

Problem

 Write a script to display a letter grade based on a numeric score a student received in a class where the typical scale is used.

Jt Scratch Lesson 4 • Summer 2012 • slide 3

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- For example: a 97 gets an A; a 72 gets a C

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- For example: a 97 gets an A; a 72 gets a C
- Lets try out a full multimedia version of the code: Demo: Grading

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Essence of the Problem

 The script must decide what letter grade to assign

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- Or put another way, it must decide whether or not to give an A; decide whether or not to give a B and so on

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Essence of the Problem

- The script must decide what letter grade to assign
- Or put another way, it must decide whether or not to give an A; decide whether or not to give a B and so on
- What do you use in Scratch to decide things?

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Essence of the Problem

- The script must decide what letter grade to assign
- Or put another way, it must decide whether or not to give an A; decide whether or not to give a B and so on
- What do you use in Scratch to decide things? An IF or IF/ELSE

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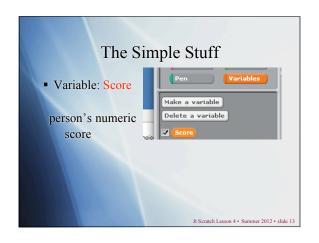
Essence of the Problem

- The script must decide what letter grade to assign
- Or put another way, it must decide whether or not to give an A; decide whether or not to give a B and so on
- Use an IF or IF/ELSE
- By the way, we essentially have to make a multiple choice decision. We will come back to this.

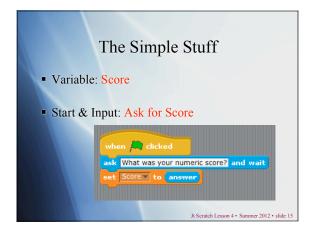
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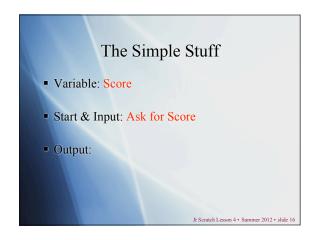
The Simple Stuff

