

# Mobile Computational Thinking in App Inventor 2

Lyn Turbak

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(on sabbatical at MIT CSAIL)

Rhode Island College CSTA-RI Talk  
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# Computational Thinking Through Mobile Computing

## NSF Grant Team



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**Trinity College**

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**University of Massachusetts Lowell**



**Acknowledgment:** This work was supported by the National Science Foundation under Grants 1225680, 1225719, 1225745, 1225976, and 1226216.

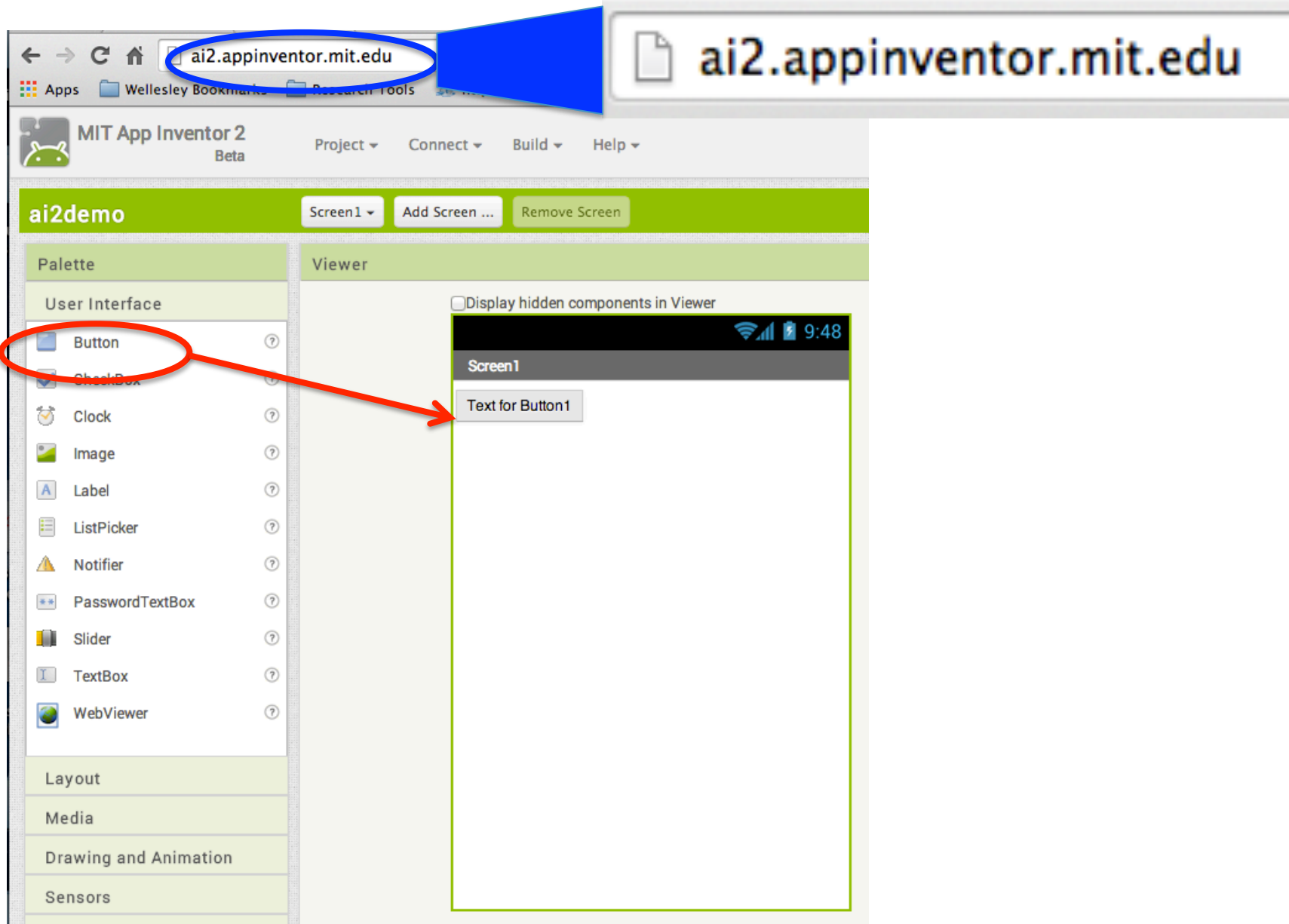
# Talk Overview

- App Inventor 2 Demo
- App Inventor App Examples
- Situated Computing & Mobile Computational Thinking
- App Inventor 2 & Mobile Computational Thinking
- Looking Forward

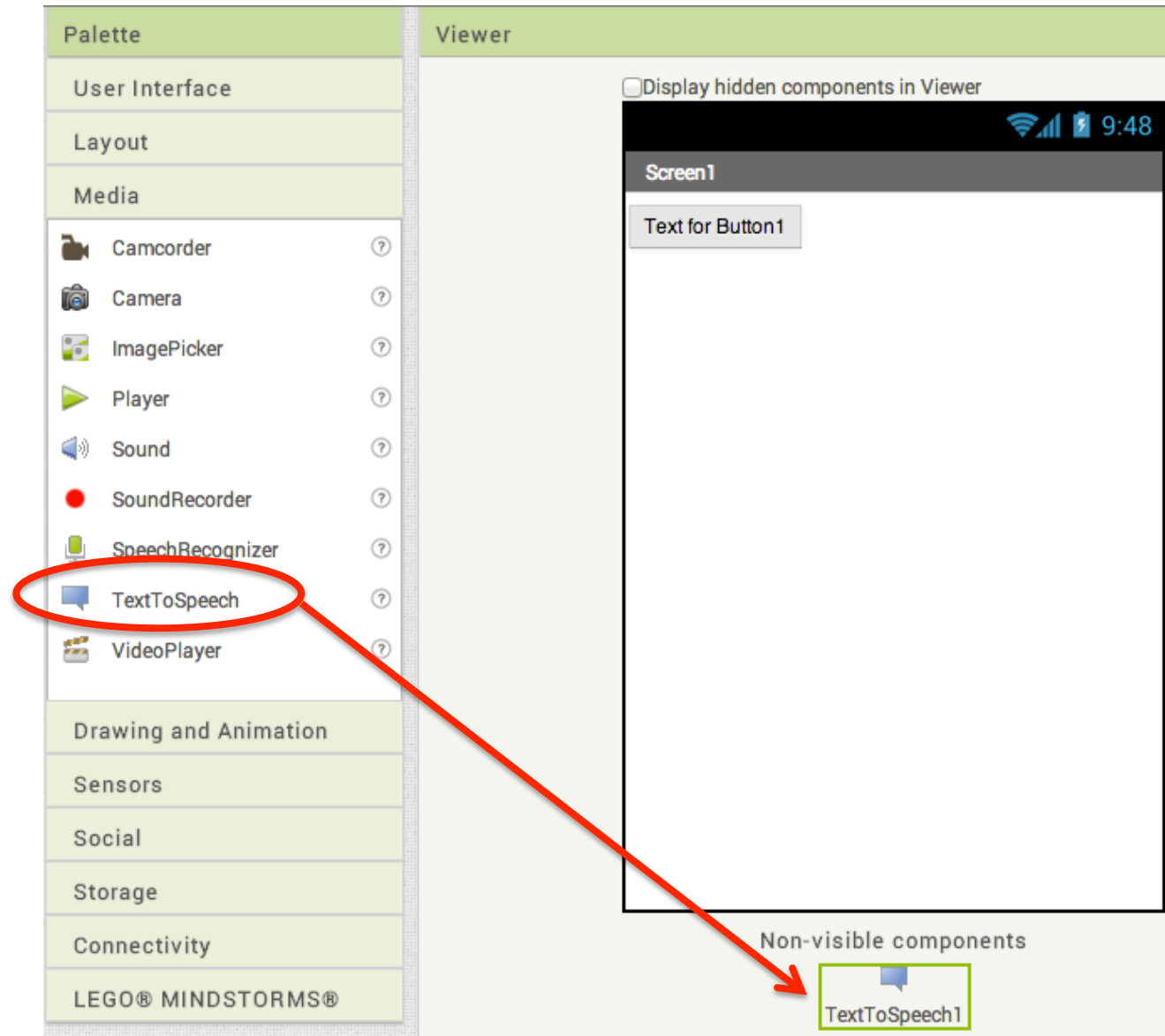
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# AI2 Demo: Add Button Component in Designer



# AI2 Demo: Add TextToSpeech Component in Designer



# AI2 Demo: Specify Button Behavior in Blocks Editor

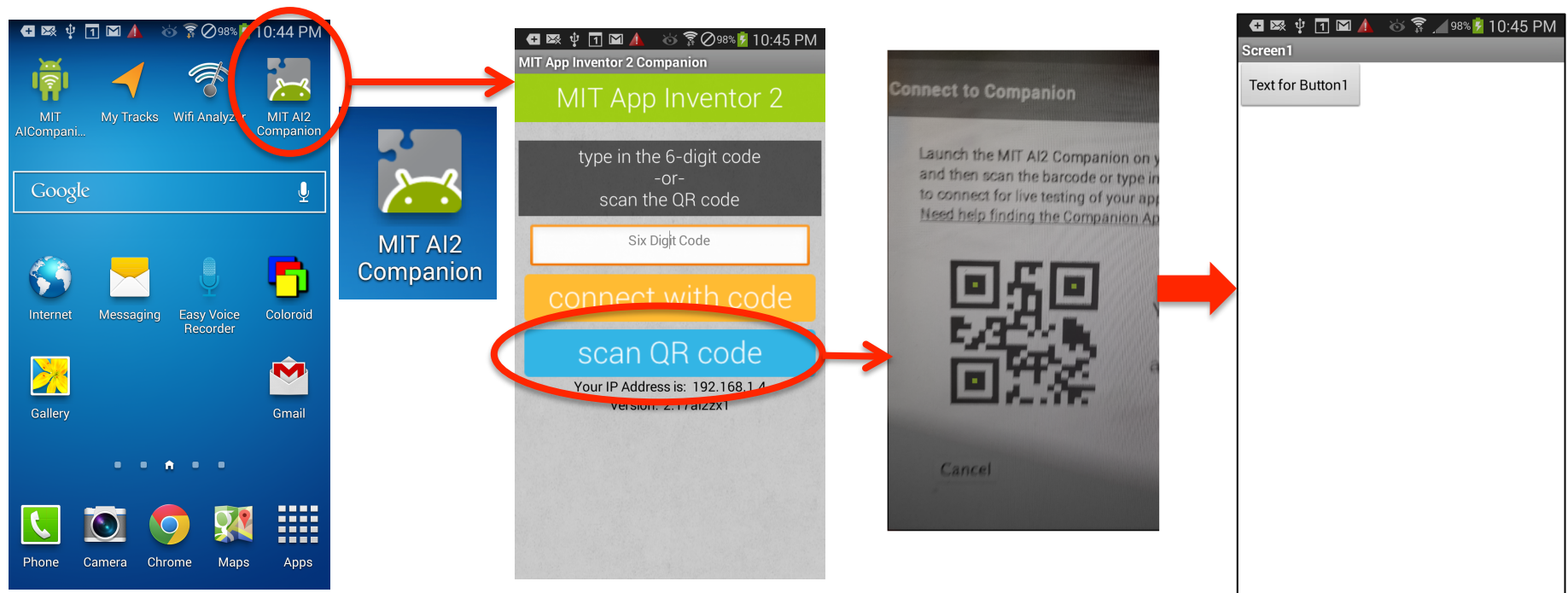
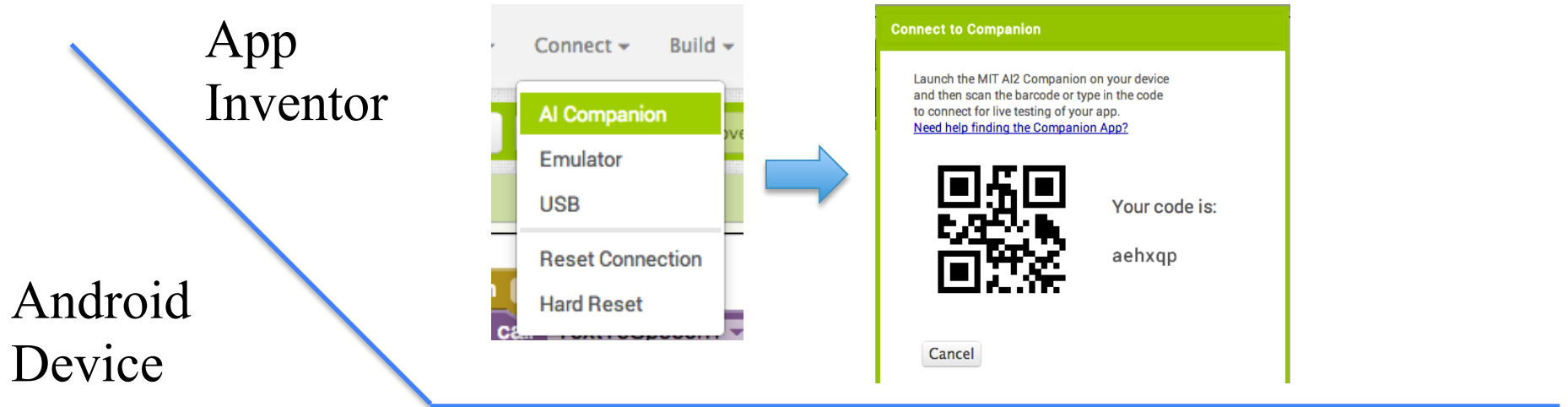
The screenshot displays the App Inventor 2 interface. At the top, a green header bar contains the text 'ai2demo' on the left and three buttons: 'Screen1', 'Add Screen ...', and 'Remove Screen'. Below the header, the interface is split into two main sections: 'Blocks' on the left and 'Viewer' on the right.

