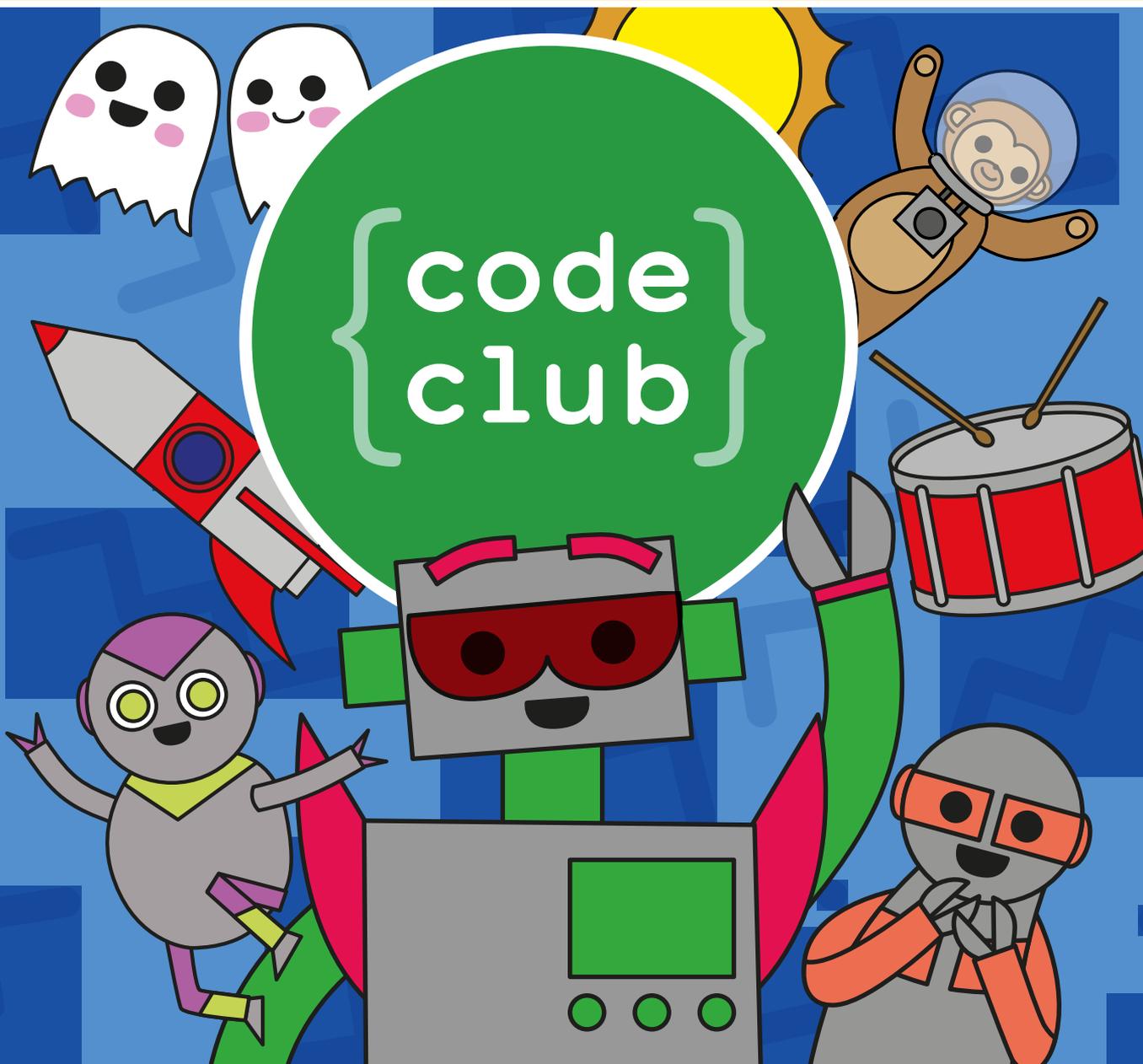
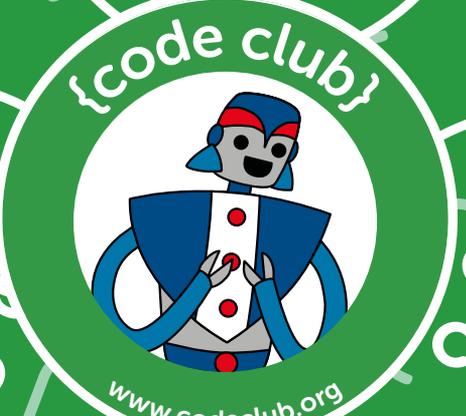
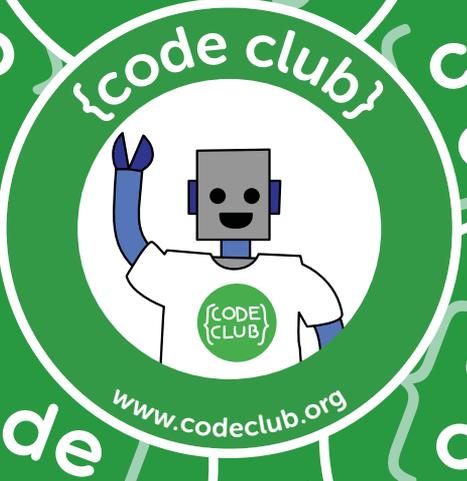
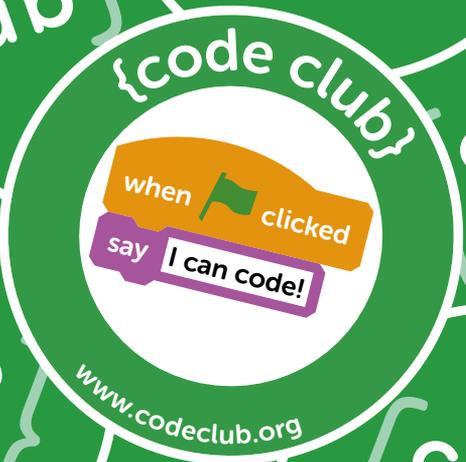


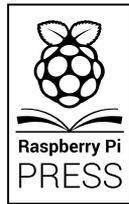
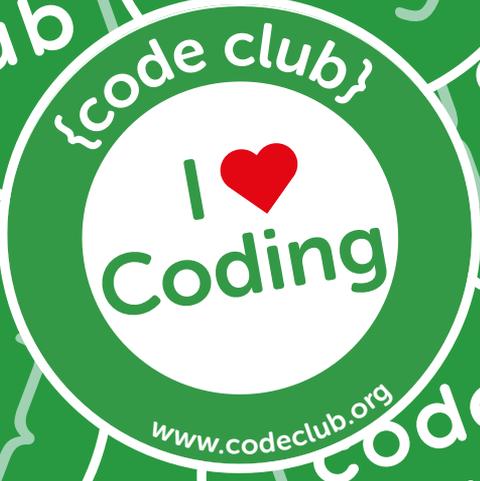
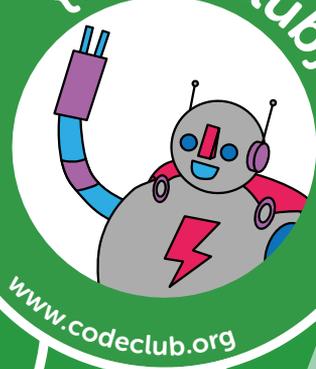
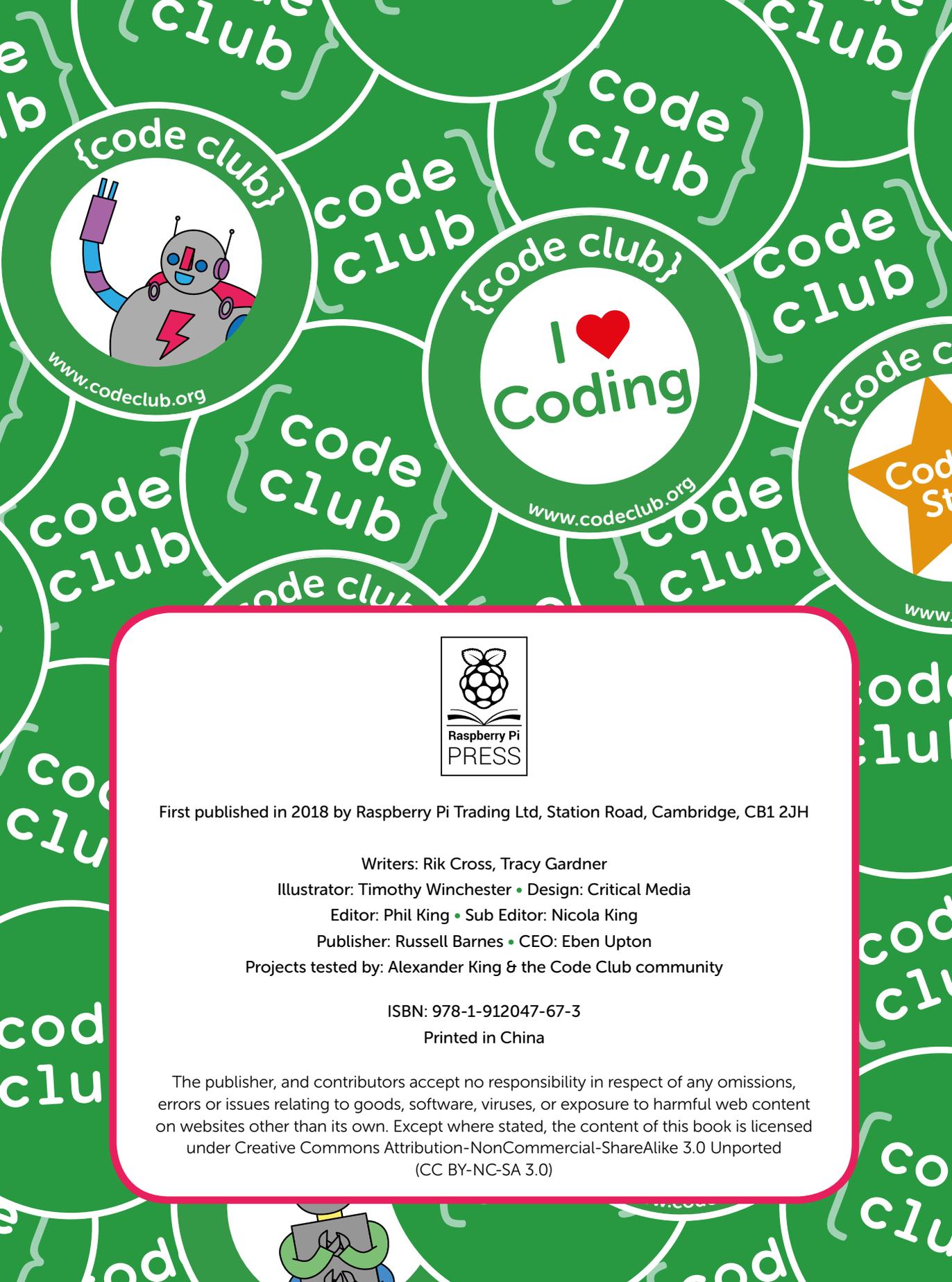
Simple coding for total beginners



Book of Scratch

Volume 1





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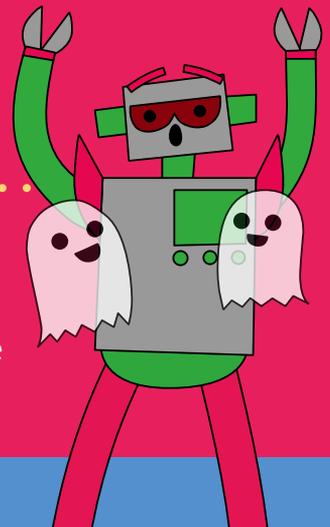
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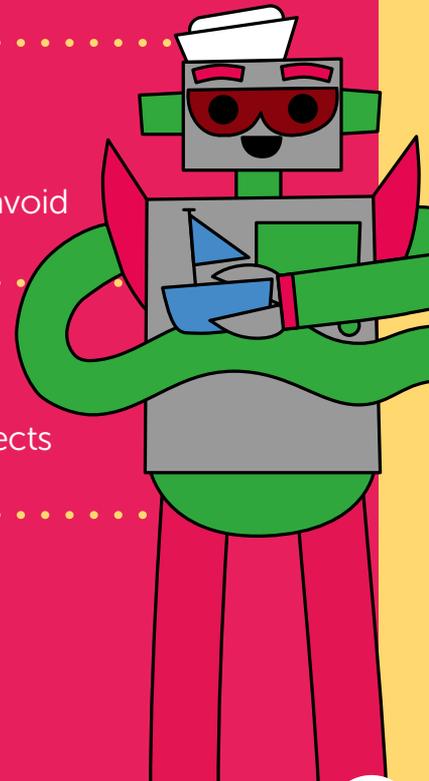
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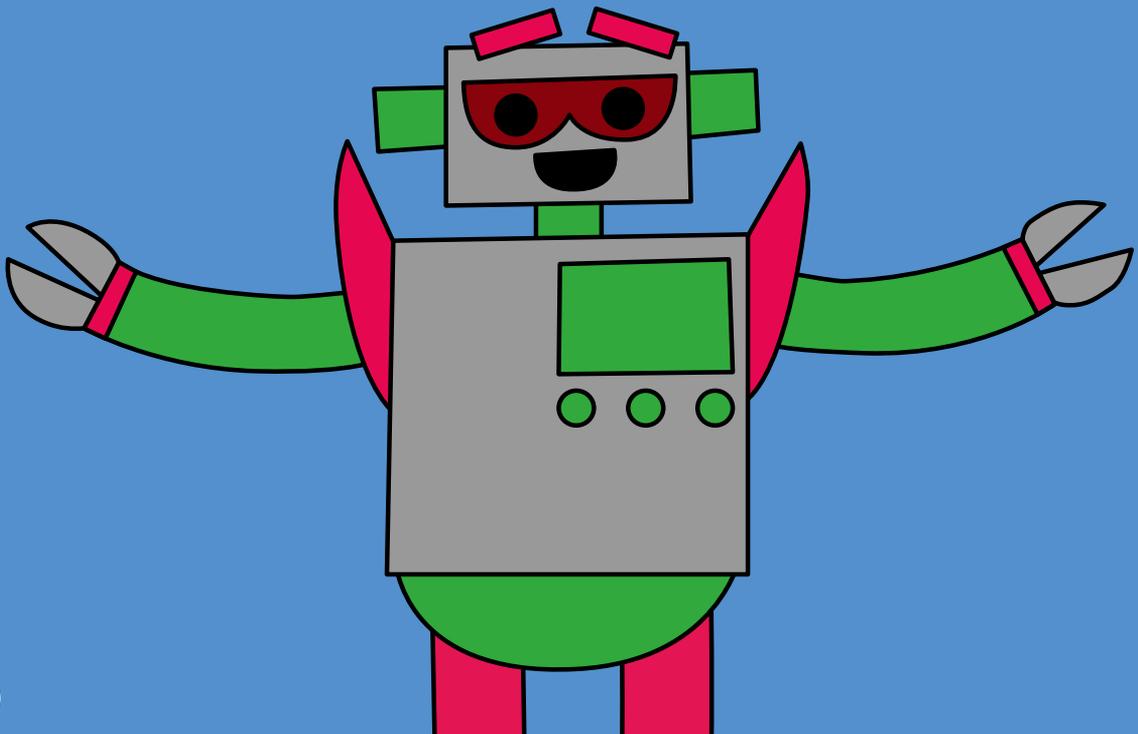
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Check your answers here – no cheating now!

Welcome to the First Ever Code Club Book!





Code Club is a movement of free, fun computing clubs that meet in over 150 countries all over the world. At Code Club, hundreds of thousands of young people – just like you – learn how to create with technology and have made their own games, animations, websites, and more.

To get a computer to do things you want it to, you need to give it instructions in a language the computer understands. Creating those instructions is called coding or programming.

In this book we show you how to use a programming language called Scratch, which uses blocks to tell the computer what to do. Each block contains an instruction that the computer understands. You put blocks together to make your program. Simple.

Programming in Scratch is a great way to learn how to code. It's also really creative. You can create your own characters and backgrounds to make your project unique. You can remix and change existing projects. For example, you can make a game more difficult by speeding things up, or easier by slowing things down. The possibilities are limitless.

In each chapter you'll find instructions for building a cool project with Scratch. Our friendly Code Club robot will guide you through and give you some handy tips. There are tick-boxes to help you keep track of your progress (we



love tick-boxes) and you can give yourself a big pat on the back when you finish each project.

We've also included lots of challenges for you to change and personalise your projects and plenty of ideas to inspire you to create something new using the computing skills that you learn.

Coding can be hard and even the world's best computer scientists get stuck sometimes. That's why we've included some special upside-down hints that you can use if you're really stuck. Only to be used in emergencies!

Once you've completed the projects in this book, you can find loads more fun project ideas on our website **rpf.io/ccprojects**.

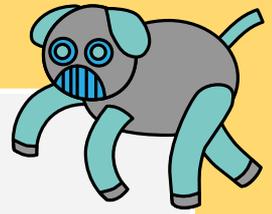
You could also ask your teacher to set up a Code Club in your school using the letter on the next page. Don't forget to sign it and to complete the blank space we left to tell your teacher why you love coding!

I really hope you enjoy this book and I can't wait to see what you create.

Maria Quevedo

Director of Code Club

Fill out this letter and give it to your teacher
if you would like to start a Code Club in your school.



Dear

I've been learning how to code at home using the Code Club Book of Scratch.
I would love to keep coding at a Code Club in our school. I love coding because...

Code Club is a global network of over 12 000 coding clubs for 9 to 13-year-olds.
They provide free online projects, training, and resources to help teachers and
educators run lunchtime or after-school clubs.

You don't need any coding experience to run a club: Code Club's projects are
really easy to follow and help pupils and teachers develop their programming
skills. They are really fun and a great starting point for creating awesome games,
websites, and animations!

It would be so great to have a Code Club in our school, and I'd be happy to help!

Here's what other teachers say:



"I started a Code Club to give pupils a chance to try different things,
as well as to explore their own ideas. Pupils have a natural love of
creativity, technology, and challenge – Code Club ticks all these
boxes and has provided me with an excellent platform to embed
Computing in a school setting."

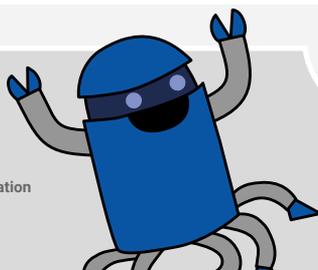
Matt Warne, Teacher at RGS The Grange

If you'd like to find out more, visit codeclub.org

From,



Code Club is part of The Raspberry Pi Foundation
UK registered charity 1129409

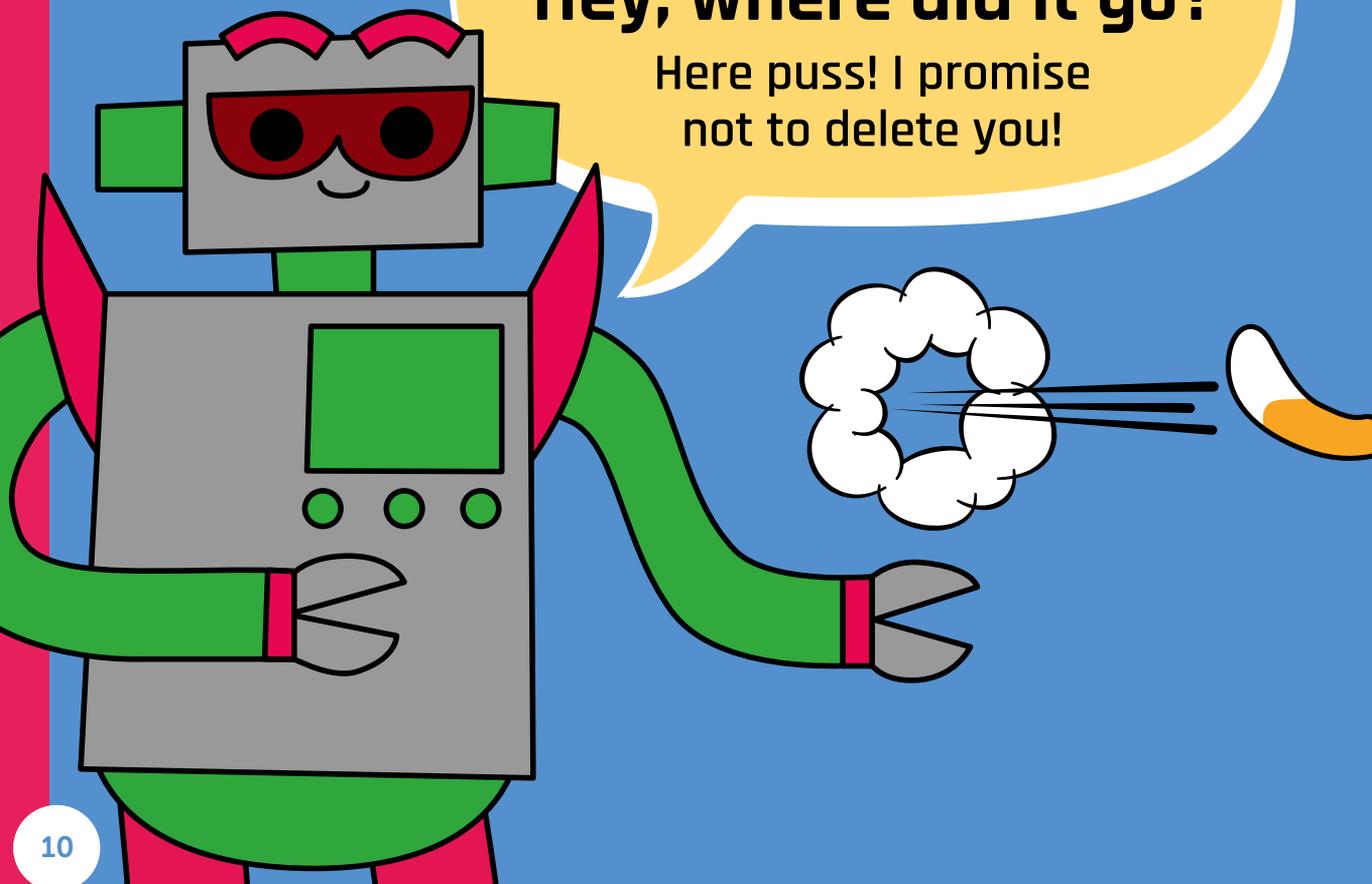


Introducing Scratch

Discover how to navigate Scratch's user interface and website to start coding and sharing projects

Let me introduce you to the Scratch Cat... Hey, where did it go?

Here puss! I promise not to delete you!

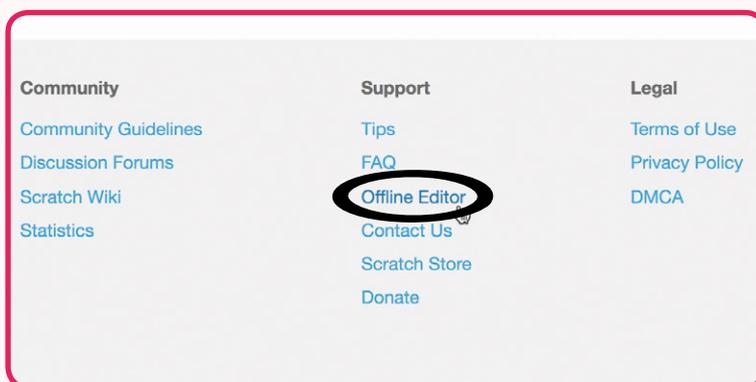


Scratch is a programming language that allows you to use code blocks to create animations, stories, musical instruments, games, and much more. It's a bit like programming using Lego!

The easiest way to start programming in Scratch is to use the online editor. Visit scratch.mit.edu in a browser and click **Create** at the top of the page to get started.



There are lots of advantages to working online, but if you prefer to work offline (or don't always have an internet connection), you can click **Offline Editor** at the bottom of the homepage to download Scratch instead.



TIP!

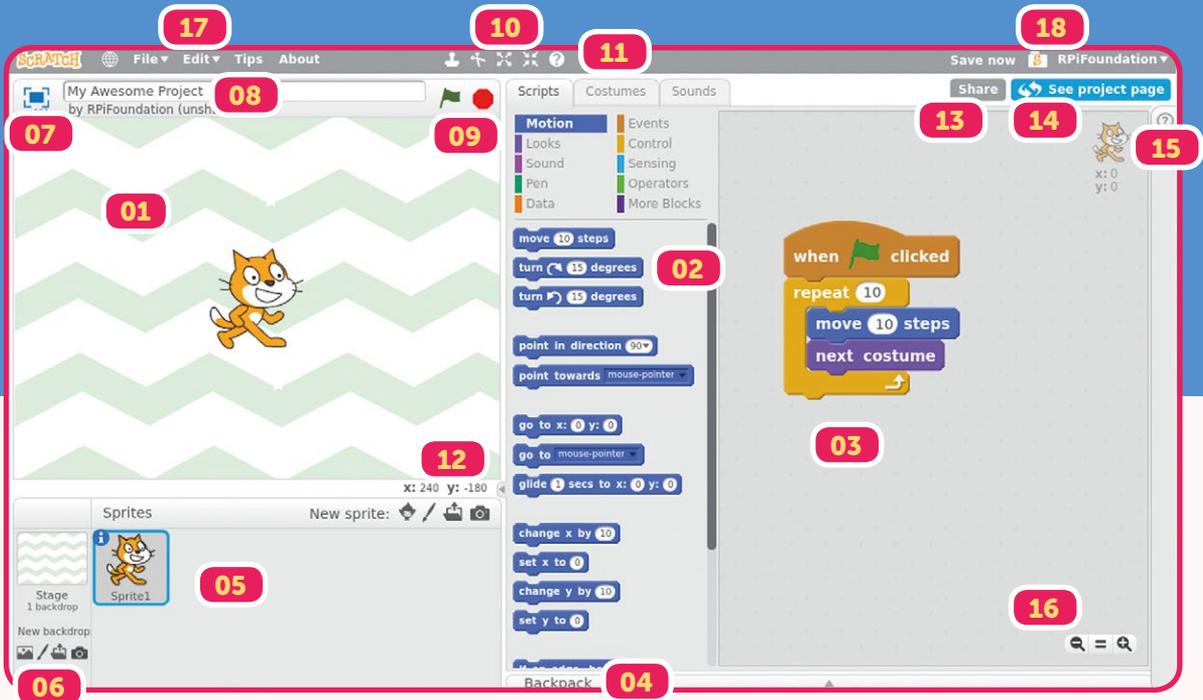
PROJECT FILES

To download a zip file of all the Scratch 2 (.sb2) project assets files for this book, go to:

rpf.io/book-s1-assets

The Editor

Find your way around the Scratch editor...



01: STAGE

A project contains 'sprites' which you add code to. Sprites appear on the stage and can be coded to move around, make sounds, and do lots of other things.

02: BLOCKS PALETTE

Code blocks can be used to control your sprites and stage backdrop. All blocks are colour-coded,

and can be found in the categories at the top of the blocks palette.

03: SCRIPTS AREA

Drag blocks from the palette to this area and create scripts by clicking them together.

04: BACKPACK

Add scripts to your backpack to use them in other projects.

05: SPRITE LIST

This shows all of the sprites in your project. You can click the blue information icon on any sprite to change its name and how it behaves.

06: BACKDROPS

Change how your stage looks by adding new backdrops.

07: FULL-SCREEN

Make your stage full-screen so that others can see your creation in its full glory.

08: PROJECT NAME**09: START/STOP YOUR PROJECT****10: CURSOR TOOLS**

Duplicate , Delete , Grow , and Shrink  a sprite (by clicking an icon and then a sprite on the stage). Click the Block Help tool , then a block in the palette to learn more about it.

**11: SCRIPTS/
COSTUMES/
SOUNDS TABS**

Switch between coding your project, and adding costumes and sounds.

**12: MOUSE POINTER
CO-ORDINATES****13: SHARE**

If you have a Scratch account, you can share your projects with the community.

**14: SEE PROJECT
PAGE**

Add instructions and other notes to your project, and see how others in the community are interacting with it.

15: TIPS

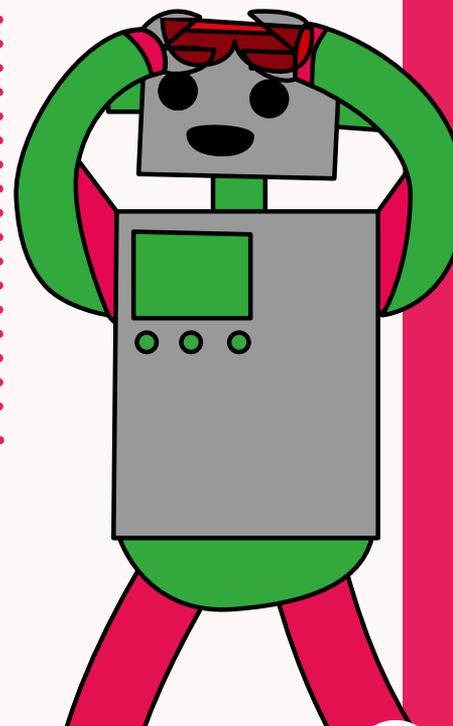
Get project tutorials, tips on using Scratch, and learn more about how each block works.

16: ZOOM**17: MENU**

Use the menu to load, save, and browse your projects, and access loads of other useful options.

