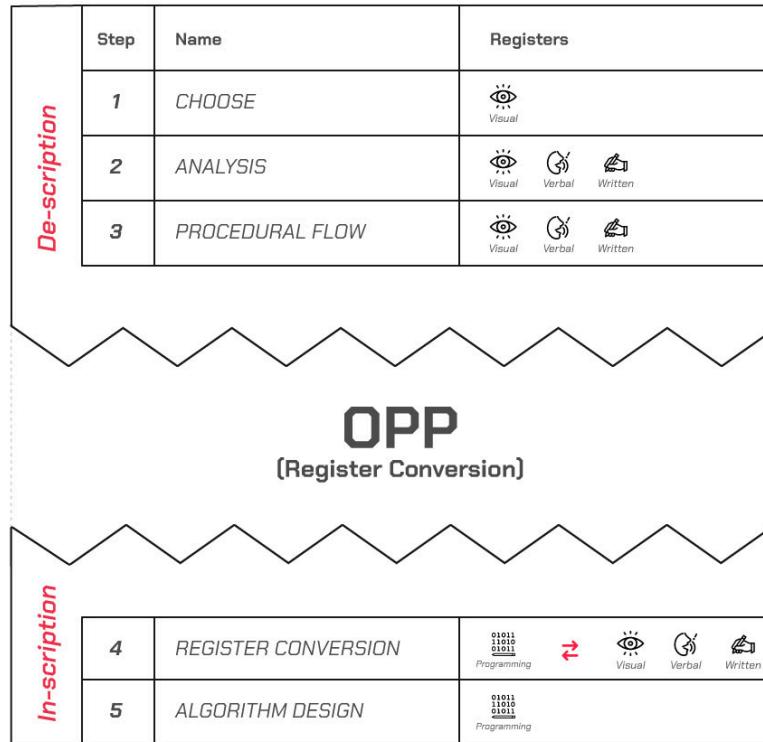
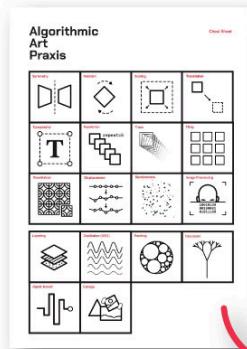
#### Programming Register



→

```
let rad = 40;  
fill(255,0,0);  
circle(width/2, height/2,rad);
```

# Methodology



p5.Utils



# De-description / In-scription Method

1. Choose an image from the database
2. Analyze it using pen and pencil or any other tool like drawing tablets familiar to the learner.
3. Determine the instruction order.
4. Register Conversion Stage.
  - Use the cheat-sheet.
  - Research using the cheat-sheets (web-sites, previous assignments, ALAP codes).
5. Algorithm Design

