Unit 3: Intro to App Design

```
Lesson 1: Introduction to Apps
```

- Lesson 2: Introduction to Design Mode
- Lesson 3: Project Designing an App Part 1
- Lesson 4: Project Designing an App Part 2
- **Lesson 5:** The Need for Programming Languages
- **Lesson 6:** Intro to Programming
- Lesson 7: Debugging
- Lesson 8: Project Designing an App Part 3
- Lesson 9: Project Designing an App Part 4
- Lesson 10: Project Designing an App Part 5
- Lesson 11: Assessment Day

Unit 3 - Lesson 1 Introduction to Apps

Warm Up



What are apps? How do we interact with them? What kind of things do apps do?

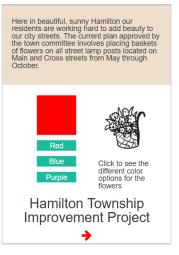
Activity • • O



App Exploration









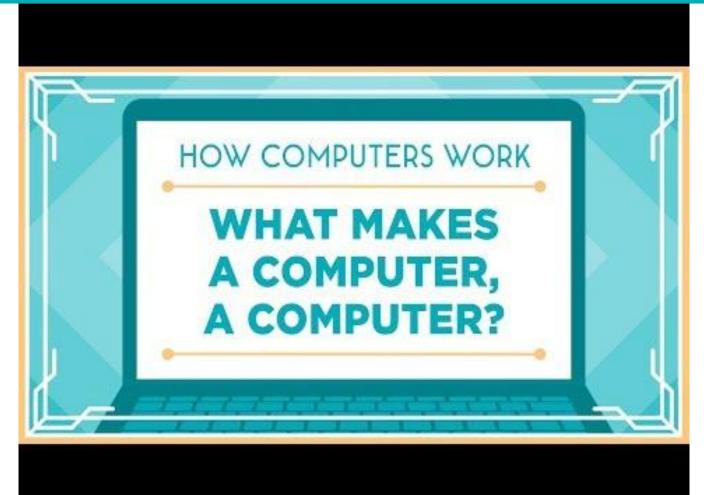




With a partner discuss the following and note down in your journal:

- How does the user interact with the app?
- What is the overall purpose of the app?
- Who is the target audience?







App Investigation

For this part, start at Level 8







Do This:

With your partner, take another look at the sample apps you explored before by navigating to the App Investigation starting at Level 8. Consider what the <u>inputs</u> and <u>outputs</u> are for the apps.





Note these down in your journal.

Wrap Up



Think of your favorite app. Discuss with a partner what the user interface looks like and the inputs and outputs.





User Interface: the inputs and outputs that allow a user to interact with a piece of software. User interfaces can include a variety of forms such as buttons, menus, images, text, and graphics.



Input: data that are sent to a computer for processing by a program. Can come in a variety of forms, such as tactile interaction, audio, visuals, or text.







Output: any data that are sent from a program to a device. Can come in a variety of forms, such as tactile interaction, audio, visuals, or text.

Unit 3 - Lesson 2 Introduction to Design Mode

Warm Up





What is a common app that you use?

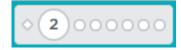
Take a minute to sketch the User

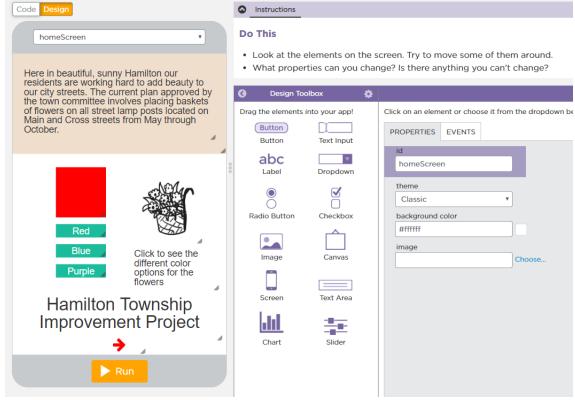
Interface of the main screen. Note how
the user interacts with the app.

