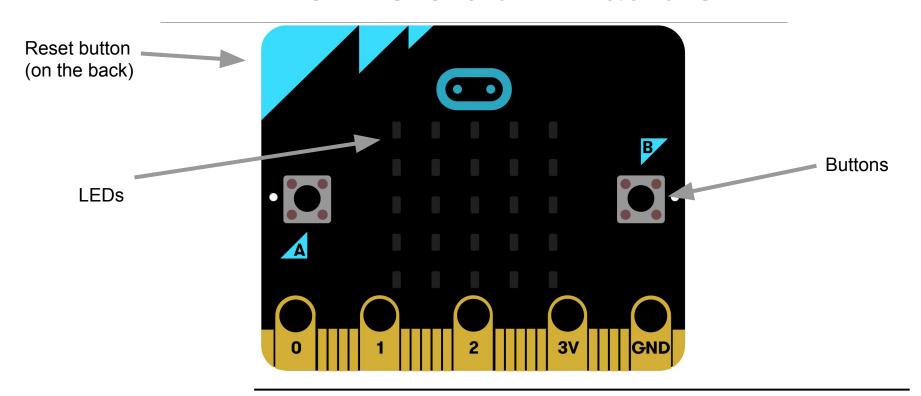


Beginner micro:bit Workshop



The micro:bit - what it is?





python.microbit.org

Slides: tinyurl.com/ears-microbit



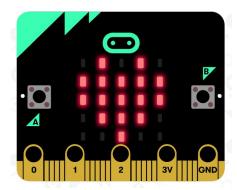
Environment setup





Coding on the micro:bit

```
from microbit import *
display.show(Image.HEART)
```





Coding on the micro:bit

```
from microbit import *
display.scroll('Hello, World!')
```



The game

- micro:bit displays 'A' or 'B'
- The user then presses the appropriate button
- Display a heart when user succeeded



Variables

```
# Like a container for a letter, text or number
var1 = 'A'
just_any_number = 5
# Container content can be used later in program
display.show(var1)
display.show(just_any_number)
```



Displaying a character

TODO:

Use display.show(char) to display a character (use a variable)



Displaying a character

```
from microbit import *

character = 'A'

# Display the character A on the screen
display.show(character)
```



Lists

A collection of containers



```
# use square brackets and commas
just_any_list = ['A', 5, 3.14, 'Hello']
```



Functions

- A piece of code that we can run by using the function name
- Can take a piece of information
- Can give back another bit of information

```
# display.show is a function:
display.show(character)
```

functions can be used to calculate something
another_variable = math.sqrt(9)



Random

```
# tell the program that we need new
functions
import random

my_list = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11]

# Choose a random element from a list
my_variable = random.choice(my_list)
```



Random

TODO:

- Import random
- Define a list of characters containing 'A' and 'B'
- Choose a character with random.choice
- Use display . show to display the character



Random

```
from microbit import *
import random

characters = ['A', 'B']

choice = random.choice(characters)

display.show(choice)
```



If statements

```
if 2 > 3:
    print("That can't be correct!")
else:
    print("2 is actually smaller than 3")
# Can be used to check the value of a variable
if my_variable > 5:
    print("my_variable is greater than five")
```



Sleep

```
# Sometimes we just need to wait...
sleep(2000) # wait 2s
```



Button presses

```
# gets number of times button_a was pressed
button_a.get_presses()
# We can use a function to check how often
# the button was pressed
if button_a.get_presses() > 0:
    display.show(Image.HEART)
else:
    display.show(Image.SAD)
```



Button presses and output

```
sleep(500)

if choice == 'A':
    # check button A
else:
    # check button B
```



Button presses and output

TODO:

- Check the correct button has been pressed (You will need an if inside an if)
- If the correct button has been pressed then display a heart.



Button presses and output

```
sleep(500)
if choice == 'A':
    if button_a.get_presses() > 0:
        display.show(Image.HEART)
else:
    if button_b.get_presses() > 0:
        display.show(Image.HEART)
```



While loops

```
while True:
    character = random.choice(['a', 'b', 'c'])
    display.show(character)
    sleep(1000)
```



Making things run forever

- Put everything inside a while True:
- Make sure to indent with a tab inside the while loop



Making things run forever

```
while True:
    character = random.choice(characters)
    display.show(character)
    sleep(300)

if character == 'A':
...
```



Extension 1 - keeping score

The user might want to know how many times they have pressed the button correctly.

- Create a variable correct_count = 0
- Every time the user gets it right, increase by 1
- Display it to the user when you think is appropriate
 - Could be after every go
 - Or after a certain number of goes



Extension 2 - stop cheaters!

Check it out! Press both buttons at the same time and you win!

Check that the wrong button hasn't been pressed



tinyurl.com/earsmembers

tinyurl.com/earsboard