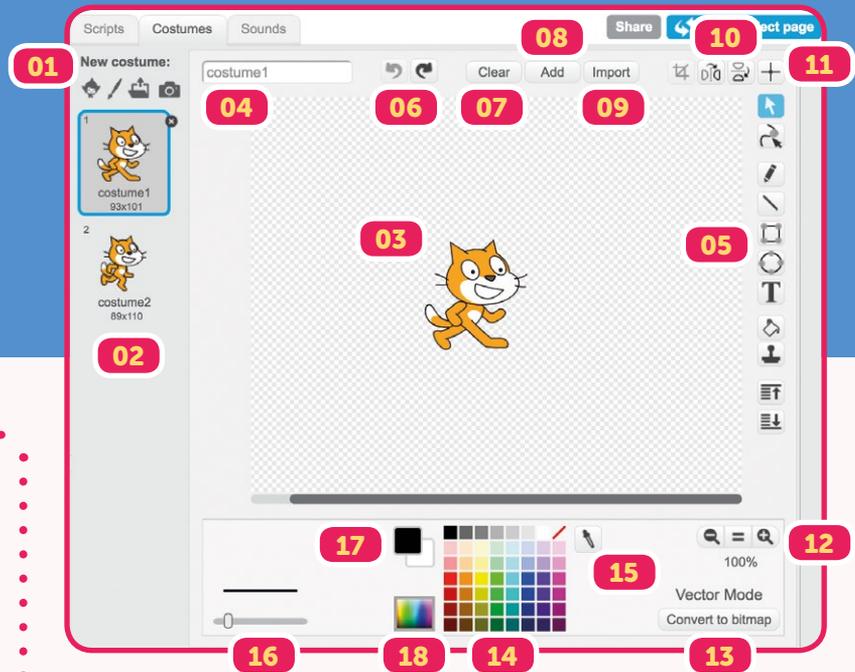
18: MY STUFF

This is where your projects are stored online.



Costumes Tab

Click on this tab to open the paint editor



01: NEW COSTUME

Add costumes to a sprite by adding them from the Scratch library , drawing your own , uploading an image from your computer , or using your webcam  to take a picture.

02: COSTUMES LIST

Your sprite's costumes will appear here, and you can click one to start editing it.

03: CANVAS

This is the canvas where you edit a costume.

04: COSTUME NAME

You can change the name of a costume, so that you can find it more easily.

05: TOOLS

You can use these tools to edit your image. You can add lines, shapes and text, as well as adding colour, and lots more.

06: UNDO/REDO

Use these arrows to undo or redo your last action.

07: CLEAR

Clear the current costume and start again!

08: ADD

Add another costume image from the Scratch library.

09: IMPORT

Add another costume image from your computer.

10: FLIP

Flip costume horizontally  or vertically .

11: COSTUME CENTRE

Set your costume's centre, which is used when moving and rotating your sprite.

12: ZOOM

Use these icons to zoom in and out of your costume as you edit it.

13: BITMAP/VECTOR MODE

The paint editor has two modes – Bitmap and Vector. In Vector mode (shown here), the editor lets you to edit shapes after you have created

them, and your costumes and backgrounds will look really good when you make them bigger. When you create a new costume, the editor will be in Bitmap mode by default. In Bitmap mode, you can't easily move or resize shapes you have drawn, but some people find it easier to get started with. When you edit an existing costume, the editor will be in the mode that the costume was created with.

14: COLOUR PALETTE

Use this palette to choose a colour.

15: COLOUR PICKER

Use this to pick up a colour on your costume.

16: LINE SIZE

Move this slider to change the line size used when drawing.

17: COLOUR SWITCH

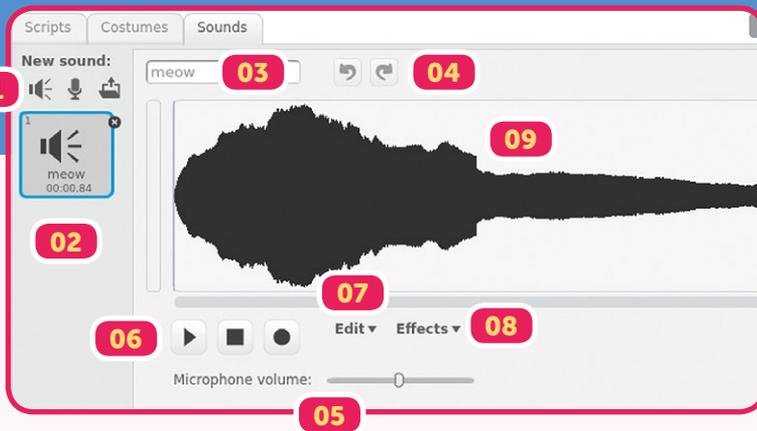
Switch between two selected colours.

18: SWITCH PALETTE

Change the colour palette to 'advanced', to give you access to more shades.

Sounds Tab

Change the sounds your sprites make



05: MICROPHONE VOLUME

Adjust your microphone volume to record quieter or louder sounds.

06: PLAYBACK CONTROLS

Listen to your sound, or record a new one.

07: EDIT

Remix your sound by cutting, copying, and pasting.

08: EFFECTS

Add effects to your sound, such as fading in and out or reversing.

09: SOUND WAVE

This is what your sound looks like! You can select a part of your sound to edit by dragging over it using the mouse.

01: NEW SOUND

You can add sounds to a sprite (or the stage) from the Scratch library , by recording your own (if you have a microphone) , or by uploading a sound from your computer .

02: SOUNDS LIST

Your sprite/stage's sounds appear here, and you can click one to start editing it.

03: SOUND NAME

You can change the name of a sound, so that you can find it more easily.

04: UNDO/REDO

Undo or redo your last action.

Creating a Scratch Account

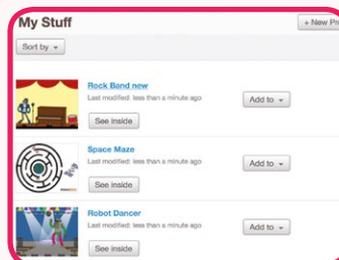
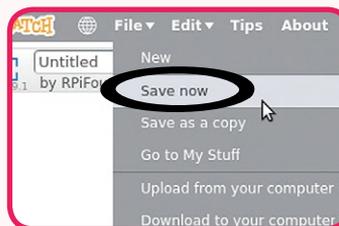
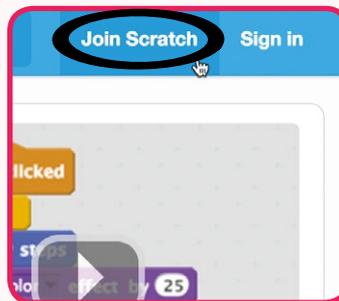
Save and share your projects online

Creating a Scratch account will allow you to save your projects online, so that you can access them from any computer with an internet connection. You will also be able to share your projects with the Scratch community and comment on other projects. To create a Scratch account, click **Join Scratch**. When coding online...

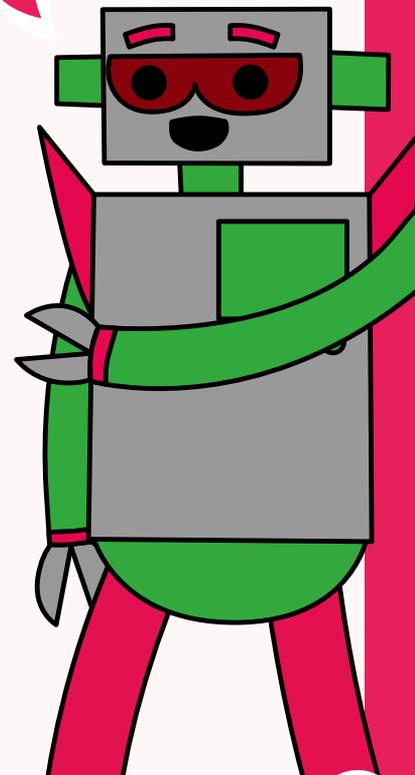
- Don't use your real name when creating a user name.
- Be respectful of others when commenting on and remixing projects.

If you have a Scratch account, you can click **File** and then **Save now** to save your project. Once you've saved your project, it will appear in your **My Stuff** folder.

To access your stuff from within a project, click **File** and then **Go to My Stuff**. You should see a list of all of your projects.

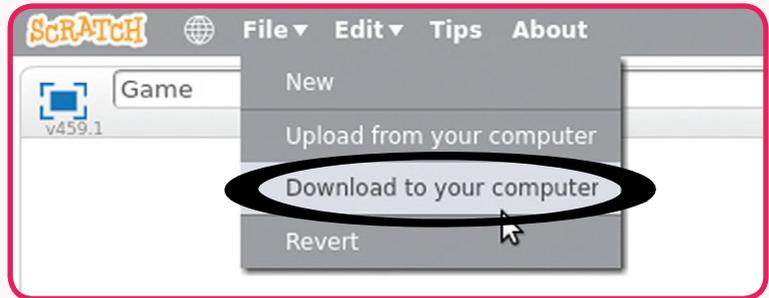


You'll need parental permission to set up an account if you are under 13 years of age. Read the community guidelines at scratch.mit.edu/community_guidelines before creating an account.

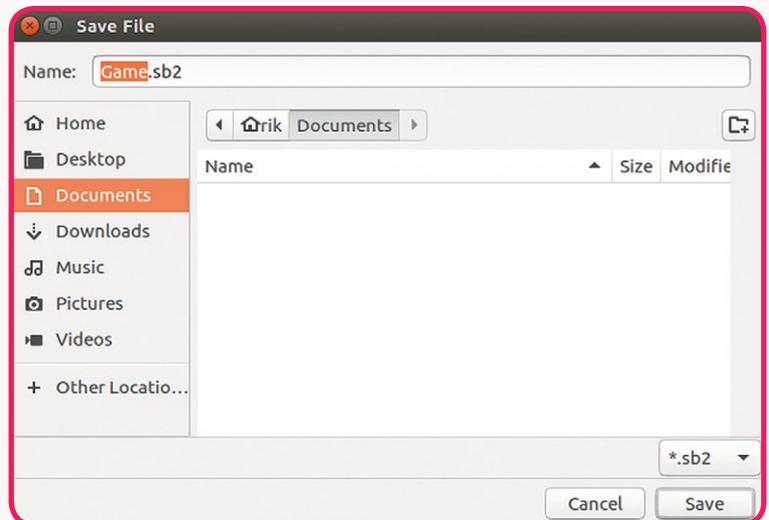


SAVING PROJECTS WITHOUT A SCRATCH ACCOUNT

If you don't have a Scratch account, you can still save your Scratch projects by clicking **File** and then **Download to your computer**. You will then be asked where to store the Scratch project, which will be a .sb2 file. This will download your project from the Scratch editor.

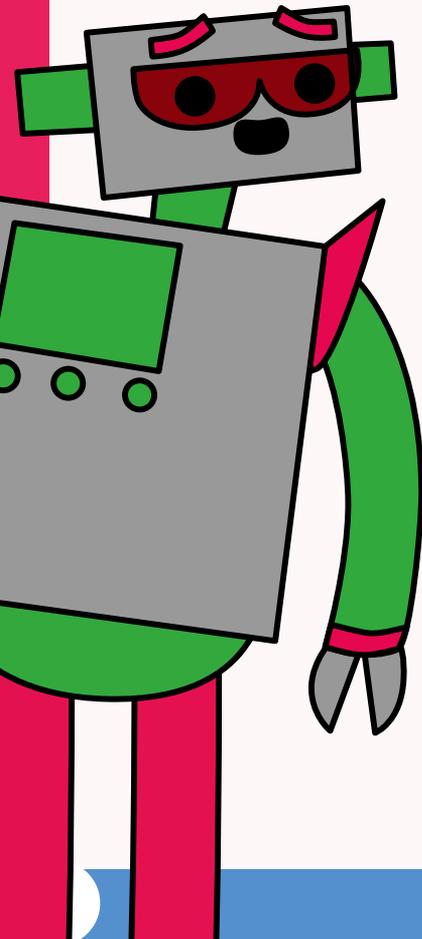


To continue working on your project, go into the Scratch editor and click **File** and then **Upload from your computer**. Find your Scratch .sb2 file and click **OK / Open**. This will upload your project to the Scratch editor.



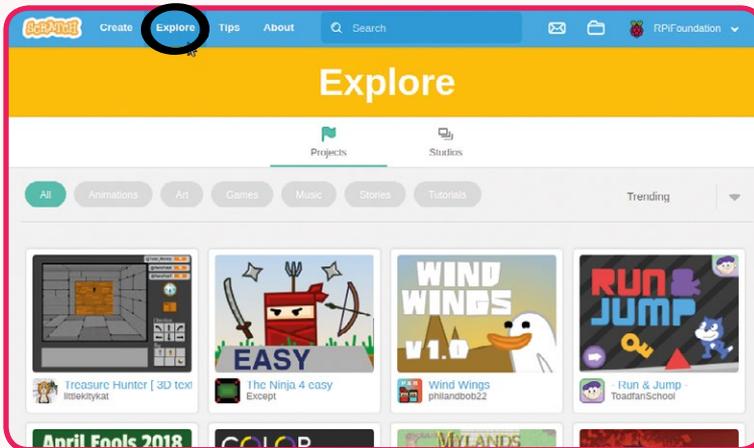
The Scratch community

One of the great things about programming in Scratch is that you get to be part of a community of millions of people around the world, all creating and sharing their ideas with each other.

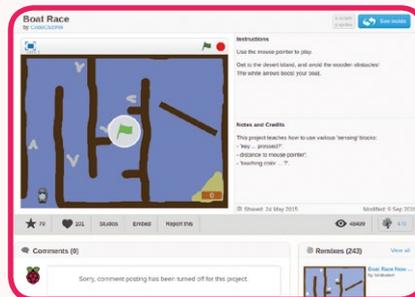


FINDING PROJECTS

To see what others in the Scratch community are making, click **Explore** in the top menu of the website. You can look for popular or recently created projects, as well as searching by keyword, such as 'Games' or 'Tutorials'. You can use the search bar if you are looking for something in particular.



Once you've found a project you like, you can click the green flag to play it. Below the project are buttons to favourite/love a project or to report a project if it is inappropriate. You can also leave a comment, and click **See Inside** if you want to see the code.

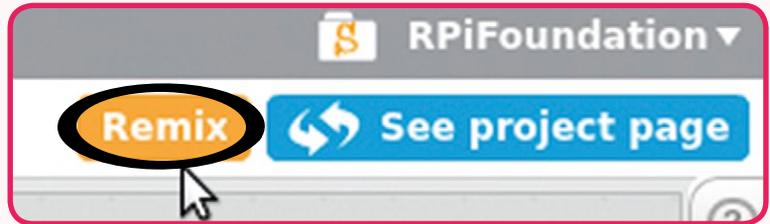


If you find someone whose work you like, you can click their user name and then click **Follow**. You will then be notified when they create something new.



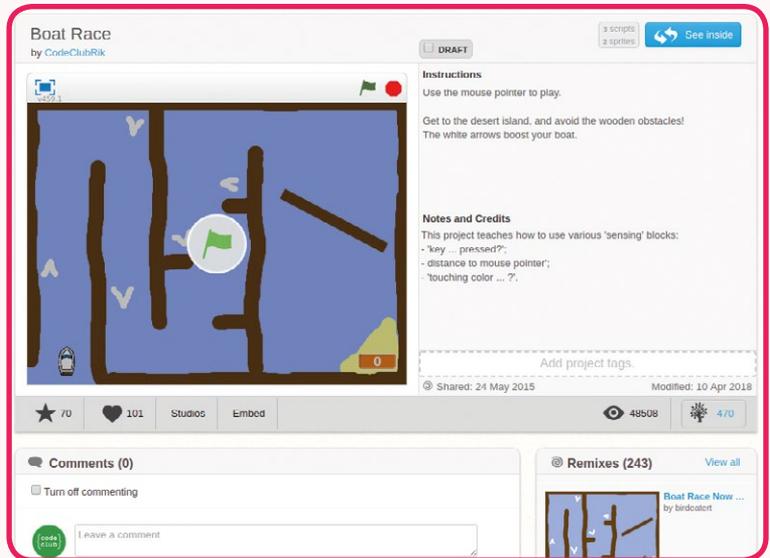
REMIXING

You can use other Scratch projects to get ideas, and use them as a starting point for your own creations. If you have a Scratch account, you can click **Remix** on a project to save your own copy.



Sharing

Sharing your projects with the Scratch community allows others to enjoy your awesome creations. Projects aren't shared with the community unless you want them to be, and you can share projects by clicking the Share button at the top-right.



Before sharing your project, it's a good idea to check the project page to make sure the community have all the information they need to use your project. You can add instructions to tell others how to use your project, and credit

other people who have helped you (especially if you've remixed a project).

Once shared, others in the community will be able to comment on your project, although you can disable comments if you prefer. Comments are really useful for improving your project by finding out what people do and don't enjoy. You can also see how many people have viewed, favoured, and loved the project, as well as how many have remixed your project.

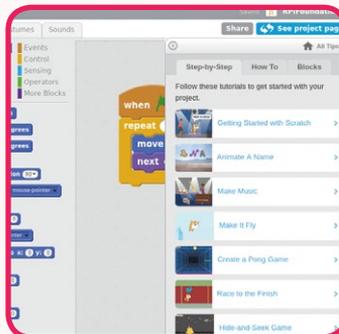
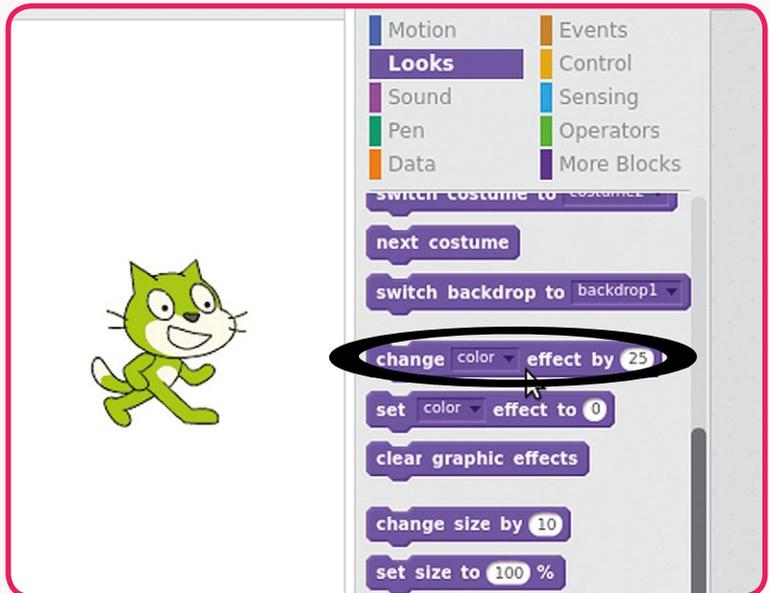
Tips for Scratch coding

If you're not sure what a code block does, you can right-click and select **help** to learn more about it. You can also just click the block to see what it does before adding it to a script!

.....
If you need a bit more help, Scratch has a help section that includes:

- **Step-by-step instructions for making animations, stories, music, and games**
- **A 'How to' section that shows you how to do specific things in your project**
- **A 'Blocks' section that explains what each of the blocks do**

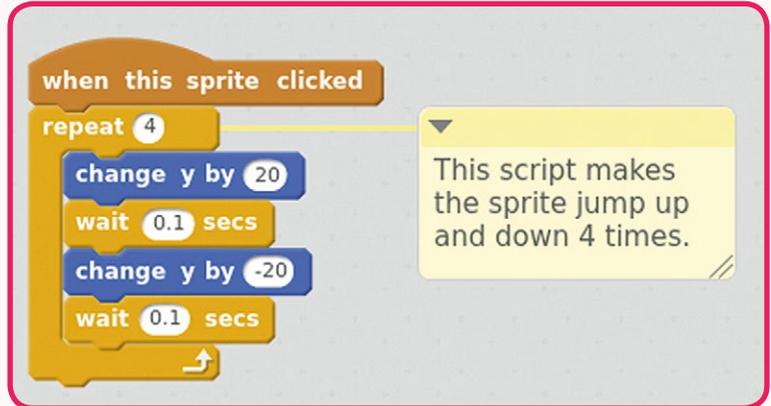
.....
If you are not sure how to do something, you can also ask others for help. Maybe they had the same problem as you!



Test your code regularly, to make sure your code does what you want it to. You will find it much easier to fix problems in your code if you test each time you make a change to your code.

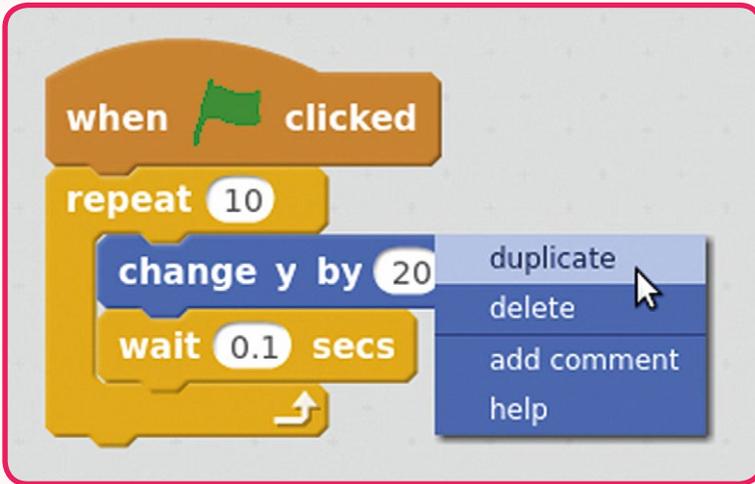
Get others to try out your projects, and ask them what they like about your project and what they would improve.

You can add comments to a script by right-clicking on a block and selecting **add comment**. It's a good idea to comment a script to explain what it does, so that others will know what your scripts do. It's also useful in case you forget what your code does!

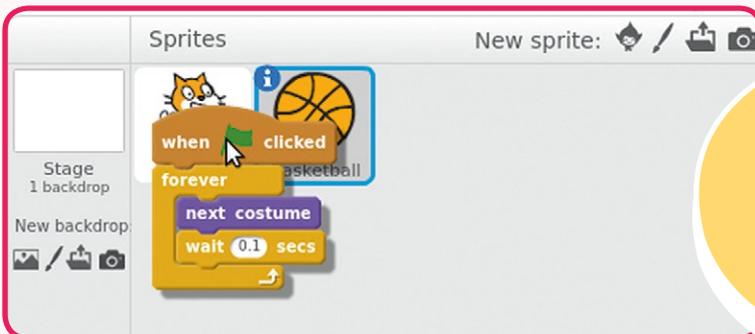


To delete blocks, drag them over the palette area. Don't worry if you accidentally delete blocks you need: you can click the **File** menu and then **undo** to get them back!

You can right-click on a block and choose **duplicate** to make a copy of that block and the blocks attached below it.

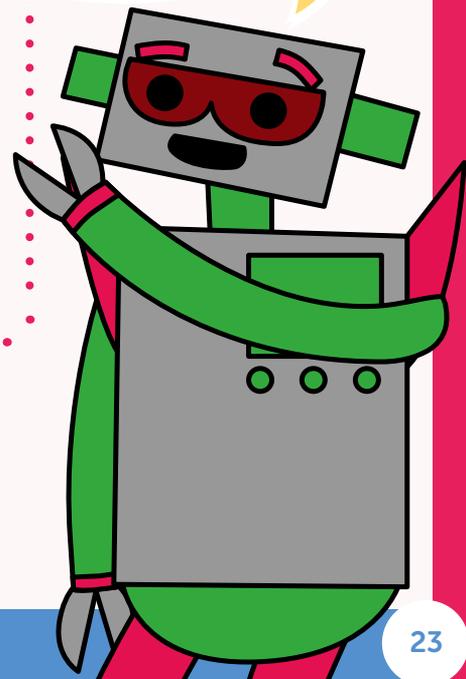
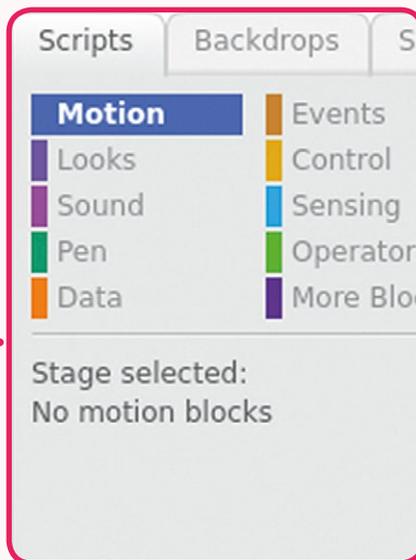


Dragging blocks to another sprite makes a copy of them. This is useful if you need similar code in another sprite.



Can't wait to get coding?
Turn the page to start your first project...

If you can't find the blocks you need to control a sprite, for example the Motion blocks, it may be that you have the Stage selected.



Rock Band

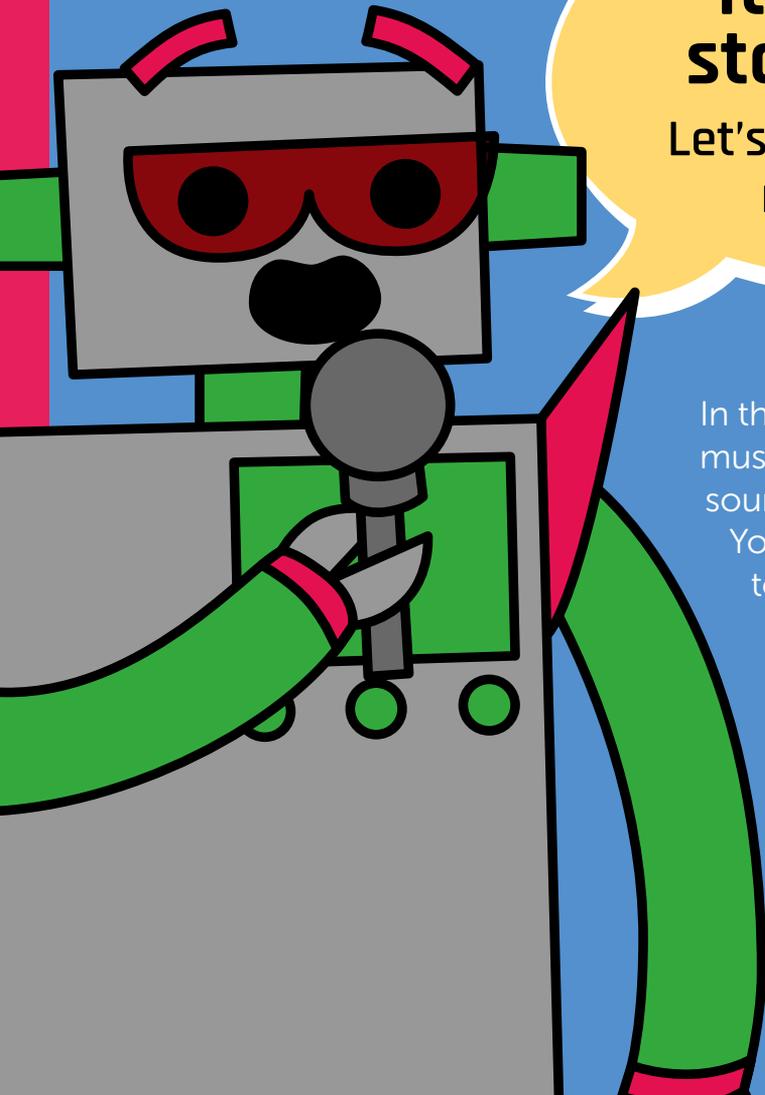
Create your own virtual rock band by coding
a selection of musical instruments

**It's time to
start coding!**

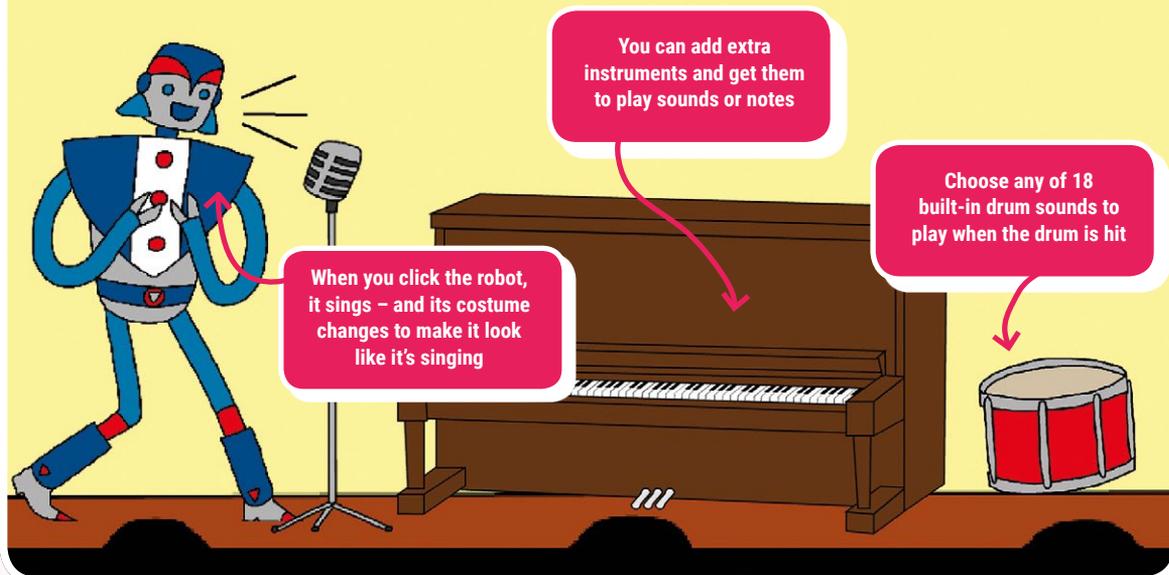
Let's create a musical
masterpiece!

In this chapter, you'll be creating musical instruments that play sounds when you click on them. You'll learn how to add sprites to a project and change their costumes, as well as how to add your own sounds and music to your projects.

**So get ready to make
some noise!**



FINISHED PROJECT



STEP 1: SPRITES AND THE STAGE

Let's start by taking a look at the Scratch project.

- In a web browser, go to rpf.io/book-rockband to open the Rock Band Scratch project. Click Remix.

If you'd prefer to use Scratch offline, click **File** → **Download to your computer** in the Scratch online editor. You can then open the project in the offline editor. [See the 'Introduction to Scratch' chapter for more information on using Scratch offline.]

The **stage** is at the top-left of the editor, and is where the action happens. Think of it as a performance area, just like a real stage.

This project contains **sprites** which you can add code blocks to. Sprites appear on the stage and can move around, make sounds, and do lots of other things.

WHAT YOU'LL LEARN

- Sprites
- Costumes
- Events
- Sequencing instructions
- Sound and music

TIP!