The 'Blocks' section is organized into two categories:

- Built-in:** A list of block categories with corresponding colored squares: Control (yellow), Logic (green), Math (blue), Text (pink), Lists (light blue), Colors (grey), Variables (orange), and Procedures (purple). The 'Text' category is currently selected and highlighted.
- Screen1:** A list of components available on the current screen: Button1 (blue square) and TextToSpeech1 (blue speech bubble).

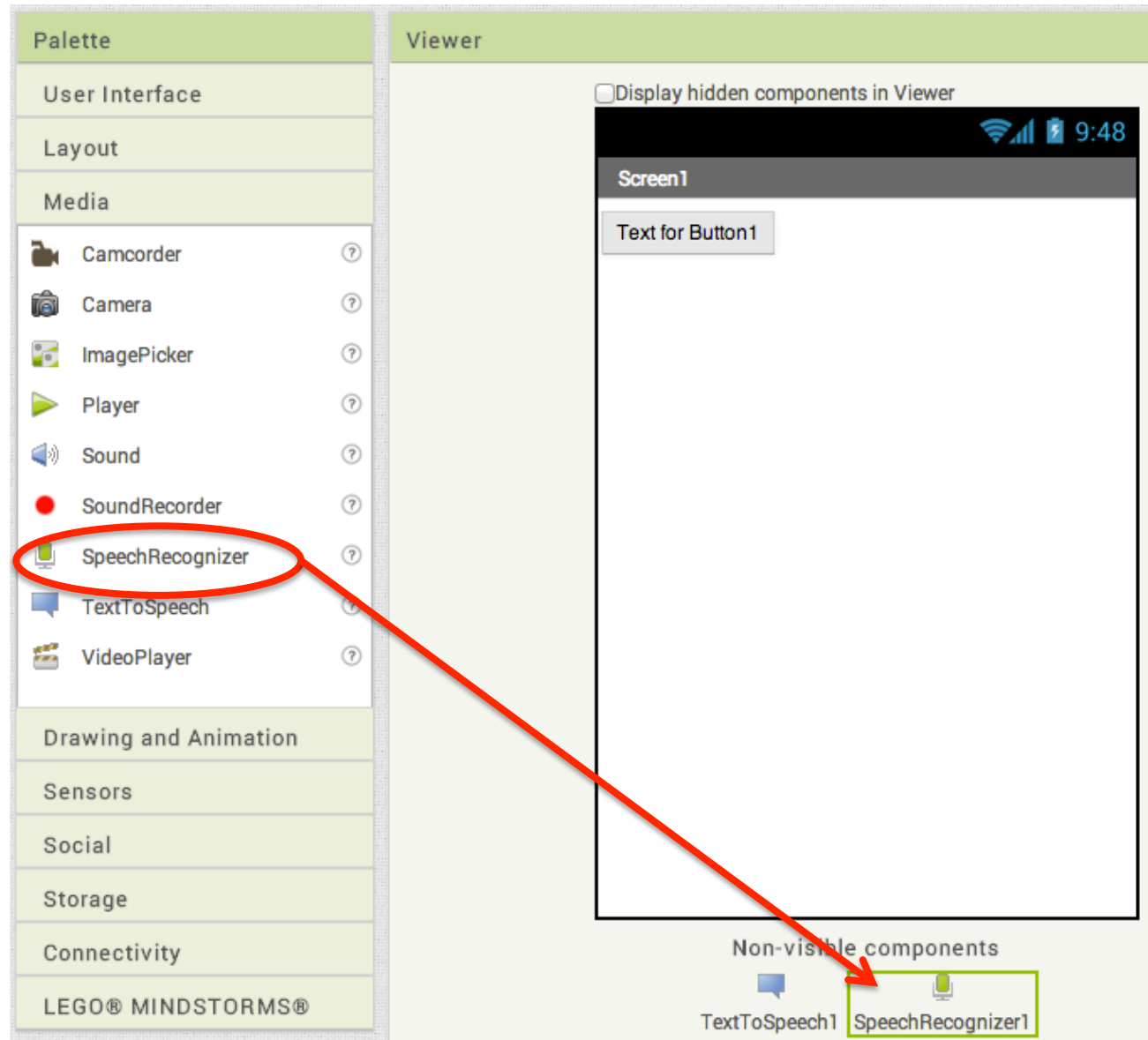
The 'Viewer' section shows a visual representation of the code blocks. A yellow block labeled 'when Button1 .Click' is connected to a purple block labeled 'do call TextToSpeech1 .Speak'. The 'message' input field of the 'do call' block contains the text 'Welcome to Rhode Island College' in a pink box.

