

tell me to survive

David Li, Michael Mauer, and Andy Jiang

May 17, 2016

Cornell University

MOTIVATION

- Lots of programming games already

MOTIVATION

- Lots of programming games already
- Object-oriented programming?

MOTIVATION

- Lots of programming games already
- Object-oriented programming?
- Object-oriented thinking!

MOTIVATION

- Lots of programming games already
- Object-oriented programming?
- Object-oriented thinking!
- Concepts from real world examples

MOTIVATION

- Lots of programming games already
- Object-oriented programming?
- Object-oriented thinking!
- Concepts from real world examples
- Concepts to code?

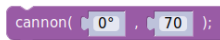
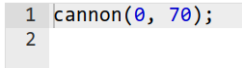
MOTIVATION

- Lots of programming games already
- Object-oriented programming?
- Object-oriented thinking!
- Concepts from real world examples
- **Game mechanics** to code?



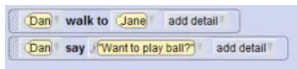
Scratch's block
interface

- Visual Programming
 - Scratch, Looking Glass, CodeSpells, Blockly Games, LightBot, Human Resource Machine, ...

A purple Scratch-style code block with a 'cannon' label, a '0°' input field, a comma, a '70' input field, and a semicolon.A text-based code block with line numbers 1 and 2 in a light gray box. Line 1 contains 'cannon(0, 70);' and line 2 is empty.

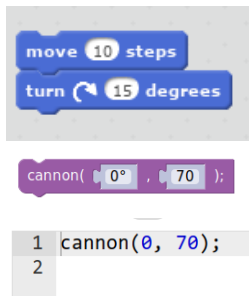
Blockly Games
concreteness fading

- Visual Programming
 - Scratch, Looking Glass, CodeSpells, Blockly Games, LightBot, Human Resource Machine, ...
- Concreteness Fading
 - Blockly Games



Looking Glass OOP
(credit: Looking
Glass tutorial)

- Visual Programming
 - Scratch, Looking Glass, CodeSpells, Blockly Games, LightBot, Human Resource Machine, ...
- Concreteness Fading
 - Blockly Games
- Object-Oriented Programming
 - Looking Glass, CodeSpells



Key inspirations:

- Visual Programming
 - **Scratch**, Looking Glass, CodeSpells, **Blockly Games**, **LightBot**, Human Resource Machine, ...
- Concreteness Fading
 - **Blockly Games**
- Object-Oriented Programming
 - Looking Glass, CodeSpells

RELATED WORK

- Combination is key

FINAL PROJECT

- Idea: solve puzzles with object-oriented code

FINAL PROJECT

- Idea: solve puzzles with object-oriented code
- Scope: OOP fundamentals


FINAL PROJECT

- Idea: solve puzzles with object-oriented code
- Scope: OOP fundamentals
- Goal: ease transition

Force use of OOP via:

- Limited block complexity
- Block limit

FINAL PROJECT





A top-down view of a game map. A grid of brown and grey tiles is shown. A small robot icon is on a brown tile in the top-left. A red letter 'B' is on a grey tile to the right. A green circle highlights the robot.

Editing: <main> Memory Used: 10/10 blocks

Commands
Objects
blueprint Robot

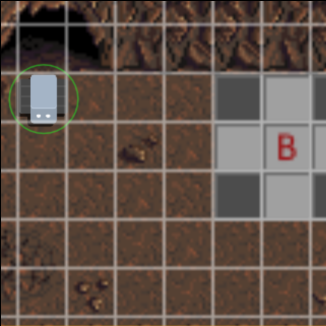
Run

Objectives

☐ Move the robot  back to base 



```
graph TD
    robot[robot] --> moveForward1[moveForward ( )]
    robot --> turnLeft[turnLeft ( )]
    repeat[repeat 5 times] --> do[do]
    do --> moveForward2[robot -> moveForward ( )]
```

FINAL PROJECT



Over Memory Limit: main

Objectives

☐ Move the robot  back to base 

Editing: <main> **Memory Used: 15/10 blocks**

Commands
Objects
blueprint Robot

robot

moveForward

()

robot

turnLeft

()

robot

moveForward

()

robot

moveForward

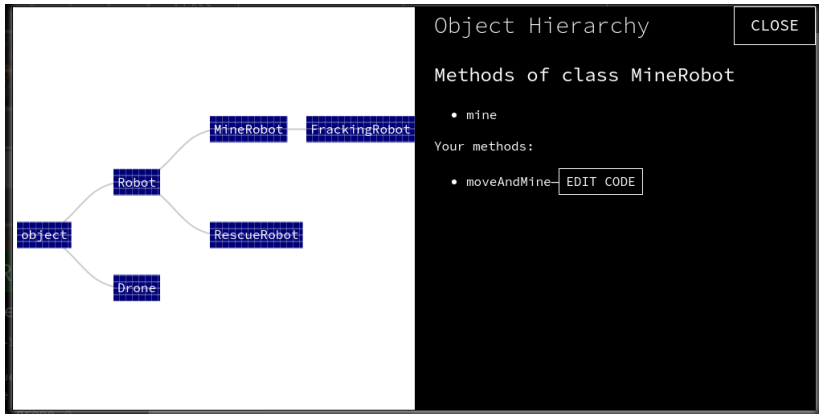
()

robot

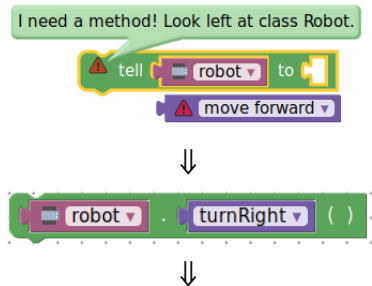
moveForward

()