PROJECT FILES

To download a zip file of all the Scratch 2 (.sb2) project assets files for this book, go to:

rpf.io/book-s1-assets

TIP! EVENTS

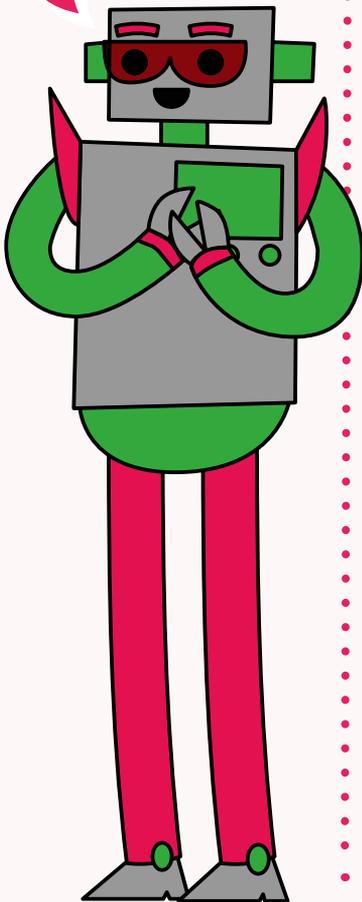
when clicked

when this sprite clicked

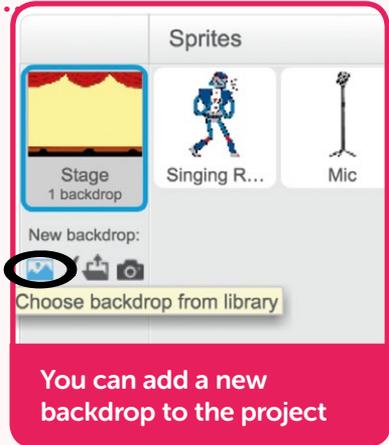
when space key pressed

Events

blocks are used to tell sprites when to run some code. Scratch has lots of Events blocks, for running code when a project starts, a sprite is clicked, a key is pressed, and more.



If you want to change the stage backdrop, click the **Choose backdrop from library** icon and select your own from the library.

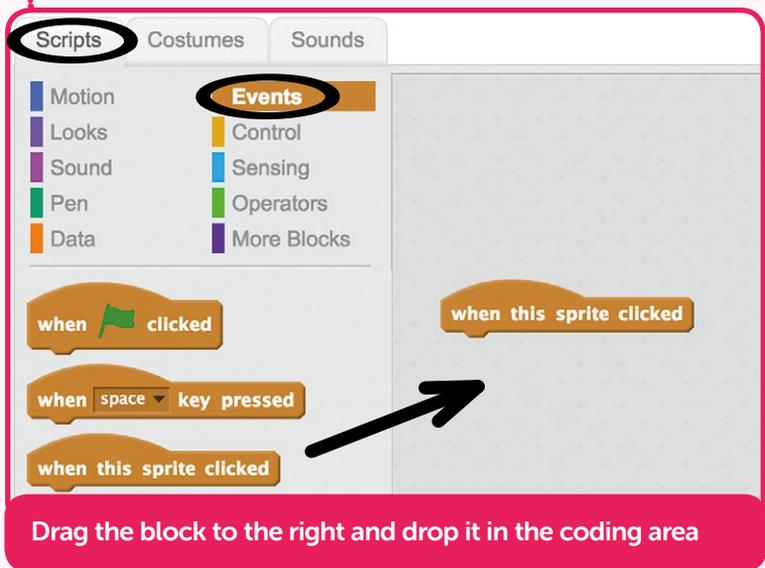


STEP 2: CODE A DRUM

Let's code your drum to make music when it's hit.

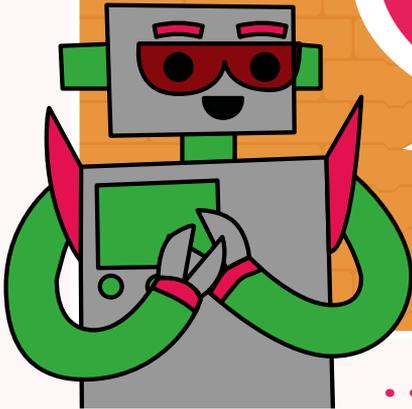


Select your Drum sprite and click the **Scripts** tab. You should see lots of colour-coded blocks that can be used to control your robot. Click on the **Events** category and then drag a **when this sprite clicked** block from the blocks palette into the coding area to the right.



TIP! SEQUENCING

When writing computer code, it's important that the instructions to carry out are placed in the correct order. In a Scratch script, the blocks carry out their instructions in order from top to bottom.



Any code that you attach to your Events block will be run **in order** when you click your drum sprite. To play a sound, click the purple **Sound** category in the Scripts pane, to show all the Sound blocks below. Drag a **play drum** block into the coding area, attaching it to the bottom of the **when this sprite clicked** block.



Drop the **play drum** block just underneath the **when this sprite clicked** block so that it connects to it

TEST YOUR PROJECT

Click on your drum sprite and you should hear a sound.



 CHALLENGE

HIT IT

Can you code your drum to make a sound when the SPACE bar is pressed?

HINT!



 HOW TO...

ALTER YOUR DRUM

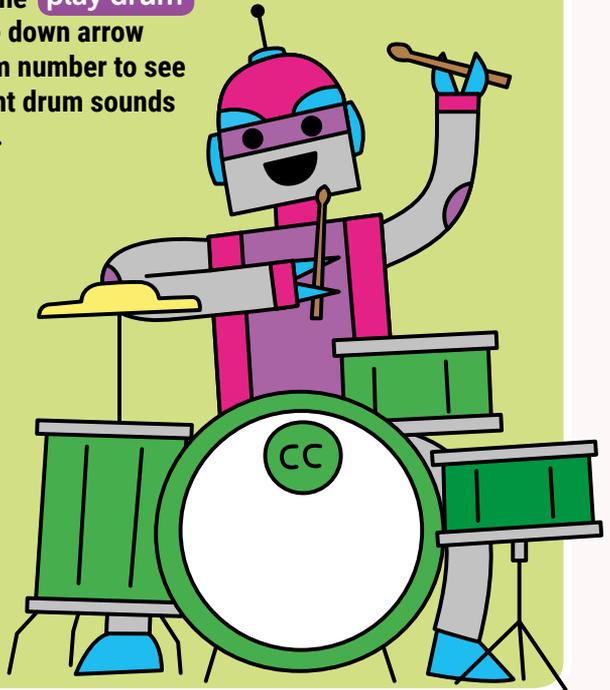
Want to change the sound that your drum makes when it's clicked?



It's easy to change the sound of the drum in the **play drum** block. Click the down arrow next to the drum number to see a list of different drum sounds to choose from.

How is a drum solo like a sneeze?

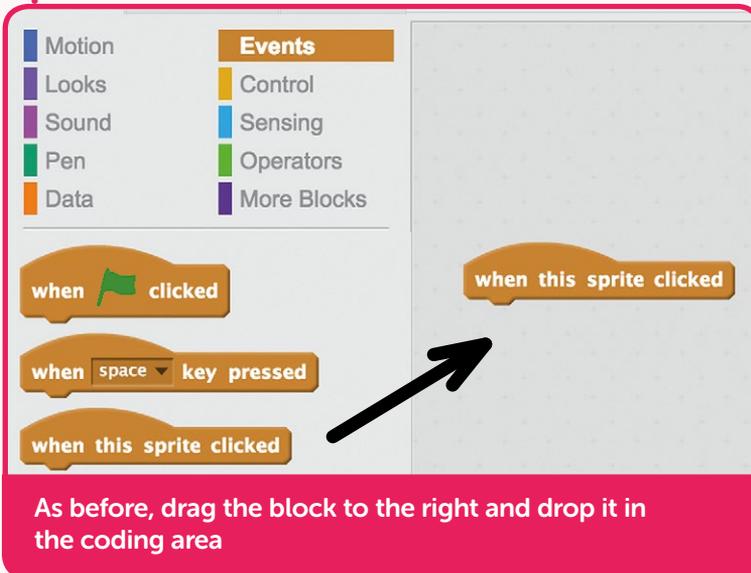
You know it's coming, but there's nothing you can do about it!



STEP 3: ADD A ROBOT SINGER

Let's code your robot sprite to make a sound when it's clicked.

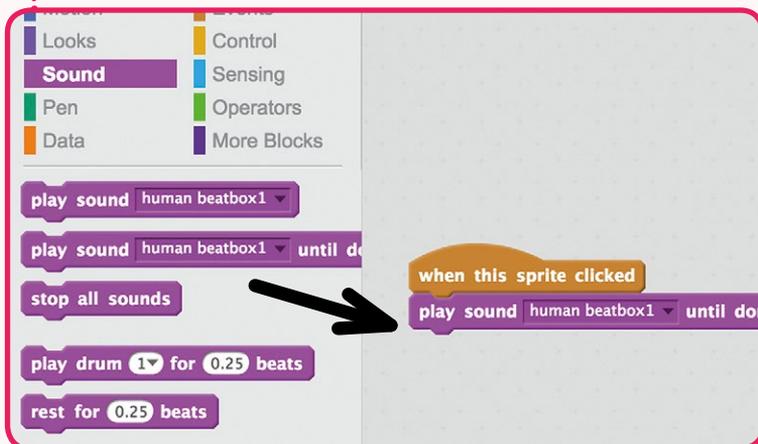
- Click on your robot sprite and then add a **when this sprite clicked** Events block from the blocks palette, just like you did with your drum.



The screenshot shows the Scratch blocks palette with the 'Events' category selected. A 'when this sprite clicked' block is being dragged from the palette to the coding area. An arrow points from the block in the palette to the block in the coding area.

As before, drag the block to the right and drop it in the coding area

- Drag a **play sound... until done** block into the coding area, attaching it to the bottom of the **when this sprite clicked** block.

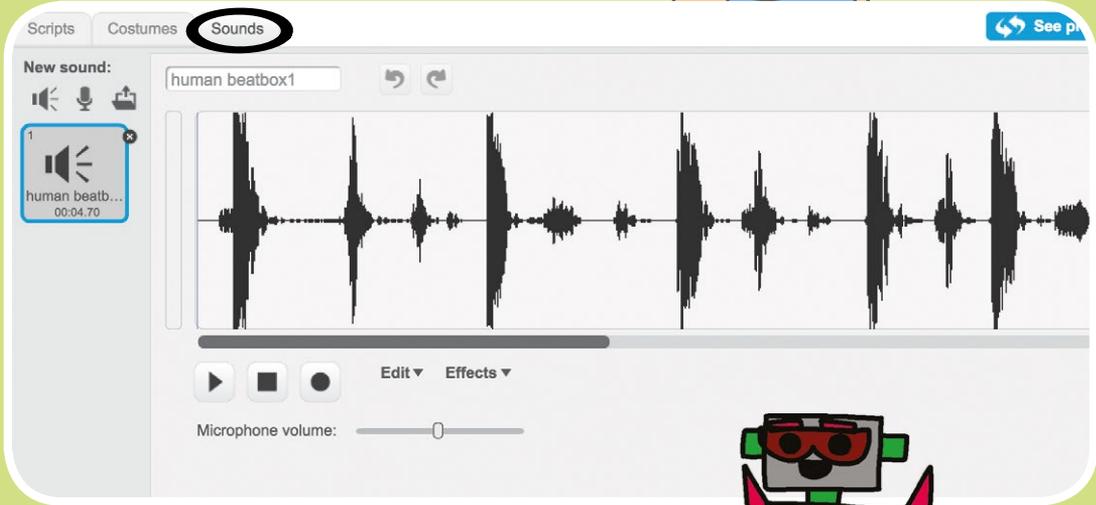


The screenshot shows the Scratch blocks palette with the 'Sound' category selected. A 'play sound human beatbox1 until done' block is being dragged from the palette to the coding area. An arrow points from the block in the palette to the block in the coding area, which is now attached to the bottom of the 'when this sprite clicked' block.

HOW TO...

EDIT SOUNDS

Want to change the sound that your robot makes?



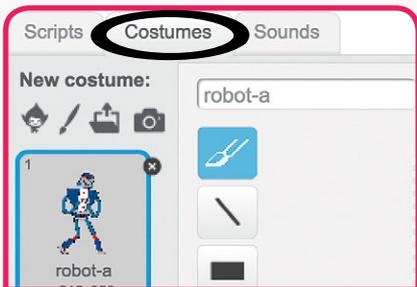
First, click on the 'Sounds' tab at the top of the editor. Using the Effects drop-down menu, you can make the sound louder, softer... or even reverse it! In addition, you can add other sounds from the Scratch library, record your own, or upload them, using the icons under 'New sound:'.



STEP 4: COSTUMES

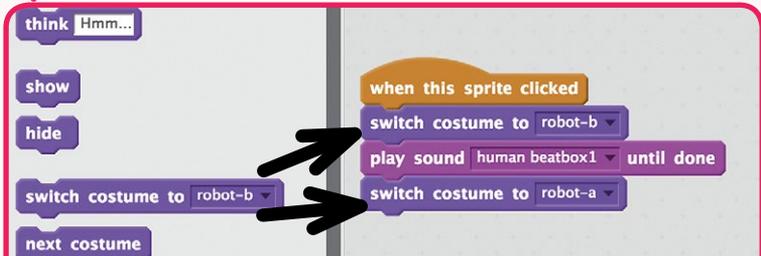
Let's make your robot look like it's singing!

-  Click on your robot sprite and then click on the **Costumes** tab at the top of the editor. You'll see that the robot has two costumes.



Click the Costumes tab

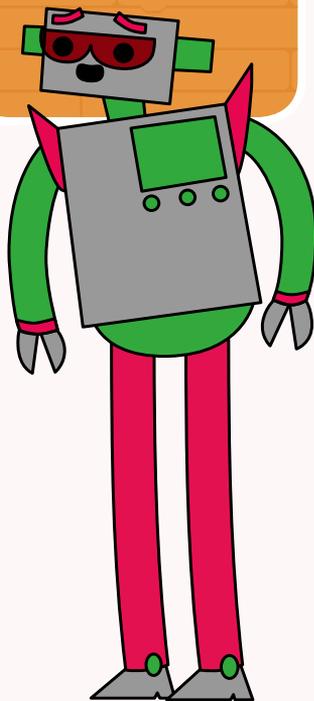
-  Click the **Scripts** tab to get back to your code. Click the **Looks** category and then drag two **switch costume** blocks into your code. Make sure that your robot first displays the **robot-b** costume, plays a sound, and then switches back to **robot-a**.



Add **switch costume** blocks above and below the **play sound** block

TIP! COSTUMES

Sprites in Scratch have a number of costumes, and you can code sprites to switch between costumes to change how sprites look. Scratch includes a library of costumes, or you can even draw your own.



TEST YOUR PROJECT

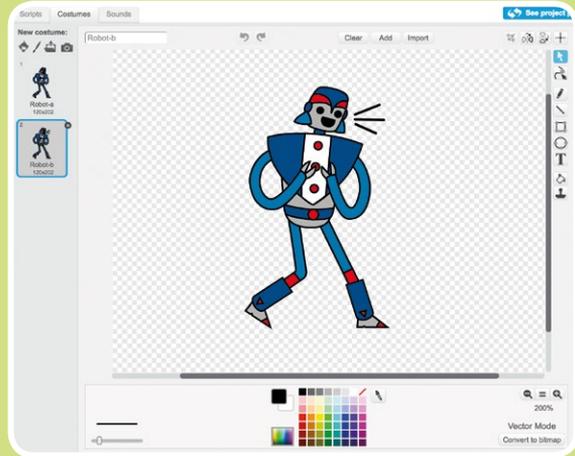
Click your robot to test it. The robot should now change costume, play a sound, and then change back to the first costume once the sound has finished playing.



CHALLENGE

EDIT COSTUMES

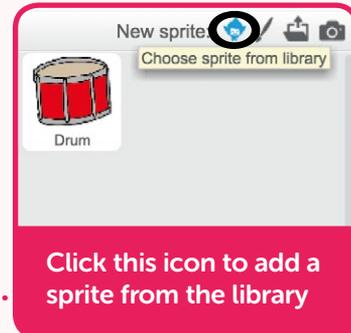
Want to change how the robot looks when it's singing? Click the Costumes tab, then select the robot-b costume. You can then use the paint editor tools to alter it. Currently, it simply has three lines coming from its mouth, drawn using the line tool. You can use editing tools, such as the pencil, to make more changes to your robot.



STEP 5: PLAYING A TUNE

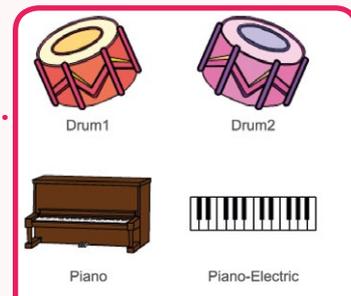
Let's add a new piano sprite that plays a tune when clicked.

- ✓ Click the **Choose sprite from library** icon just below the stage to add a new sprite from the Scratch library.



Click this icon to add a sprite from the library

- ✓ Click the **Music** theme, select the **Piano** sprite, and then click OK to add it to your project.



You'll find the piano in the Scratch sprites library

- ✓ The piano is too large to fit on the stage easily, so click the Shrink icon – in the tools to the right of 'About' in the top bar – and then click repeatedly on the piano on the stage to reduce its size.



Now add some **play note** blocks under a **when this sprite clicked** block to play a song/tune when the piano sprite is clicked.

when this sprite clicked

- play note 60 for 0.5 beats
- play note 62 for 0.5 beats
- play note 64 for 0.5 beats
- play note 60 for 0.5 beats



CHALLENGE

CREATE YOUR OWN TUNE

Can you change the notes played, and create your own tune?

when this sprite clicked

set instrument to **lv**

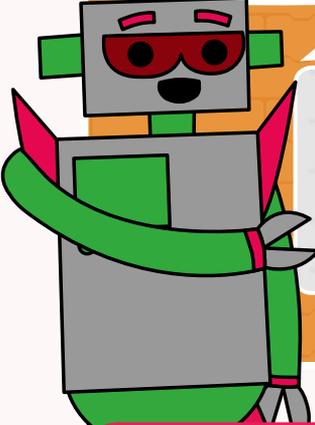
- play note 60 f (1) Piano
- play note 62 f (2) Electric Piano
- play note 64 f (3) Organ
- play note 60 f (4) Guitar
- (5) Electric Guitar
- (6) Bass
- (7) Pizzicato
- (8) Cello
- (9) Trombone
- (10) Clarinet
- (11) Saxophone
- (12) Flute
- (13) Wooden Flute

HINT!

You can change the numbers in the play note blocks to create your own tune, and even use the set instrument block to choose a different instrument.

TIP! PLAY NOTE BLOCKS

The numbers in the **play note** blocks relate to musical notes: number 60 is 'Middle C', and the higher the number the higher the note! If you click the arrow next to the number, a keyboard will appear below the block, to help you choose the notes for your tune.



play note 60 for 0.5 beats



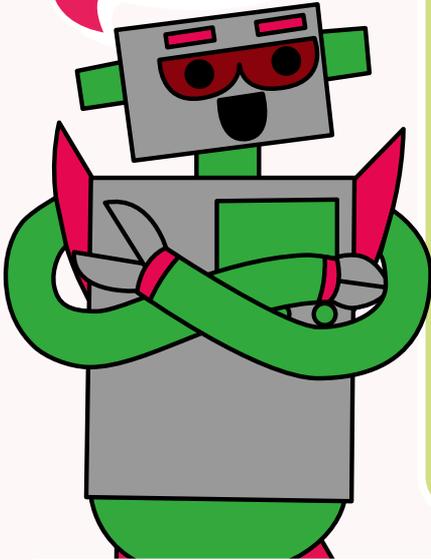
Middle C (60)

TEST YOUR PROJECT

What music is played when the piano sprite is clicked?



Grab
 a **when loudness**
 block, click the down arrow
 on it, and select **video motion**.
 Add a **play drum** block, then
 wave your hand to test it!



HOW TO...

USE WEBCAM INPUT

If you have a webcam, you can use it to play instruments when you move over them!



CHALLENGE

MAKE YOUR OWN BAND

Can you use what you've learnt in this chapter to make your own band? Look at the available sounds and instruments to get some ideas, or you could even draw your own. Your instruments don't have to be sensible – you could make a piano made out of doughnuts!



HINT!

AS WELL AS USING
 costumes,
 backdrops, and
 sounds from
 the Scratch
 library, you can
 create your
 own – use the
 Point or Record
 sound option

ROCK BAND: FULL CODE LISTING

DRUM

When the drum sprite is clicked, a drum beat is played.



when this sprite clicked

play drum 1 for 0.25 beats

This Sound block plays the chosen drum sound for 0.25 beats

ROBOT SINGER

When the robot is clicked, it changes its costume before playing a sound. Once the sound has finished, the robot changes back to the first costume.

This block waits until the sound has finished playing before moving on to the next one

when this sprite clicked

switch costume to Robot-b

play sound human beatbox1 until done

switch costume to Robot-a



PIANO

When the piano is clicked, four notes are played one after the other.



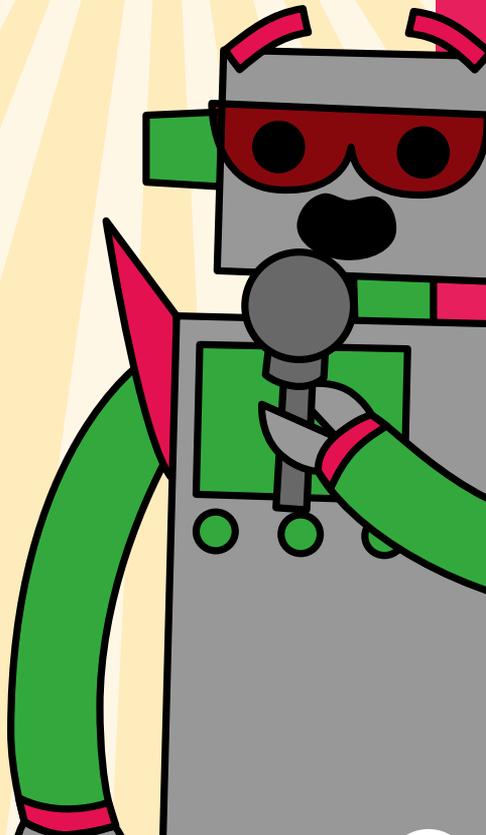
when this sprite clicked

play note 60 for 0.5 beats

play note 62 for 0.5 beats

play note 64 for 0.5 beats

play note 60 for 0.5 beats



Now You Could Make...

With the skills you've learnt, why not try these projects?

SOUNDBOARD

Fill the stage with lots of different sprites that make a noise or play some music when clicked.



when this sprite clicked

```

switch costume to dog-b
play sound dog1 until done
switch costume to dog-a
    
```

INTERACTIVE BIRTHDAY CARD

Create an interactive birthday card for a friend. You could play them a song or even record your own personalised message.



when this sprite clicked

```

switch costume to cake-b
play sound birthday until done
switch costume to cake-a
    
```



ABOUT YOU

Create a project to tell people more about you. You could add sprites for your favourite hobbies and interests, and use **say** blocks to talk about them when the sprites are clicked. You could even use lots of **say** blocks to tell a story!

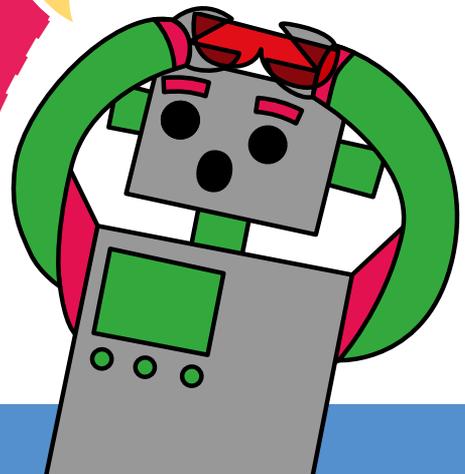
when this sprite clicked

```

say Hello! for 2 secs
say I'm Abby for 2 secs
say Click on something to learn more about it for 2 secs
    
```

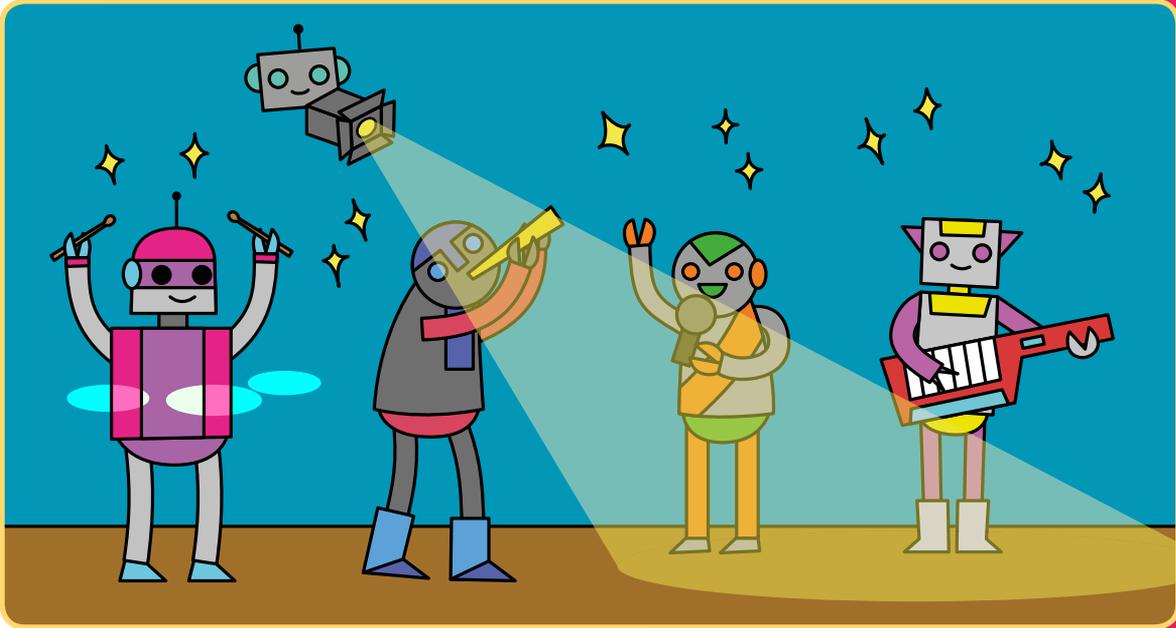
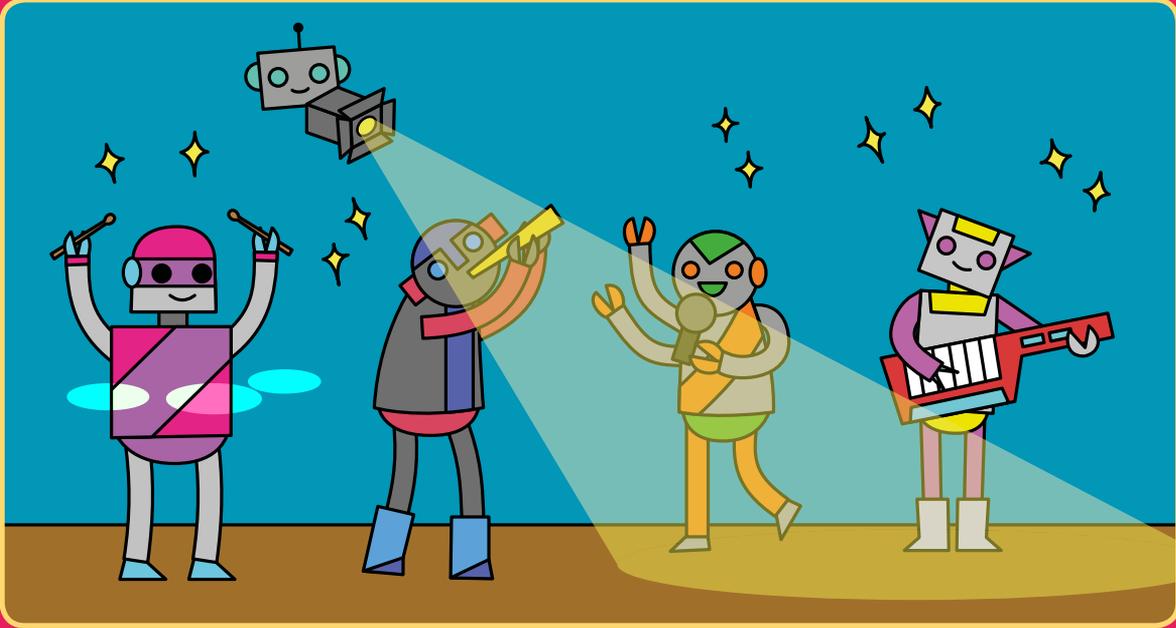
Fancy heading out into space?

Turn the page to find out how...



Spot the Difference

There are ten differences between these two images.
Can you spot them all? Answers on page 110.



Lost in Space

Create your own space-themed animation, including spaceships, asteroids, and floating space-monkeys

Time to launch your next project!

We're heading to outer space for this one!

In this chapter you'll learn how to use loops to animate sprites. You'll code a spaceship that travels back to Earth, a floating monkey astronaut, an asteroid, and a shining star.

TIP!