# AI2 Demo: Connect to Android Device (Live Development)

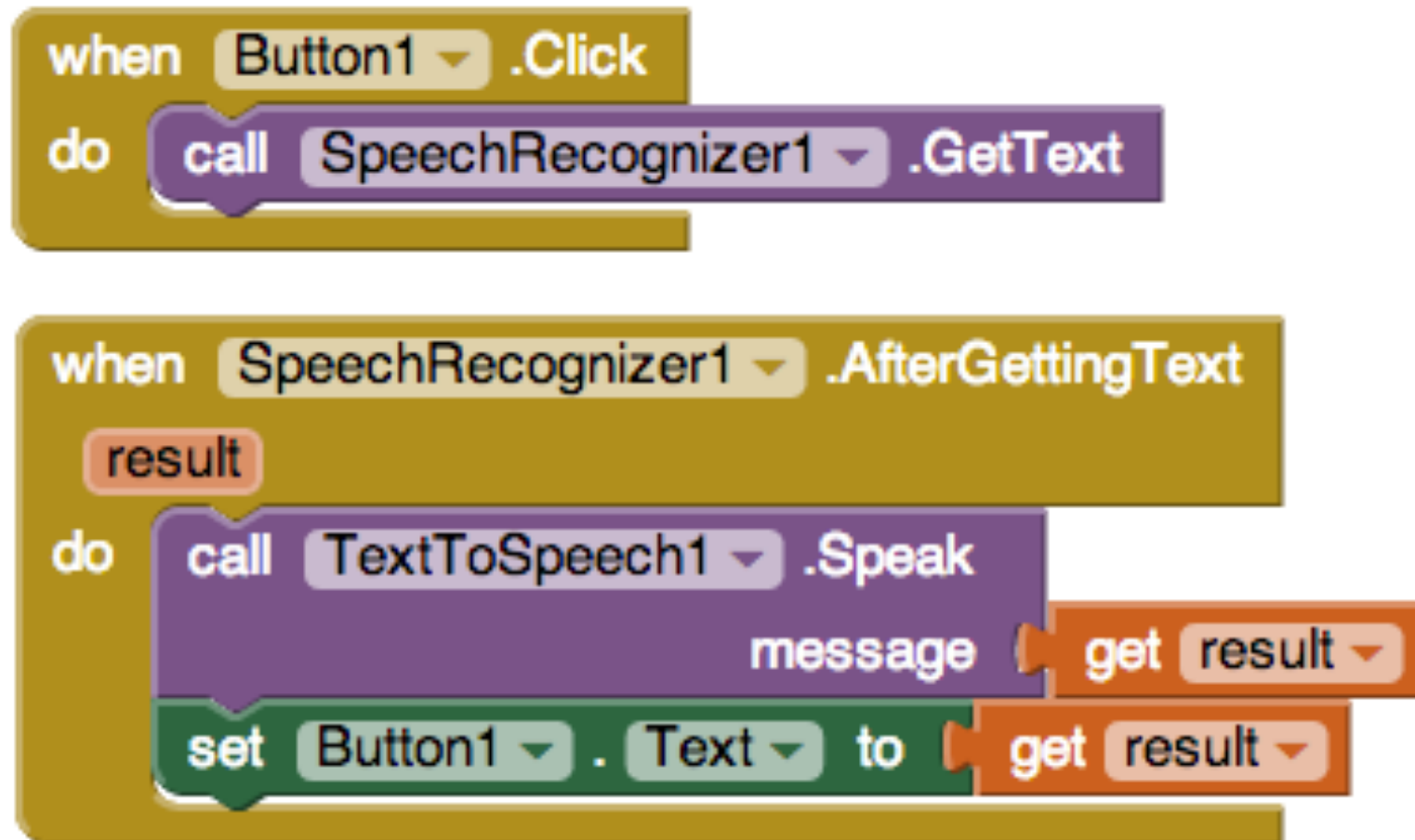




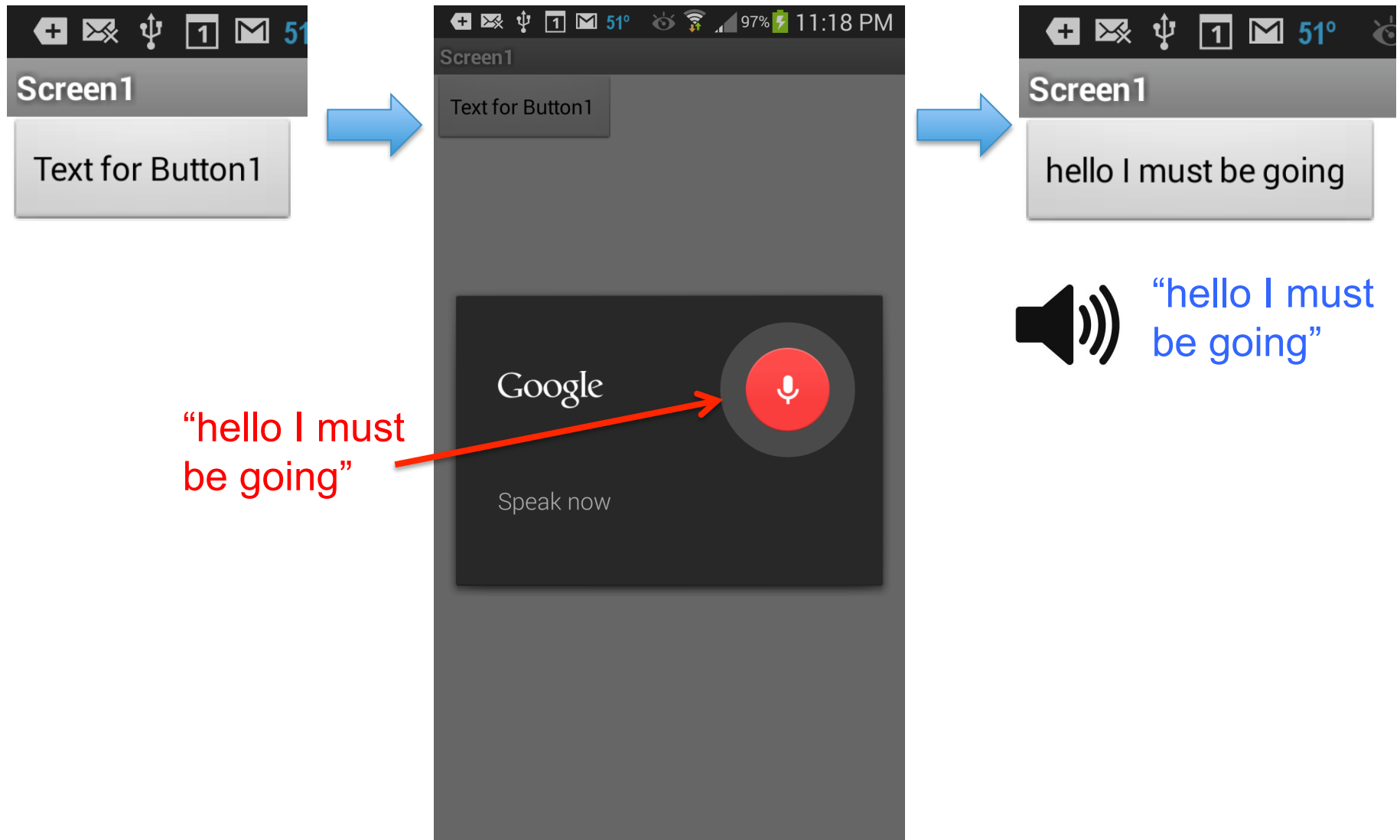
# AI2 Demo: Add SpeechRecognizer Component in Designer



## AI2 Demo: Blocks Using SpeechRecognizer



# AI2 Demo: Live Development Test of SpeechRecognizer App



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# USF CS107: Computing, Mobile Apps, and the Web

## *No Texting While Driving App*



Daniel Finnegan. English Major



Daniel's code, translated into App Inventor 2

### Clive Thompson on Coding for the Masses

By Clive Thompson | November 29, 2010 | 12:00 pm | [Wired December 2010](#)



How do you stop people from texting while driving? Last spring, Daniel Finnegan had an idea. He realized that one of the reasons people type messages while they're in the car is that they don't want to be rude—they want to respond quickly so friends don't think they're being ignored.

So what if the phone knew you were driving—and responded on its own?

Normally, Finnegan wouldn't have been able to do anything with his insight. He was a creative-writing major at the University of San Francisco, not a programmer. But he'd enrolled in a class where students were learning to use Google's App Inventor, a tool that makes it pretty easy to hack together simple applications for Android phones by fitting bits of code together like Lego bricks.

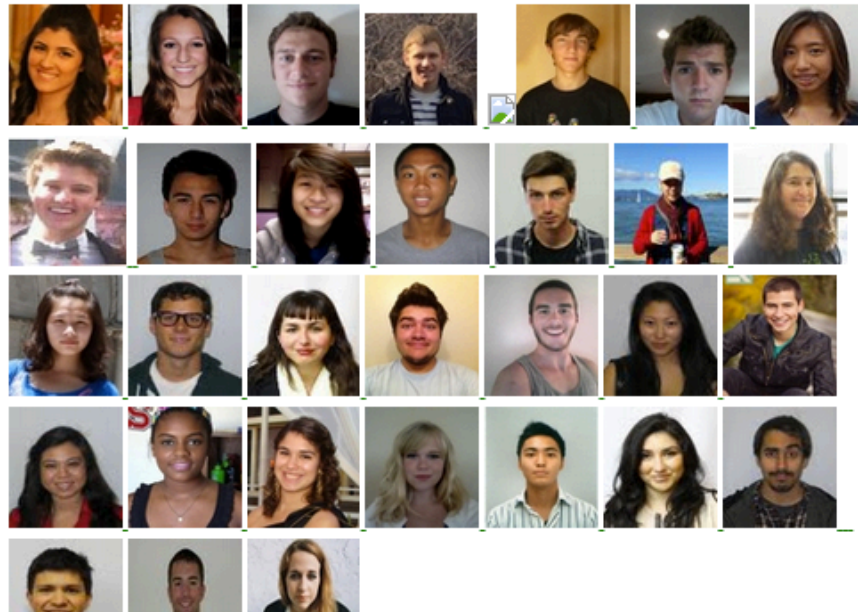
```
when TextSMS .MessageReceived
  number messageText
do
  set TextSMS . PhoneNumber to get number
  set TextSMS . Message to "I'm driving now. I'll text you later."
  call TextSMS .SendMessage
  call TextToSpeech1 .Speak
  message join "New text from "
  get number
  "The message says "
  get messageText
```

# USF CS107 Spring 2013 Portfolios

<https://sites.google.com/site/appinventorcourse/students-spring-2013>



## Students Spring 2013



[Syllabus Spring 2013](#)  
[Spring 2013 Schedule](#)

### Students Spring 2013

[Outstanding Game Apps 2013](#)  
[Publish an App](#)  
[Sitemap](#)

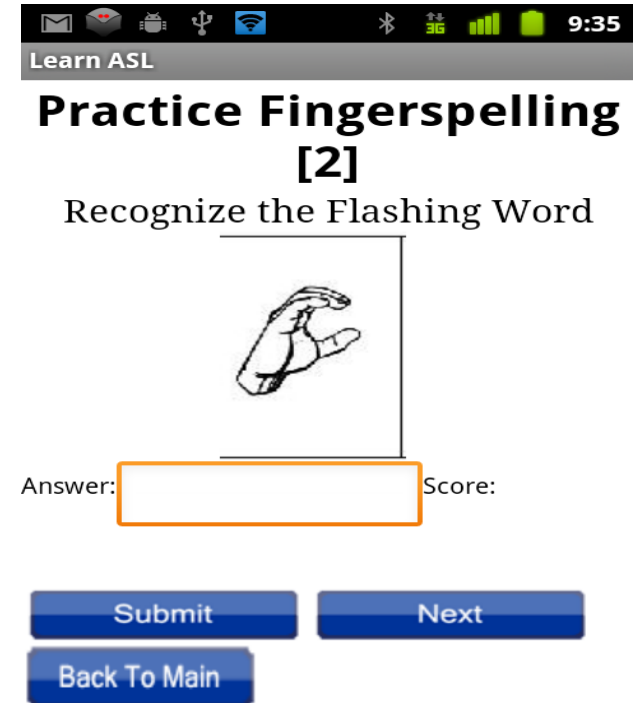
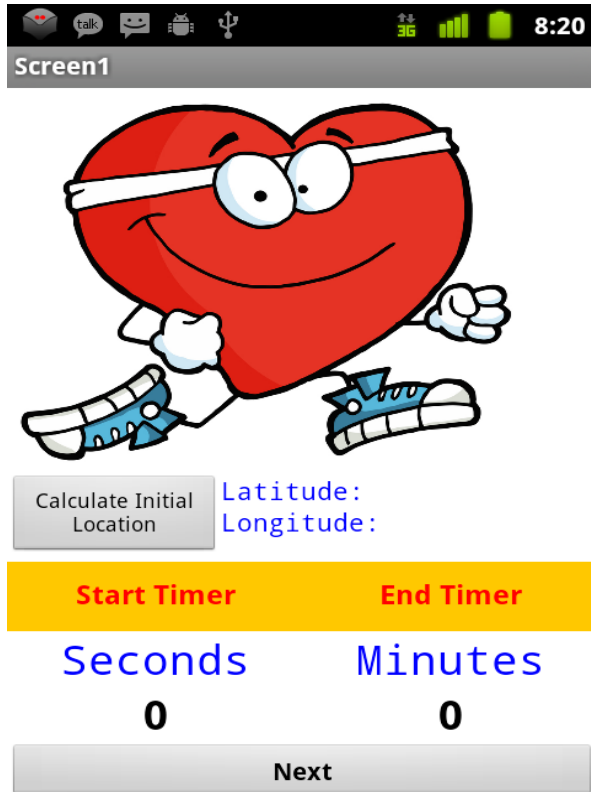
### Links

[Discussion Group\\_spr13](#)  
[Appinventor](#)  
[appinventor.org](#)  
[appinventorblog.com](#)  
[Media](#)