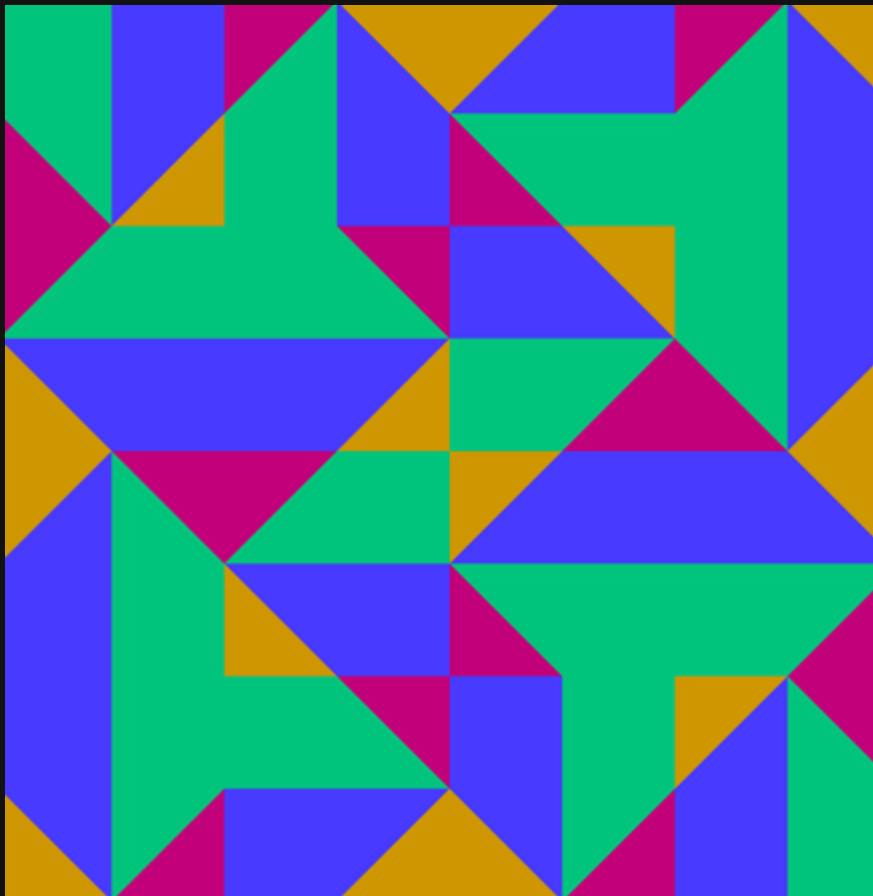
## De-description / In-scription Method

Computational Thinking Framework

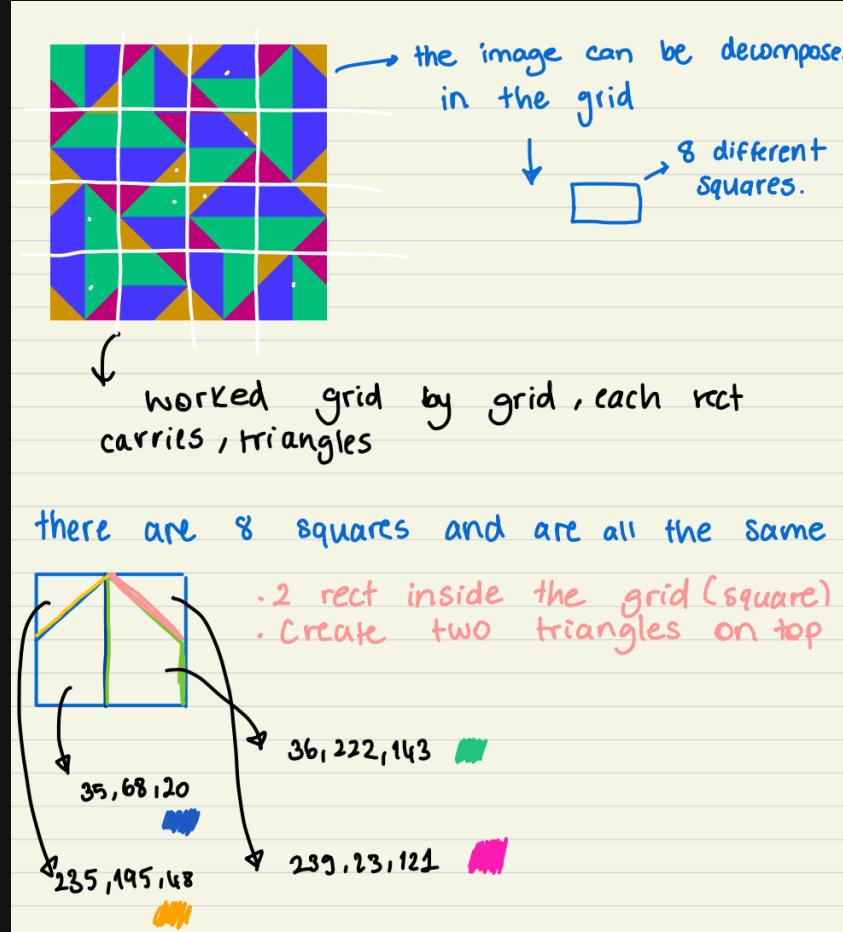
	Step	Name	Registers
<i>De-description</i>	1	CHOOSE	Visual
	2	ANALYSIS	Visual  Verbal  Written
	3	PROCEDURAL FLOW	Visual  Verbal  Written
<i>In-scription</i>	4	REGISTER CONVERSION	Programming   Visual  Verbal  Written
	5	ALGORITHM DESIGN	Programming