PROJECT FILES

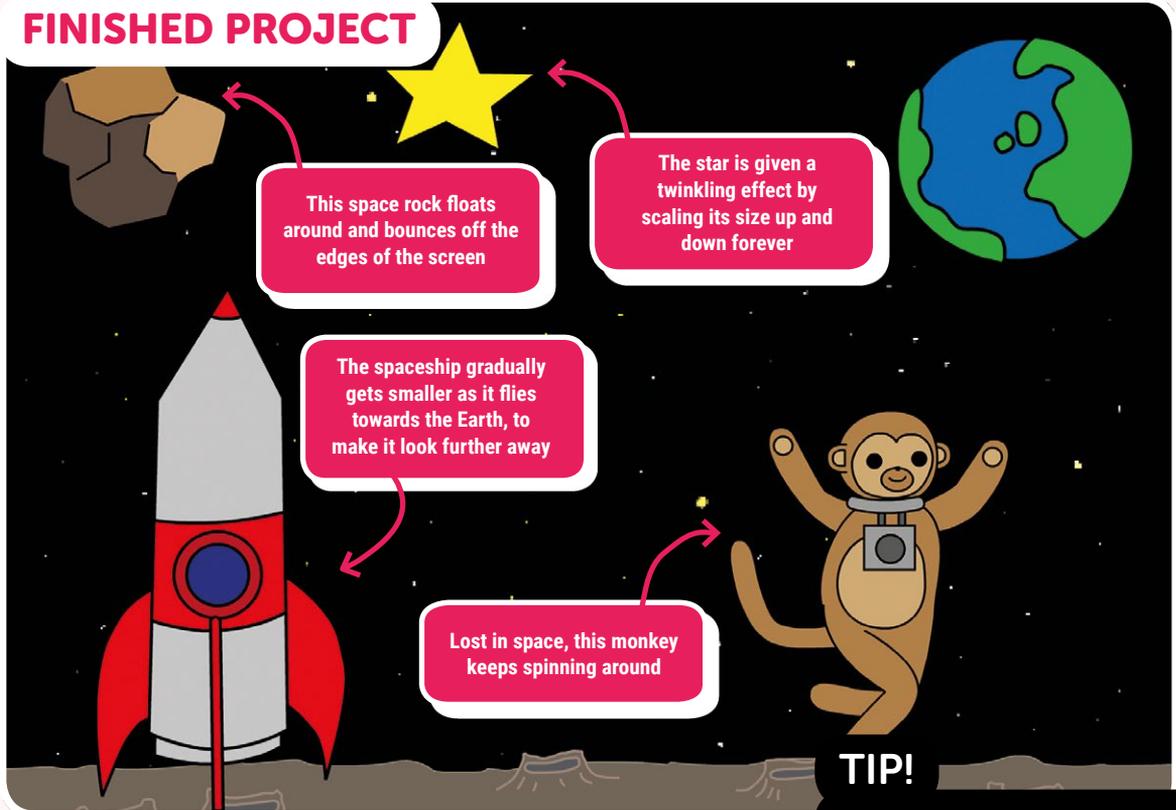
To download a zip file of all the Scratch 2 (.sb2) project assets files for this book, go to:

rpf.io/book-s1-assets

WHAT YOU'LL LEARN

- Moving sprites around the stage
- Repetition (loops):
 - **repeat** block
 - **forever** block

FINISHED PROJECT



TIP!

WHEN FLAG CLICKED



STEP 1: ANIMATE A SPACESHIP

Let's start by making a spaceship that flies towards the Earth.

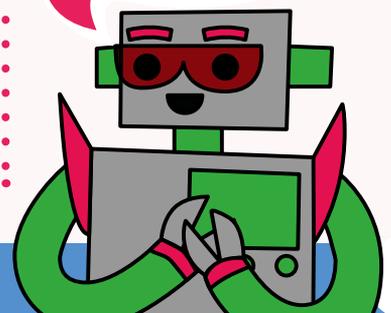
- In a web browser, go to rpf.io/book-lostinspace to open the Lost in Space project.

- Click on the Spaceship sprite and add the following code:

```

when  clicked
go to x: -150 y: -60
point in direction 0
say Let's go! for 2 secs
point towards Earth
glide 1 secs to x: 180 y: 125
    
```

Any code attached to a **when  clicked** block will be run when the project first starts. You can use this event to start code, rather than waiting for the user to click a sprite or press a key.



CHALLENGE

SPEED UP YOUR SPACESHIP

Can you make the spaceship move faster (or slower) towards the Earth?

HINT!

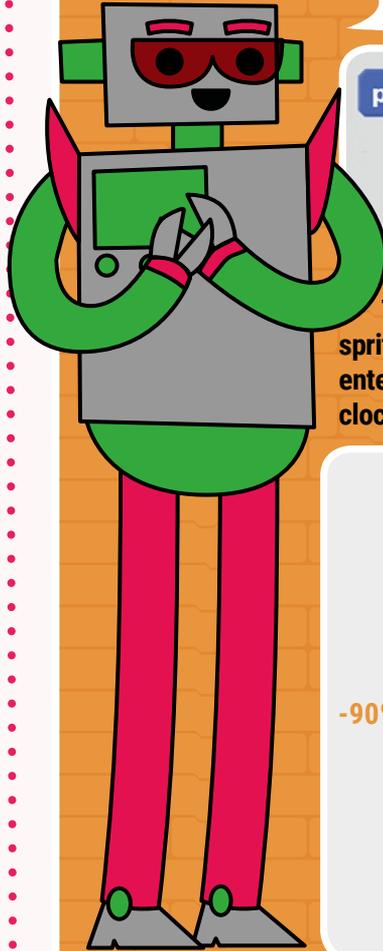
You'll need to change the number in the glide block.

TIP!

CO-ORDINATES

The numbers in the **go to** and **glide** blocks are x and y co-ordinates for setting a sprite's position on the stage. You'll learn more about co-ordinates in the 'On Target' chapter.

TIP! DIRECTION



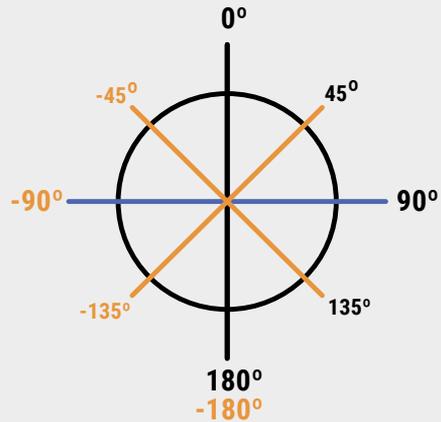
If you click the down arrow in the **point in direction** block, you can see that there are numbers that represent directions.

point in direction 90 ▾

- (90) right
- (-90) left
- (0) up
- (180) down

This number is the angle that a sprite is facing (in degrees). You can enter any number between 0 and 180 clockwise, or 0 to -180 anti-clockwise.

Directions in Scratch



What number would you need to enter in the **point in direction** block for the spaceship sprite to face this way?



TEST YOUR PROJECT

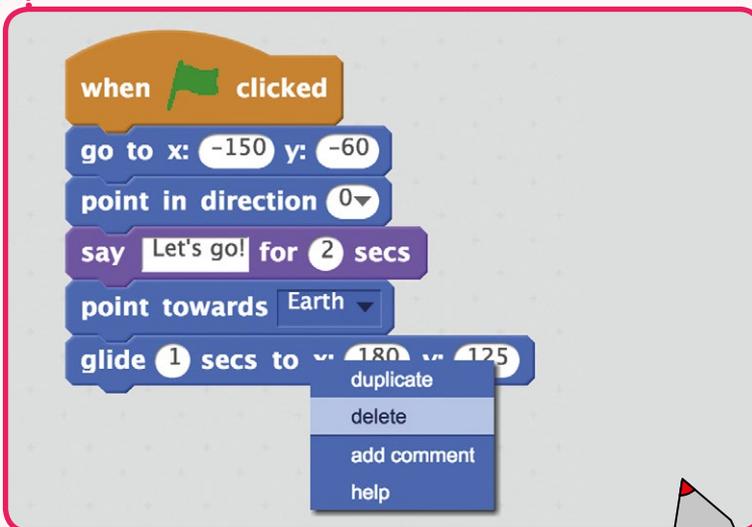
To test your code, you can either click on the green flag just above the stage, or just click on the script itself. You should see your spaceship sprite speak, turn, and move towards the Earth.



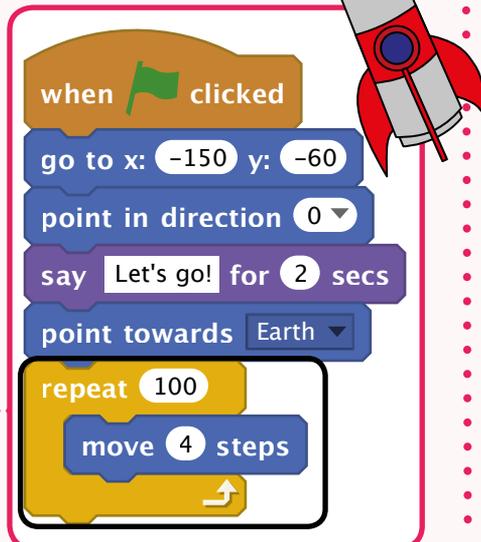
STEP 2: ANIMATING USING LOOPS

Now that you know how to write code to move sprites, let's use a 'repeat' block to create more interesting animations.

- ✓ Delete the **glide** block from your spaceship script by right-clicking on the block and clicking **delete**. You can also delete code by dragging it off the script area, back into the blocks palette on the left of the editor.



- ✓ Once you've removed the **glide** block, add a **move** block inside a **repeat** block instead. This code will move your spaceship a small amount, lots of times!

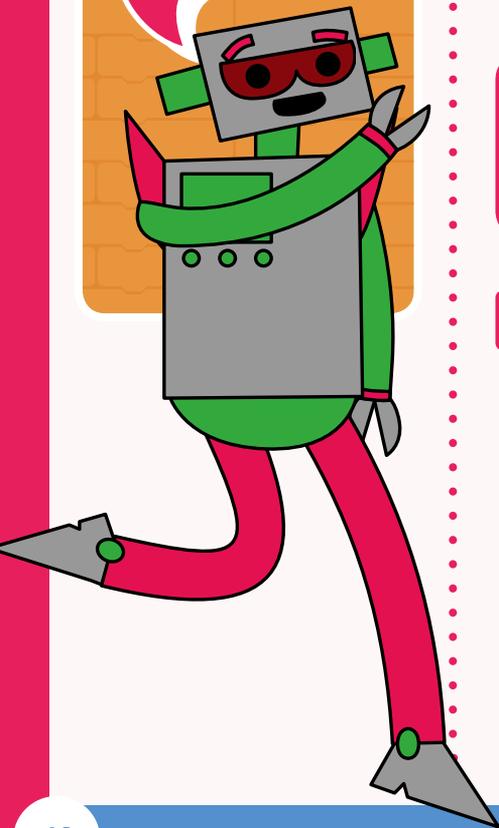


TIP!

REPEAT BLOCKS

```
repeat 100
  move 10 steps
  turn 15 degrees
  next costume
```

A **repeat** block runs the code inside it repeatedly, a set number of times, or until a certain condition is met. Repeating code lots of times is sometimes called a 'loop', as the code loops back to the start of the repeat block once it gets to the end. A **forever** block repeats the code inside it forever.



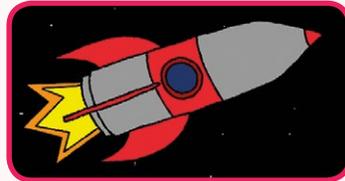
If you click the green flag to try out this new code, you'll see that it does pretty much the same thing as before.

 In your new code, how many times does your spaceship move?

How many steps does your spaceship move each time?

You can add more code to your loop, to change how your spaceship looks as it moves. Add the **next costume** block (from the Looks category), to repeatedly change the spaceship's costume as it moves.

```
when green flag clicked
  go to x: -150 y: -60
  point in direction 0
  say Let's go! for 2 secs
  point towards Earth
  repeat 100
    move 4 steps
    next costume
```



Click the green flag to test your new animation.

As well as changing the spaceship's costume, you could also make it appear to get smaller as it moves towards the Earth.

```
when green flag clicked
  go to x: -150 y: -60
  point in direction 0
  say Let's go! for 2 secs
  point towards Earth
  repeat 100
    move 4 steps
    next costume
    change size by -1
```

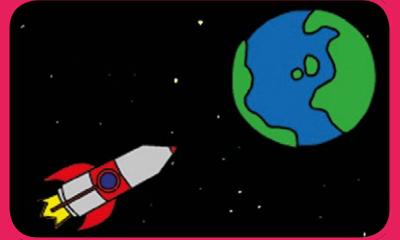
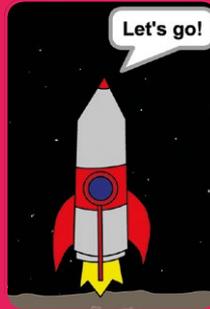




TEST YOUR PROJECT

Your spaceship should slowly get smaller as it moves towards the Earth.

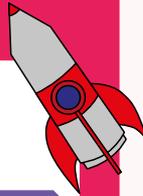
What happens if you click the flag a second time?
Does your spaceship start the right size?
You might also notice that sometimes your spaceship starts out using the wrong costume.



Can you add these blocks to the start of your animation to fix the problem?

set size to 100 %

switch costume to Spaceship-a



DEBUG

DEBUG YOUR CODE

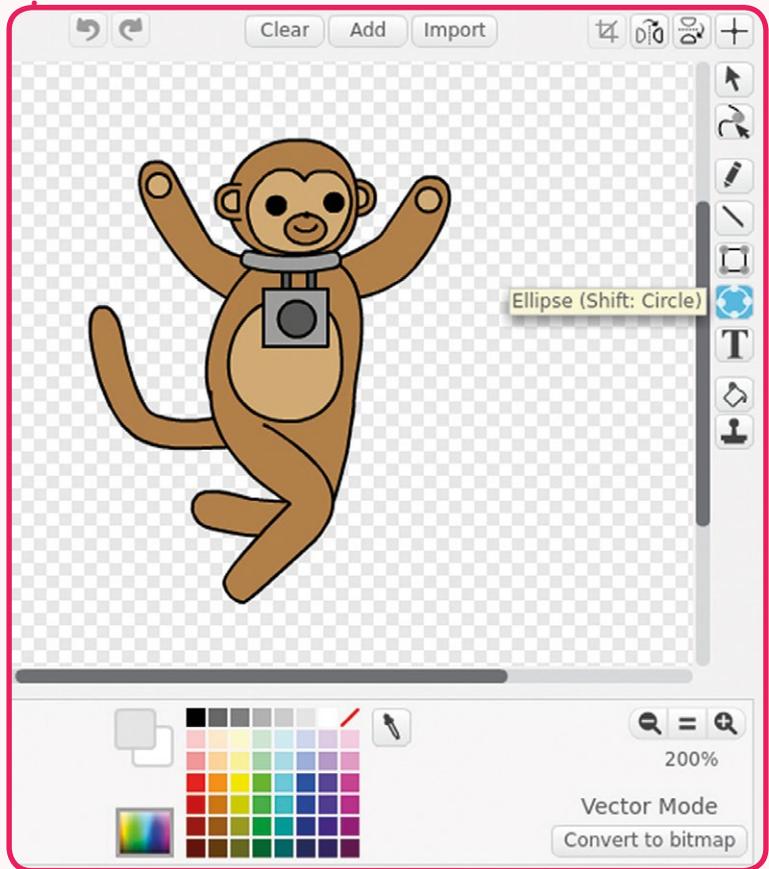
Problems with your code are called 'bugs', and spotting and fixing those problems is known as 'debugging'. When writing code, you might often find that your projects don't do what you want them to do first time.

Having a bug in your code is nothing to worry about – it happens to programmers all the time! In fact, fixing bugs is a great time to learn more about coding and how your project works.

STEP 3: FLOATING MONKEY

Now we'll add a monkey to your animation, who's lost in space!

- Let's start by making the monkey look more like an astronaut! Click on the Monkey sprite and then click the **Costumes** tab. Click the **Ellipse** tool in the paint editor and choose a colour which will show up against the stage backdrop.



- Use the Ellipse tool to draw a space helmet around the monkey's head, by clicking and dragging the mouse.



Next, click the **Scripts** tab and add code to the monkey, so that it spins slowly in a circle forever.

```

when green flag clicked
  forever loop
    turn 1 degrees
  
```



CHALLENGE

IMPROVE YOUR MONKEY ANIMATION

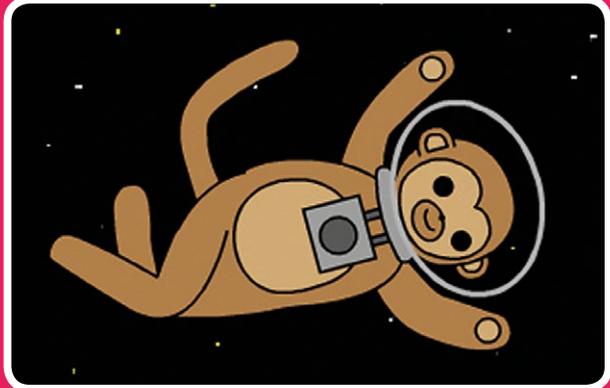
Can you make your monkey sprite spin faster?
 Can you make the sprite get smaller as it spins, so that it looks as though it's floating away?

HINT!

Change the number in the turn block to change the speed at which the monkey spins, and use a change size block to make the monkey get smaller just as you did with your spaceship.

TEST YOUR PROJECT

Click the flag to test your monkey sprite.



As you've coded the animation to run forever, you'll have to click the red stop button (next to the green flag) to stop this animation.



STEP 4: BOUNCING ASTEROIDS

Let's add some floating space-rock to your animation.

Click on the Asteroid sprite and add this code to make the asteroid bounce around the screen.

```

when green flag clicked
  go to front
  point towards Earth
  forever loop
    move 2 steps
    if on edge, bounce
  
```



 **DEBUG**

DEBUGGING YOUR STAR SPRITE

If your star sprite ends up getting too big or too small, you can add a 'set size' block at the start of your script to reset its size.

set size to 100 %

 **CHALLENGE**

MAKE YOUR OWN ANIMATION

After you've finished your space animation, click File and then New, to start a new project.

Use what you've learnt in this project to make your own animation. It can be anything you like, but try to make your animation match the setting.



TEST YOUR CODE



If you click the green flag to test your asteroid animation, you should see it bounce around the stage.



STEP 5: SHINING STAR

Let's combine loops to make a shining star.



Click on the Star sprite and add this code to make the star slowly get larger and then smaller again.

```

when green flag clicked
repeat 20
  change size by 2
repeat 20
  change size by -2
    
```



Test your code; your star sprite should slowly get larger and then smaller.

```

when green flag clicked
forever
  repeat 20
    change size by 2
  repeat 20
    change size by -2
    
```



To make the star change size repeatedly, you can add a **forever** block around the code.

LOST IN SPACE FULL CODE LISTING

SPACESHIP

The spaceship launches and then heads for Earth.

```

when clicked
  set size to 100 %
  switch costume to Spaceship-a
  go to x: -150 y: -60
  point in direction 0
  say Let's go! for 2 secs
  point towards Earth
  repeat 100
    move 4 steps
    next costume
    change size by -1
  
```



This loop makes the spaceship move repeatedly while switching costumes and getting smaller

MONKEY

The astronaut monkey is set to spin forever in space!

```

when clicked
  forever
    turn 1 degrees
  
```



STAR

The star twinkles in the night sky.

```

when clicked
  set size to 100 %
  forever
    repeat 20
      change size by 2
    repeat 20
      change size by -2
  
```



Two repeat loops cause the star to get bigger, then smaller again

ASTEROID

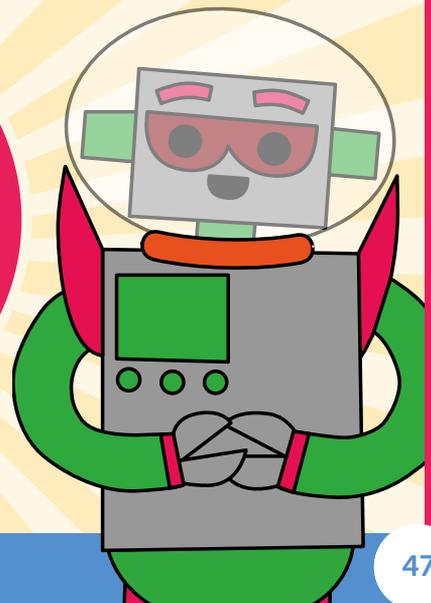
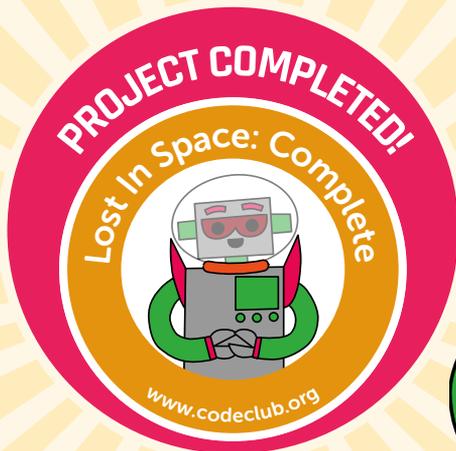
This piece of space-rock bounces around the screen.



```

when clicked
  go to front
  point towards Earth
  forever
    move 2 steps
    if on edge, bounce
  
```

Whenever the sprite hits the edge of the stage, it'll bounce off



Now You Could Make...

With the skills you've learnt, why not try these projects?

PARTY

Animate balloons and create multicoloured disco lights. You could even create some party music.



```

when clicked
  forever
    change color effect by 25
    wait 1 secs
  
```

WALKING SPRITES

Some sprites, such as 'Pico walking', have a set of costumes for creating a walking animation.



```

when clicked
  forever
    move 5 steps
    next costume
    wait 0.1 secs
  
```

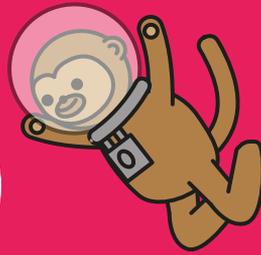
DANCE MOVES

Code a sprite to dance along to some music by changing costumes and moving around the stage.



```

when clicked
  repeat 2
    switch costume to AZ top L step
    wait 1 secs
    switch costume to AZ top R step
    wait 1 secs
  switch costume to AZ pop down
  
```



Lost In Space

Answers on p110

Can you find all the words in the grid, including a lost monkey?

B	E	O	J	E	A	E	C	A	T	E	S	P	S	R
R	B	Y	E	U	R	P	O	A	S	R	S	O	C	T
A	B	S	A	M	P	O	M	T	L	T	A	O	R	T
P	E	C	R	B	A	I	E	S	E	N	R	E	L	U
T	A	G	N	M	L	O	T	C	A	A	P	D	I	N
A	V	S	T	M	O	N	K	E	Y	T	P	I	T	E
O	M	O	O	U	M	I	J	R	R	E	U	O	S	U
A	L	O	T	P	N	E	G	K	U	C	E	R	O	T
N	N	E	B	U	L	A	U	A	C	L	K	E	N	R
X	O	X	E	T	L	A	U	T	R	I	O	T	E	M
G	A	R	K	A	V	O	N	R	E	P	U	S	U	R
Y	R	E	X	R	O	E	T	E	M	S	T	A	R	E
R	A	Y	P	E	E	X	A	U	T	E	K	C	O	R
T	C	A	E	T	E	C	K	U	U	S	C	K	P	E
T	Y	R	Y	M	S	S	G	R	L	O	O	E	N	E

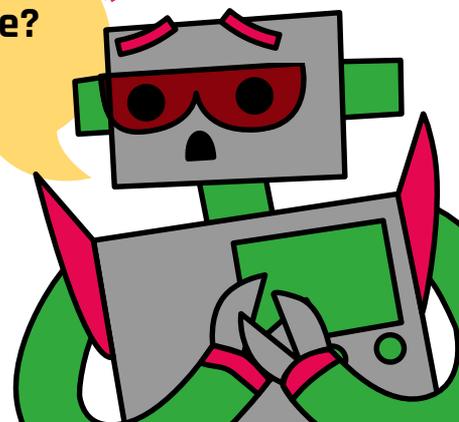
WORDS TO FIND

ASTEROID
 COMET
 ECLIPSE
 GALAXY
 JUPITER
 MERCURY
 METEOR

MONKEY
 MOON
 NEBULA
 PLANET
 ROCKET
 SATURN
 STAR
 SUPERNOVA

Want to code a ghoulish game?

Turn the page if you dare...



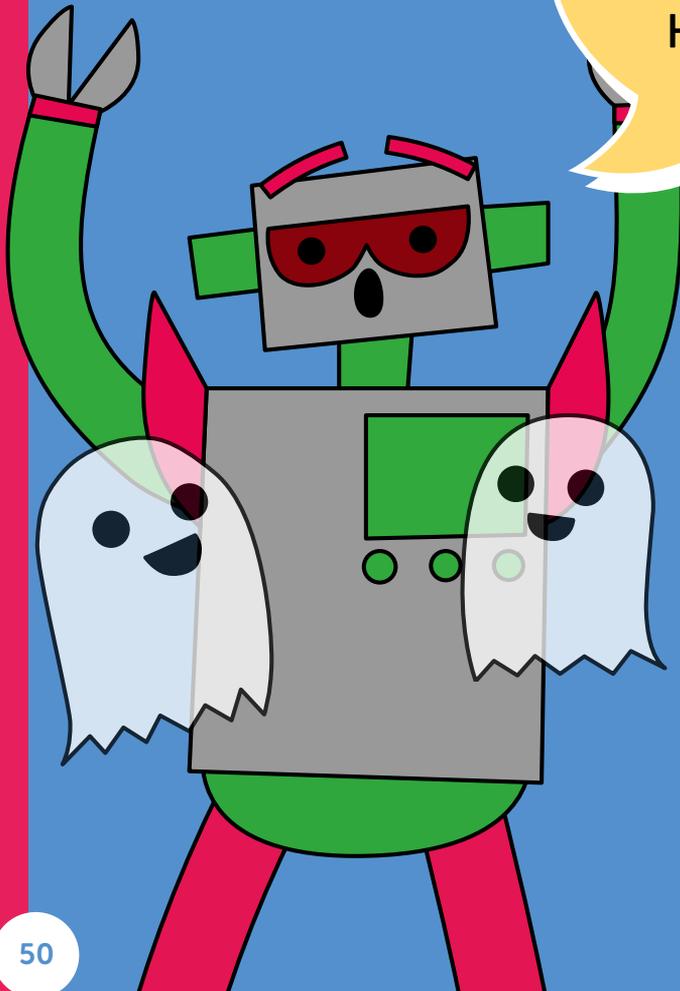
Ghost Catcher

Create a ghost-catching game, in which players score points by clicking on sprites as they move around the stage

Let's go catch some ghosts!

Have fun making your own spooky game!

You'll make use of a 'variable' to keep track of the player's score as they gain (and lose) points. You'll also create a timer, so that players are in a race against time.





FINISHED PROJECT

STEP 1: ANIMATE A GHOST

Let's start by animating a ghost.



- Open a web browser and go to rpf.io/book-ghostcatcher to open the Ghost Catcher project.

- Click on the Ghost sprite, and add code to make it repeatedly appear and disappear forever.

```

when green flag clicked
  forever loop
    hide
    wait 1 secs
    show
    wait 1 secs
  
```

TIP!

PROJECT FILES

To download a zip file of all the Scratch 2 (.sb2) project assets files for this book, go to:

rpf.io/book-s1-assets

WHAT YOU'LL LEARN

- Variables
- Random numbers



TEST YOUR PROJECT

Click the green flag to test your code. You should see your ghost appear and disappear every second.



STEP 2: RANDOM GHOSTS

Move your ghost around the stage, so that it's harder to catch!



Instead of staying in the same position, you can let Scratch choose a random position for the ghost sprite before it appears each time.

```

when green flag clicked
  forever loop
    hide
    wait 1 secs
    go to random position
    show
    wait 1 secs
  
```



Test your code. Does your ghost sprite move around the stage?



Your ghost always waits exactly 1 second before appearing and disappearing. To change this, grab a **pick random** block from the green Operators category and place it inside the first **wait** block, replacing the 1.



```

when green flag clicked
  forever loop
    hide
    wait pick random 1 to 10 secs
    go to random position
    show
    wait 1 secs
  
```

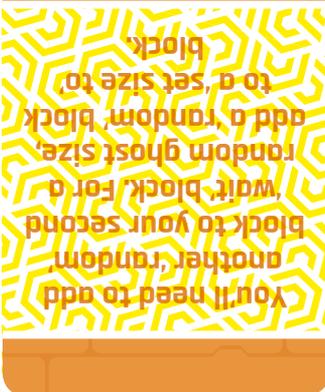


CHALLENGE

MORE RANDOMNESS

Can you make your ghost appear on the screen for a random amount of time? Can you make the ghost a random size each time it appears?

HINT!



✓ Your ghost will now wait anywhere between 1 and 10 seconds before appearing, which is a long time! Change the numbers in your **pick random** block until you're happy with how often your ghost appears.



```
when clicked
  forever
    hide
    wait pick random 0.2 to 1.8 secs
    go to random position
    show
    wait 1 secs
```

STEP 3: CATCHING GHOSTS

Let's allow the player to catch ghosts!

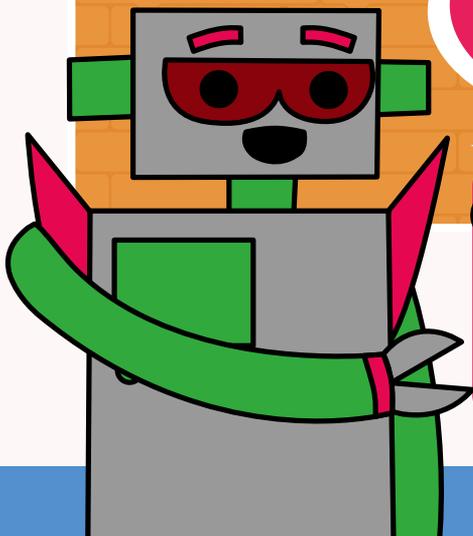


✓ Add code to allow the player to catch a ghost.

```
when this sprite clicked
  hide
```

✓ Test out your project. Can you catch ghosts as they appear on the stage?

TIP! FULL-SCREEN MODE



If you find it difficult to catch the ghosts, you can play the game in full-screen mode by clicking the button above the stage.



CHALLENGE

ADD A SOUND

Can you play a sound each time a ghost is caught?