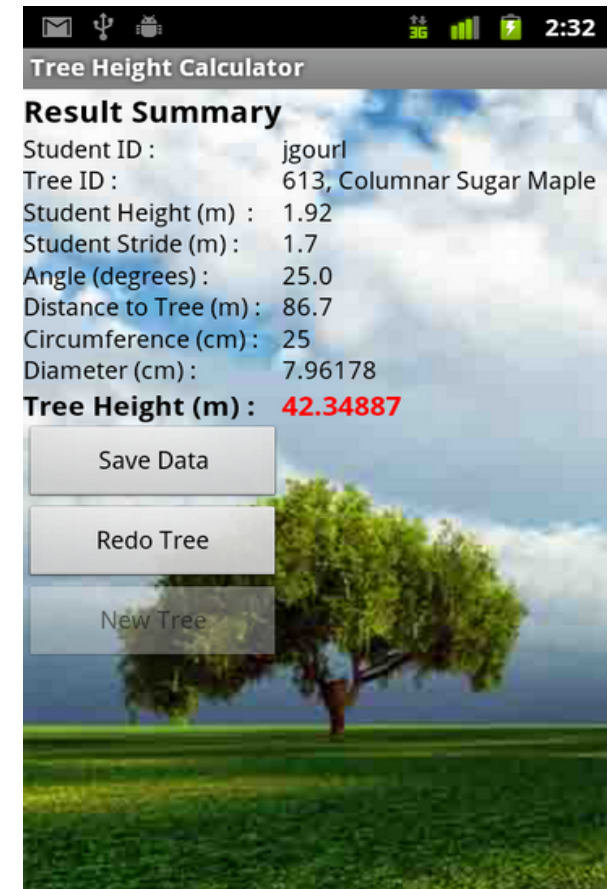
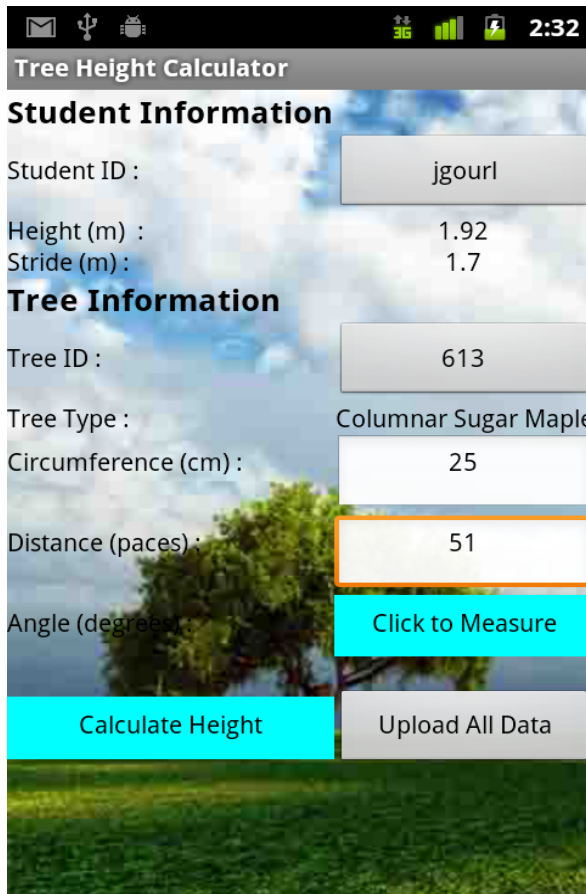
# Trinity CPSC 110 Computing with Mobile Phones

<http://turing.cs.trincoll.edu/~ram/cpsc110/portfolios.html>



# Trinity College: Tree Height Calculator

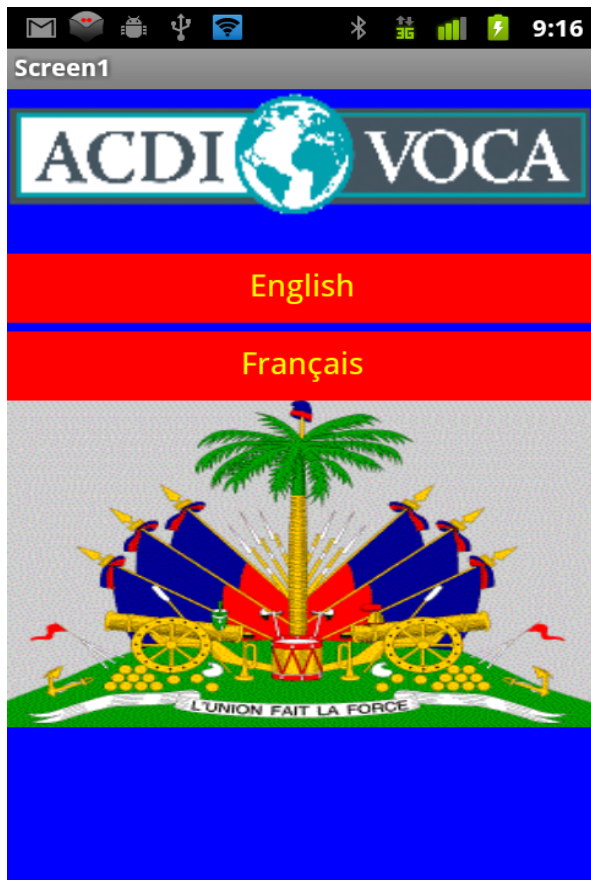
<http://notes.hfoss.org/index.php/TreeCalc>





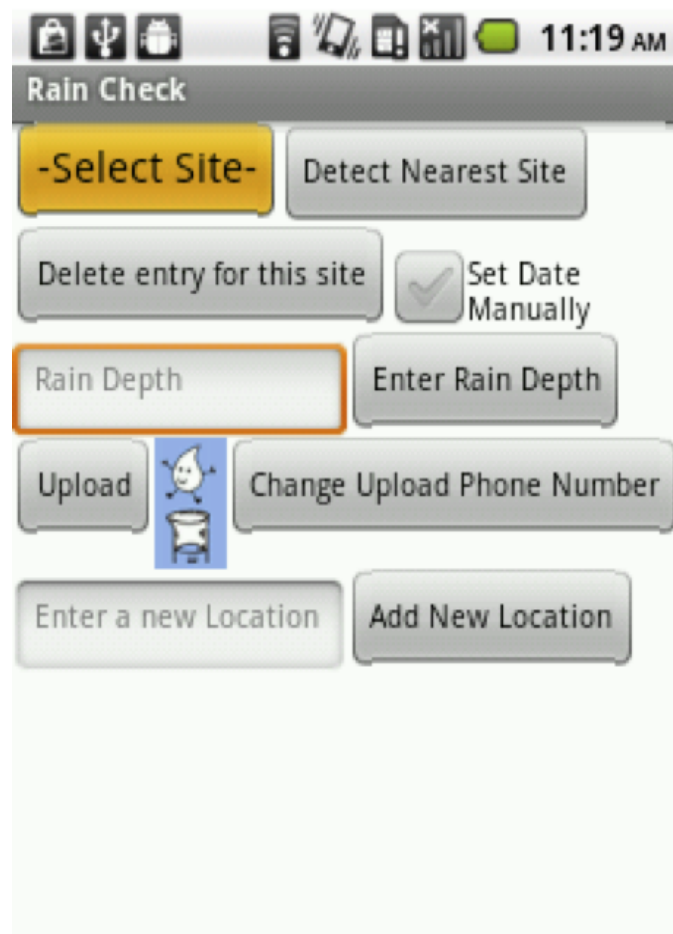
# Trinity College: Commodity Tracker App for Haiti

[http://notes.hfoss.org/index.php/Haiti\\_Commodity\\_Collector](http://notes.hfoss.org/index.php/Haiti_Commodity_Collector)



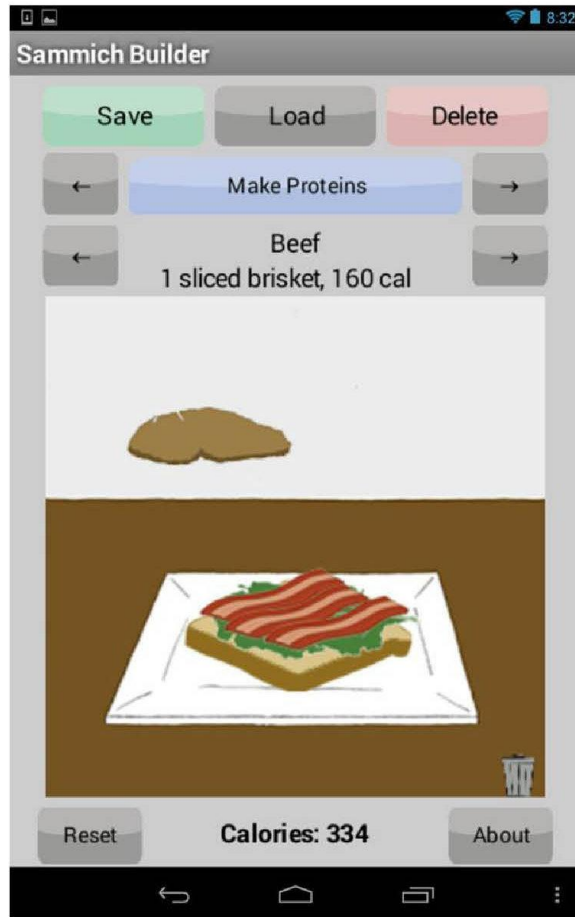
# Trinity College: Rainfall Tracker App for Haiti

[http://notes.hfoss.org/index.php/Rain\\_Check](http://notes.hfoss.org/index.php/Rain_Check)

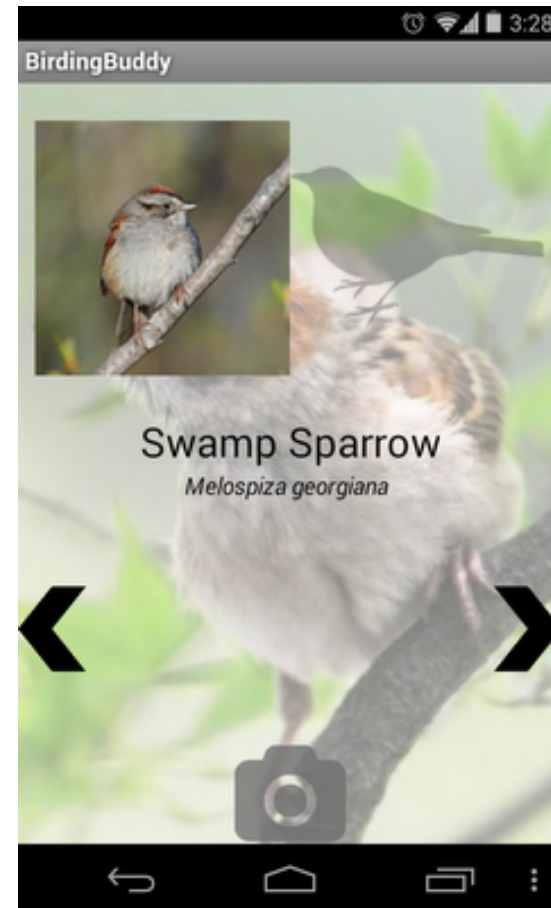


# UMass Lowell 91.108/70.108

## Intro to App Design & Mobile Computing



**Sammich Maker**



**Birding Buddy**

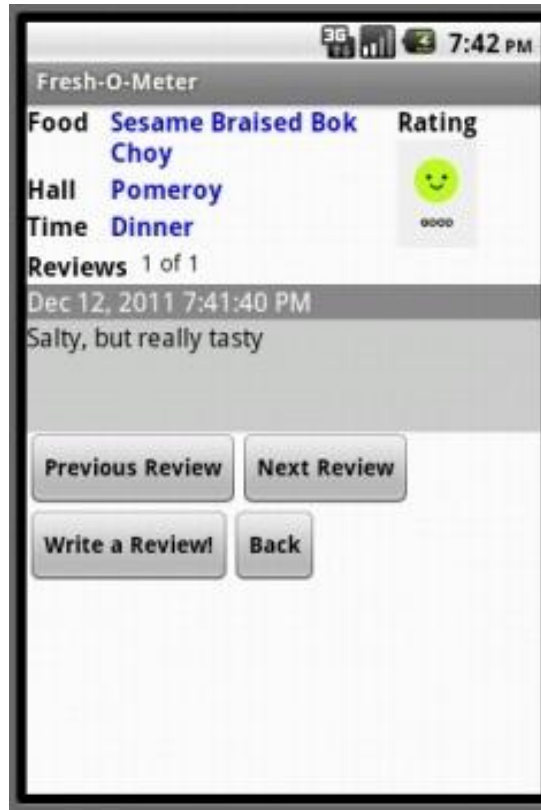
# Wellesley CS117 Inventing Mobile Apps

galleries of [location based-apps](#) and [web-service apps](#)