# Method Applied

1. Choose: Student selected the image below



## 2. Analysis



### 3. Procedural Flow

flow

- 1) draw the grid
- 2) draw the shape inside one square
- 3) rotate it

- ① draw two rect
- ② draw triangles on top of each grid as it is in the image
- ③ fill the color
- ④ use rotate , translate

## 4. Register Conversion

**Written Register**

Green color →

**Programming Language Register**

```
let green; green = color(36, 343, 143);
```

Triangle →

```
triangle(x1,y1,x2,y2,x3,y3);
```

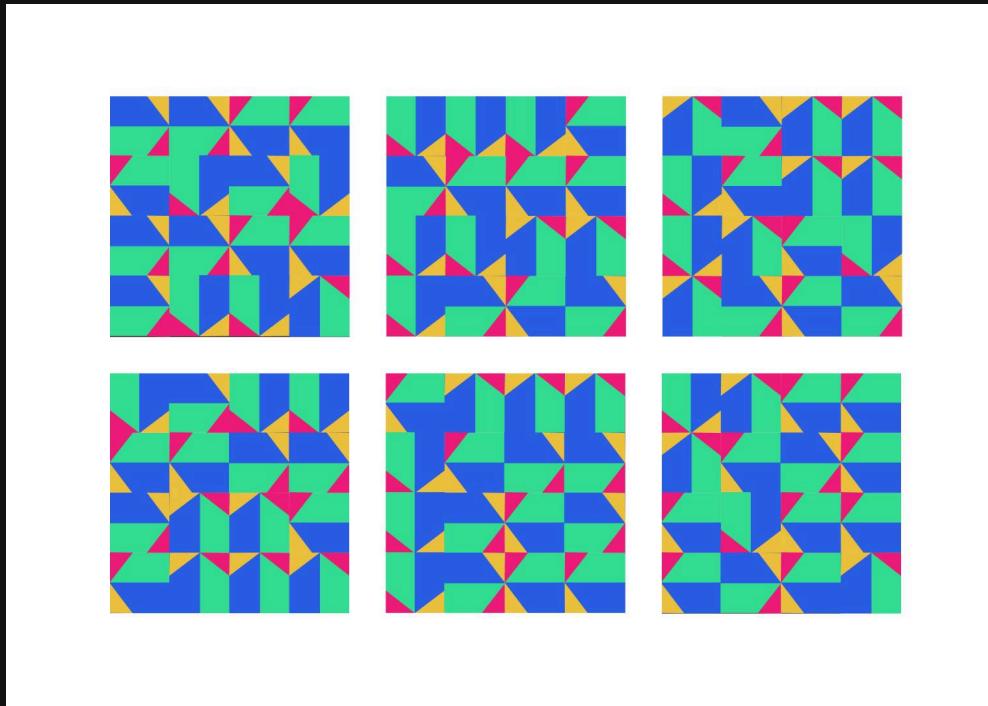
Square →

```
rect(xr1, yr1, sr1, sr1);
```

