

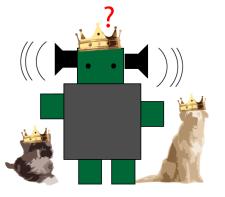
HCIM Capstone Project

Pano Papadatos Mona Leigh Guha Tamara Clegg

Clinky the Robot: Preliminary Programming for Preschoolers

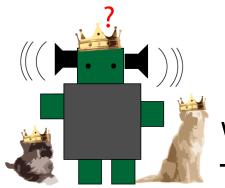






Clinky the Robot Problem

Young children lack exposure to programming



Clinky the Robot Why is that a problem? (Motivation)

Harnessing the full potential of computers^[1]

Debugging skills are beneficial to everyone^[2, 3, 4]

Computer Science: Not the most diverse field^[5, 6]

^[1] D. C. Smith, A. Cypher and L. Tesler, "Programming by example: novice programming comes of age," Communications of the ACM, vol. 43, no. 3, pp. 75-81, 2000. [2] A. Sipitakiat and N. Nusen, "Robo-Blocks: designing debugging abilities in a tangible programming system for early primary school children," in *Proceedings of IDC*

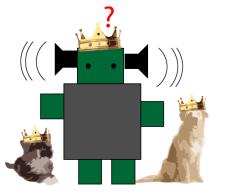
^{12,} Bremen, Germany, 2012.

^[3] L. Morgado, M. Cruz and K. Kahn, "Preschool Cookbook of Computer Programming Topics," Australasian Journal of Educational Technology, vol. 26, no. 3, 2010.

^[4] P. Wyeth, "How Young Children Learn to Program with Sensor, Action, and Logic Blocks," Journal of the Learning Sciences, vol. 17, no. 4, pp. 517-550, 2008.

^[5] A. Fisher and J. Margolis, "Unlocking the clubhouse: the Carnegie Mellon experience," ACM SIGCSE Bulletin, vol. 34, no. 2, pp. 79-83, 2002.

^[6] A. Fisher and J. Margolis, "Unlocking the clubhouse: women in computing," in *Proceedings of SIGCSE 03*, Reno, NV, USA, 2003.



Clinky the Robot Can they do it?

Comfortable with computers^[1]

Independent in their exploration processes^[2]

Developmentally Appropriate^[3]

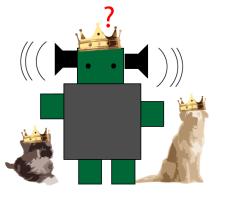
Children want to program^[4]

[1] L. Morgado, M. Cruz and K. Kahn, "Preschool Cookbook of Computer Programming Topics," *Australasian Journal of Educational Technology*, vol. 26, no. 3, 2010.

^[2] J. Montemayor, Physical programming: tools for kindergarten children to author physical interactive environments, University of Maryland, College Park, MD, USA: Thesis, 2003.

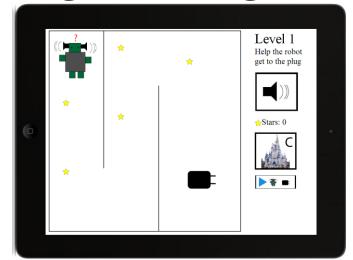
^[3] Wyeth, "How Young Children Learn to Program with Sensor, Action, and Logic Blocks," Journal of the Learning Sciences, vol. 17, no. 4, pp. 517-550, 2008.

^[4] M. Kindborg and P. Sökjer, "How preschool children used a behaviour-based programming tool," in *Proceedings of IDC 07*, Aalborg, Denmark, 2007.



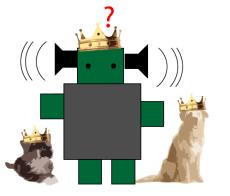
Clinky the Robot Solution (Product)

iPad application to help young children (3-5) develop programming skills



Touch screens

Easy to use – Soon in classrooms – Easily available



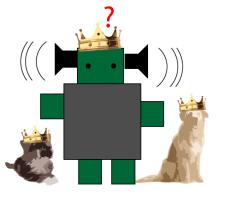
Clinky the Robot Related Work

Product-focused (>5 years old)
Logo & sons, Scratch, Toontalk, Alice, Move the Turtle