Activity • • O



Introduction to Design Mode





Wrap Up



- What elements collect input?
- What elements display output?
- Do you think there are elements that can do both?

Unit 3 - Lesson 3 Project - Designing an App Part 1

Warm Up



Prompt: People design user interfaces to meet a user's needs, but they don't always get it right.

- Have you ever used an app where the user interface didn't actually meet your needs?
- What was the problem?
- What do you think the designers didn't understand about you or your needs?

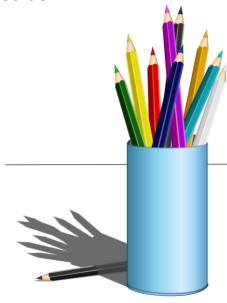
Activity • • O



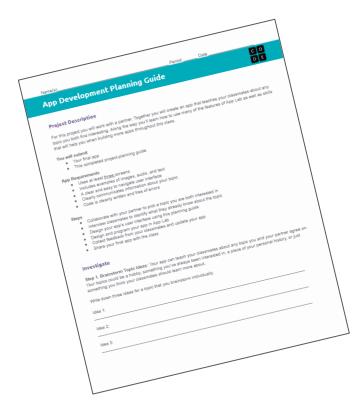
Designing an App Part 1



You should have:
App Development Planning Guide







Step 1: Brainstorm Topic Ideas



Do This: Choose a partner!



Tip:

Keep an eye out for bias! Collaboration with others is key.



| Step 2. Choose One Topic: Now talk through your ideas with your partner. Together pick a topic both of your are interested in teaching your classmates about. Explain in a few sentences what would be covered. For example, if you topic is Basketball, you would write a few sentences explaining that you would cover the rules and the origin of the sport. |
|---|
| Our Topic: |
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

Step 2: Choose One Topic



Step 3. Survey Your Classmates: To design your app you'll need to understand your users. For this project your user is your classmates, and you'll need to understand what they already know about your topic.

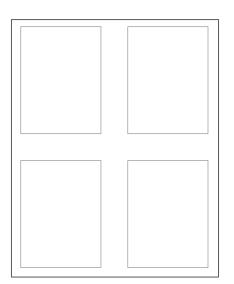
Find two classmates and talk to them about your topic for a couple minutes. Then fill in this table

| Name | What do they already know about your topic? | What do they need or want to learn about your topic? |
|------|---|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Step 3: Survey Your Classmates



Design Step 4. Design the User Interface: In the space on the following page, draw a rough sketch of your user interface. This means you should include all the buttons, text, and images that the user will be able to use. Write notes or draw arrows showing how different user interface elements should work. For example, if olicking a button takes me to another screen, I should draw an arrow from that button to the drawing of the screen.



Step 4: Design the User Interface

Wrap Up



How did talking with the users of your app impact your design decisions?

Unit 3 - Lesson 4 Project - Designing an App Part 2

Warm Up



Why is it important to plan out the design of an app?

Activity • • O

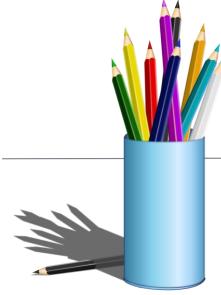


Designing an App Part 2



You and your partner should have: App Development Planning Guide

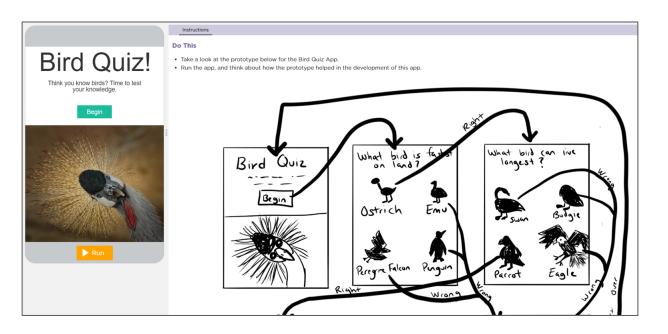
Pen/Pencil





Do This: Navigate to Code Studio, Lesson 4, Level 2. Follow the instructions.