Create canvas 800 by 800 px →

```
createCanvas(800, 800)
```

## 5. Algorithm Design



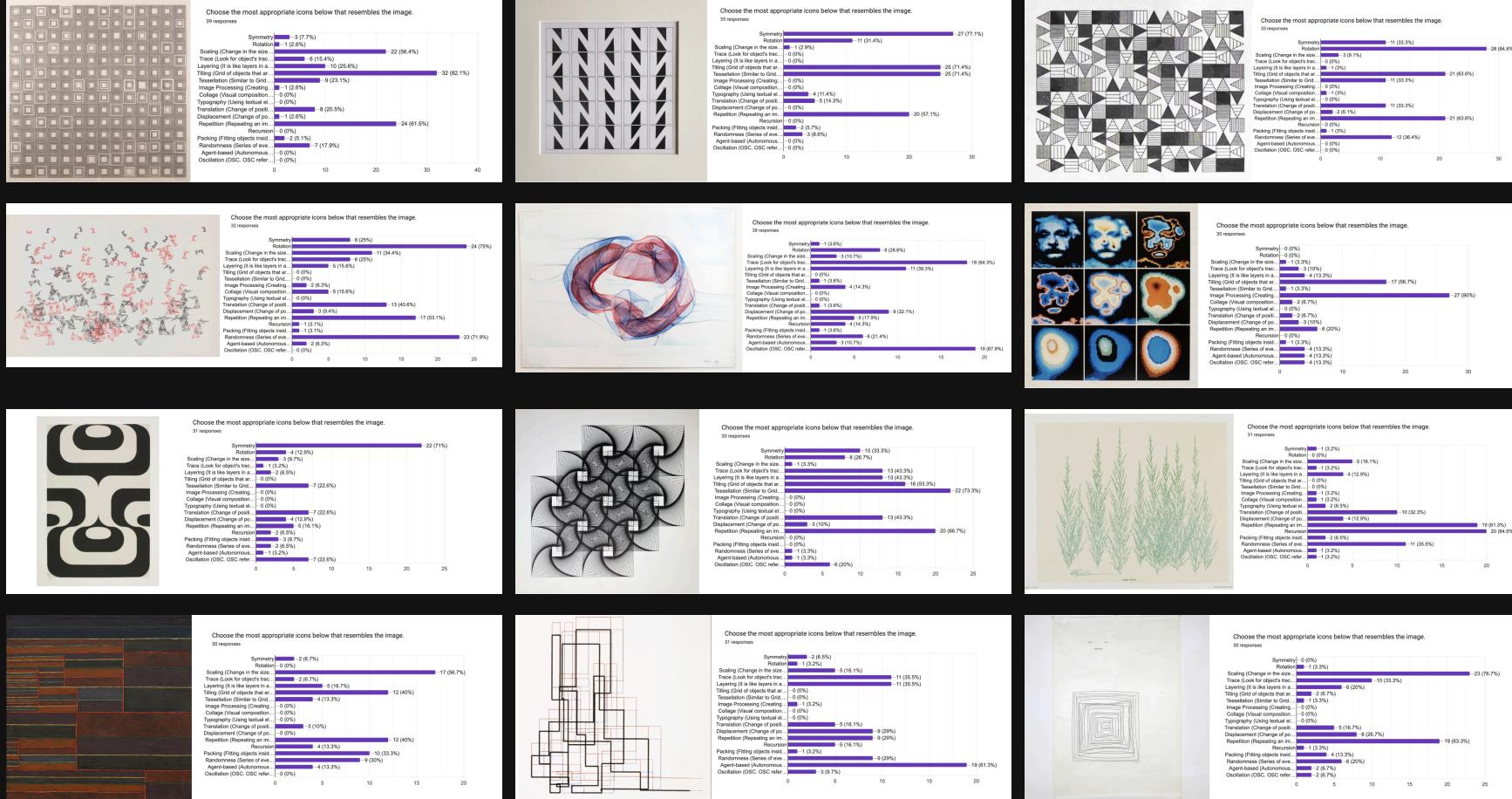


# Survey 1 - ALAP Categories

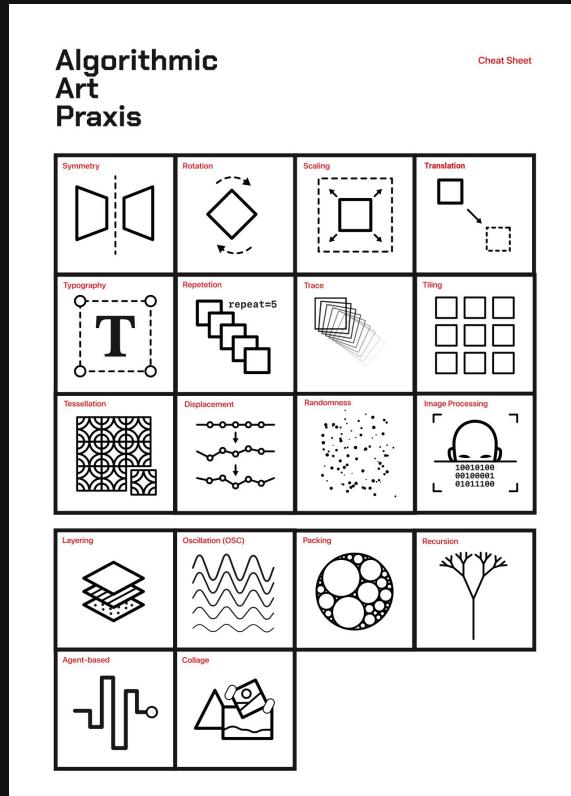
The image displays a grid of 12 columns, each representing a different algorithmic art piece from the 'Algorithmic Art Praxis' collection. Each column contains a large thumbnail image of the artwork at the top, followed by a detailed description of its parameters below. The parameters are listed in a table format with two rows per item, where the first row is bolded. The columns are as follows:

- Column 1:** Shows a grid of squares with varying sizes and shades of gray. Parameters include: **Grid**, **Size**, **Color**, **Contrast**, **Blur**, **Smooth**, **Outline**, **Shadow**, **Depth**.
- Column 2:** Shows vertical bands of alternating light and dark gray. Parameters include: **Vertical Bands**, **Width**, **Height**, **Contrast**, **Blur**, **Smooth**, **Outline**, **Shadow**, **Depth**.
- Column 3:** Shows a complex pattern of triangles and diamonds in grayscale. Parameters include: **Triangle Pattern**, **Diamond Pattern**, **Size**, **Contrast**, **Blur**, **Smooth**, **Outline**, **Shadow**, **Depth**.
- Column 4:** Shows a chaotic, abstract pattern of red and black shapes. Parameters include: **Chaos**, **Red**, **Black**, **Contrast**, **Blur**, **Smooth**, **Outline**, **Shadow**, **Depth**.