FINAL PROJECT



CONCRETENESS FADING



Three stages:

1. Textual description
2. Python syntax on blocks
3. Code editor

Considerations:

- Fading + new concept = confusion
- Scaffolding

Considerations:

- **Fading + new concept = confusion**
 - Introduce either a new concept or a faded block per level
- Scaffolding

Considerations:

- Fading + new concept = confusion
 - Introduce either a new concept or a faded block per level
- **Scaffolding**
 - Keep object hierarchy, warnings, tooltips after fading
 - Unintended: players used faded blocks to help them write code

- “Robot Commander Aptitude Test”
- 5 questions
- Mix of syntax and concepts

RESULTS

- 12 people completed the game and post-test
- Pre-test mean: 3.167 ($s = 1.267$)
- Post-test mean: 4.25 ($s = 0.754$)

RESULTS

- 12 people completed the game and post-test
- Pre-test mean: 3.167 ($s = 1.267$)
- Post-test mean: 4.25 ($s = 0.754$)
- Statistically significant
 - paired t-test
 - $t(11) = 3.767$, $p \approx 0.003$

RESULTS

Individual questions:

Question	Concepts	Significant?	p	χ^2
1	Inheritance	No	0.2482	1.333
2	Instantiation	Yes	0.0133	6.125
3	Method invocation	No	0.1336	2.250
4	Overriding	No	0.4795	0.500
5	Subclassing	No	0.4795	0.500

RESULTS

Confounding factors:

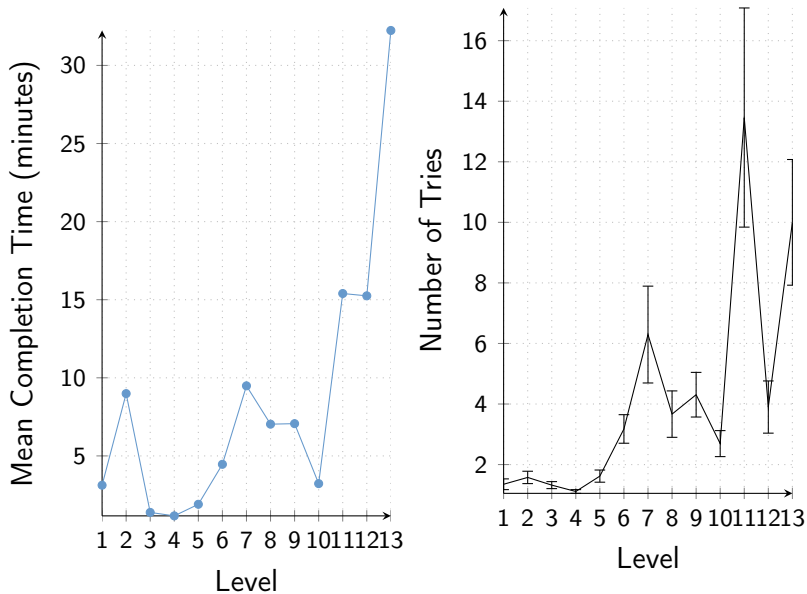
- Learning during the pre-test

RESULTS

Confounding factors:

- Learning during the pre-test
- Not completed in one session

RESULTS



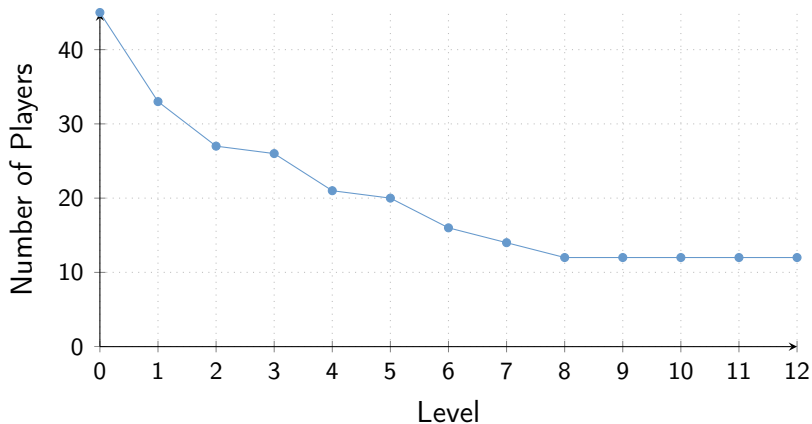
RESULTS

Subjective impressions:

Statement	Mean score
I enjoyed this game.	1.08
Before playing, I knew object-oriented programming.	0.0
After playing, I knew object-oriented programming better.	1.25

Strongly Agree \rightarrow 2; Agree \rightarrow 1; Neutral \rightarrow 0; Disagree \rightarrow -1;
Strongly Disagree \rightarrow -2

RESULTS



Mean completion time (estimated): ~2 hours

RESULTS

General feedback:

- Minor issues with usability and interface

CONCLUSIONS

- Statistically significant increase in
 - Overall mean
 - Performance on instantiation question
 - Test design is questionable
- Engagement is still a question
 - Needed to work closely with testers

FUTURE WORK

- More object-oriented concepts
- Improved testing methodology