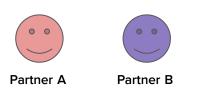
Do This: Navigate to Level 3. Start building your user interfaces!



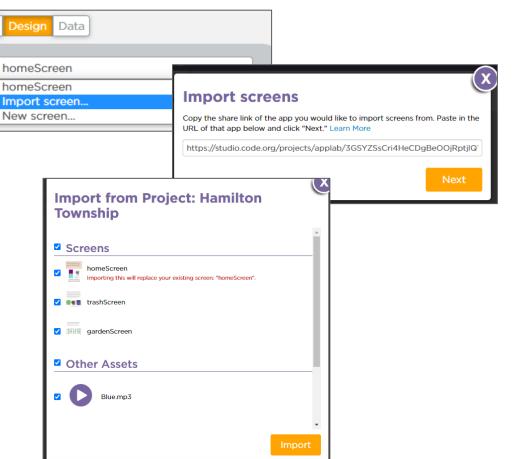
| Code Design | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Code Design Screen1 | Do This Look at the user interface desi Recreate the screens here Drag the elements into your app! Button Button Text Input abC Label Dropdown Radio Button Checkbox Image Canvas | ign in your planning guide Click on an element or choose it from the dropdown below to edit its PROPERTIES EVENTS Id screen1 theme Default background color ##fffff image Choose |
| ▶ Run | Screen Text Area Text Area Chart Slider | Choose |



If you divided the screens with a partner, here's how to combine them into one project.



- Choose one partner to host the project (Partner A).
- 2. Partner A clicks the screen dropdown, then clicks "Import screen"
- 3. Paste in the share link from Partner B.
- Partner A select to import all of the screens and assets.
- 5. Partner A set the home screen to be the default screen (Hint: Go to design mode and click on the screen)



Wrap Up



Prompt:

Were there any changes you had to make to your original design once you transferred it to the screen?

Unit 3 - Lesson 5 The Need for Programming Languages

Warm Up



Prompt:

Write down three different reasons you would call a set of instructions "bad".

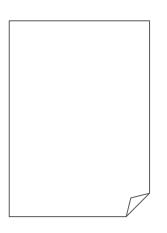
Be ready to share with a neighbor.

Activity • • O



You and your partner should have:

Pen / Pencil
Sheet of paper
A small set of Legos or other blocks







Step 1: Design

- Put 5-6 pieces together
- All pieces must be connected

Step 2: Record

- Take a photo or draw a picture
- Color matters



Step 3: Write instructions

- Write instructions for building your design
- Be as clear and precise as possible
- Just words, no drawings, diagrams, or pictures







Step 4: Trade

• Take apart your design, then trade pieces and instructions with another group

Step 5: Build

• Try to build the design following the instructions

Step 6: Compare

Compare your design to the picture the other team recorded

Step 7: Repeat

 If you have time try this activity with one or two other groups' instructions.

Wrap Up



Prompt:

When you or your classmates made mistakes following instructions today what "went wrong"? Try to be as specific as possible.



Prompt: Imagine we were going to redesign human language to be really good for giving clear instructions.
What types of changes would we need to make?

Unit 3 - Lesson 6 Intro to Programming

Warm Up

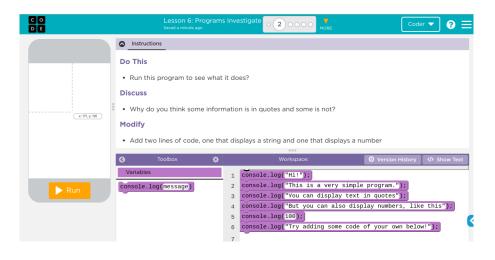
Activity • • O



Intro to Programs

You and your partner should:

- Work together to complete the "Do This"
- Talk through the "Discuss" prompts together
- "Modify" the code to follow the directions given
- Be prepared to share your discussions with the class



Wrap Up



Prompt:

Think about your experiences today and in the previous lesson. How is a programming language different from natural language?