Research-focused Kahn & Morgado (Cookbook: 3-5) McKnight & Fitton (Touch Screens) Lin & Liu (Child-adult Collaboration)

Limitation of the field

The bulk of the research is for older children and not on touch screens



Clinky the Robot Related Concepts

Morgado and Cruz

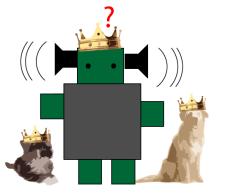
Syntax and Semantics, Compound Procedures, Parameter Passing, Parallel Execution

Wyeth:

- Syntax and functionality
- Specific Outcomes
- Reusing parts

- Debugging
- Planning
- Alternative solutions

Barr and Stephenson: Computational Thinking skills



Clinky the Robot Design Approach

Cooperative Inquiry Techniques

Nothing Tangible

Literature Guidelines & Concepts

Implementation

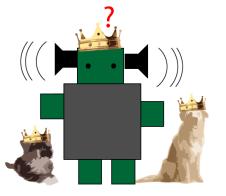
Participatory Design

Wireframing

Formative Evaluation

Experts

Children



<u>Kidsteam</u>

Children-Adult Design Partnership 7 Adults, 8 Children, ages 7-11

Session 1: Robot activity and drawing (1h)

Goal: Initial Wireframe, Lots of ideas

<u>Analysis</u>: Big ideas, Debriefing, Observing themes

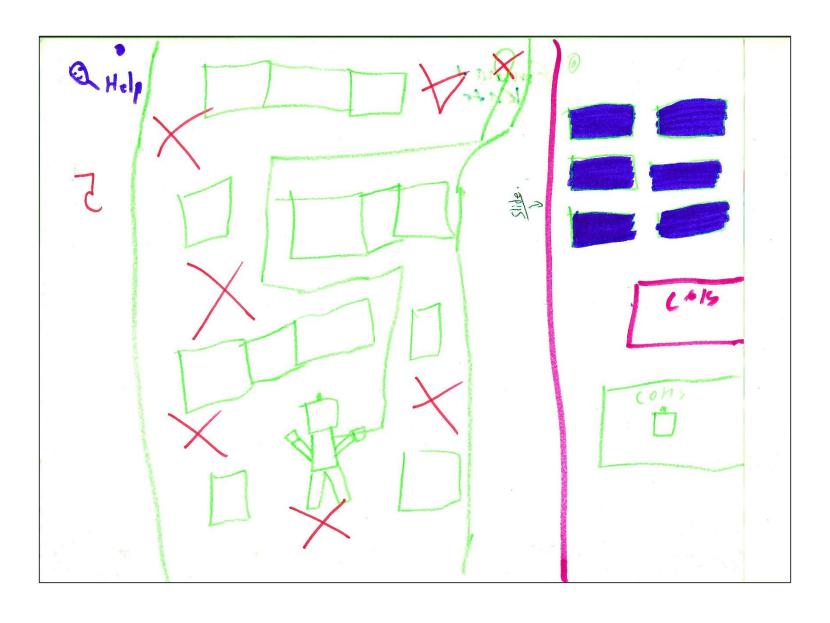
Results: Game

Separate levels

Robots & Castles

Customizability & Upgrades

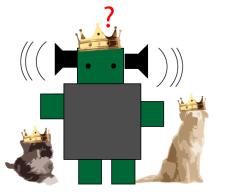
Collecting Items



Drawing of the Application (Session 1)



Circle Time!



<u>Kidsteam – Layered Elaboration</u>

Session 2: Rapid Iterations & Rotations (1h)