- Column 5:** Shows a 3D rendering of a blue and red torus-like shape. Parameters include: **3D Torus**, **Color**, **Size**, **Contrast**, **Blur**, **Smooth**, **Outline**, **Shadow**, **Depth**.
- Column 6:** Shows a large, stylized black and white 'S' shape. Parameters include: **Stylized S**, **Size**, **Contrast**, **Blur**, **Smooth**, **Outline**, **Shadow**, **Depth**.
- Column 7:** Shows a circular, organic pattern of black and white shapes. Parameters include: **Organic Circle**, **Size**, **Contrast**, **Blur**, **Smooth**, **Outline**, **Shadow**, **Depth**.
- Column 8:** Shows a dense, green and brown pattern resembling grass or leaves. Parameters include: **Grass Pattern**, **Color**, **Size**, **Contrast**, **Blur**, **Smooth**, **Outline**, **Shadow**, **Depth**.
- Column 9:** Shows a horizontal band of colored rectangles (brown, orange, yellow). Parameters include: **Horizontal Bands**, **Color**, **Size**, **Contrast**, **Blur**, **Smooth**, **Outline**, **Shadow**, **Depth**.
- Column 10:** Shows a complex, geometric pattern of black and white shapes. Parameters include: **Geometric Pattern**, **Size**, **Contrast**, **Blur**, **Smooth**, **Outline**, **Shadow**, **Depth**.
- Column 11:** Shows a large, stylized black and white 'T' shape. Parameters include: **Stylized T**, **Size**, **Contrast**, **Blur**, **Smooth**, **Outline**, **Shadow**, **Depth**.
- Column 12:** Shows a small, stylized black and white 'T' shape. Parameters include: **Small Stylized T**, **Size**, **Contrast**, **Blur**, **Smooth**, **Outline**, **Shadow**, **Depth**.