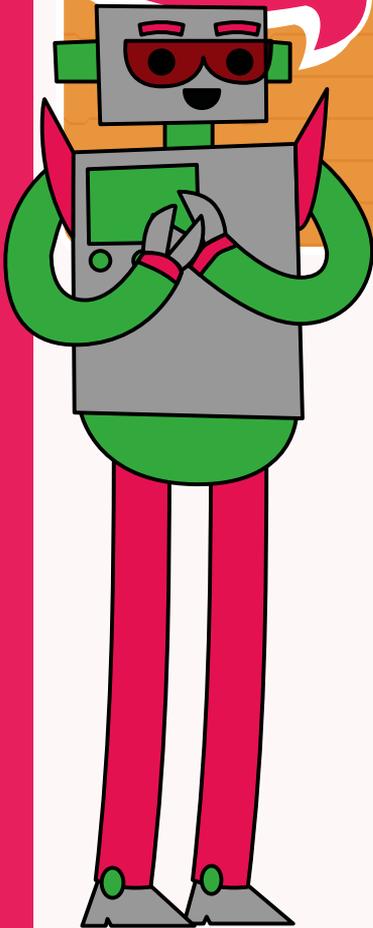
HINT!

You'll need to add a play sound block to your when this sprite clicked script.

TIP! VARIABLES

score 3

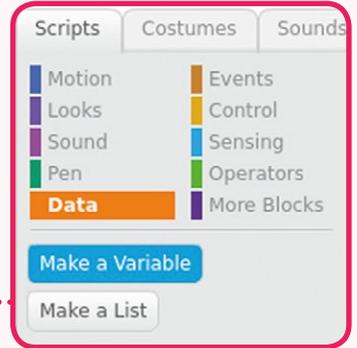
A variable is a place in a computer's memory to store data, such as numbers or text. Each variable is given a name, so that the stored data can be accessed and changed later.



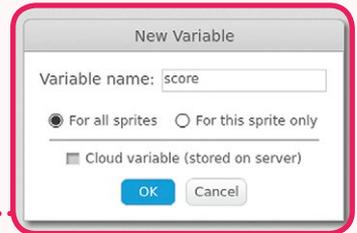
STEP 4: ADD A SCORE

Let's make things more interesting by keeping score.

✓ To keep the player's score, you'll need to create a variable. Click the bright orange **Data** category in the blocks palette and then click **Make a Variable**.



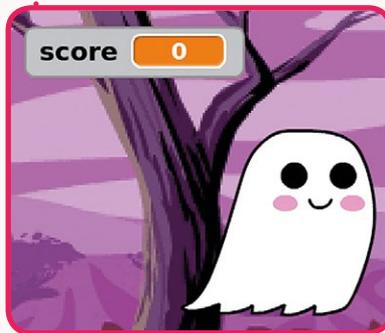
✓ Type **score** as the name of the variable, make sure that it is available for all sprites, and click **OK** to create it.



✓ You should now see lots of code blocks that can be used with your **score** variable.



✓ You'll also see the score in the top-left of the stage.





- When a new game is started (by clicking the flag), you should set the player's score to 0. Add this code to the Stage in order to set the score at the start of the game.



- Whenever a ghost is caught, you need to add 1 to the player's score. Add this code to your Ghost sprite.



TEST YOUR PROJECT

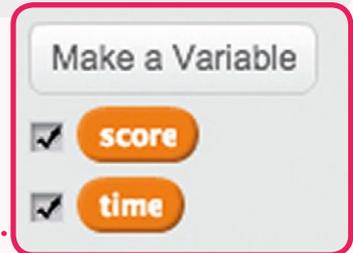
Test your program and try to catch some ghosts. Does your score change each time you click on a ghost?



STEP 5: ADD A TIMER

You can make your game more interesting, by only giving your player 10 seconds to catch as many ghosts as possible.

- ✓ You can use another variable to store the remaining time left. Make a new variable called **time**.

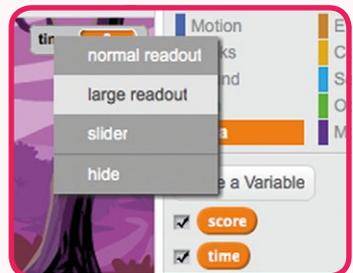


- ✓ This is how the timer should work:

- The timer should start at 10 seconds;
- The timer should count down every second;
- The game should stop when the timer gets to 0.

Add the following new script to your Stage. The **=** block is found in the Operators category.

- ✓ Drag your **time** variable display to the right side of the stage. You can also right-click on the variable display and choose **large readout** to change how the time is displayed.

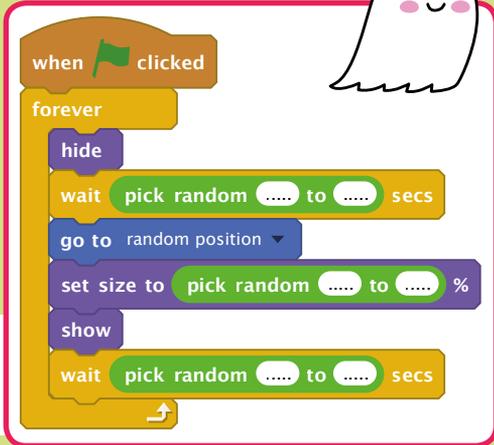


CHALLENGE

MORE RANDOMNESS

Ask a friend to test your game. Change the numbers in your game if they found it too easy or too hard.

 What numbers did you decide on?



```

when green flag clicked
  forever loop
    hide
    wait pick random [ ] to [ ] secs
    go to random position
    set size to pick random [ ] to [ ] %
    show
    wait pick random [ ] to [ ] secs
  
```



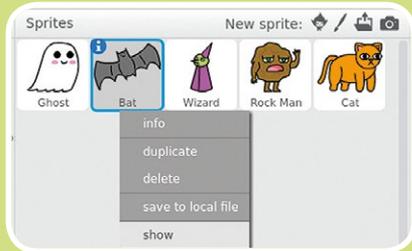
HINT!



CHALLENGE

MORE OBJECTS

Can you add other objects to your game? You can right-click on the sprites in the sprite list and click 'show' to make them appear on the stage. You don't have to use those sprites, though: you can add any other sprites you want from the Scratch library.



 Before you get started, you could complete the table below.

	What size will it be?	How often will it appear?	What happens when it has been caught?	How many points will you score (or lose) for catching it?
GHOST	Between 40% and 80%	Between every 0.2 and 18 seconds	Plays a 'pop' sound	1 point scored

Enter the Crypt!



Solve the fiendish cryptic clues to find monsters. Place them in the grid to reveal another ghastly creature in the shaded squares.

Answers on p110

1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							

CLUES

- 1 Charming host conceals apparition
- 2 We're wolfing down food, hairy howler
- 3 Evil spirit hidden in crude montage
- 4 Mum, my ancient Egyptian is bandaged
- 5 Ugly cave dweller takes a stroll outdoors
- 6 Rude, vile rascal with horns!
- 7 'I've got a bun! Yippee!' yelled Australian swamp monster

The hidden creature is a...

.....

HINT!



GHOST CATCHER FULL CODE LISTING

STAGE

The Stage scripts reset the score to zero and handle the timer.

```

when clicked
  set score to 0

when clicked
  set time to 10
  repeat until time = 0
    wait 1 secs
    change time by -1
  stop all
  
```

This loop reduces the time variable each second, until it's zero

GHOST

The Ghost sprite has two scripts: one to make it appear in a random position, and another for the player to 'catch' it.

```

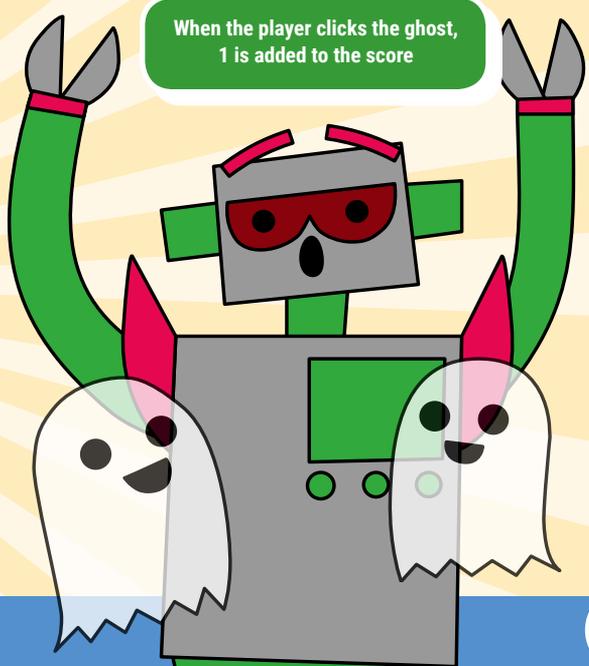
when clicked
  forever
    hide
    wait pick random 0.2 to 1.8 secs
    go to random position
    show
    wait 1 secs
  
```

We wait a random number of seconds before revealing the ghost

```

when this sprite clicked
  hide
  change score by 1
  
```

When the player clicks the ghost, 1 is added to the score



Now You Could Make...

With your new coding skills, you could try these projects...

VOTING APP

Create a sprite and a variable for each choice, and let your friends vote on their favourite! You could even add a reset button to set the votes back to zero.



when this sprite clicked

change **dog votes** by **1**

set **fisheye** effect to **50**

play sound **dog1** until done

set **fisheye** effect to **0**

PLAYER CHOOSER

Allow players to randomly choose a character by randomly changing its costume when the sprite is clicked.



when this sprite clicked

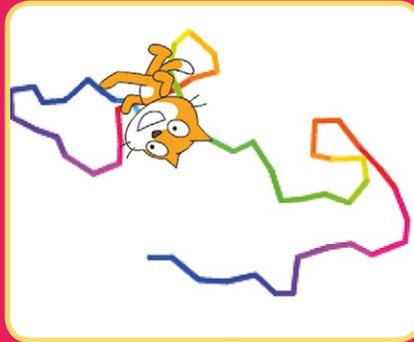
switch costume to **pick random 1 to 4**

set **player chosen** to **costume name** of **Player**

say **player chosen** for **2** secs

RANDOM ART

Use **pick random** blocks with blocks from the Pen category to create unique works of art!



when this sprite clicked

pen down

repeat pick random 40 to 100

move pick random 10 to 20 steps

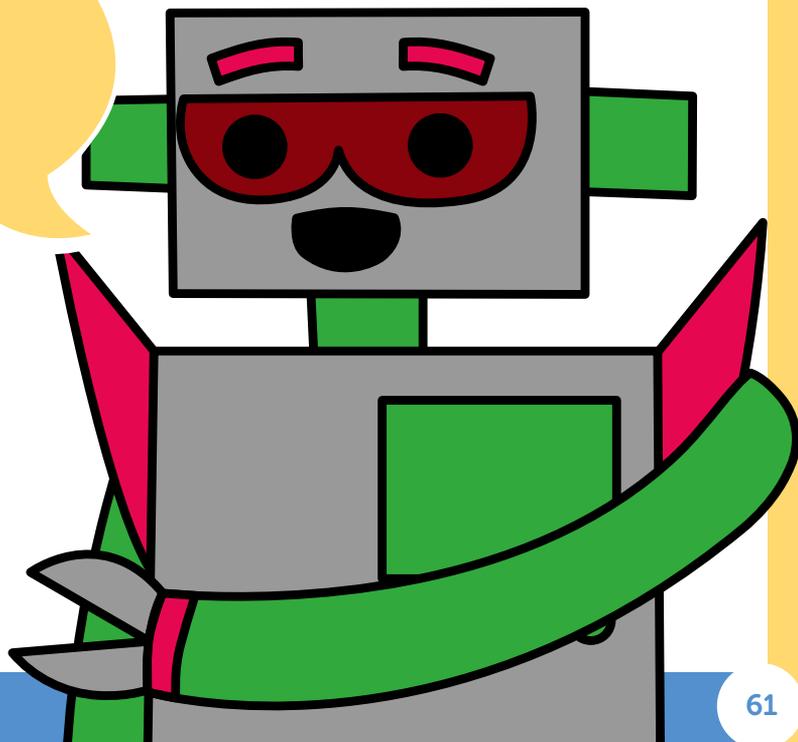
turn pick random -90 to 90 degrees

change pen color by pick random 1 to 10

pen up

**Need to talk
to someone?**

Turn the page to
create a chatbot...



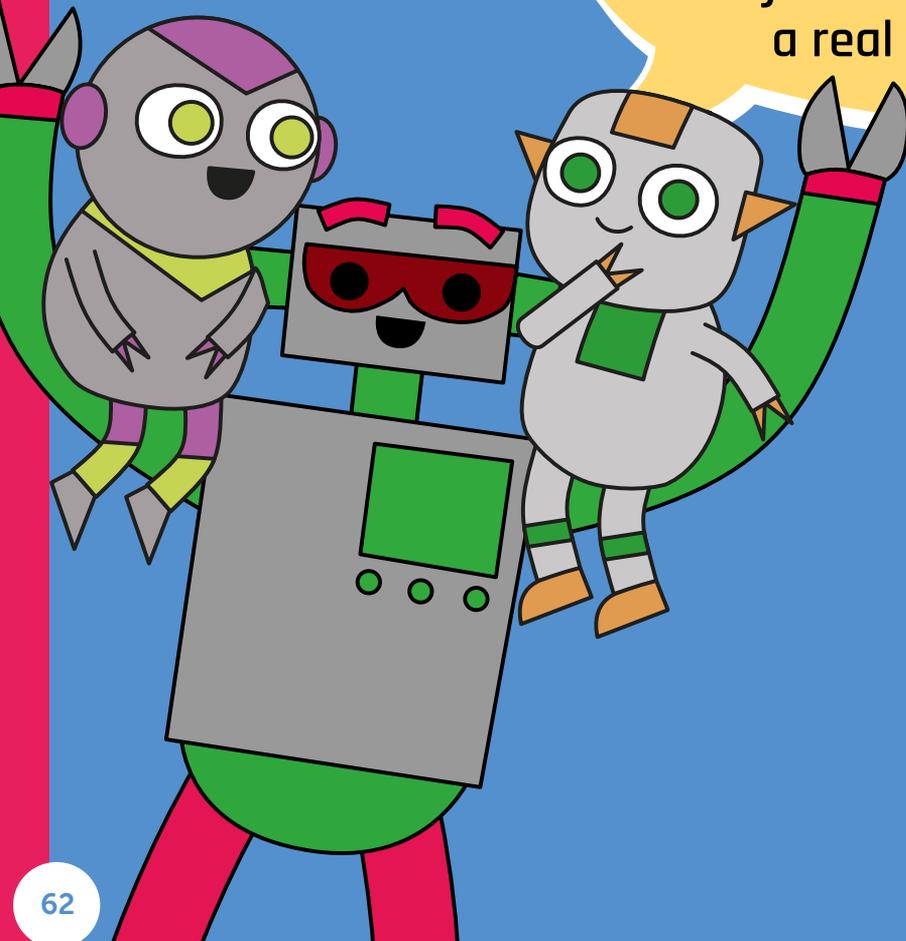
Chatbot

Create your own talking character that asks questions and responds to the answers you give it

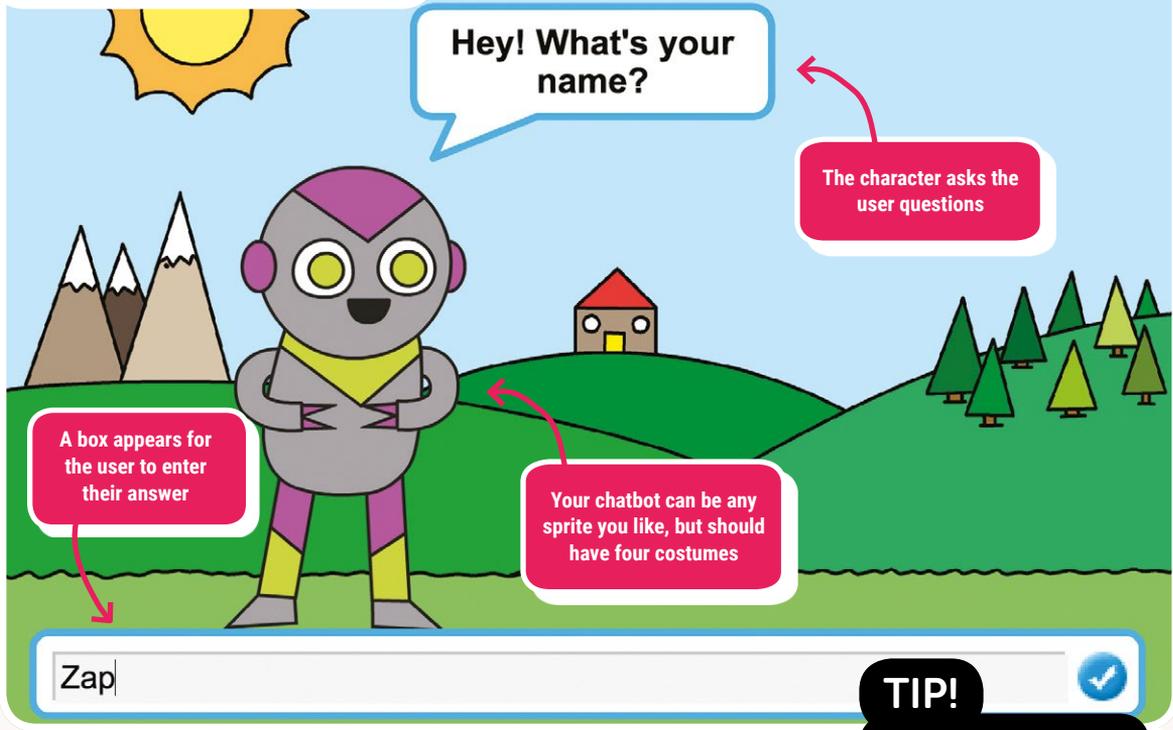
Program your own chatbot!

It's just like talking to a real person!

You will learn how to add 'selection' to your code by using **if** and **if...else** blocks to change how your character responds, depending on the answers given.



FINISHED PROJECT



STEP 1: YOUR CHATBOT

Choose your character's personality and look.

 Before you start making your chatbot, you need to decide on its personality. Think about:

- What is their name?
.....
- Where do they live?
.....
- Are they happy? serious? funny? shy? friendly?
.....
- What do they like and dislike?
.....

TIP!

PROJECT FILES

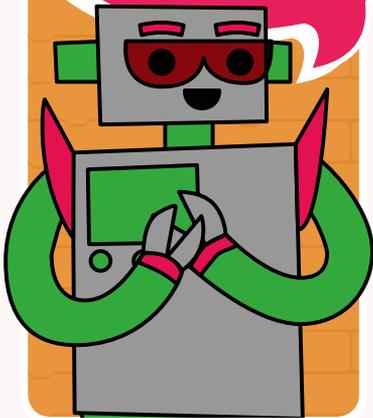
To download a zip file of all the Scratch 2 (.sb2) project assets files for this book, go to:
rpf.io/book-s1-assets

- #### WHAT YOU'LL LEARN
- Selection (**if** and **if...else** blocks)
 - Keyboard input using the **ask** block
 - Using the **join** block to join text together

TIP! CHOOSING YOUR OWN SPRITE

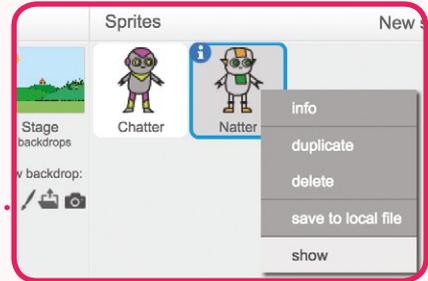


If you prefer, you can choose a different sprite from the Scratch library (or even draw your own). For this project, the sprite you use should have four costumes, such as the sprites above.



✓ Open a web browser and go to rpf.io/book-chatbot to open the Chatbot project. Click the Remix button.

✓ There are two characters in the sprite list: Chatter and Natter. If you prefer to use the Natter sprite, then you can right-click and **show** the sprite. You can also right-click to **hide** the Chatter sprite.



✓ Choose a stage backdrop to match your chatbot's personality. There are already two to choose from, or you can select a different backdrop from the Scratch library. We're sticking with the Outside backdrop



STEP 2: A TALKING CHATBOT

Now that you have a chatbot with a personality, let's program it to talk to you.

✓ Click on your chatbot character, and add this code:

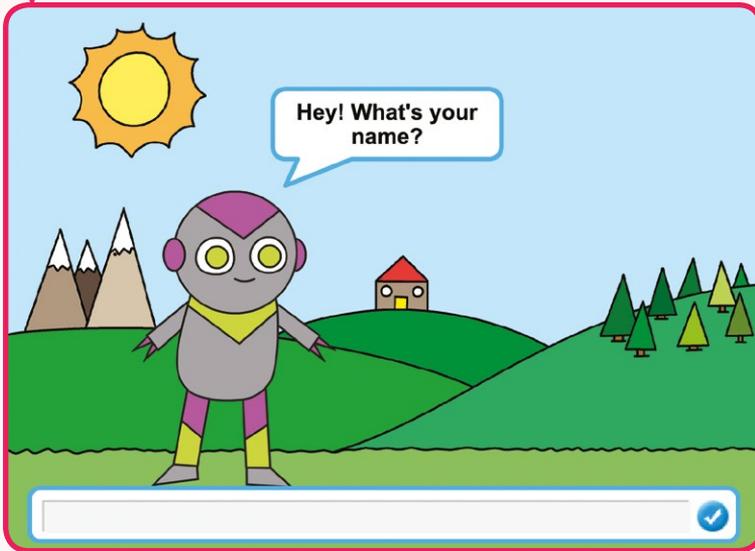
when this sprite clicked

ask Hey! What's your name? and wait

say What a lovely name! for 2 secs

The ask block waits for the user to enter an answer

- Click your chatbot to test it out. When you are asked your name, type it into the box along the bottom of the stage.



- Your chatbot simply replies 'What a lovely name!' every time. You can personalise your chatbot's reply, by making use of the user's answer. Change the chatbot's code, so that it looks like this:



DEBUG

DOES IT WORK?

Test out this new program. Does it work as you expected? Can you fix any problems that you can see?

HINT!



TIP!

COMBINING BLOCKS

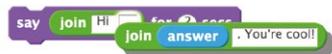
To create that last block in the script, you'll need to first drag a green **join** block, and drop it on to the **say** block.



You can then change the text 'hello' to say Hi, and drag the light blue **answer** block (from the Sensing category) onto the text 'world'.



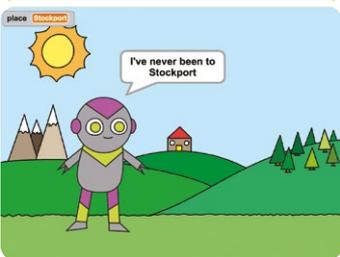
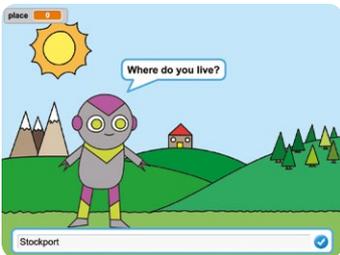
If you want to add text after the answer, you can use another **join** block inside the second field of the first one.



CHALLENGE

MORE QUESTIONS

Can you code your chatbot to ask another question? Can you store their answer in a variable?



HINT!

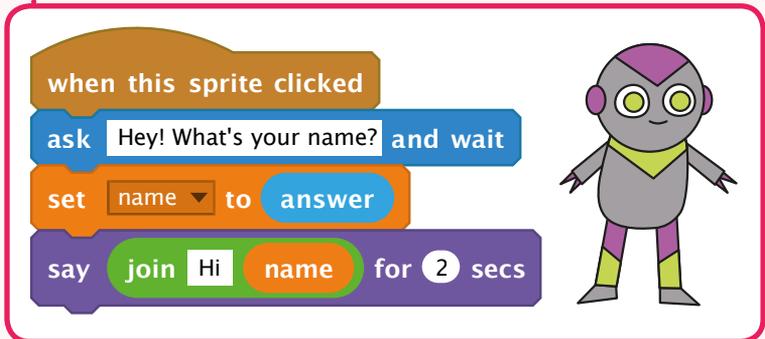
You'll need to use another 'say' block to ask another question and another 'variable' block to store the answer.

If you store the answer in a variable, you'll be able to make use of it throughout your project. Create a new variable called **name**.

You should also see your new variable in the top-left of the stage.



Once you've created your new variable, edit your chatbot's code to look like this:



If you test your program again, you'll notice that the answer is stored in the **name** variable, and is shown in the top-left of the stage. (To hide this, just untick the tick-box next to **name** in the blocks palette.)

STEP 3: MAKING DECISIONS

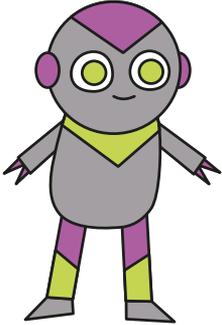
You can program your chatbot to decide what to do, based on the user's responses.

Let's get your chatbot to ask the user a question which has a yes or no answer. Here's an example, but you can change the question if you like:

```

when this sprite clicked
ask Hey! What's your name? and wait
set name to answer
say join Hi name for 2 secs
ask join Are you OK name and wait
if answer = yes then
  say That's great to hear! for 2 secs
else
  say Oh no! for 2 secs

```



Notice that now you've stored the user's name in a variable, you can use it as much as you like.

TIP! IF AND IF... ELSE BLOCKS

So far, the scripts you've written have performed exactly the same task each time they are run. **if** and **if...else** blocks allow your scripts to decide what to do next.

An **if** block includes a condition, and the code inside the **if** block is run only if the condition is true. If the condition is false (not true), then the code inside the **if** block is skipped.

```

if place = Birmingham then
  say I live in Birmingham too!

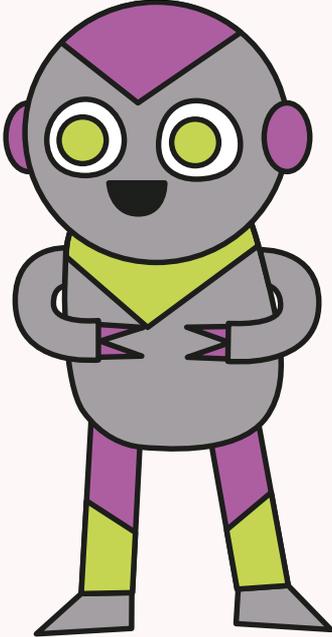
```

An **if...else** block will always run either the first or second set of blocks. If the condition is true, then the first set of blocks is run. If the condition is false, the second set of blocks is run instead.

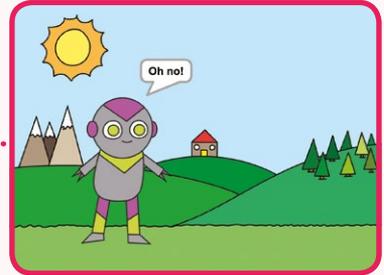
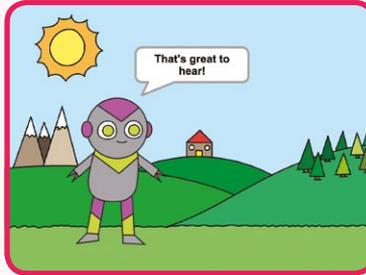
```

if score > 10 then
  say Well done!
else
  say Try again

```



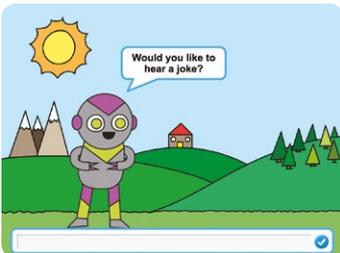
✓ If you test your code, you'll now see that you get a response when you answer yes or no. Your chatbot should reply with 'That's great to hear!' when you answer yes (which is not case-sensitive), but will reply with 'Oh no!' if you type anything else.



CHALLENGE

MORE DECISIONS

Program your chatbot to ask another question – something with a yes or no answer. Can you make your chatbot respond to the answer?



HINT!

You'll need to add another ask block with another if-else block to respond to the answer.

✓ You can put any code inside an **if** or **else** block, not just code to make your chatbot speak. For example, you can change the chatbot's costume to match the response.

If you have a look at your chatbot's costumes, you should see that there are four of them. (If not, you can always add more yourself!)



✓ You can use these costumes as part of your chatbot's response, by adding this code:

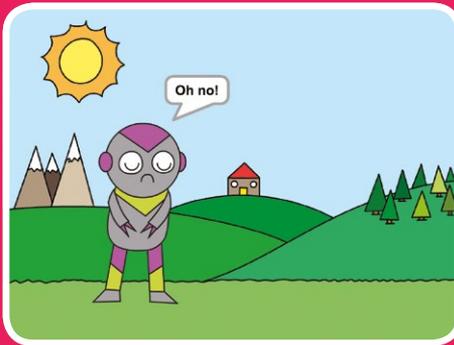
```

when this sprite clicked
  switch costume to Chatter-b
  ask Hey! What's your name? and wait
  set name to answer
  say join Hi name for 2 secs
  ask join Are you OK name and wait
  if answer = yes then
    switch costume to Chatter-c
    say That's great to hear! for 2 secs
  else
    switch costume to Chatter-d
    say Oh no! for 2 secs
  
```



TEST YOUR PROJECT

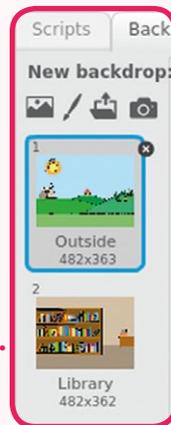
Test out your program and you should see your chatbot's face change depending on the answer you give.



STEP 4: CHANGING LOCATION

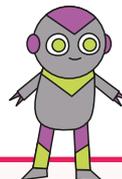
You can also program your chatbot to change its location.

- Click on your stage and then click the **Backdrops** tab. You should see that your stage has two backdrops. Add another backdrop to your stage if you can only see one.