Program Statement: a command or instruction. Sometimes also referred to as a code statement.

```
setProperty(▼"bigButton", ▼"text", ▼"Click me"); console.log("Hi!");
```

Program: a collection of program statements. Programs run (or "execute") one command at a time.





Two different ways for programs to run

Sequential Programming: program statements run in order, from top to bottom.

- No user interaction
- Code runs the same way every time

Event Driven Programming: some program statements run when triggered by an event, like a mouse click or a key press

 Programs run differently each time depending on user interactions

```
Show Toolbox **

Console.log("starting my program!");

setProperty(v"bigButton", v"background-color", v"blue");

setProperty(v"bigButton", v"text", v"This button is blue!");

setProperty(v"bigButton", v"height", v150);

console.log("Ending my program!");

Run

Run
```

```
This is a big button

Run

Show Toolbox Workspace:

1

OnEvent(v"bigButton", v"click", function(){

Console.log("You clicked the button!");

setProperty(v"bigButton", v"text", v"You clicked me!");

setProperty(v"bigButton", v"background-color", v"blue");

}

Run
```

Unit 3 - Lesson 7 Debugging

Warm Up



Prompt:

Your friend calls and says "I can't get music to come out of my speakers"

Write a quick list of everything you'd ask them or have them check to try to fix the problem.

Activity • • O







Debugging: the process of finding and fixing problems in code

Describe

The Problem

What do you expect it to do?
What does it actually do?
Does it always happen?

Try Solutions

Make a small change

Hunt

For Bugs

Are there warnings or errors?
What did you change most recently?
Explain your code to someone else
Look for code related to the problem

Document

As You Go

What have you learned?
What strategies did you use?
What questions do you have?

Wrap Up



Prompt:

Share any debugging tips you recorded today with your neighbor.

Be ready to share with the class.



Debugging Strategies

Keep your code clean

- Use clear, meaningful IDs for your elements
- Keep your code organized in chunks that do the same thing
- Use comments to explain your code
- Write code using blocks

Run your code

- Run your code a lot, every time you add a command or two
- Slow down your code with the speed slider. Watch how it runs closely
- Use console.log to get output. Add extra output statements throughout your code to get feedback on what parts are running.

Use classmates and resources

- Talk out the problems with a partner or classmate
- Compare your code to examples that you know work
- Read documentation to know how a block is supposed to work
- Hand trace your code to track what's happening.

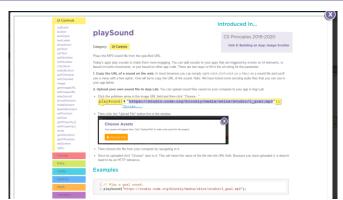


Documentation: a written description of how a command or piece of code works or was developed.

```
onEvent(id, type, callbac playSound(url, loop)

playSound(url, loop) — Plays the MP3 sound file from the specified URL.

See examples description of the specified URL.
```



Comment: form of program documentation written into the program to be read by people and which do not affect how a program runs.

```
1 // When the user clicks the cat button
2 // play a meow sound and show cat image and text
3 onEvent(▼"catButton", ▼"click", function() {
4     setProperty(▼"messageLabel", ▼"text", ▼"Cats Rule!");
5     playSound(▼"sound://category_animals/cat.mp3"); -|
5     setProperty(▼"petImage", ▼"image", ▼"https://cdn.pixabay
7     );
```

Unit 3 - Lesson 8 Project - Designing an App Part 3

Warm Up



Prompt: What makes a good partner?

Activity • • O



Designing an App Part 3



You should have:
App Development Planning Guide





Step 5: Start Building Your App

| Element ID | Action | What happens? | |
|-------------|---------|--|--|
| "dogButton" | "click" | A picture of a dog appears The background of the screen changes to green | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |







What is Pair Programming?



Driver

Manipulates the keyboard and the mouse



Navigator

Keeps track of the big picture. Guides towards the goal.