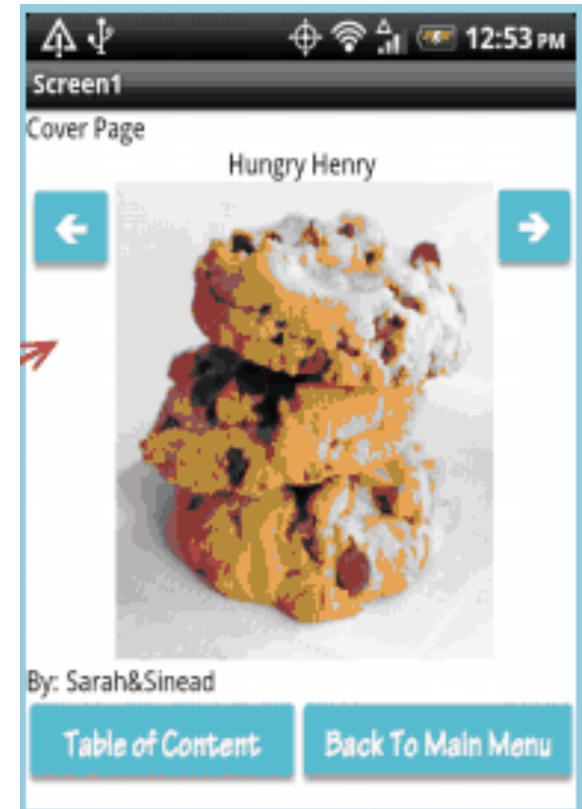
## Exchange Bus Buddy



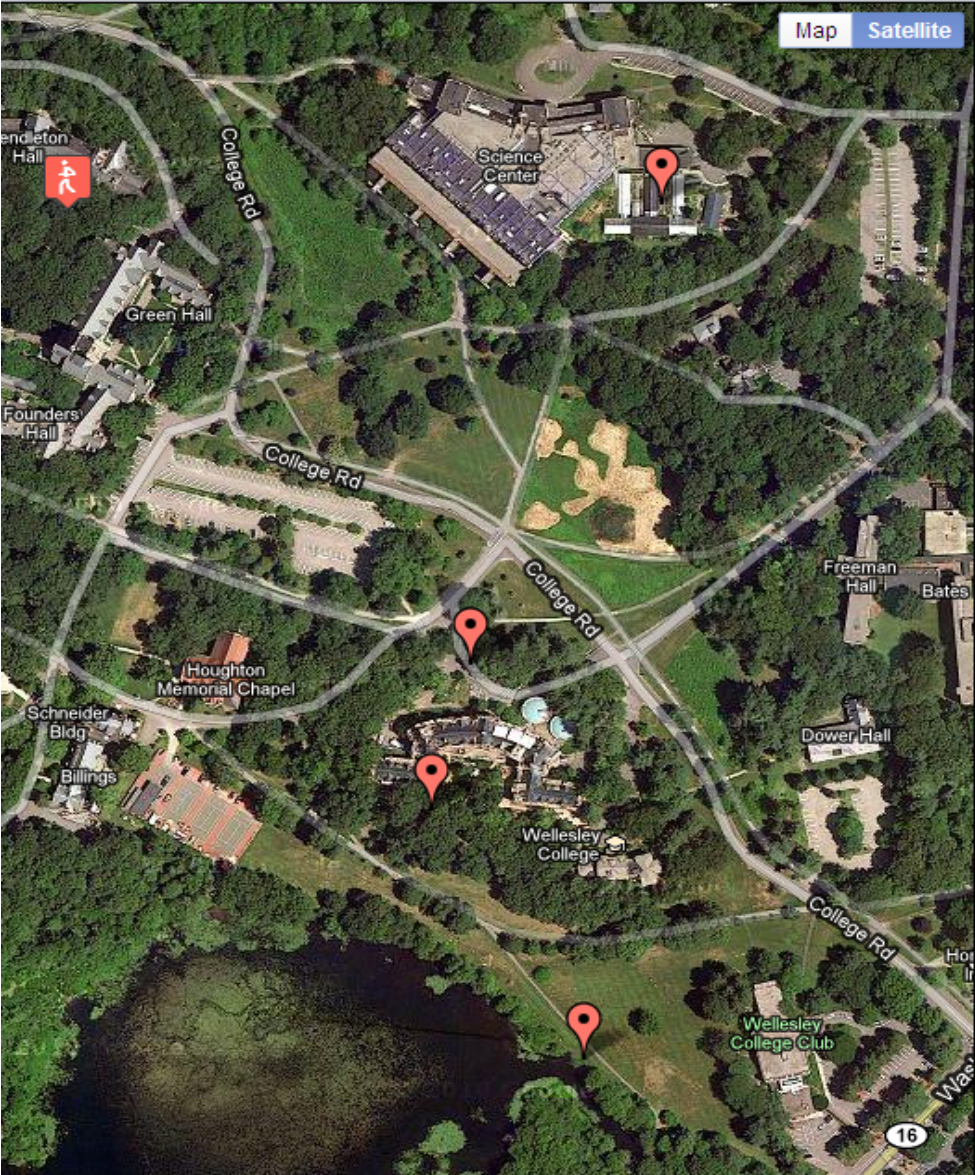
## Wellesley Fresh-O-Meter



## StoryBook



# Wellesley CS249 Web Mashups



## Guess the Wellesley Places!

Here are the points you just played. Click on the markers to review the **Wellesley Places** you've visited today!

[Clear Map and Return](#)



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# Situated Computing and Convergence (1999)

A version of this paper also appears in  
*Proceedings of the Third International Symposium on Wearable Computing (ISWC '99)*

## **Situated Computing: Bridging the Gap between Intention and Action**

Anatole V. Gershman, Joseph F. McCarthy, Andrew E. Fano

### **1. Introduction**

Most people are aware of the increasing pace, and impact, of technological innovations. We believe that three converging trends – the three C's, if you will – are fueling these innovations: (1) *Computing* and sensory devices are becoming cheaper and smaller. (2) *Connectivity* is becoming more widespread, less expensive and multi-modal: from broadband to wireless. (3) Digital *content* and services are becoming more ubiquitous and abundant. Taken together, these trends open the possibility for very different applications of computing – applications embedded into our physical environment and the everyday things we use. These *situated computing* applications will know who we are, where we are, what we are doing, what we want, and how we can take advantage of the resources available in our physical environment. This knowledge will make the new applications vastly more effective in helping us with our tasks both at home and at work.

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# Clay Shirky on Situated Software vs. Web School (2004)

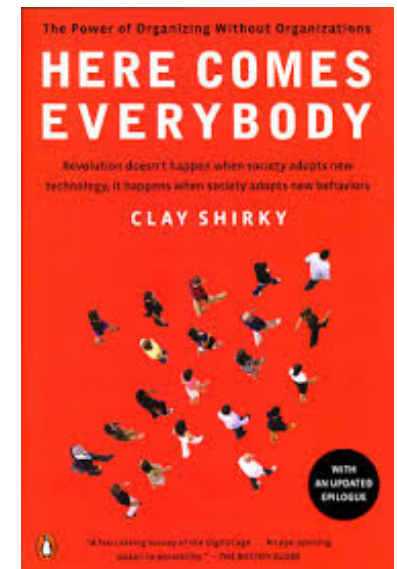
## Target small population

- NYU ITP *Teachers on the Run* vs. RateMyProfessors.com
- scaling issues unimportant
- simple hardwired data vs. scalable databases
- software for your mom



## Leverage small groups

- local knowledge
- trust of other users
- publicly shame deadbeats in group purchase apps



[http://shirky.com/writings/herecomeseverybody/situated\\_software.html](http://shirky.com/writings/herecomeseverybody/situated_software.html)

# Computational Thinking

**Viewpoint** | Jeannette M. Wing

CACM, Mar. 2006

## Computational Thinking

It represents a universally applicable attitude and skill set everyone, not just computer scientists, would be eager to learn and use.

CS

[www.csprinciples.org](http://www.csprinciples.org)

PRINCIPLES



## Mobile CSP

Computer Science Principles

Ralph Morelli's Mobile CSP in App Inventor  
resources: [mobile-csp.org](http://mobile-csp.org)

# Principles of Mobile Computational Thinking (MCT)

1. Leverages features that situate app in the world.
2. Requires event-oriented behavior.
3. Emphasizes useful programs embedded in a social context.
4. Takes advantage of larger informational ecosystem.
5. Involves design, engineering, and entrepreneurship.

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# App Inventor & Mobile Computational Thinking

1. Visual blocks language, cloud-based environment, and live programming with connected device lower barriers to programming.
2. High-level abstractions for mobile device features facilitates creating situated apps
3. Simple approach to event handling makes it easy to specify app behavior.
4. Advantages of App Inventor 2 over App Inventor Classic:
  - Browser-based blocks editor
  - Mutators
  - Improved naming features illustrating CS principles

# Referencing an Event Parameter

## AI Classic

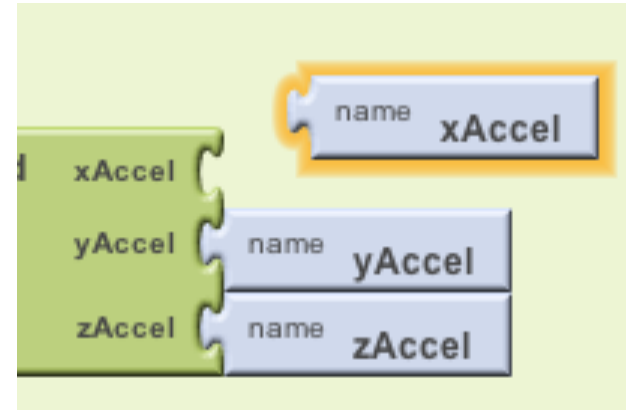
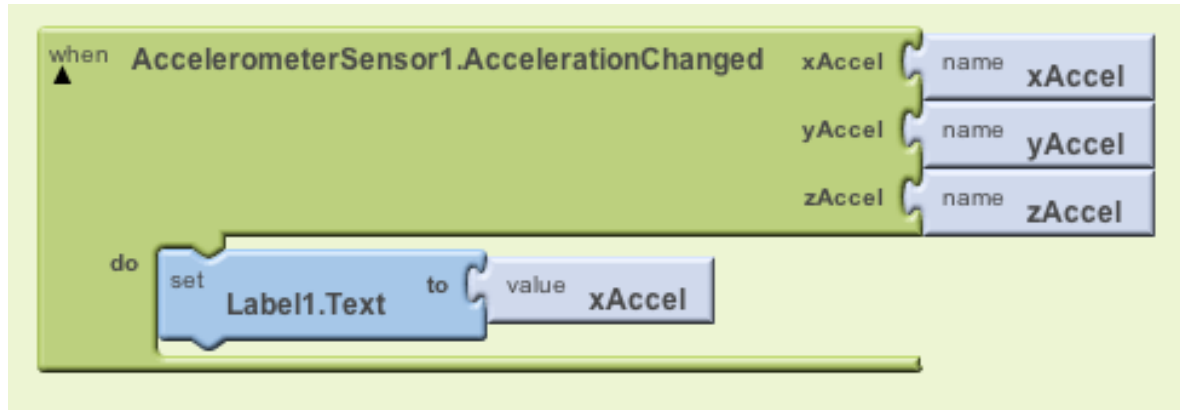
The screenshot shows the App Inventor AI Classic interface. On the left, the 'My Blocks' palette is visible, showing a 'My Definitions' section with 'AccelerometerSensor1', 'Label1', and 'Screen1'. In the center, three 'value' blocks are shown for 'xAccel', 'yAccel', and 'zAccel'. On the right, a 'when AccelerometerSensor1.AccelerationChanged' event block is highlighted. It has three parameters: 'xAccel', 'yAccel', and 'zAccel', each with a 'name' block. Below the event block, a 'do' block contains a 'set Label1.Text to' block.