- You can now program your chatbot to change location, by adding this code to your chatbot:

```
ask I'm going to the library. Do you want to come with me? and wait
if answer = yes then
  switch backdrop to Library
```



- ✓ You also need to make sure that your chatbot is in its original location when you start talking to it. Add this block to the top of your chatbot code:



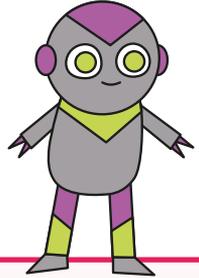
when this sprite clicked

switch backdrop to **Outside**

switch costume to **Chatter-b**

ask **Hey! What's your name?** and wait

set **name** to **answer**

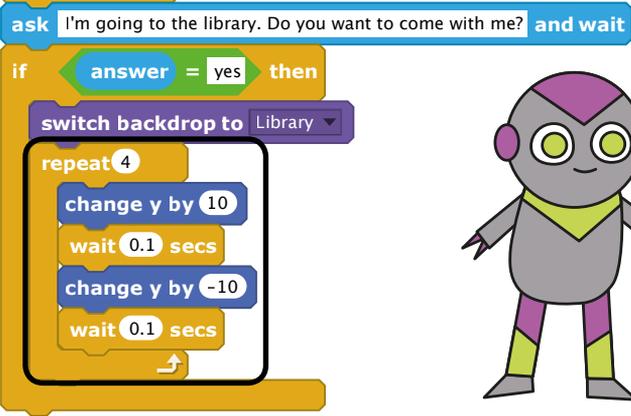


- ✓ Test your program, and answer **yes** when asked if you want to go to the library. You should see that the chatbot's location has changed.



Does your chatbot change location if you type **no**? What about if you type **I'm not sure**?

- ✓ You can also add this code inside your **if** block, to make your chatbot jump up and down four times if the answer is **yes**:



ask **I'm going to the library. Do you want to come with me?** and wait

if **answer = yes** then

switch backdrop to **Library**

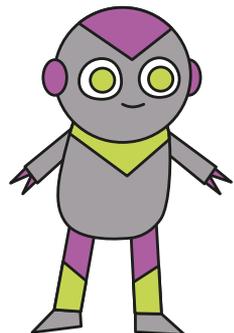
repeat **4** times

change y by **10**

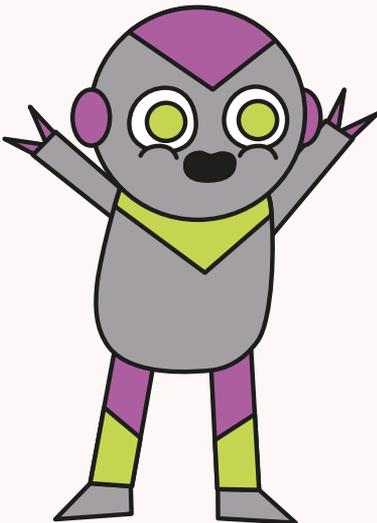
wait **0.1** secs

change y by **-10**

wait **0.1** secs

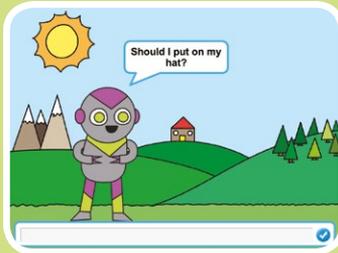


- ✓ Test your code again. Does your chatbot jump up and down if you answer **yes**?



 CHALLENGE**MAKE YOUR OWN CHATBOT**

Program your chatbot to ask another question – something with a yes or no answer. Can you make your chatbot respond to the answer?



Once you've finished making your chatbot, get your friends to have a conversation with it! Do they like your character? Did they spot any problems?



Draw your own sprite and take a photo of it to use in your Scratch project!

A large, empty rectangular box with a red border, intended for drawing a custom sprite for the chatbot.

CHATBOT FULL CODE LISTING

CHATTER

The Chatter bot asks questions and responds to the answers.



```

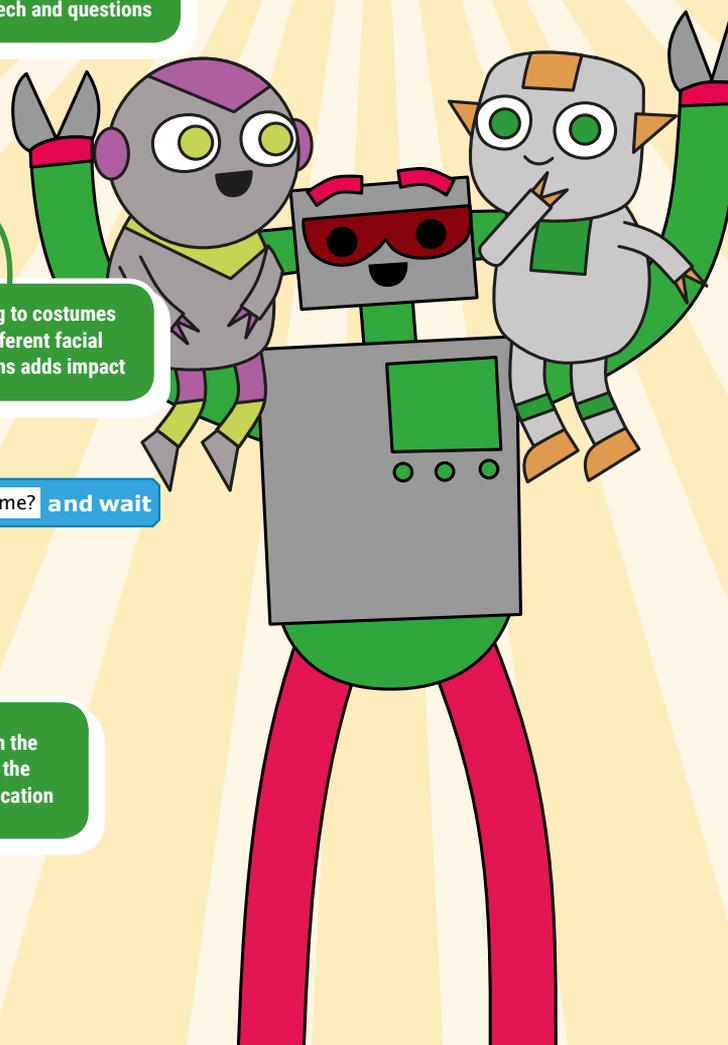
when this sprite clicked
  switch backdrop to Outside
  switch costume to Chatter-b
  ask Hey! What's your name? and wait
  set name to answer
  say join Hi name for 2 secs
  ask join Are you OK name and wait
  if answer = yes then
    switch costume to Chatter-c
    say That's great to hear! for 2 secs
  else
    switch costume to Chatter-d
    say Oh no! for 2 secs
  switch costume to Chatter-b
  ask I'm going to the library. Do you want to come with me? and wait
  if answer = yes then
    switch backdrop to Library
    switch costume to Chatter-c
    repeat 4
      change y by 10
      wait 0.1 secs
      change y by -10
      wait 0.1 secs
  
```

The character speaks the given text and waits for an answer

By storing the first answer in a variable, we can reuse it in later speech and questions

Switching to costumes with different facial expressions adds impact

We can even switch the backdrop to move the character to a new location



Now You Could Make...

With the skills you've learned, try making these projects...

QUIZ

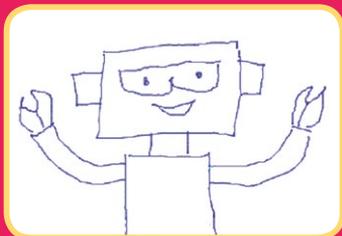
Create a quiz that asks questions, and checks whether the player's answer is correct. A point is added to the player's score if they get a question correct.



```
ask What is the capital of France? and wait
if answer = Paris then
  say That's correct
  change score by 1
else
  say Try again
```

PAINT APP

Use your mouse to draw on the stage! The hidden sprite will follow the mouse pointer, and the pen only draws if the mouse button is pressed.



when clicked

clear

hide

forever

go to mouse-pointer

if mouse down? then

pen down

else

pen up

GUESSING GAME

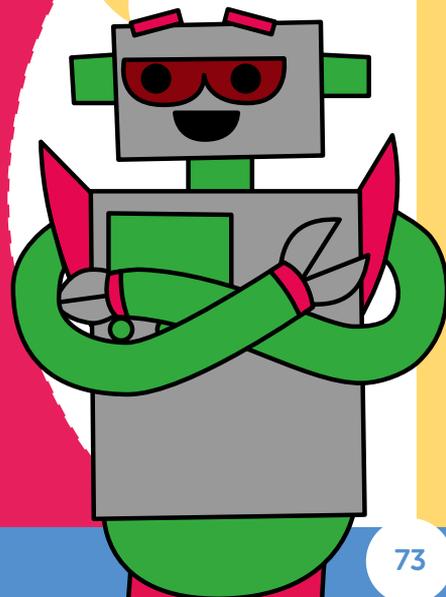
A number between 1 and 100 is randomly chosen, and the player must try to guess the chosen number. You could even adapt the game to keep track of the number of guesses taken, so that you can play against your friends.

```
when clicked
  set number to pick random 1 to 100
  say Can you guess the number I'm thinking of? for 2 secs
  repeat until answer = number
    ask What's your guess? and wait
    if answer < number then
      say Higher for 2 secs
    else
      if answer > number then
        say Lower for 2 secs
      else
        say Correct! for 2 secs
```



Want to learn
about co-ordinates?

Turn the page to
make a fun game...



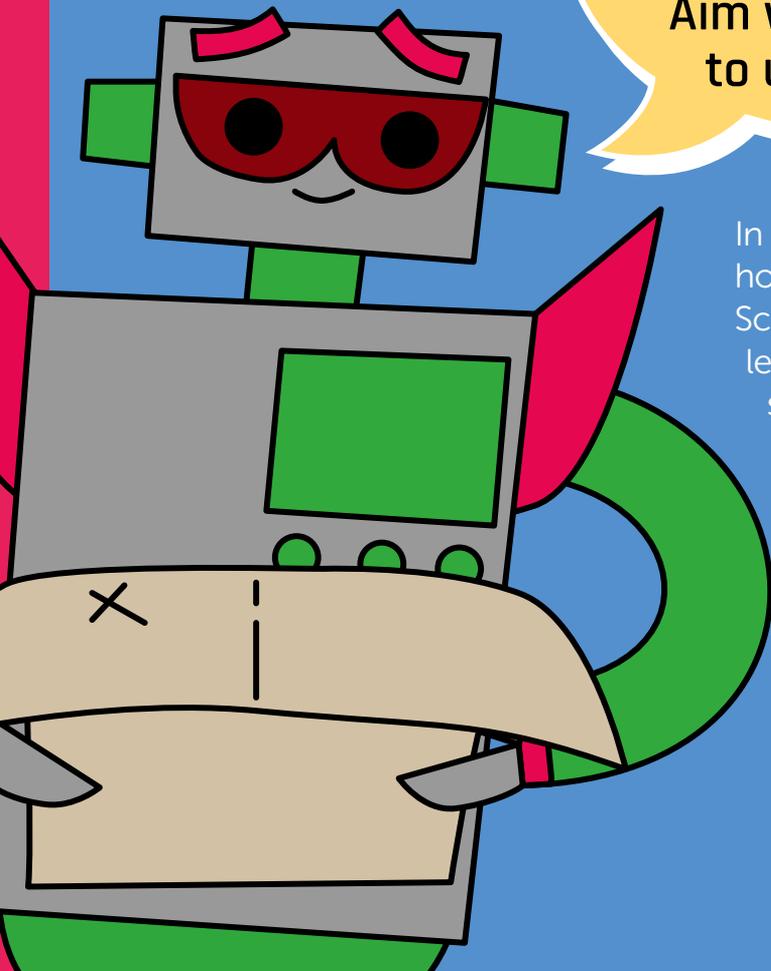
On Target

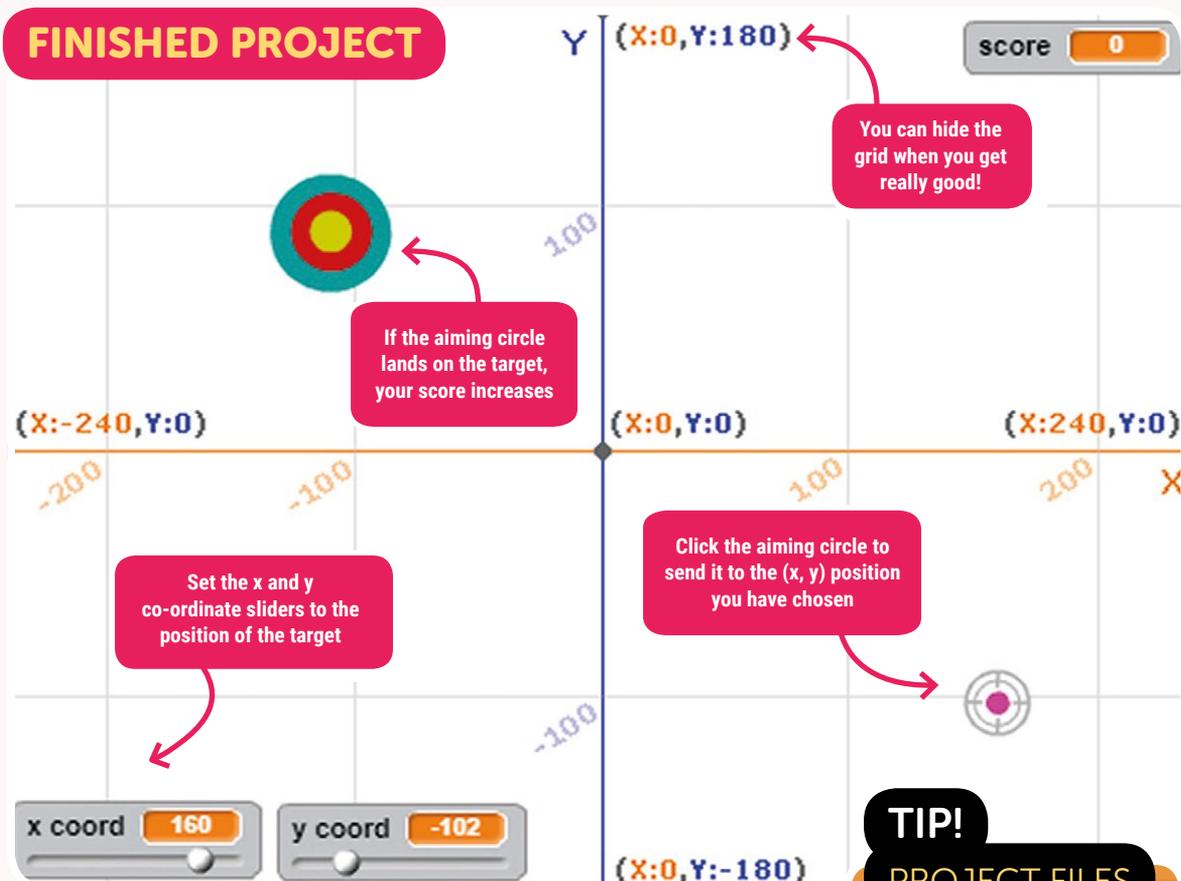
Learn how co-ordinates work in Scratch
with a fun game

**Make a target
shooting game!**

Aim well and learn how
to use co-ordinates!

In this chapter, you'll be learning how the co-ordinate grid works in Scratch by making a game. You'll learn how to accurately position sprites on the stage using x and y co-ordinates. You'll also learn how to work with variable slider inputs. Get ready to hit some targets!





STEP 1: THE CO-ORDINATES GRID

Let's start by adding a co-ordinates grid backdrop.

- Open a web browser and go to rpf.io/book-ontarget to open the On Target Scratch project. Click Remix.

The project contains two sprites: a target for you to try to hit, and an aiming circle that will move to the co-ordinates you select. The target sprite is hidden at first; you'll use it later.

Scratch uses co-ordinates to allow you to accurately position sprites on the stage. There's a backdrop to help you understand the co-ordinates grid.

TIP!

PROJECT FILES

To download a zip file of all the Scratch 2 (.sb2) project assets files for this book, go to:

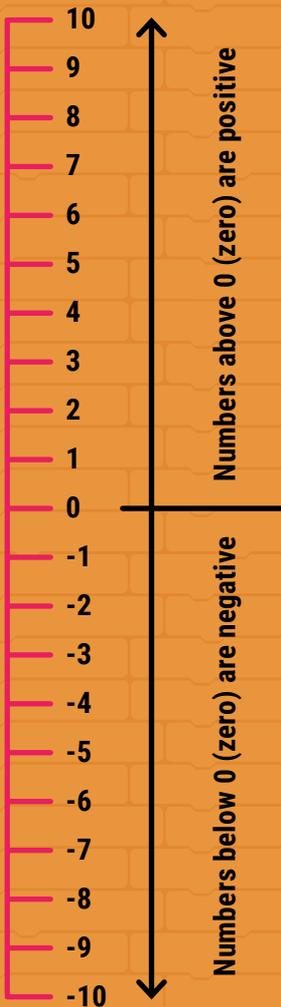
rpf.io/book-s1-assets

WHAT YOU'LL LEARN

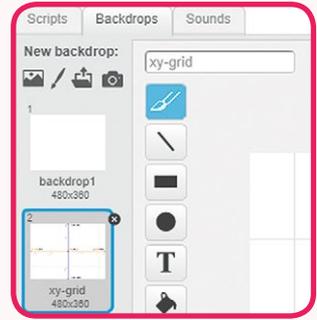
- x and y co-ordinates
- Positioning a sprite
- Slider inputs

TIP!

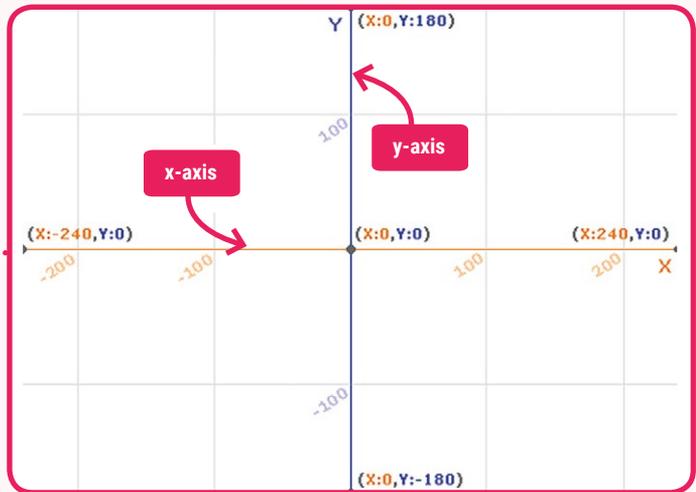
NEGATIVE NUMBERS ARE SMALLER THAN ZERO



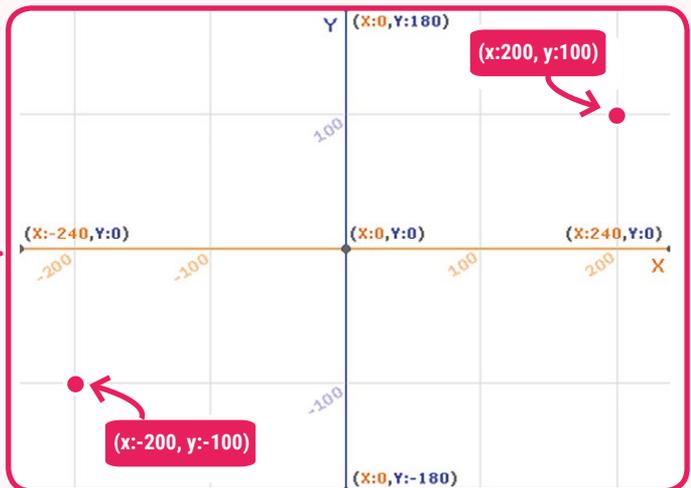
✓ Add the **xy-grid** backdrop to your project (keep the blank backdrop).



The co-ordinates of the stage run from **-240 to 240** along the x-axis, and **-180 to 180** along the y-axis. The co-ordinates of the centre are **(x:0, y:0)**.



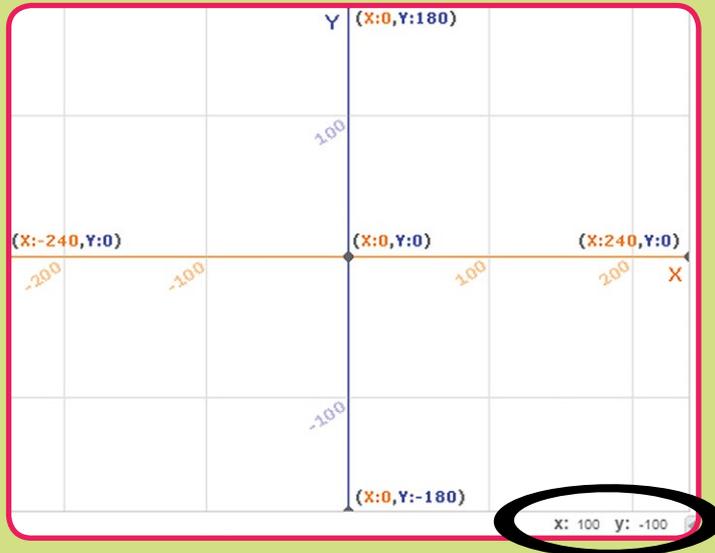
The position **(x:-200, y:-100)** is towards the bottom left on the stage, and the position **(x:200, y:100)** is near the top right.



HOW TO...

USE CO-ORDINATES

Try moving the mouse pointer around the stage and notice how the co-ordinates shown in the bottom right-hand corner change.

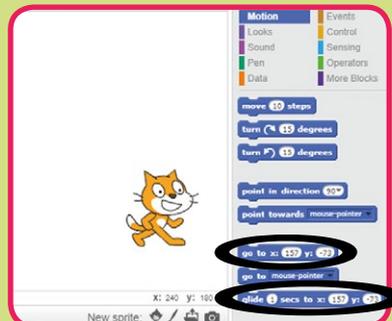


You can use this to cheat in the game we're making! But if you switch to full-screen mode, you don't see the co-ordinates of the mouse cursor.

The **go to** and **glide** Motion blocks take their default inputs from the current position of the sprite. This means you can move a sprite to the position you want it to go to and then just drag the block to the coding area. This is easier than working out the co-ordinates and entering them yourself.

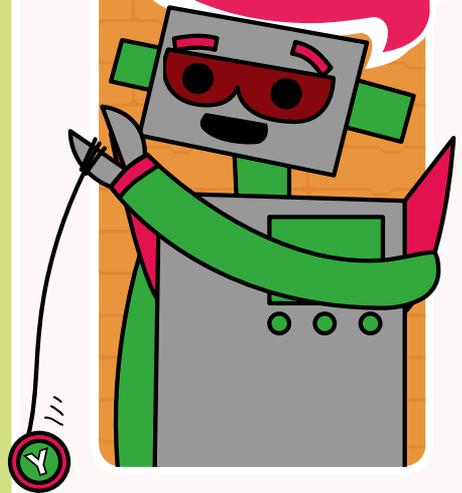
go to x: 0 y: 0

glide 1 secs to x: 0 y: 0



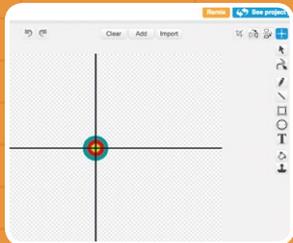
TIP! X AND Y

It can be tricky to remember the difference between x and y. The y-axis goes up and down like a yo-yo.

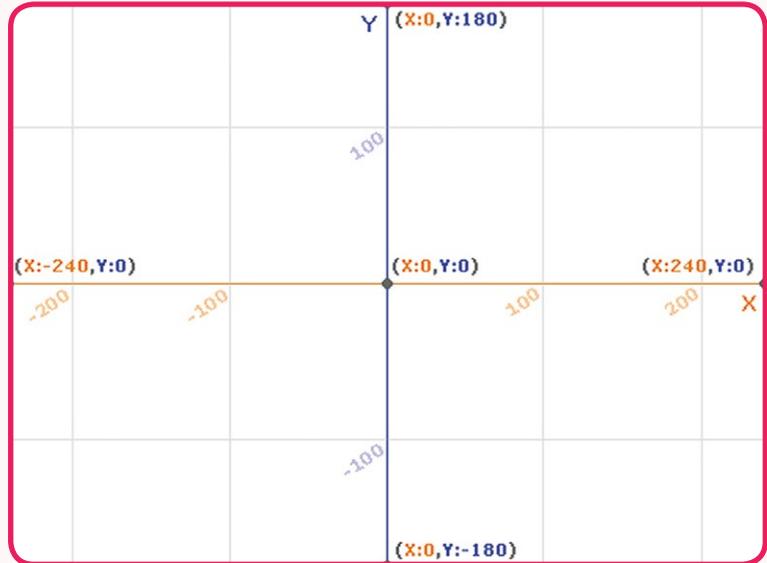


TIP! SET CENTRE

The co-ordinates are based on the centre of the sprite. You can set this using the crosshair tool when you edit a costume for a sprite.



Add letters to the grid below to mark the following positions: **A:** (x:50, y: 50); **B:** (x:-100, y: -100); **C:** (x: -150, y: 100); **D:** (x: 175, y: -30)



STEP 2: AIM AT (X, Y) CO-ORDINATES

Now let's send the aiming circle to (x, y) co-ordinates.

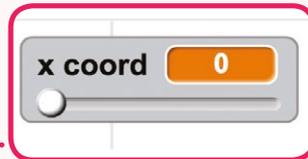


Add a variable called **x coord** to your Aim sprite and choose 'For all sprites'. A **monitor** for your variable will appear on the stage.

- ✓ Double-click on the variable monitor for the **x coord** variable and it will change to just showing the number; this is called the 'large readout'.



- ✓ Double-click on the variable monitor again and it will turn into a slider.



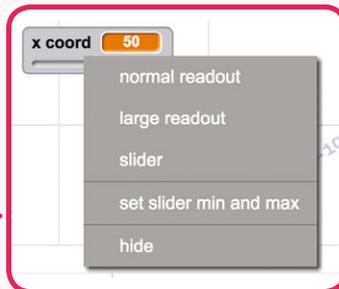
- ✓ Drag the slider and watch the number change.



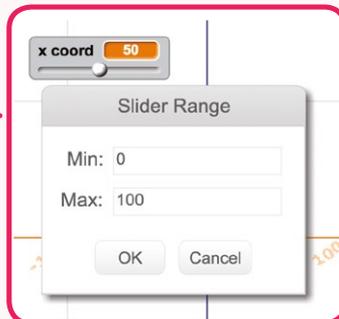
 The current smallest number for the slider is ____ and the largest number value is ____.

You're going to use the slider to represent an x co-ordinate, so it needs to be able to change between -240 and 240.

- ✓ Right-click on the x coord variable monitor on the stage and choose **set slider min and max**.



- ✓ Set the **Min** to **-240** and the **Max** to **240**.



TIP!

VARIABLE MONITOR

When you create a new variable, a 'variable monitor' appears on the stage showing its current value. You can show or hide the monitor on the stage by clicking the tick-box next to the variable.



TIP!

SLIDER INPUTS

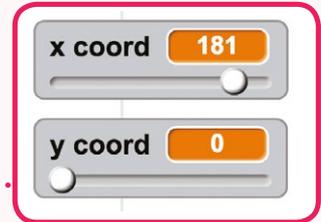
A slider allows you to set a variable by moving a control. Sliders are useful for creating number inputs in Scratch.



✓ Try the slider out. Now you can set the x coord variable to values from -240 to 240, which corresponds to the range of the x-axis in Scratch.



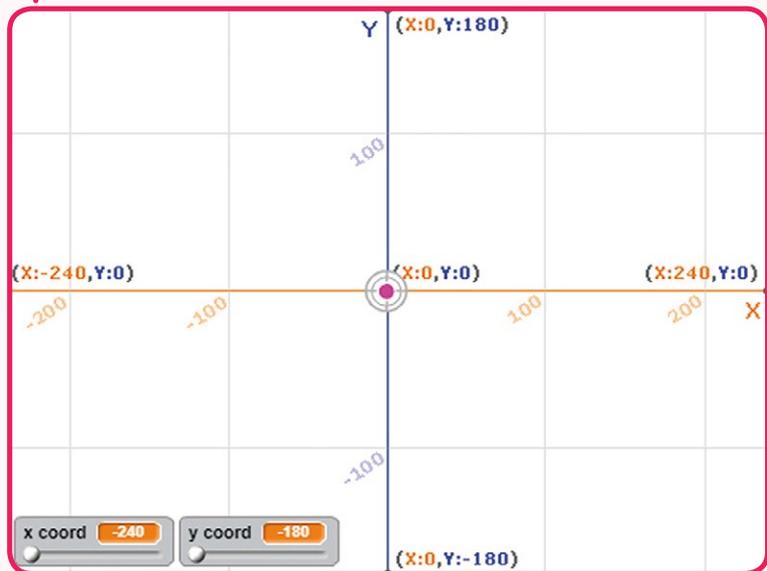
✓ Now add a **y coord** variable for the y co-ordinate and change to the slider setting.



✓ Set the Min to -180 and the Max to 180 to match the range of the y-axis.



✓ Drag your x and y sliders to the bottom left of the stage. Make sure you place x on the left and y on the right, as co-ordinates are given in this order.



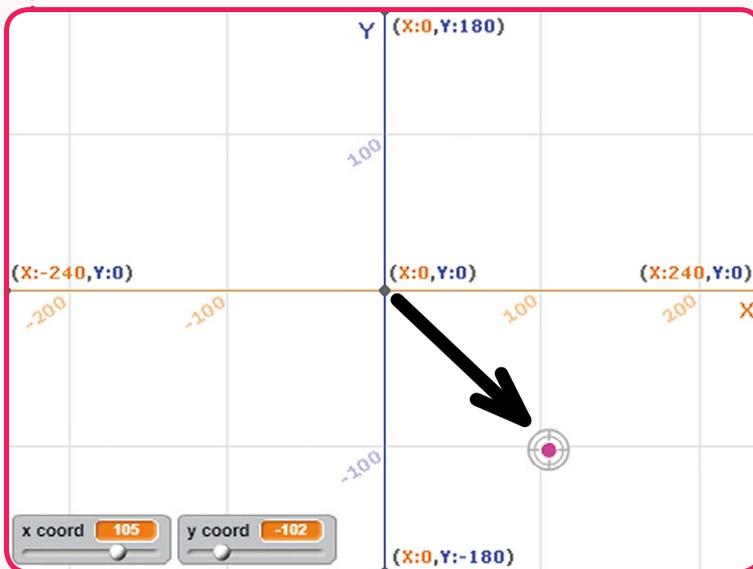
- ✓ Now add a script to your Aim sprite so that when you click it, it glides to the x coord and y coord shown on the variable sliders.



when this sprite clicked

glide 1 secs to x: x coord y: y coord

- ✓ Spend some time changing the x and y co-ordinates and then clicking on the aiming circle to get it to move to the position you have chosen. Make sure you understand how changing the x and y sliders will change the position of the aiming circle.