Variable: Score



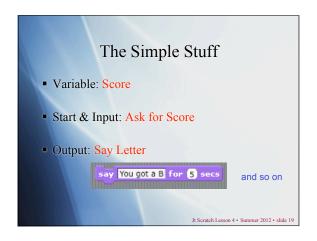




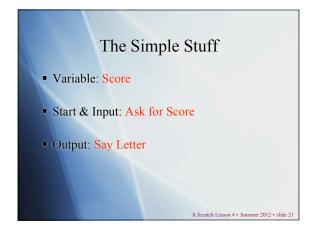


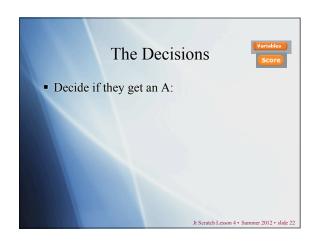




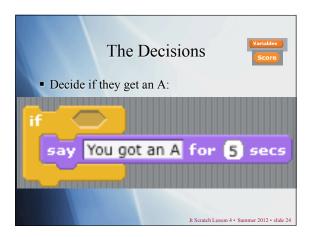


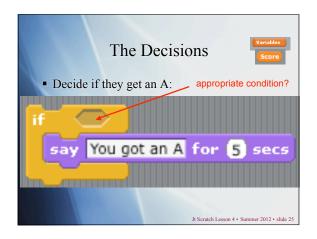




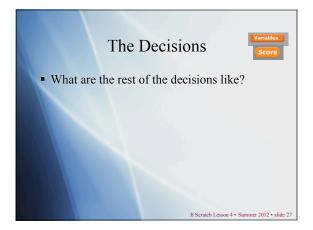


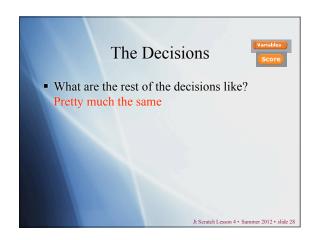


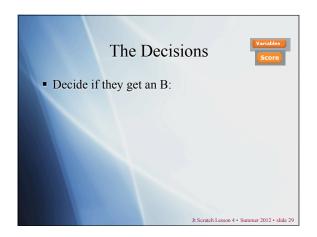


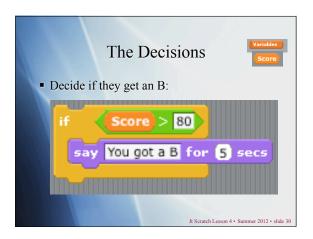


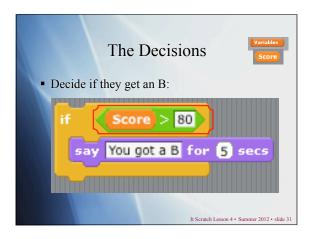


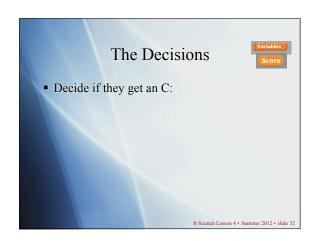


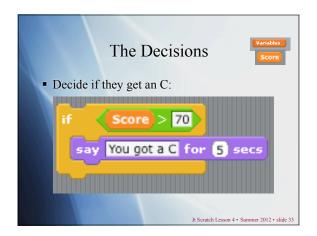


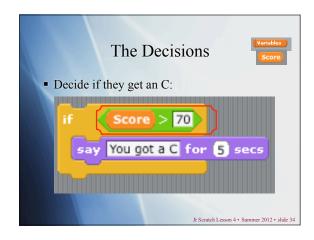


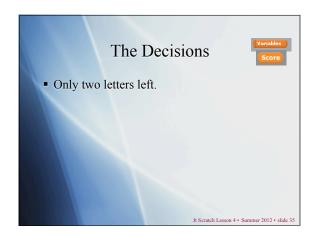


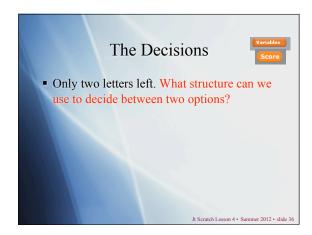


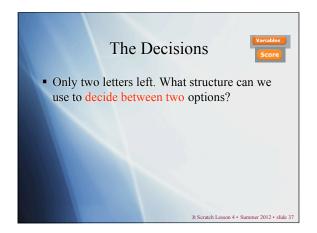


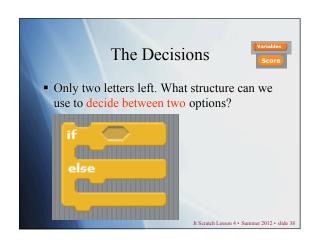


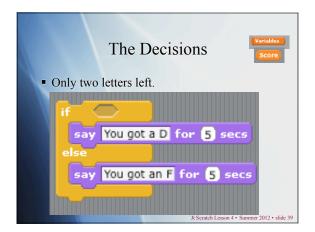


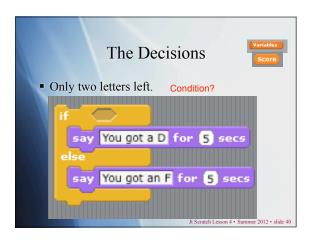












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The Decisions

Only two letters left.

If Score > 60

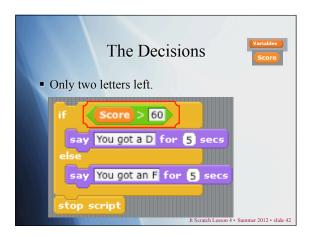
Say You got a D for 5 secs

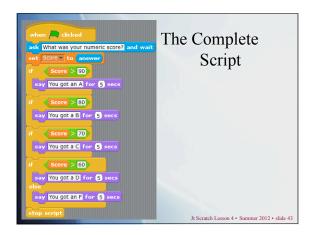
else

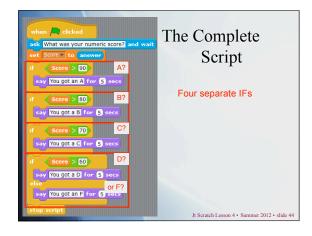
Say You got an F for 5 secs

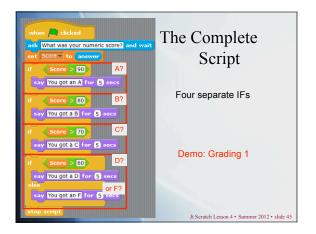
stop script

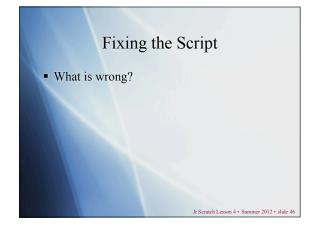
Ji Scrack Lesson 4 - Summer 2012 - slide 41
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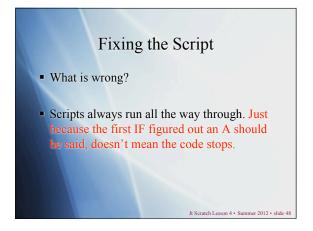


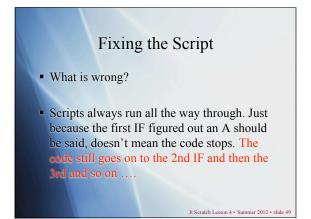


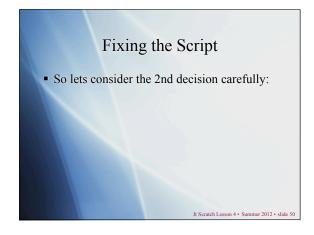


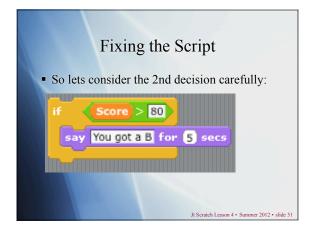


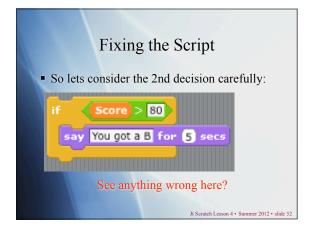
Fixing the Script What is wrong? Scripts always run all the way through.