## AI2

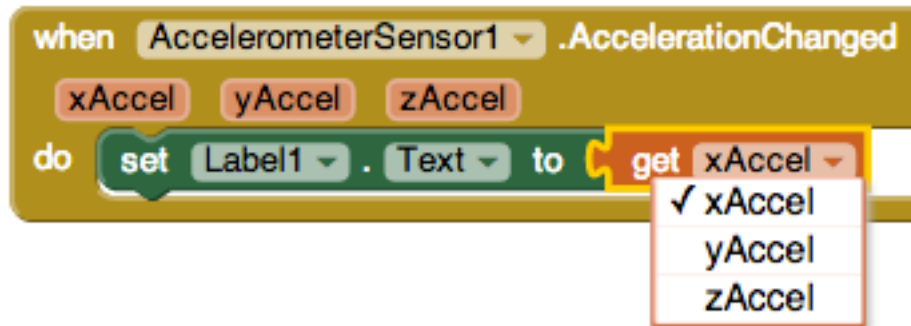
The screenshot shows the App Inventor AI2 interface. A 'when AccelerometerSensor1.AccelerationChanged' event block is highlighted. It has three parameters: 'xAccel', 'yAccel', and 'zAccel'. Below the event block, a 'do' block contains a 'set Label1.Text to' block. The 'to' block is connected to a 'get zAccel' block, which is connected to a 'set zAccel to' block.

# More Event Parameters

## AI Classic



## AI2



# Procedure parameters in AI Classic

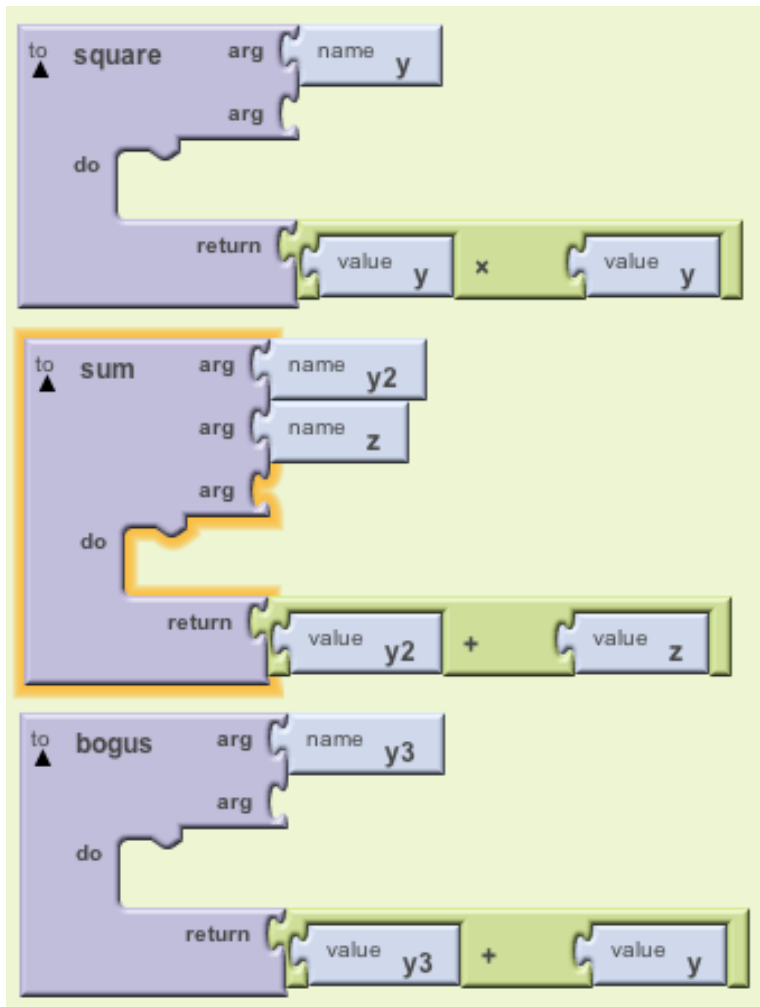
The screenshot displays the App Inventor interface with three tabs: Built-In, My Blocks, and Advanced. The 'My Blocks' tab is active, showing a 'My Definitions' section with a single definition named 'Screen1'. To the right, a list of blocks is shown: 'call bogus y3', 'call square y', 'call sum y2 z', and four 'value' blocks for variables y, y2, y3, and z. On the right side, the code for three procedures is visible:

- square**: A procedure with one argument named 'y'. The 'do' block contains a 'return' block with the expression 'value y x value y'.
- sum**: A procedure with two arguments named 'y2' and 'z'. The 'do' block contains a 'return' block with the expression 'value y2 + value z'.
- bogus**: A procedure with one argument named 'y3'. The 'do' block contains a 'return' block with the expression 'value y3 + value y'.

