Lower progress Clas

Class Average

Higher progress

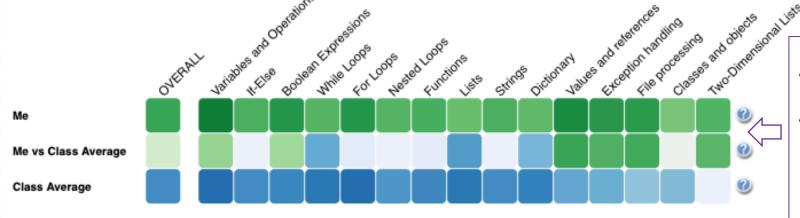
Lower progress: You are comparing your progress to average progress of students in the lower half of the class (when sorted by average percentage of completed activities).

Class Average: You are comparing your progress to average progress of students in your class.

Higher progress: You are comparing your progress to average progress of students in the higher half of the class (when sorted by average percentage of completed activities).

When you click on **Lower Progress** or **Class Average** or **Higher Progress**, the <u>progress visualization below</u> will be automatically updated to reflect the average progress of the students in that selected group.

If you want to compare your progress with lower/higher half of the students, you need to click "Lower Progress"/ "Higher Progress". If you want to see whole class average, you need to click to "Class Average". The system will remember your choice next time you accessed it.



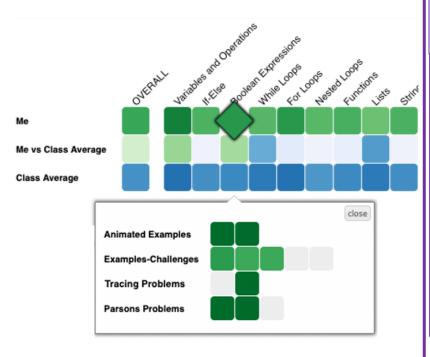
Progress Visualization

- First row (Me) shows **your progress** (Darker green means more progress on that topic)
- Second row(Me vs group) compares your progress with the average progress of the students in selected group (Darker green means you have more progress than the group; darker blue means they have more progress than you; grey means equal progress.
- Third row (*Group*) shows the average progress of students in the selected group (Darker blue means more progress on that topic)

How to Increase your Progress?

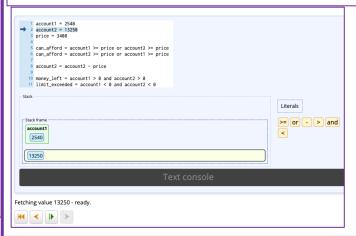
To have more greener cells on *Me* row, you need to interact with the learning activities inside each topic.

Click on a topic cell as shown below and access the contents. Viewing animation steps, clicking on example lines or solving challenges, questions and parsons problems to increase your progress.



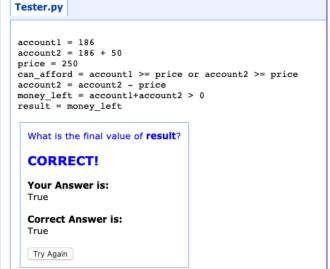
Animated Examples

Play animation steps to how the program executed



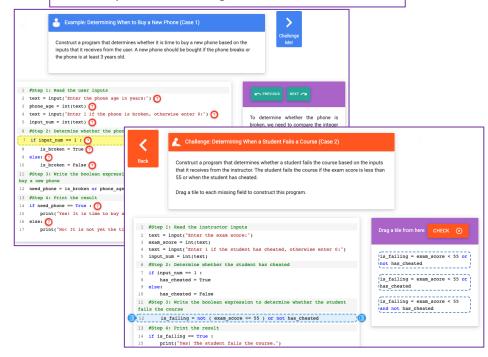
Tracing Problems

Predict the output of the program. It is either the console output or the value of *result* variable.



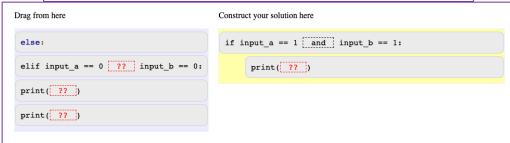
Examples-Challenges

Check how a program is constructed line by line in examples and challenge yourself with challenges and complete the missing lines.



Parsons Problem

Reorder the program lines to solve the given task at the bottom of the screen. Pay attention to indentation.



ew instance Get feedback

Construct a program that mimics a XOR gate (exclusive or). When input_a and input_b are the same, it should print out 0 and in other cases print out 1