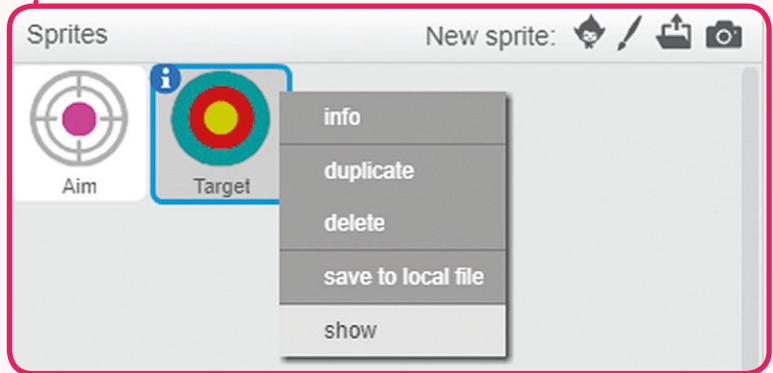
TIP! TINY MOVES

You can click a slider either side of the knob to increase or decrease the value by 1 at a time. Try it! This is useful for accurate positioning.

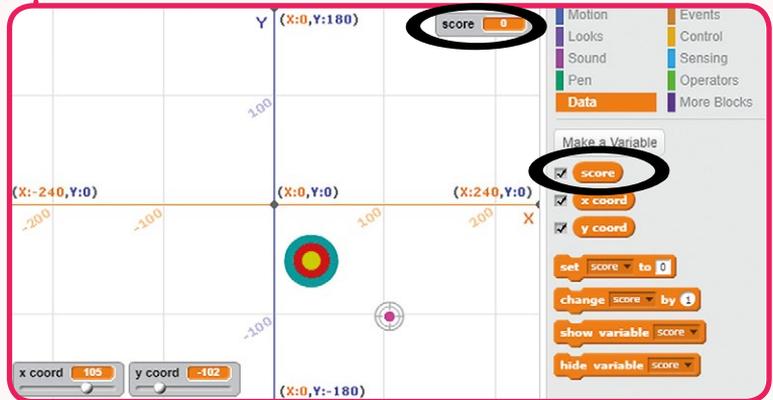
STEP 3: CAN YOU HIT THE TARGET?

Now let's see if you can set the co-ordinates correctly to aim at the target. You'll score a point each time you hit the target.

- ✓ Right-click on the Target sprite below the stage and choose **show**. The sprite will appear on the stage.



- ✓ Add a **score** variable for all sprites and drag its stage monitor to the top right.



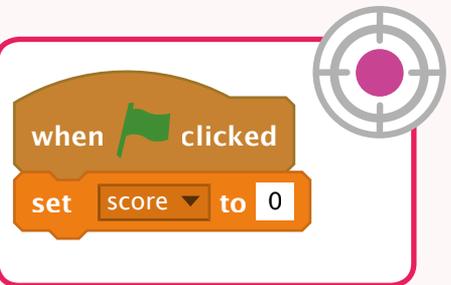
DEBUG

If your Aim sprite ends up behind your Target, add a **go to front** block before changing the score.

TIP!

The **go to front** Looks block puts a sprite on top of all the other sprites.

- ✓ Add a script to the Aim sprite to set the score to 0 at the beginning of a game.



✓ Add code to the Aim sprite to check whether it is touching the target after gliding. Either reward the player by saying 'Well done!' and adding a point to the score, or if they didn't hit the target, you can say 'Oh dear!'.



```

when this sprite clicked
  glide 1 sec to x: x coord y: y coord
  if touching Target ? then
    go to front
    change score by 1
    say Well done! for 5 secs
  else
    say Oh dear! for 5 secs
  
```

TIP! DRAG IT

If you want to try this out in full-screen mode, then you'll need to allow the target to be dragged. Click on information (i) for the Target sprite and click the box next to 'can drag in player'.



✓ **TEST YOUR PROJECT**

Drag the target to a new position on the stage. Set the x and y co-ordinates to where you think the target is. Click on the aiming circle to move to the co-ordinates you have chosen and see if you got it right.



If you click on the aiming circle now, will it touch the target? _____



If you succeed then you will see a 'Well done!' message.

TIP! BROADCAST

To create a new broadcast block message, click its drop-down arrow and select 'new message...".



Now type a message into the Message Name field and click OK.



The new message will now appear in the broadcast block and will be also available in its drop-down list.



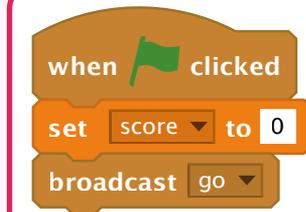
STEP 4: MOVING TARGET

Now let's get the target moving to a random position at the start of the game and at the end of each turn.

- ✓ Add a script to the Target sprite to go to a random position when it receives a **go** message.



- ✓ Add a block to the **when flag clicked** script of the Aim sprite to broadcast a **go** message.



- ✓ Add code to the Aim sprite's **when this sprite clicked** script to broadcast a **go** message at the end of a turn.



TEST YOUR PROJECT

Now you can try playing the game. Click the green flag to start. The target moves to a new position. Set the x and y sliders and then click the aiming circle to send it to that position.

Did you hit the target? Have another go. Keep trying until you are good at it.



CHALLENGE

HIT IT

Sometimes the target ends up on top of the sliders. That's annoying! Click the green flag lots of times without playing the game until you see the target on top of the sliders.

Can you add code to the target sprite so that it moves to a new position if it ends up on top of the sliders?

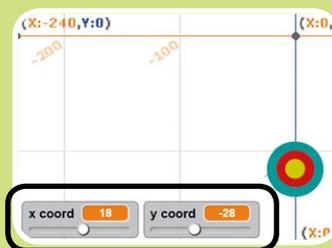
Start with this code and fill in the positions.

```

when I receive go
  go to random position
  repeat until x position > [ ] or y position > [ ]
    go to random position
  
```

You need the centre of the target to avoid landing in the highlighted rectangle.

Test your code again by clicking the green flag lots of times and make sure it doesn't land on the sliders.



TIP!

You can move the mouse to check the co-ordinates of positions on the stage.

HINT!

> means greater than; Remember 100 is bigger than 200! You need to check that the x position is greater than the y position and the y position is greater than around 15.

TIP!

TOUCHING COLOUR?

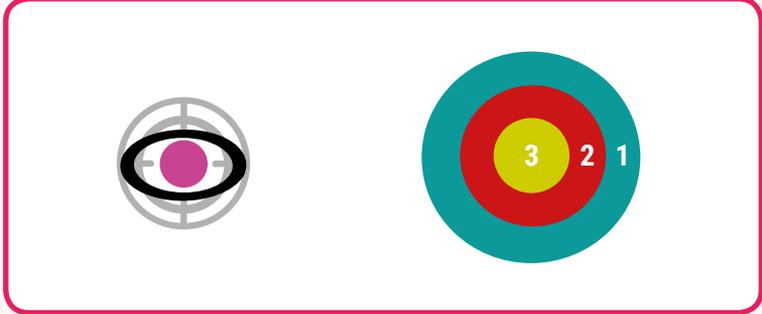
The first colour in the **color is touching?** block is the colour on the sprite that the script belongs to; the second colour is on another sprite. Click on the colour box that you want to change and then click on that colour anywhere on the stage or editor.



STEP 5: MORE POINTS FOR ACCURACY

Now let's increase the score if you get your aim closer to the centre of the target.

- ✓ You're going to use the **color is touching?** block to detect which part of the target the pink circle in the centre of the aiming circle is touching.



You'll get 3 points if it's touching the yellow circle, 2 points for red, and 1 point for blue.

- ✓ Update the code on the Aim sprite so that it checks whether the centre of the sprite is touching the target's yellow centre and rewards the player with points and a different message:

```

when this sprite clicked
  glide 1 secs to x: x coord y: y coord
  if touching Target ? then
    go to front
    if color is touching ? then
      change score by 3
      say Awesome! for 5 secs
    else
      change score by 1
      say Not bad! for 5 secs
    else
      say Oh dear! for 5 secs
  broadcast go
  
```

Click on the first colour and then click on the pink colour in the centre of the Aim sprite. Click on the second colour and then click on the yellow colour in the centre of the Target

- Update the code on the Aim sprite to detect when the pink circle touches the red ring to give 2 points.

```

when this sprite clicked
  glide 1 secs to x: x coord y: y coord
  if touching Target ? then
    go to front
    if color pink is touching yellow ? then
      change score by 3
      say Awesome! for 5 secs
    else
      if color pink is touching red ? then
        change score by 2
        say Great! for 5 secs
      else
        change score by 1
        say Not bad! for 5 secs
  else
    say Oh dear! for 5 secs
  broadcast go
  
```

You need to add an if...else block inside the else section of the previous block. Also, move the blocks in the previous block's else section to the else section of the new if...else block.

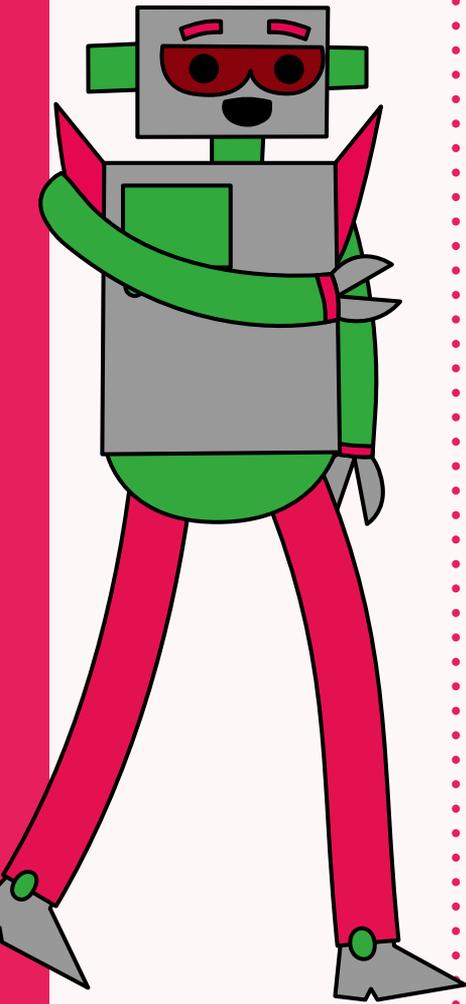
You don't need to check for the red ring being hit if you know that the player hit the yellow ring, so this code goes in the **else** section.

CHALLENGE

- Become a co-ordinates expert! Keep practising until you are really confident using co-ordinate grid positions in Scratch.
- Add a 'turns' variable and see how many points you can score in 10 turns.
- Can you add instructions to your game that explain how co-ordinates work? You can record your own voice or type text into a sprite.

HINT!

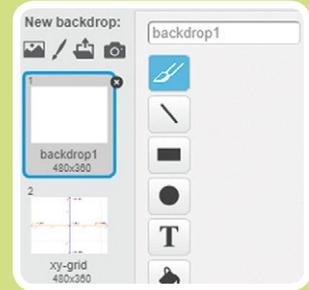
The x-axis runs from 240 on the left to 240 on the right. The y-axis runs from 180 at the bottom to 180 at the top. Remember, y goes up and down like a y-o-yo.



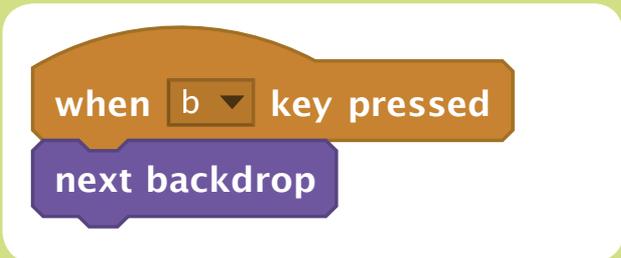
CHALLENGE

TOO EASY FOR YOU?

- ✓ Try making the Aim sprite or Target smaller so you have to be more accurate.
- ✓ Try changing the backdrop to the plain one without the grid.



- ✓ If you like, you can add a script to the stage to switch between the backdrops when you press a key:



Hide the grid and switch to full-screen mode so that you can't cheat by looking at the co-ordinates of the target. If you find you're not hitting the target, switch back to the grid backdrop and have a bit more practice.

HOW TO...

WORK WITH X AND Y POSITIONS

Scratch has built-in variables for the x and y position of a sprite.

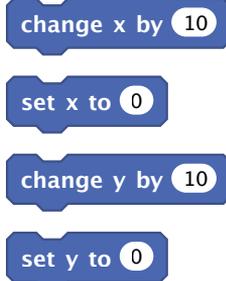
Click Scripts and then Motion and you will see the x position and y position variables near the bottom.



Just as with variables you create, you can click the tick-box to show these variables on the stage.



The variables will update when you drag the sprite around the screen.



You can change the x and y position of a sprite separately using set and change blocks.

To send a sprite to a random y position, use:

set y to pick random -180 to 180



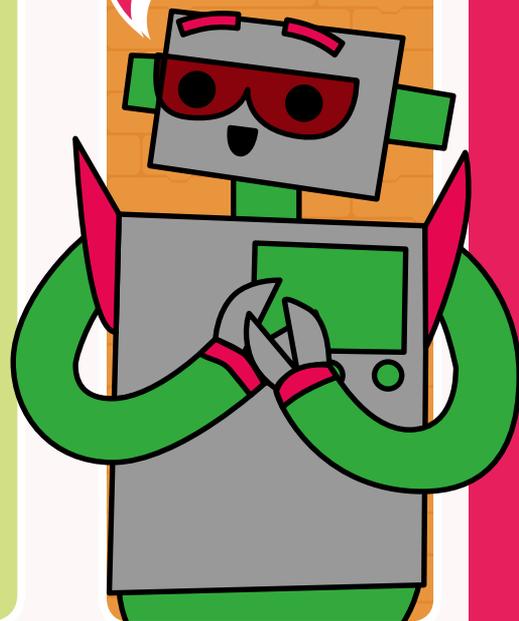
What numbers do you need in the following code to send a sprite to a random x position?:

set x to pick random to

TIP!

PICK RANDOM

The **pick random** block selects a random number ranging from the value given in the first field to the value in the second field. If both values have no decimals, it will report a whole number.

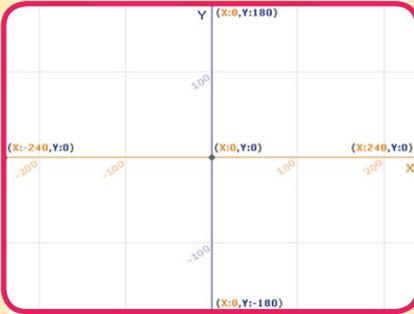


ON TARGET FULL CODE LISTING

STAGE

A key press changes the backdrop.

when **b** key pressed
next backdrop



TARGET

It's sent to a random position.

when I receive **go**
go to random position



AIM

When clicked, it's sent to the co-ordinates of the sliders.



when **flag** clicked

set **score** to **0**

broadcast **go**

when this sprite clicked

glide **1** secs to x: **x coord** y: **y coord**

if **touching Target ?** then

go to front

if **color is touching ?** then

change **score** by **3**

say **Awesome!** for **5** secs

else

if **color is touching ?** then

change **score** by **2**

say **Great!** for **5** secs

else

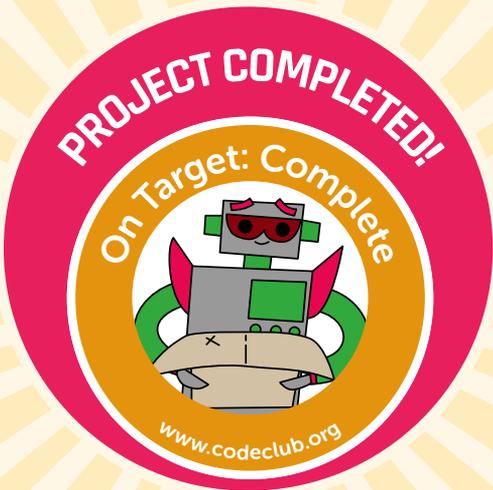
change **score** by **1**

say **Not bad!** for **5** secs

else

say **Oh dear!** for **5** secs

broadcast **go**



Now You Could Make...

With your new-found knowledge, you could try these projects...

GLIDING GHOSTS

Create an animation that uses co-ordinates to position sprites accurately.

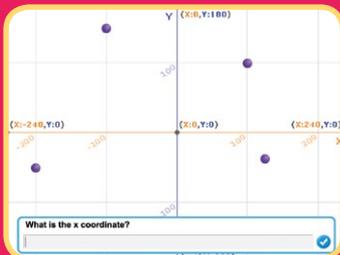


```

when  clicked
  go to x: -108 y: 134
  glide 1 secs to x: -185 y: 58
  glide 1 secs to x: -62 y: -50
  set ghost effect to 40
  
```

GRID PLOTTER

Make a maths app that allows you to ask the user for co-ordinates and then stamp a sprite to plot the given co-ordinates.



```

when  clicked
  hide
  forever
    ask What is the x coordinate? and wait
    set x to answer
    ask What is the y coordinate? and wait
    set y to answer
    stamp
  
```

FALLING ROCKS

Code a game where rocks always fall from the same y position (height), but random x positions.

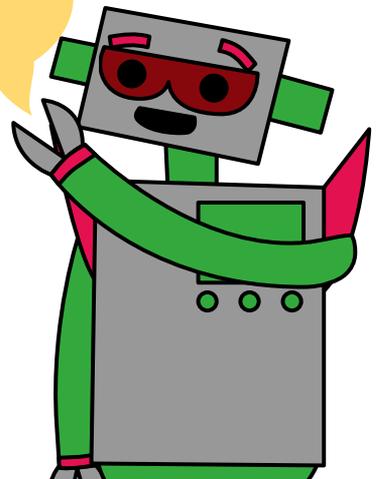


```

when  clicked
  forever
    go to x: pick random -200 to 200 y: 180
    repeat until  of  < -170
      change y by -5
  
```

Want to make a boat race game?

Turn the page to find out how...



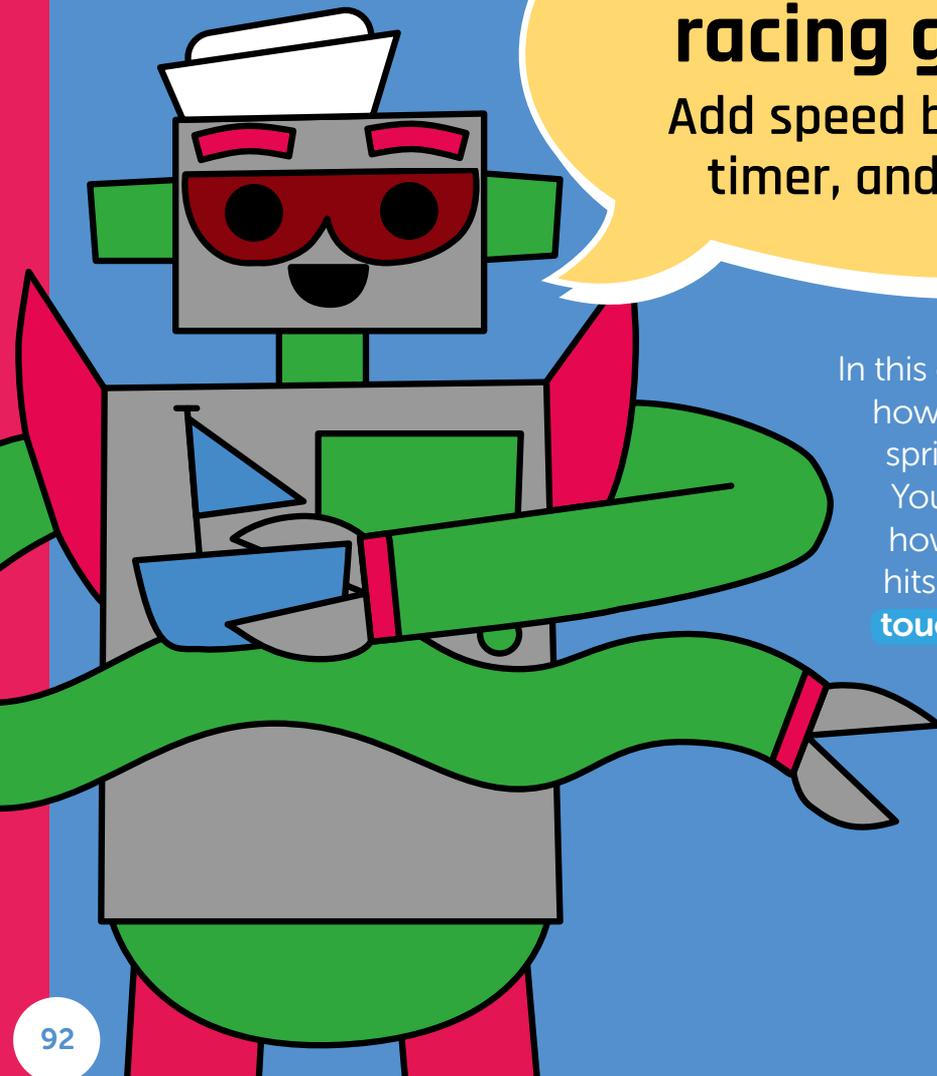
Boat Race

Make your own racing game featuring colour-sensing collision detection and a timer

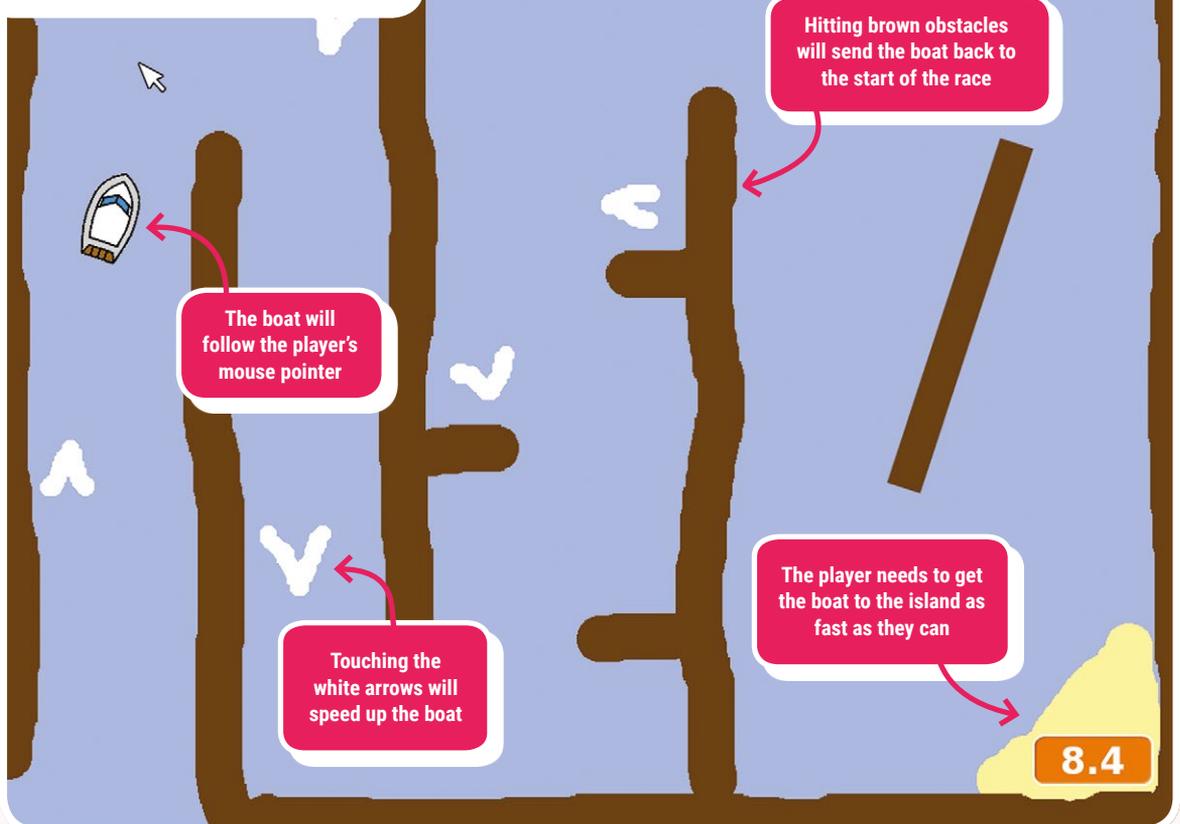
Code an exciting racing game!

Add speed boosts, a timer, and more!

In this chapter, you'll learn how to control a boat sprite with the mouse. You will also discover how to sense when it hits an obstacle, by using **touching color** blocks.



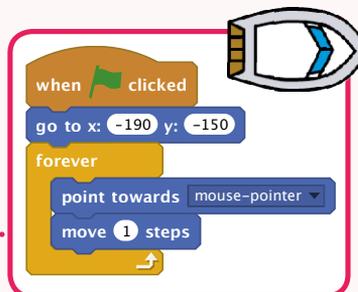
FINISHED PROJECT



STEP 1: CONTROLLING YOUR BOAT

Program your boat sprite to follow the mouse pointer.

- In a web browser, go to rpf.io/book-boatrace to open the Boat Race project. Click the Remix button.
- You are going to control the boat with your mouse. Add this code to your Boat sprite:



WHAT YOU'LL LEARN

- Sprite movement using the mouse

TIP!

PROJECT FILES

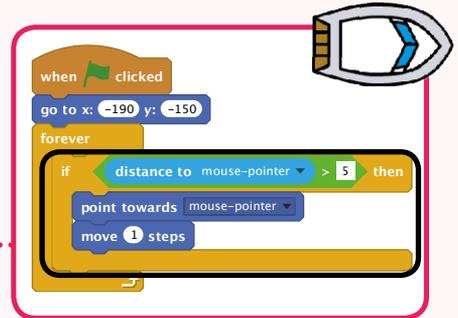
To download a zip file of all the Scratch 2 (.sb2) project assets files for this book, go to:

rpf.io/book-s1-assets

- ✓ Test out your boat, by clicking the flag and moving the mouse. Does the boat sail towards your mouse pointer? When done, hit the red Stop button.



- ✓ Have you noticed that the boat glitches if it reaches the mouse pointer? To stop this happening, you'll need to add an **if** block to your code, so that the boat only moves if it is more than 5 pixels away from the mouse. Note: This uses a **>** Operator block with a **distance to** Sensing block.

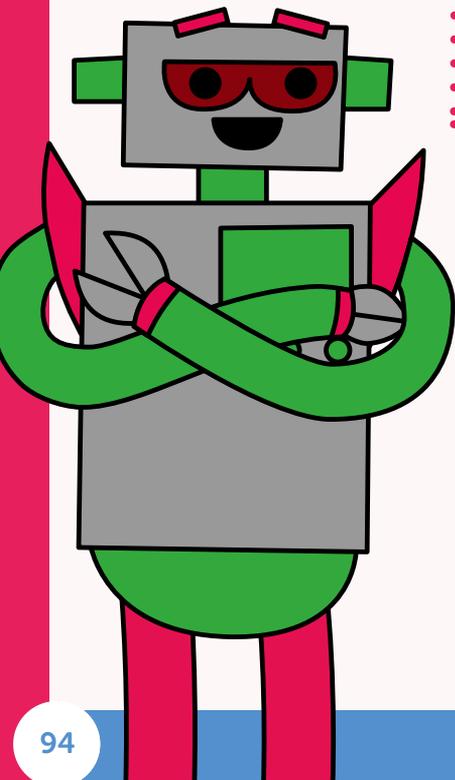
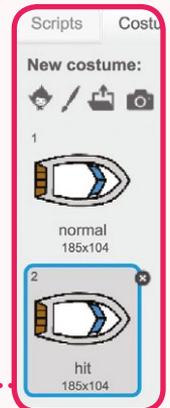


- ✓ Test out your boat again, to check that the problem has been fixed. When done, hit the Stop button

STEP 2: CRASHING

Your boat can sail through the wooden barriers! Let's fix that.

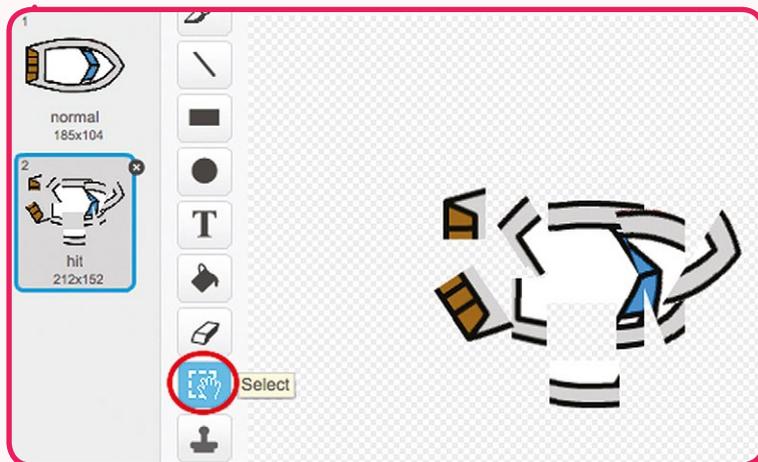
- ✓ You'll need two costumes for your boat: one normal costume, and one for when the boat crashes. Right-click on your boat costume to **duplicate** it, and name your costumes **normal** and **hit**.



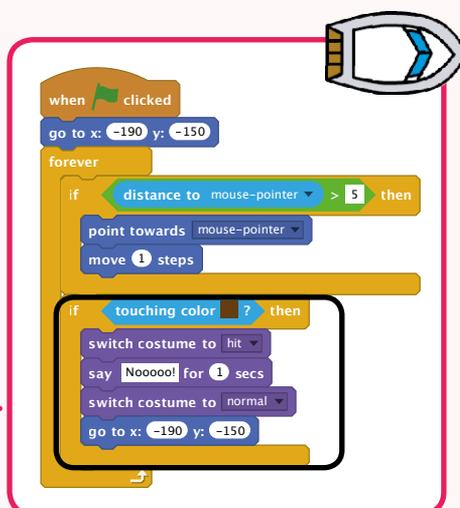
TIP! SELECT TOOL

Using the Select tool, click and drag to select an area of the sprite. Drag the selected area to move it, or click its top 'handle' and drag left/right to rotate it.