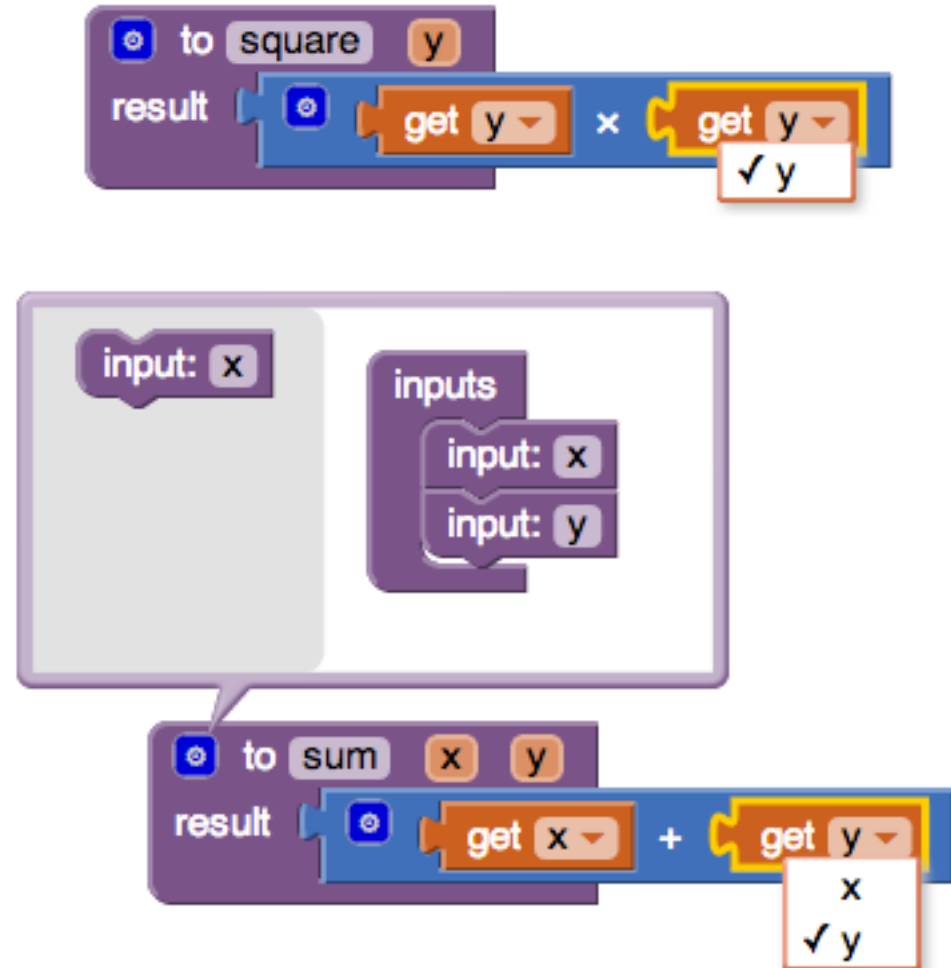


# Procedure parameters in AI2

## AI Classic

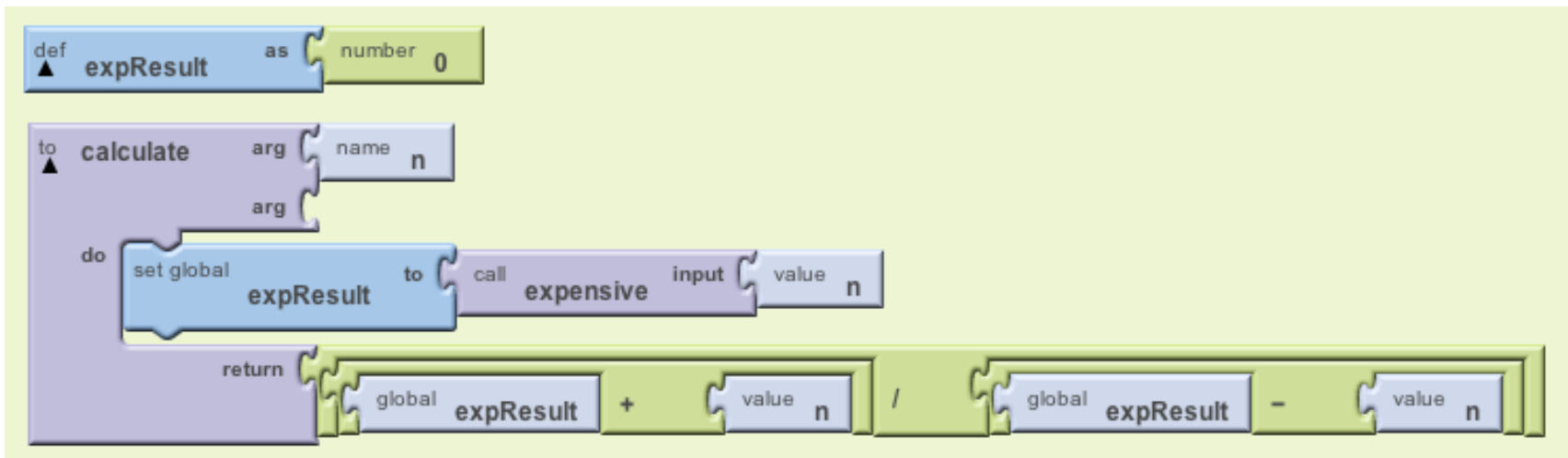


## AI2

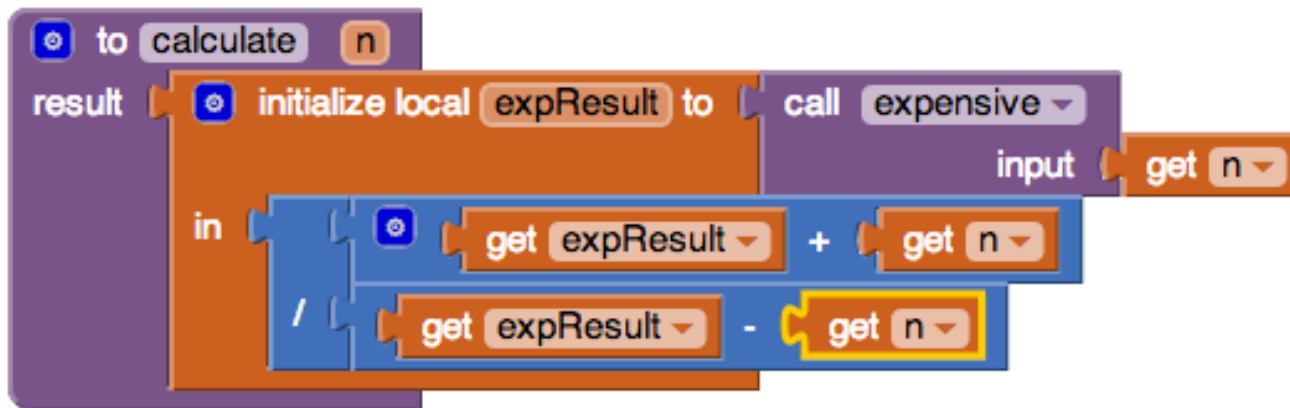


# Local variables in AI2

## AI Classic: only global vars

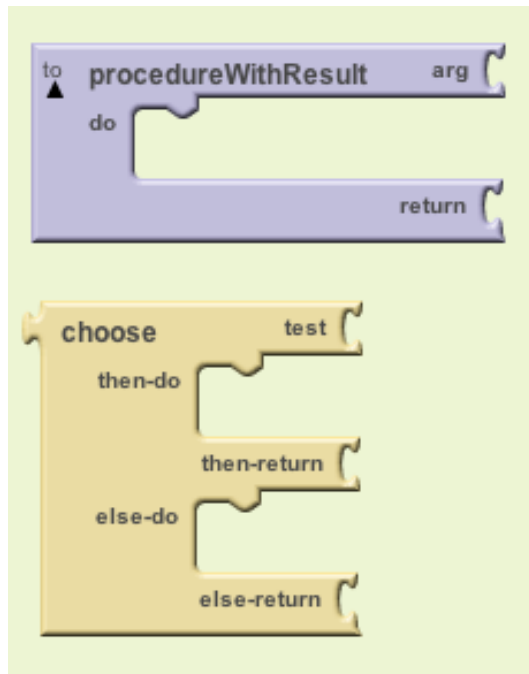


## AI2: includes local vars

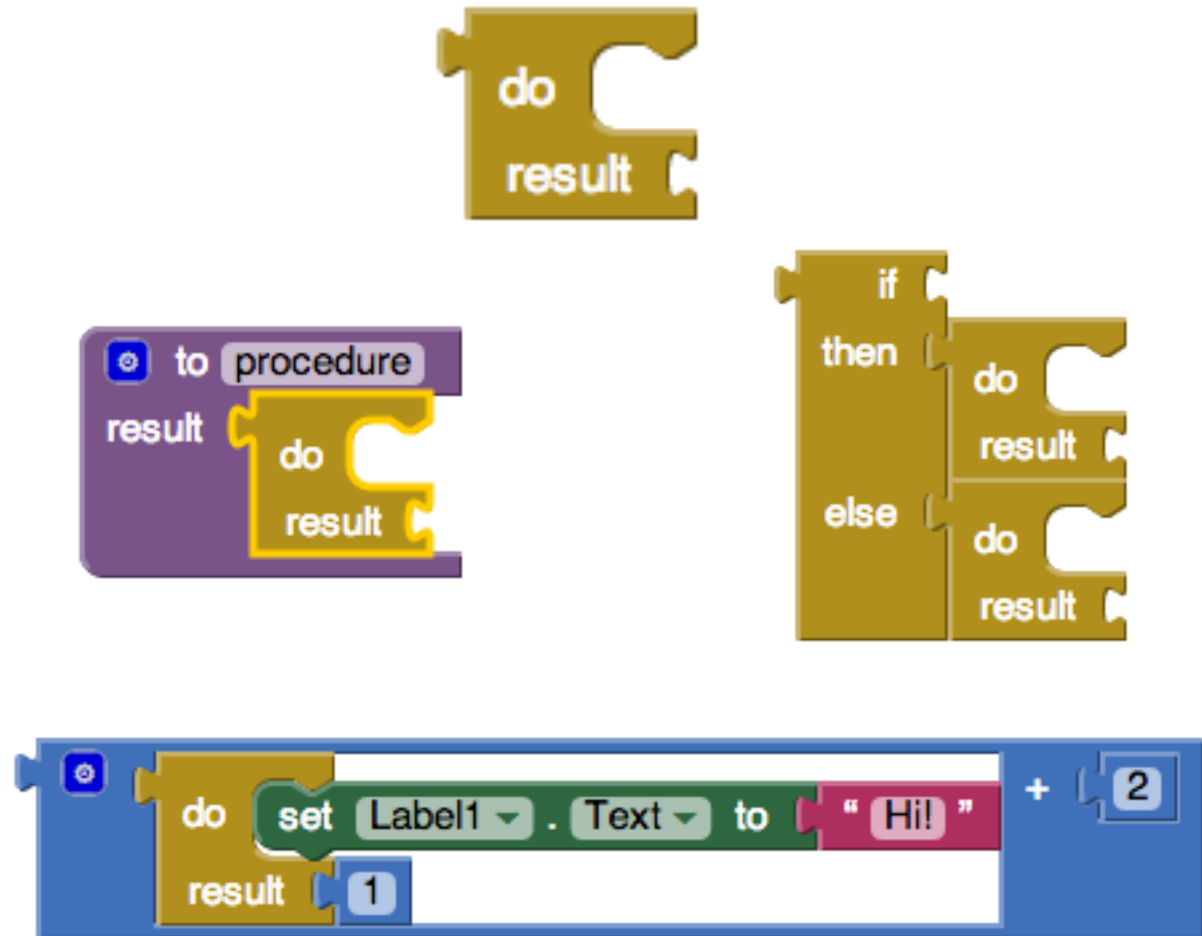


# Performing actions before returning value

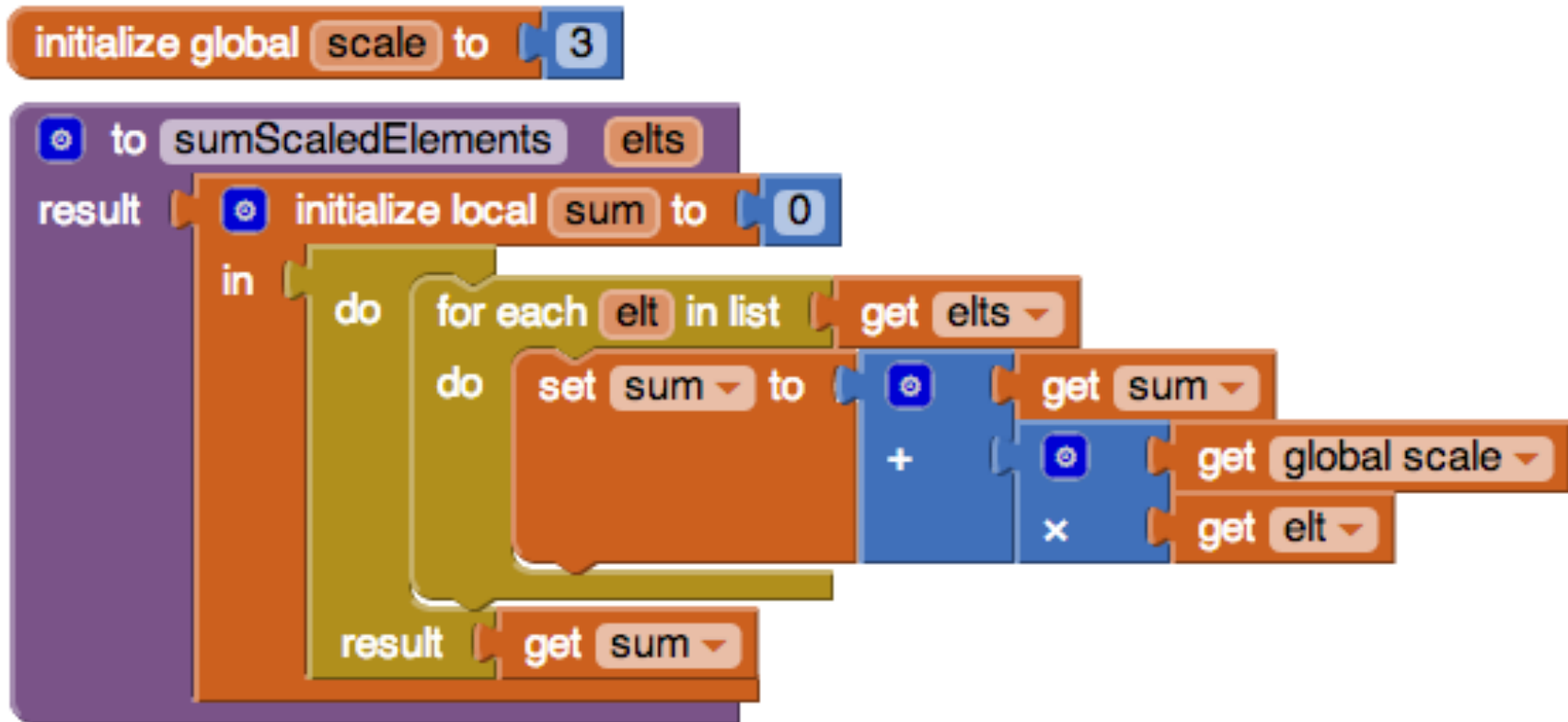
## AI Classic



## AI2

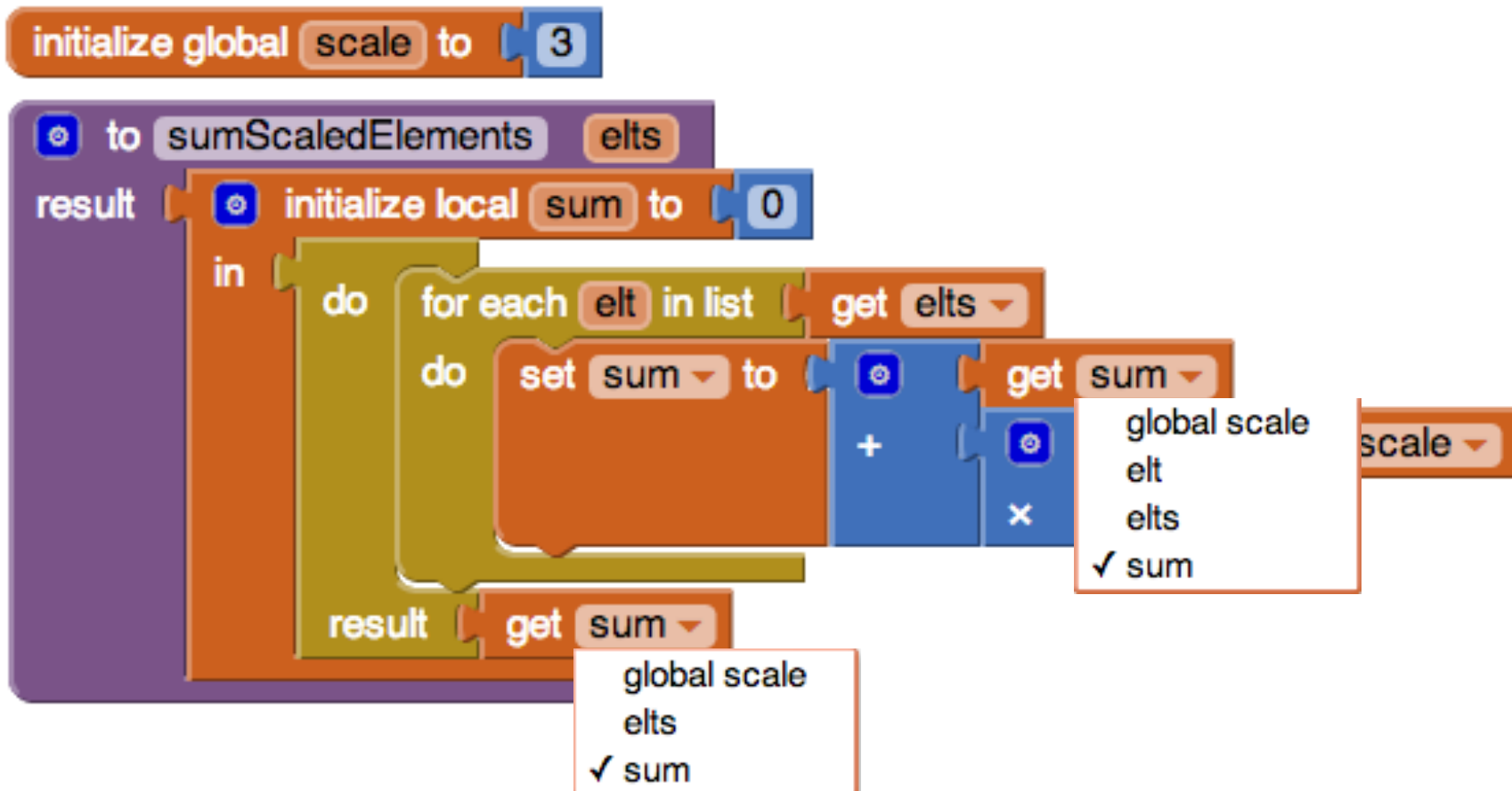


# All together now



# Name scoping in AI2

- Globals are in a separate namespace
- Indentation visually highlights area of name scope
- Can change any variable value, including procedure inputs
- Inner names can shadow outer ones



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# AI2 Coming Improvements

- AI1 to AI2 conversion
- Higher-order list operations (sort, map, filter, reduce)
- Better error handling and debugging
- Conversion between blocks and textual code
- Backpack for copying blocks code
- Dictionary datatype
- Background processes?
- Easier cloud data?

# Higher-order List Operations (Soojin Kim)





# Better Error Handling (Johanna Okerlund)

Currently, AI2 error window covers blocks and does not pinpoint block causing error:



Soon, the error will appear on the block causing the error:



# Better Error Handling (Johanna Okerlund)

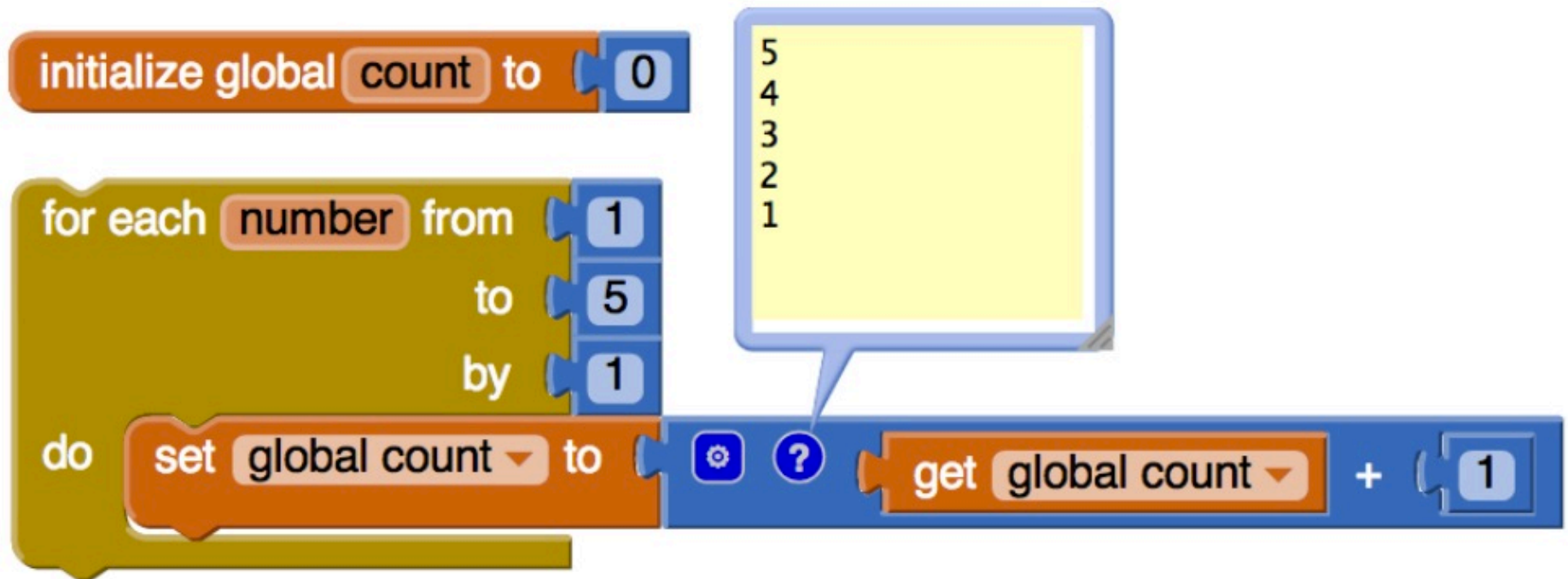
Error messages can appear on multiple blocks until the errors are fixed:

The screenshot shows the App Inventor Designer interface with three error messages:

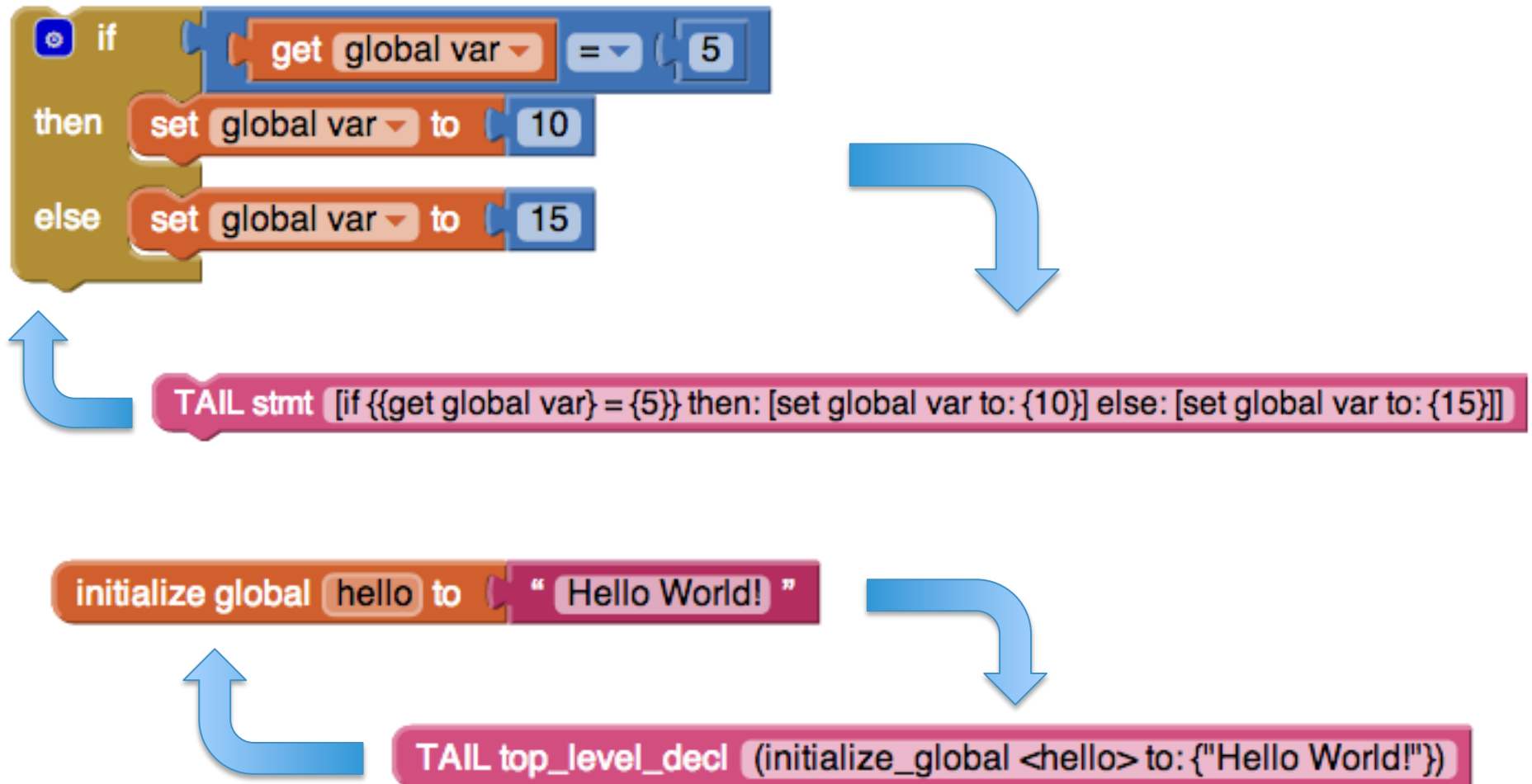
- Error 1:** "Error from Companion: The operation + cannot accept the arguments: hello 2". This message points to a block where the text of Button1 is set to the result of "get global name" + 2.
- Error 2:** "Error from Companion: The operation \* cannot accept the arguments: 2 hello". This message points to a block where the text of Button2 is set to the result of 2 \* "get global name".
