## Level Three: Recursion

## (ि) Discovering <br> \& Computer Science \& Programming through Scratch

## Student Notebook

Updated for Scratch 3.0


## Discovering Computer Science: Recursion (Level Three)

## Student Notebook

This notebook provides a place to record and share your thinking and problem-solving as you explore, test, and evaluate computer programming with Scratch.

Use this notebook with the 4-H curriculum manual, Discovering Computer Science \& Programming through Scratch Level Three: Recursion. Make it a reference for yourself and use it to show others what you have learned!

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Scratch is a project of the Lifelong Kindergarten Group at the MIT Media Lab (scratch.mit.edu). Images of the Scratch cat are used with permission. All other screenshots and images used in this guide are licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License.

## Your Scratch Scrapbook

As you complete Scratch activities, document each in your Scratch Scrapbook.
The Scrapbook begins on page 19 of this book. Directions for completing the Scrapbook are also on page 19.


My Scratch Scrapbook
On these pages create a Scrapbook documenting your Scratch activities.
For each activity included in your Scratch Scrapbook be sure to

1. Take a screenshot or create a drawing showing the activity.
2. Give the title you gave the activity.
3. Share your activity and give the link to your Scratch activity.
4. Give a summary telling how to start the activity ad
5. Give a summary telling how to start the activity and what the activity does.
6. Tell about something you learned from this activity

Tell about something you learned from this activity.


Title: Spinning Spiral Polygons Recursion
Link: https://scratch.mit.edu/projects/308818797 Summary: Set the varialle for the \#ofsides. Click
the green flag. The cat will draw any spinning Summary: Set the variable for the \#ofsides.
the erren flag. The cat will draw any spinning,
spiral polygon. the green liag.
spiral polygon.
Something I learned: I remixed a project and
experimented with the angle measure of the turm experimented with the angle measure of the turn. 1
found that when you increase the turn by 1 degree found that when you increase the turn by 1 degree
and decease the number of steps by 4, the script
creates fun, spinning-spiral shapes. creates fun, spinning-spiral shapes.


# Using this Notebook 

## How to Follow Along

Page numbers throughout this book, shown like the example to the right, refer to the page numbers in the Discovering Computer Science \& Programming through Scratch Level Three: Recursion book.

## How to Take a Screenshot

Throughout this notebook, you are asked to take a screenshot of a script or activity you create to print and attach for others to see. If you are unsure how to take a screenshot on your computer, follow the directions at:
www.take-a-screenshot.org/windows.html
At this address you can click on directions for all of these operating systems:


- Windows: Use a built-in screenshot tool called Snipping Tool.

Watch this YouTube video called, "How to Use Snipping Tool Beginners Guide" for instructions. www.youtube.com/watch?v=20932t8-k2A

- Mac: Follow these instructions found at this address from Apple support: support.apple.com/en-us/HT201361

Or watch this YouTube video called, "How to take a screenshot on your Mac - Apple Support" for instructions.
www.youtube.com/watch?v=pHDDfng5yC8


## Scratch Environment

Stage: The area where the Sprites appear
Sprites: Objects that move about the stage
Sprite information: Shows sprite's name, location, visibility, size and directions it is pointing
Sprite ( $\mathbf{x}, \mathrm{y}$ ): Shows the ( $\mathrm{x}, \mathrm{y}$ ) coordinates of the selected Sprite on the stage
New Sprites \& Backdrops: Used to add or create new sprites and backdrops
Blocks: Items or tiles used to command your Sprite to perform an action
Enlarge/Shrink blocks: Enlarge (+) or shrink (-) size of blocks to make them fit easier in Script area
Script area: Area to place blocks or scripts—Right click the background of the Script Area to Undo, Redo, Clean up Blocks, Add Comment, Delete
Tabs: Switch between Scripts, Costumes, and Sound
Categories: Click each to show blocks in that category—Blocks are color coded in each category
More Categories: Click to show categories that are not listed until you add them to the category list
Stage backdrops: Used to change the background of the stage
Tutorials: Shows helpful tips, frequently asked questions, and activity suggestions
Backpack: Store a script or Sprite here so it can be used in other Scratch projects
Full-Screen: Show only the stage area on the screen-To drag a Sprite around the stage in full-screen, use this block from the SENSING category
set drag mode draggable -

## Parameters

## > page 6 Creating Blocks that Accept Input

- Create a script that uses a square block with a parameter for sideLength to draw squares of several sizes like the squares to the right.
- Take a screenshot of the script and attach it next to the squares.

- Create a script that uses a triangle block with a parameter for the sideLength to draw triangles of several sizes like the tringles below.
- Take a screenshot of the script and attach it here.



## page 9 Generalize Further

- Look at the script to the right. Predict what shape is created when the green flag is clicked. Sketch your prediction here.

- Look at the script to the right. Predict what shape is created when the green flag is clicked. Sketch your prediction here.

- What happens when the input numbers are reversed in the polygon block? Why?
- Change your code to create a multiplepolygon picture like those shown in the Challenge on page 10.
- Take a screenshot of the picture, print it, and attach it here.


## Include this activity in your Scratch Scrapbook!

Create your own colorful picture like the dinosaurs shown to the right.
Use only one sprite and a customized block in the script. That block should have parameters for size, color, and $x$ and y locations.

The script should include wait, forever, and repeat blocks so that after drawing 10 random copies of your sprite, the script pauses for a bit, erases all the random copies, and draws 10 new random copies. This should continue forever.


- Take a screenshot of your picture, print it and attach it here.


## Recursion

## page 13 The Handshake Problem with Iteration

- Complete this table.

| \# of People in the Room | \# of Handshakes |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |
| 5 |  |
| .. |  |
| 100 |  |



- What does the cat say and do when the script to the left is run?
- What does the cat say and do when this script to the left is run? How is this script different from the one above?


## page 16 The Handshake Problem with Recursion

A recursive program uses a block of itself inside the script which defines that very block.

- What does the base case do?
- How do you find the base case in a recursive program?
- What does the recursive call do?
- How do you find the recursive call in a recursive program?
- How are recursion and iteration alike?
- How are recursion and iteration different?


## page 19 Stacking Red Cups

Take a screenshot of the script you create for the define find\#ofCups (\#ofLayers) block. Print it and attach it here.


If your recursive script is correct, it tells you that for 20 layers of cups, you need to use 210 cups. Is your script correct?

- How many cups are there in 30 layers?
- How many cups are there in 40 layers?
- How did you find the base case in the Handshake problem?
- How did you find the base case in the Stacking Red Cups problem?
- How did you find the recursive rule in the Handshake problem?
- How did you find the recursive rule in the Stacking Red Cups problem?


## page 23 Square Spiral

- Complete this table.

- How long is the 10 th segment? How do you know?