You will swap between roles every 3 minutes



Swap every three minutes









Navigator

Wrap Up



Prompt:

How does Pair Programming help when working on a project?
How does it help with the debugging process in particular?





Pair Programming: a collaborative programming style in which two programmers switch between the roles of writing code and tracking or planning high level progress

Unit 3 - Lesson 9 Project - Designing an App Part 4

Warm Up



Prompt:

Think of times when you've received helpful feedback on school work, a hobby, or a sport.

What makes good feedback? What makes bad feedback?

Activity • • O

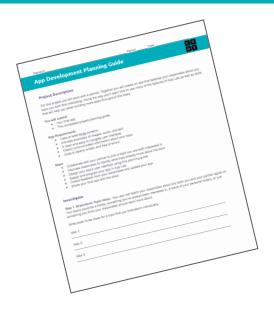


Designing an App Part 4

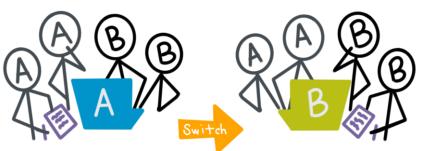


You should have:
App Development Planning Guide





Step 6: Testing and Feedback



| Name | Things that could be improved based on watching them use the app | Improvements this person recommends |
|------|--|-------------------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Wrap Up





Step 7: Pick Improvements

| Step 7. Pick Improvements: Pick at least one improvement you plan to make to your feedback you collected from your classmate. | app based on |
|--|--------------|
| Improvement 1: | |
| Improvement 2 (Optional): | |
| | |



Prompt:

Why is it important to get feedback from others while building your app?

What is the value of getting this feedback even if you aren't finished with your app?

Unit 3 - Lesson 10 Project - Designing an App Part 5

Warm Up

Activity • • O

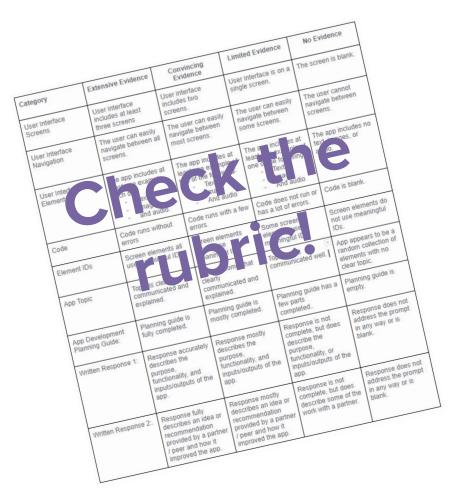


Finish Your App



You should have:
App Development Planning Guide



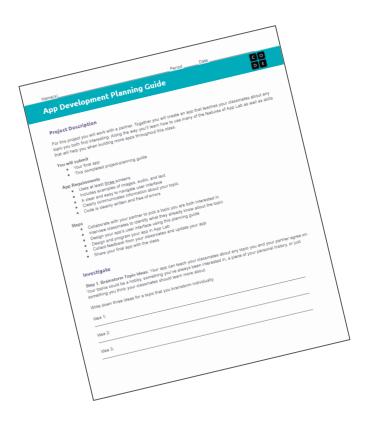


Step 8: Finish your app!

Submit

Wrap Up





Reflection:

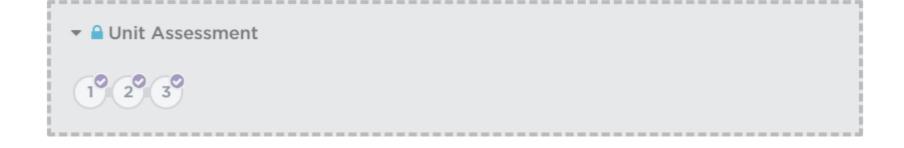
Complete the reflection section of the Planning Guide before turning it in.

Unit 3 - Lesson 11 Assessment Day

Activity • • O



Unit Assessment





Gallery Walk

One student per group displays their app on the computer.

Groups rotate around the room running the different apps.

You can leave comments on sticky notes at each station.