- Error 3:** "Error from Companion: Select list item: Attempt to get item number 4 of a list of length 0: ()". This message points to a block where the text of Button3 is set to the result of "select list item list" with index 4, where the list was previously created as empty.

At the bottom left, there is a "Show Warnings" button with 5 yellow warning icons and 3 red error icons. A trash can icon is located at the bottom right.

# Better Debugging: Watch (Johanna Okerlund)



# Conversion Between Blocks and Textual Code (Karishma Chadha)



# Thank You! Questions?

The image shows a screenshot of the MIT App Inventor website homepage. The browser address bar displays 'appinventor.mit.edu/explore/'. The page features a navigation menu with 'Home', 'Blog', and 'Support' links, and a prominent orange 'Create' button. Below the navigation is a 'Follow Us' section with social media icons for Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and Email, and a search bar. The main content area includes a large banner with the text 'Your ideas. Your designs. Your apps.' and a green 'Invent Now' button. To the left of the banner is a visual representation of the MIT App Inventor interface, showing a smartphone displaying a simple app and a block-based programming interface with blocks for 'when Button1 Click', 'do call TextToSpeech1 Speak', 'message TextBox1 Text', and 'when Accelerometer1'. Below the banner are six main sections: 'Get Started' (with a flag icon and 'Start' button), 'Create' (with a smartphone icon and 'Create' button), 'Tutorials' (with a lightbulb icon and 'Tutorials' button), 'Library' (with a book icon and 'Library' button), 'Teach' (with a '0101' icon and 'Teach' button), and 'Forums' (with a speech bubble icon and 'Forums' button). At the bottom, there is a link: 'Looking for your App Inventor 1 projects? They're still here! [Find out what's happening with App Inventor 1](#)'.