# Results (Survey 1)



# Conclusion: ALAP Survey



Results show that;

- Participants comprehend categories.
- Some of the selected artworks take time to identify. The artworks, including abstract and natural forms (e.g., Desmond Paul Henry's ), become more challenging than those generated with simple shapes, such as Vera Molnar's geometric works.
- Increased engagement.
- Peer assessment.
- In-class discussions increased.
- Participants use cheat-sheets while asking questions.

# Results (Survey De-description/In-scription)

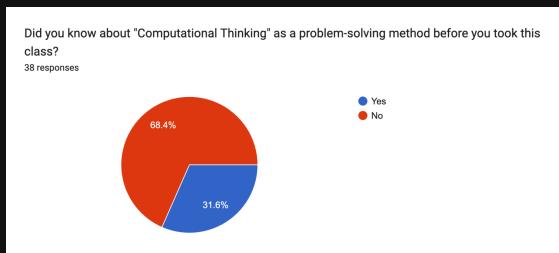
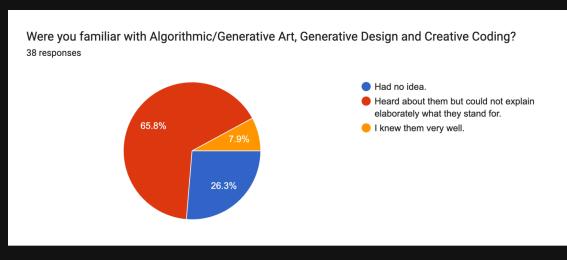
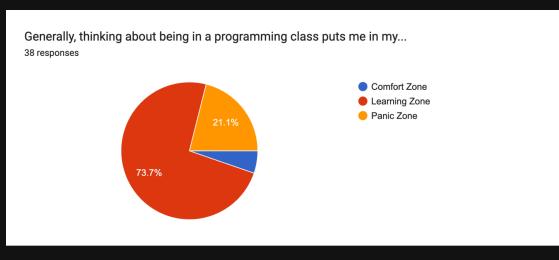
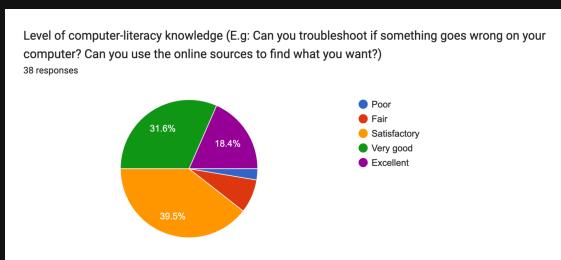
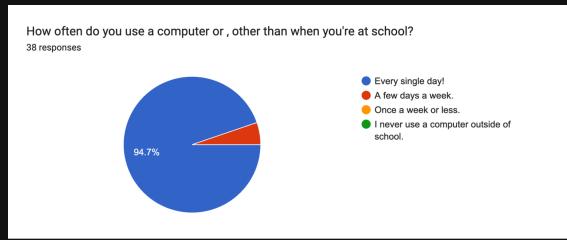
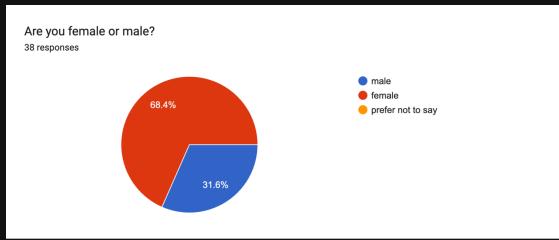
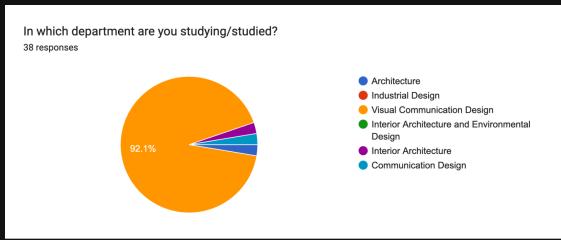
## De-description / In-scription Method