Goal: Brainstorm and build on the wireframe

Analysis: Themes – Notes & Designs

Results: Animals

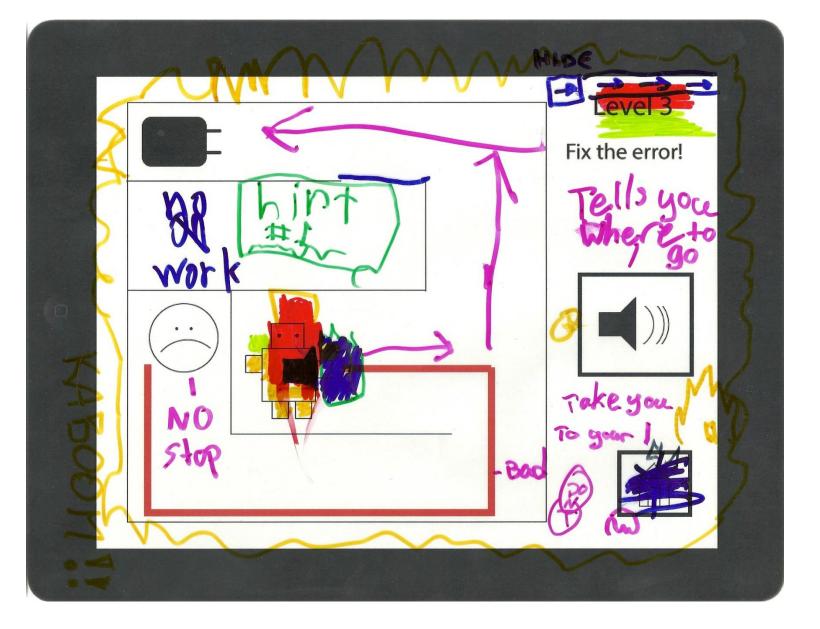
Personal Experience

Positive Feedback

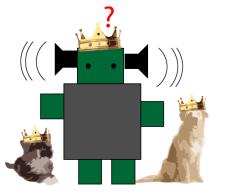
Currency

Surprises





Layered Elaboration design



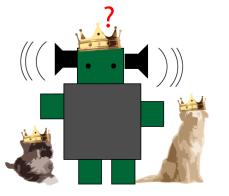
Clinky the Robot Prototype (Demo)

5 levels

Robot & Castle

Stars as Currency

Upgrades



Formative Evaluation - Experts

Sessions 3 & 4: Interviews - Teachers of 3 & 4, 5 (20m)

Goal: Quality of interactions & learning

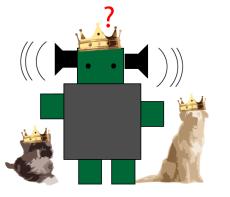
Results: Age Appropriate (almost)

Repeating

Practical Guidelines

>Touch interactions, Instructions

Guided VS Independent



Formative Evaluation - Children

Sessions 5, 6 & 8: (20m)

6 Children in pairs of two (3 & 5, 4 & 4, 4 & 4)

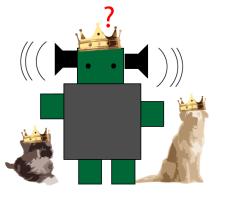
<u>Goal</u>: Formative evaluation (Usability & Challenges)

Results: What the teachers said

5/5! © Expectations

Level 4 Castle and stars

Drawing Replaying



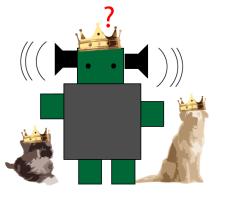
Clinky the Robot <u>Limitations</u>

Not final

Evaluating learning outcomes

Not enough levels

Structuring the learning



Clinky the Robot Future Work

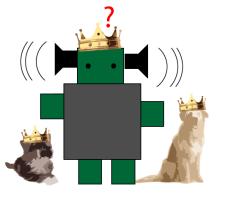
Designing for 3, 4, 5 and 5+

Implementing Repetition

How do concepts evolve over time

Designing for independent VS guided

Improving Usability (instructions and interactions)



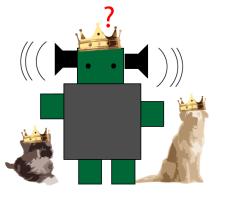
Clinky the Robot <u>Discussion</u>

Children enjoy programming-like activities: they can enrich the field of Computer Science

How do we integrate this in preschool education?

How do we scaffold the transition?

How do we design a guided activity?



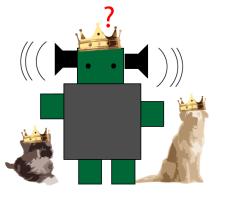
Clinky the Robot Conclusion

The children liked it!

They wanted to play it again

The process of helping them learn is complicated

Children change a lot between 3 and 5



<u>Acknowledgements</u>

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