- Click on your **hit** costume, and choose the **Select** tool to grab bits of the boat and move and rotate them around. Make your boat look as if it's crashed.

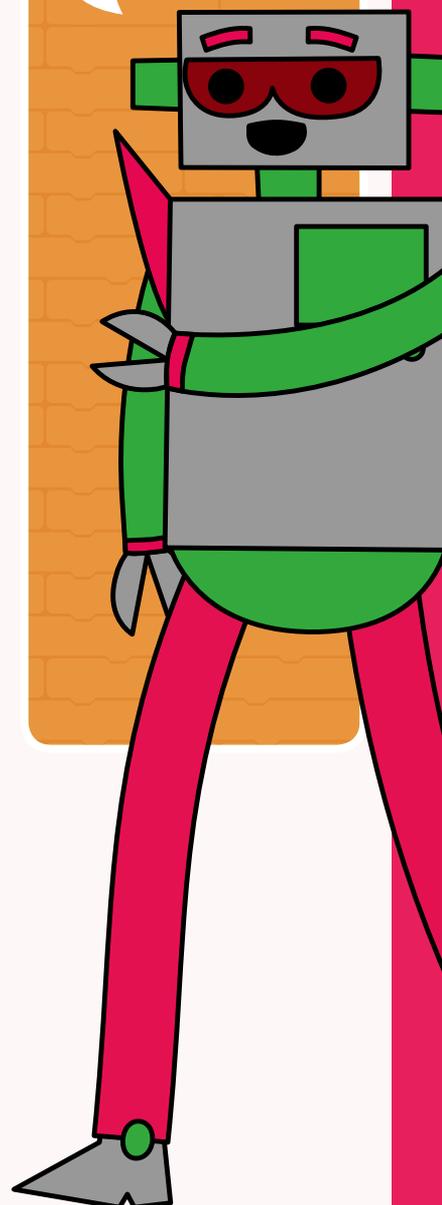


- Add this code to your boat, inside the **forever** loop, so that it crashes when it touches any brown wooden bits.

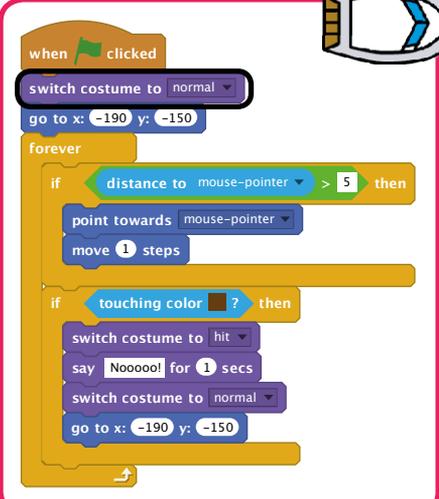


This code is inside the **forever** loop, so that your code keeps checking if the boat has crashed each time it moves.

Note: To set the correct colour, click the colour square in the **touching color** block, then click a part of the brown scenery on the stage.



 You should also make sure that your boat always starts a new game looking like it's 'normal'. Add this block to the start of your boat's script (outside of the **forever** block).



```

when green flag clicked
  switch costume to normal
  go to x: -190 y: -150
  forever loop
    if distance to mouse-pointer > 5 then
      point towards mouse-pointer
      move 1 steps
    if touching color brown then
      switch costume to hit
      say Nooooo! for 1 secs
      switch costume to normal
      go to x: -190 y: -150
  
```

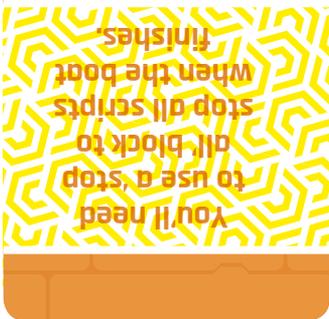
 CHALLENGE

WINNING!

Can you add another **if** block to your boat's code, so that the player wins when they get to the desert island?

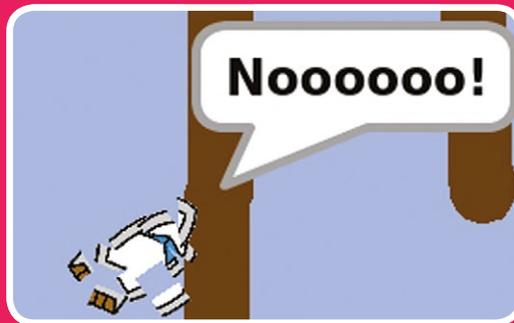
When the boat gets to the yellow desert island, it should say 'YEAH!' and then the game should stop.

HINT!



 **TEST YOUR PROJECT**

Now if you try to sail through a wooden barrier, your boat should crash and move back to the start. When finished, click the red Stop button.



 CHALLENGE

SOUND EFFECTS

Can you add sound effects to your game, for when the boat crashes, or reaches the island at the end? You could even add background music (see the previous 'Rock Band' project if you need help with this).

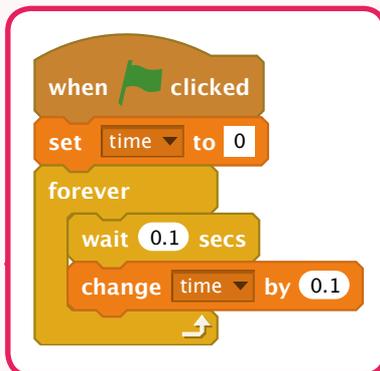
STEP 3: TIME TRIAL

Let's add a timer to your game, so that the player has to get to the desert island as fast as possible.

- ✓ Add a new variable called **time** to your stage. You can also change the display of your new variable. If you need help, have a look at the 'Ghost Catcher' project.



- ✓ Add this code to your **Stage**, so that the **time** variable counts up, starting at 0:



✓ TEST YOUR PROJECT

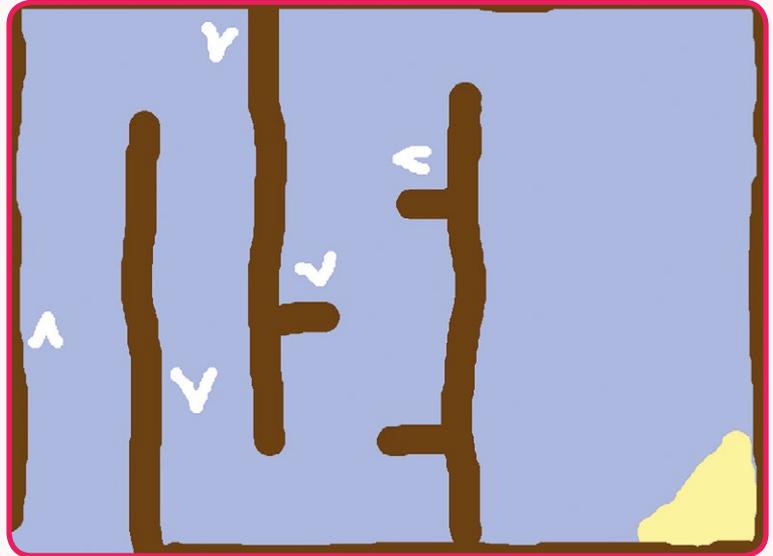
That's it! Test out your game and see how quickly you can get to the desert island!



STEP 4: OBSTACLES AND POWER-UPS

This game is far too easy – let's add things to make it more interesting!

- First let's add some 'boosts' to your game, which will speed up the boat. Click the Stage, then the Backdrops tab, and add some white booster arrows.

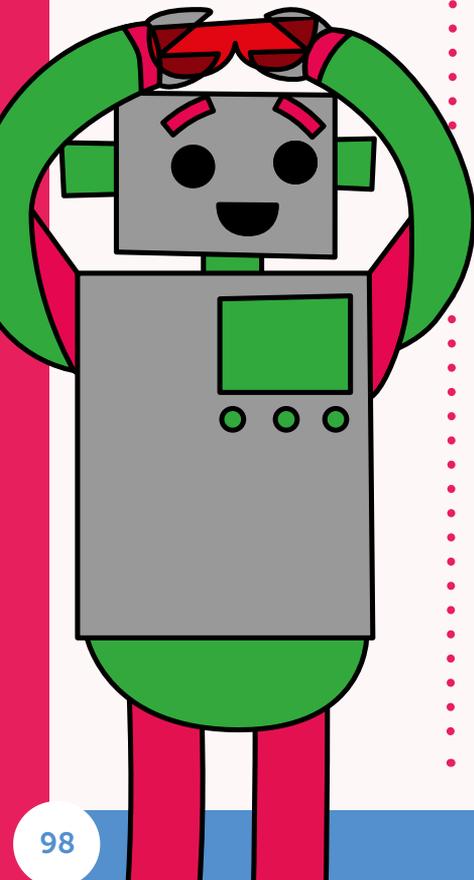


- You can now add some code to your boat's **forever** loop, so that it moves 3 extra steps if touching a white booster.

```

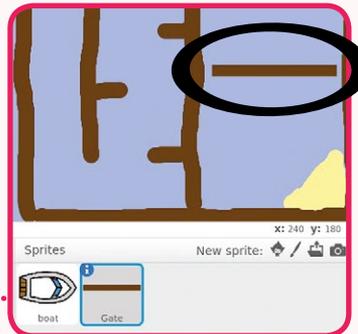
when green flag clicked
  switch costume to normal
  go to x: -190 y: -150
  forever loop
    if distance to mouse-pointer > 5 then
      point towards mouse-pointer
      move 1 steps
    if touching color ? then
      switch costume to hit
      say Nooooo! for 1 secs
      switch costume to normal
      go to x: -190 y: -150
    if touching color ? then
      move 3 steps
  
```

- Test your new code. Does your boat speed up when it touches a white booster?

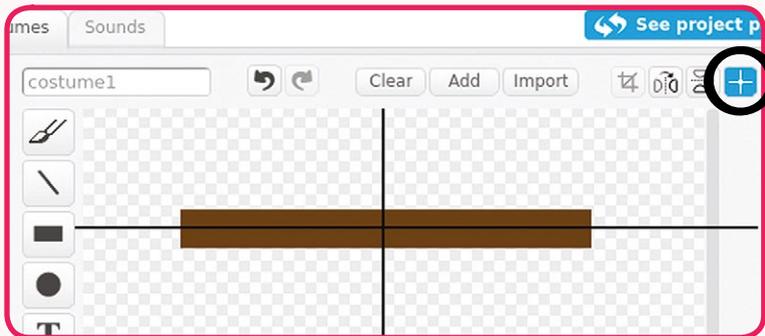


- ✓ You can also add in a spinning gate, which your boat has to avoid. Draw a new sprite called **Gate**, which looks like this...

Make sure that the colour of the gate is the same as the other wooden barriers.



- ✓ Set the centre of the gate sprite by clicking the **Set costume centre** button and clicking in the centre of the rectangle.



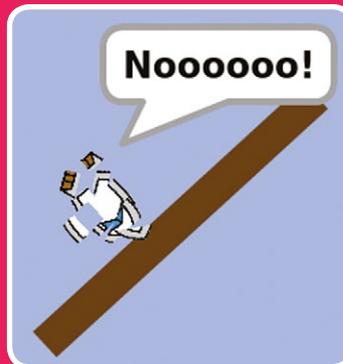
- ✓ Add code to your gate, to make it spin slowly forever. Tip: Look at the code for the monkey sprite in the 'Lost in Space' project.



TEST YOUR PROJECT



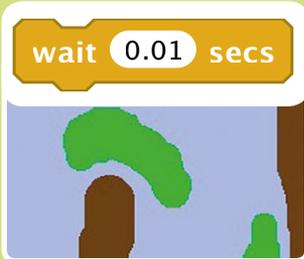
Test out your game. You should now have a spinning gate that you must avoid.



CHALLENGE

MORE OBSTACLES!

- You could add green slime to your backdrop, which slows the player down when they touch it. You can use a **wait** block to do this:



- You could add another moving object, like a log or a shark!



- These blocks may help you:



- If your new object isn't brown, you'll need to add to your boat code:

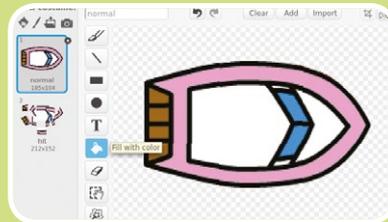


CHALLENGE

MORE BOATS!

Can you turn your game into a race between two players?

- Duplicate the boat sprite and change its colour.



- Change Player 2's starting position, by changing this code:



- Delete the code that uses the mouse to control the boat:



Replace it with code to control the boat using the arrow keys.

- This is the code you'll need to move the boat forward:



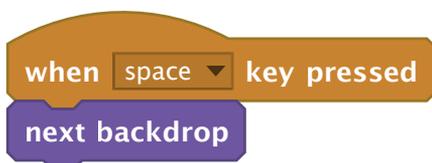
You'll also need code to turn the boat when the left and right arrow keys are pressed.

 CHALLENGE**MORE LEVELS!**

Can you create additional backdrops, and allow the player to choose between levels?

What will your new level look like? Sketch it out below and label the finish and any obstacles.

Here's some code you can add to your Stage to switch between levels:



Draw a backdrop idea...

BOAT RACE FULL CODE LISTING



BOAT

Steered using the mouse pointer, the boat must be guided safely around the course.



```

when clicked
  switch costume to normal
  go to x: -190 y: -150
  forever
    if distance to mouse-pointer > 5 then
      point towards mouse-pointer
      move 1 steps
    if touching color brown ? then
      switch costume to hit
      say Nooooo! for 1 secs
      switch costume to normal
      go to x: -190 y: -150
    if touching color yellow ? then
      say Yeah! for 1 secs
      stop all
    if touching color white ? then
      move 3 steps
  
```

This prevents glitching when the boat gets near the mouse pointer

If the boat touches a brown object, it switches to its 'hit' costume to show a crash

When the boat touches the yellow island, all scripts are stopped



GATE

This continually spinning gate provides a tricky obstacle.

```

when clicked
  forever
    turn 1 degrees
  
```

STAGE

This code uses a variable to manage the on-screen timer.

```

when clicked
  set time to 0
  forever
    wait 0.1 secs
    change time by 0.1
  
```

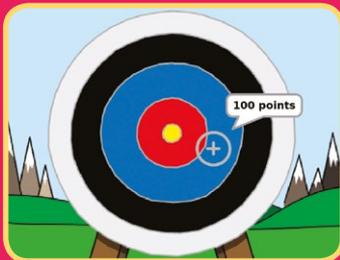
Now You Could Make...

You'll find lots more cool projects at rpf.io/ccprojects, including...

ARCHERY

Create an archery game, in which you have to shoot arrows as close to the bull's-eye as you can.

rpf.io/archery



BEAT THE GOALIE

Create a football game in which you have to score as many goals as you can in 30 seconds.

rpf.io/beat-the-goalie



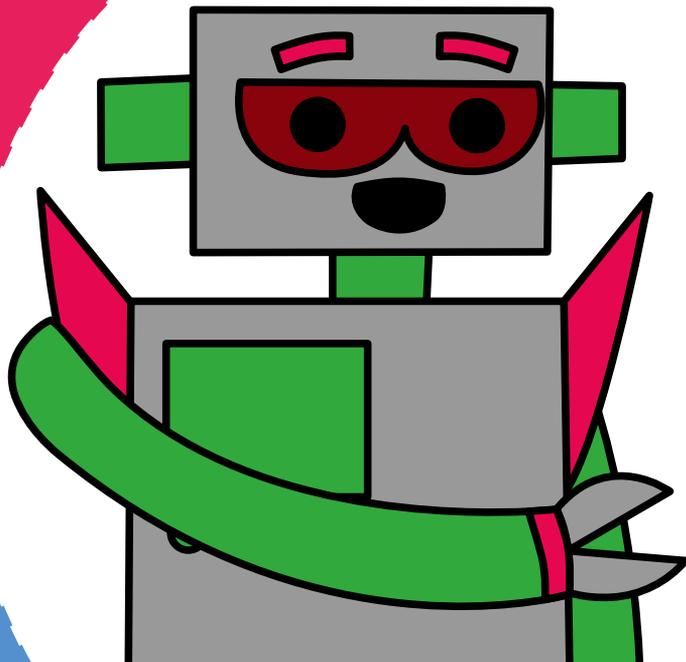
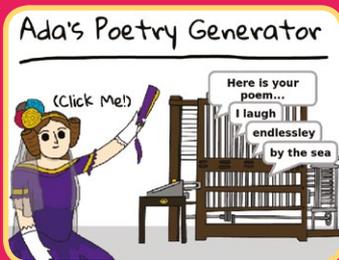
Want some handy code snippets?

Turn the page to find some useful scripts...

ADA'S POETRY GENERATOR

Learn how to create randomly generated poems! You will be using variables and selecting random items from lists in this poetic programming project.

rpf.io/ada-poetry



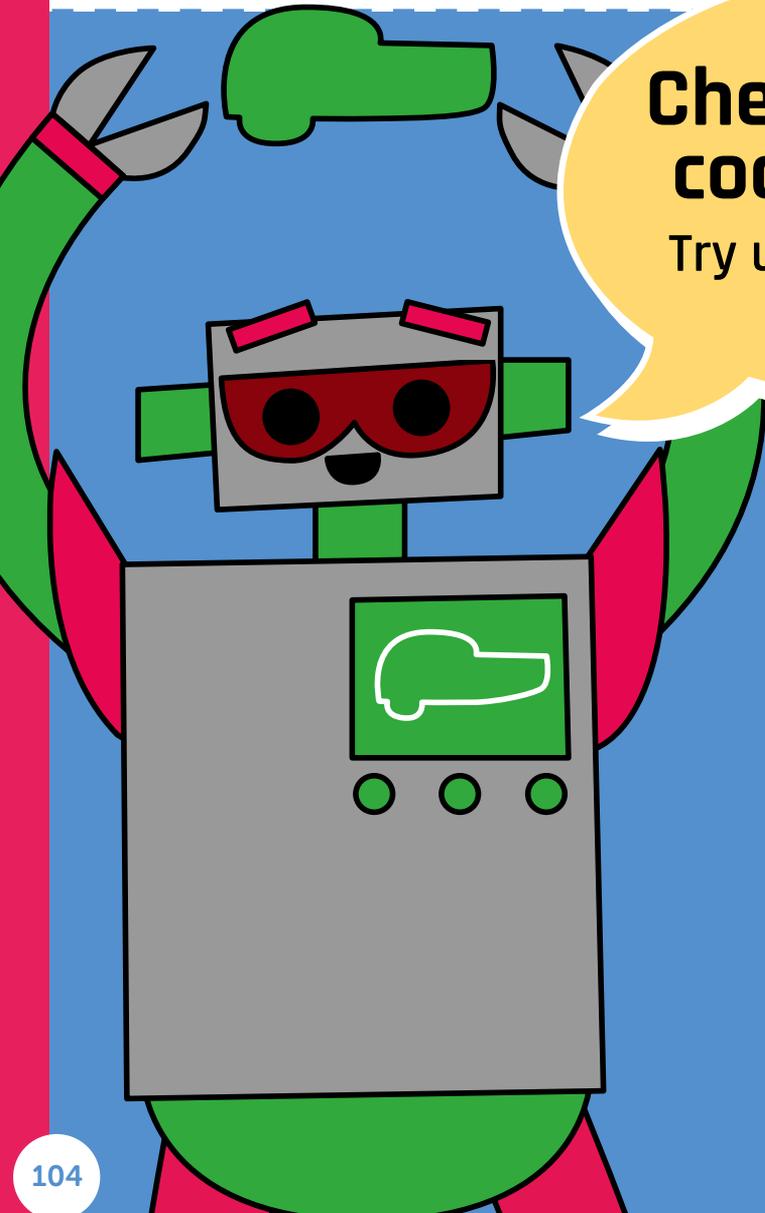
Useful Code

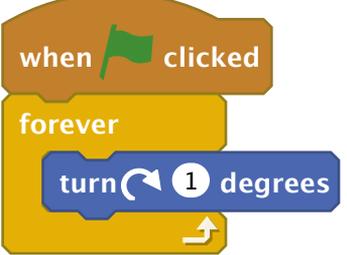
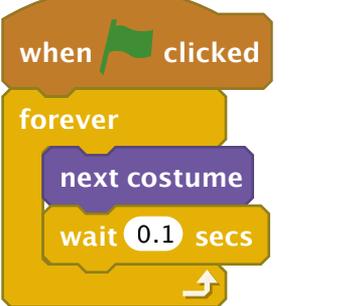
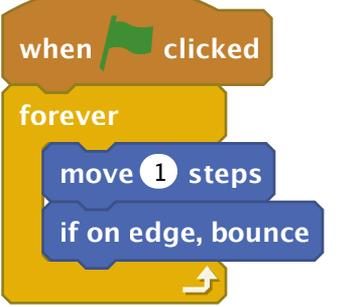
This chapter lists some useful code that you can use in your projects

Check out these code snippets!

Try using them in your own projects!

This reference guide contains useful Scratch scripts that you can incorporate into your own projects. Whatever you create, have fun coding!

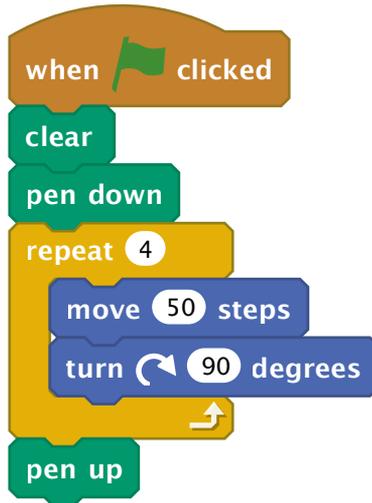


DESCRIPTION	CODE
Playing a sound	 <p>Scratch code for playing a sound:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">when this sprite clickedplay sound pop
Spinning sprite	 <p>Scratch code for spinning a sprite:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">when clickedforever loop:<ul style="list-style-type: none">turn 1 degrees
Animating sprite costumes	 <p>Scratch code for animating sprite costumes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">when clickedforever loop:<ul style="list-style-type: none">next costumewait 0.1 secs
Bouncing sprite	 <p>Scratch code for a bouncing sprite:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">when clickedforever loop:<ul style="list-style-type: none">move 1 stepsif on edge, bounce

DESCRIPTION

CODE

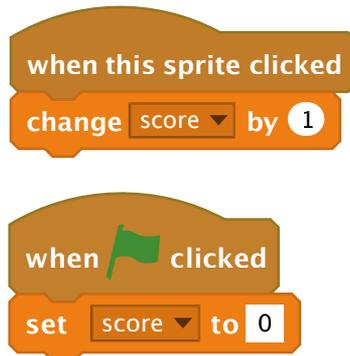
Drawing a square



```
when clicked
clear
pen down
repeat 4
  move 50 steps
  turn 90 degrees
pen up
```

The code starts with a 'when clicked' event block. It then performs a 'clear' block, followed by a 'pen down' block. A 'repeat' loop with a count of 4 contains two blocks: 'move 50 steps' and 'turn 90 degrees'. After the loop, there is a 'pen up' block.

Keeping score

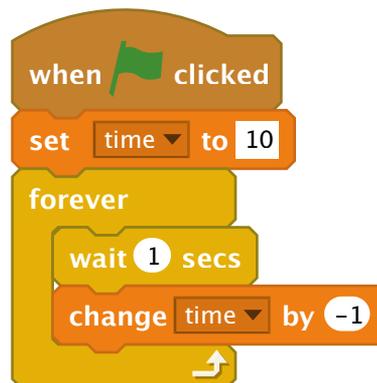


```
when this sprite clicked
  change score by 1

when clicked
  set score to 0
```

The code consists of two separate event blocks. The first is 'when this sprite clicked' followed by 'change score by 1'. The second is 'when clicked' followed by 'set score to 0'.

Timer counting down



```
when clicked
  set time to 10
  forever
    wait 1 secs
    change time by -1
```

The code starts with a 'when clicked' event block. It then performs a 'set time to 10' block. A 'forever' loop contains two blocks: 'wait 1 secs' and 'change time by -1'.

DESCRIPTION

CODE

Timer counting up

```

when green flag clicked
  set time to 0
  forever loop
    wait 0.1 secs
    change time by 0.1
  
```

Asking a question and responding to the answer

```

when this sprite clicked
  ask Are you ok? and wait
  if answer = yes then
    say That's great! for 2 secs
  else
    say Oh no! for 2 secs
  
```

Storing the answer to a question in a variable

```

set name to answer
  
```

Joining text together

```

say join Hello name for 2 secs
  
```

DESCRIPTION

CODE

Jumping sprite

```

when this sprite clicked
repeat 4
  change y by 20
  wait 0.1 secs
  change y by -20
  wait 0.1 secs

```

The code starts with a 'when this sprite clicked' event block. It then enters a 'repeat' loop with a count of 4. Inside the loop, there are four blocks: 'change y by 20', 'wait 0.1 secs', 'change y by -20', and 'wait 0.1 secs'. The loop ends with a return arrow.

Following the mouse

```

when green flag clicked
forever
  go to mouse-pointer

```

The code starts with a 'when green flag clicked' event block. It then enters a 'forever' loop with a single block: 'go to mouse-pointer'. The loop ends with a return arrow.

Glide to random stage co-ordinates

```

set x coord to pick random -240 to 240
set y coord to pick random -180 to 180
glide 1 secs to x: x coord y: y coord

```

The code consists of three blocks. The first is 'set x coord to pick random -240 to 240'. The second is 'set y coord to pick random -180 to 180'. The third is 'glide 1 secs to x: x coord y: y coord'.

Movement towards the mouse

```

when green flag clicked
forever
  point towards mouse-pointer
  move 1 steps

```

The code starts with a 'when green flag clicked' event block. It then enters a 'forever' loop with two blocks: 'point towards mouse-pointer' and 'move 1 steps'. The loop ends with a return arrow.

DESCRIPTION

Movement using the keyboard

CODE

```

when left arrow key pressed
point in direction -90
move 2 steps

```

or...

```

when clicked
forever
  if key left arrow pressed? then
    point in direction -90
    move 2 steps
  if key right arrow pressed? then
    point in direction 90
    move 2 steps

```

Check to see if a sprite has hit another sprite

```

when clicked
forever
  if touching other sprite ? then
    say Ouch! for 2 secs

```

Puzzle Answers

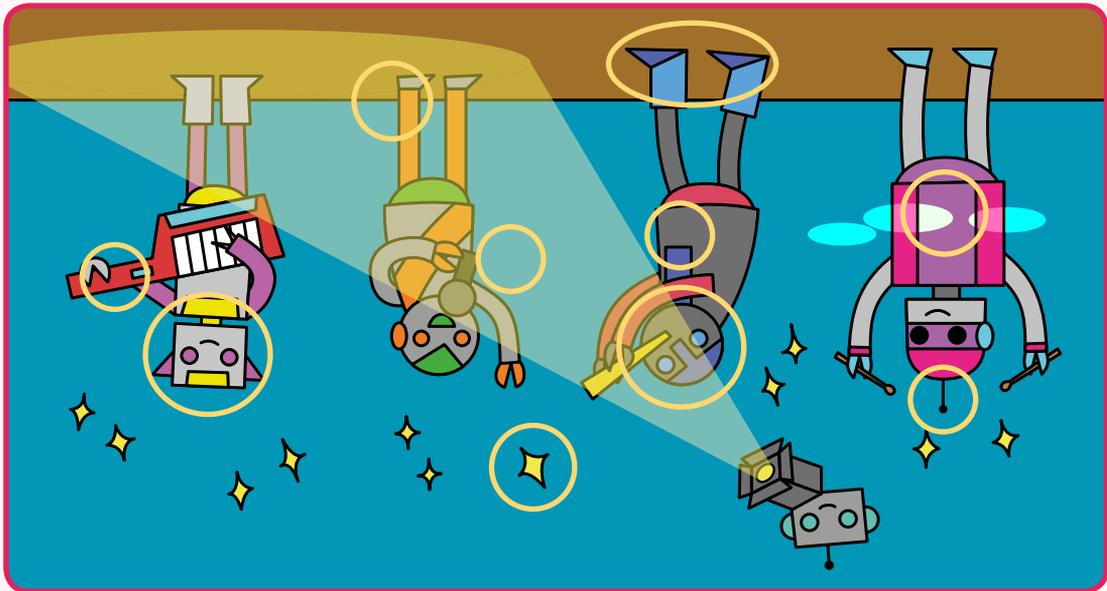
7 6 5 4 3 2 1

B U N Y I P
 D E V I L
 T R O L L
 M U M Y
 D E M O N
 W E R E W O L F
 G H O S T

ENTER THE CRYPT

JUPITER
 GALAXY
 ECLIPSE
 COMET
 ASTEROID
 MERCURY
 METEOR
 MONKEY
 MOON
 NEBULA
 PLANET
 ROCKET
 SATURN
 STAR
 SUPERNOVA

LOST IN SPACE

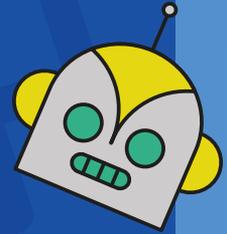
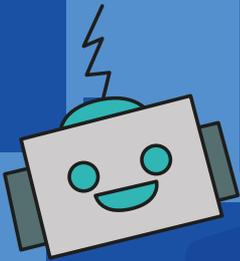


SPOT THE DIFFERENCE

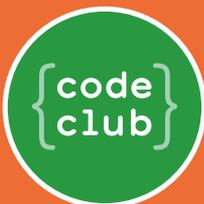


Code Club Book of Scratch

Volume 1



Learn to code using Scratch, the block-based programming language. In each chapter you'll find instructions to build cool games, animations, and interactive stories. Your friendly robot guide will aid you step-by-step through each project and give you handy tips along the way.



Code Club is a global network of free coding clubs where young people aged 9-13 build and share their ideas with code. There are currently more than 12 000 clubs in over 150 countries.

codeclub.org