Computational Thinking Framework

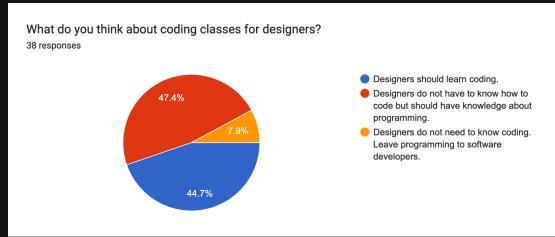
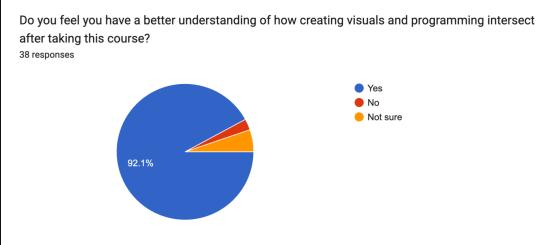
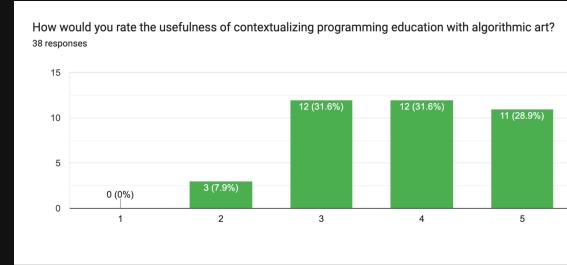
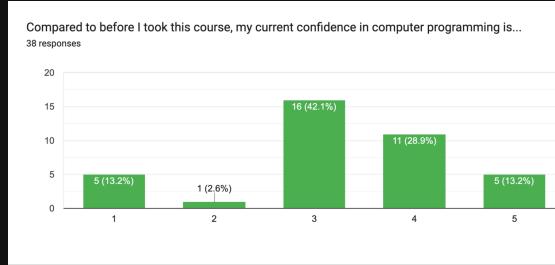
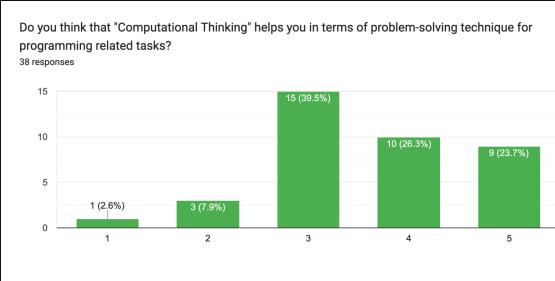
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- The survey is divided into two main sections.
- The first section, related to participants' backgrounds, providing essential demographic information.
- The second section, focuses on the efficiency of the De-description/In-scription method.

# Participants' Background



# Is The Method Effective?



Interview Observation Section (to be removed??)

# Conclusion

Equipping students with opportunities to express themselves through visual aids like the ALAP categories can significantly enhance the learning experience, comprehending cognitive processes, and fostering self-assurance and willingness to articulate views.

- ALAP Database provide source material for contextualization.
- ALAP categories eases the process of register conversion.
- ALAP cheatsheet improves communication between the instructor and the learner.
- D/I Method provides an explicit, step-by-step, problem-solving approach.
- Increased self-confidence results in higher engagement.

Thank you.

The End