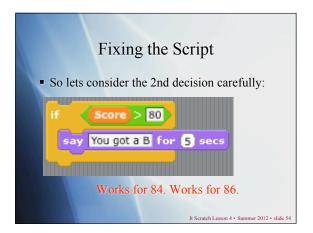
```
Fixing the Script

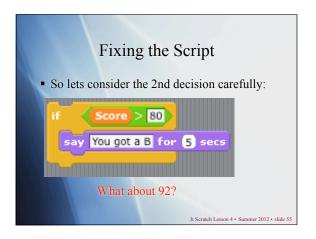
So lets consider the 2nd decision carefully:

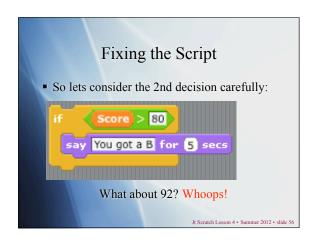
if Score > 80

say You got a B for 5 secs

Works for 84.
```







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Fixing the Script

• We have not been precise enough.

ff Score > 80

say You got a B for 5 secs

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Fixing the Script

• We have not been precise enough.

if Score > 80

say You got a B for 5 secs

The condition is not exactly right.
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Fixing the Script

• What must be true about the score?

if Score > 80

say You got a B for 5 secs

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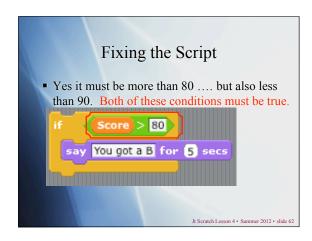
```
Fixing the Script

• What must be true about the score? Yes it must be more than 80 ....

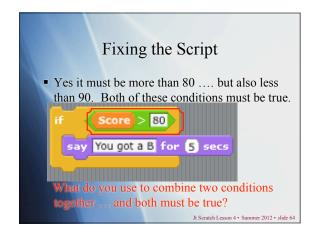
if Score > 80

say You got a B for 5 secs
```

Fixing the Script • What must be true about the score? Yes it must be more than 80 but also less than 90 if Score > 80 say You got a B for 5 secs



Fixing the Script Yes it must be more than 80 but also less than 90. Both of these conditions must be true. If Score > 80 Say You got a B for 5 secs What do you use to combine two conditions together ...



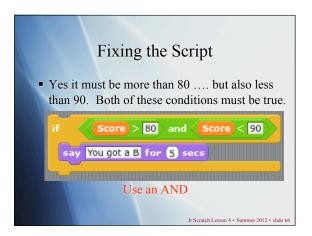
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Fixing the Script

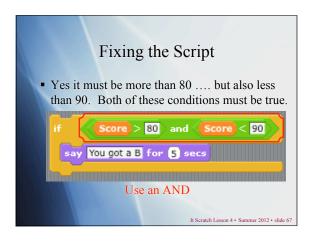
• Yes it must be more than 80 .... but also less than 90. Both of these conditions must be true.

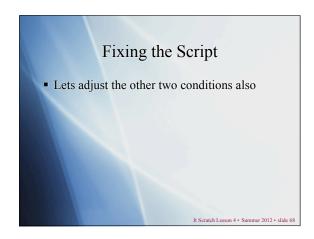
if Score > 80

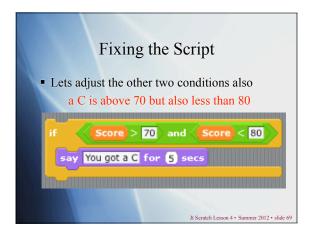
say You got a B for 5 secs

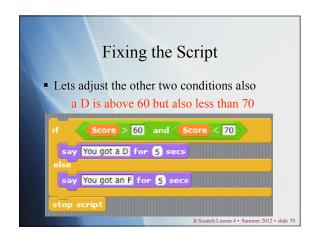
Use an AND
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when ticked

ask What was your numeric score? and wast

set Score > 90

say You got an A for $ secs

if score > 70 and score < 90

say You got a B for $ secs

if score > 70 and score < 90

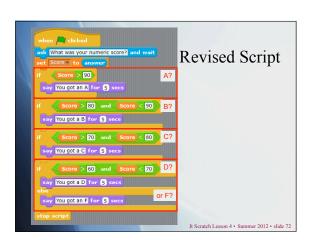
say You got a D for $ secs

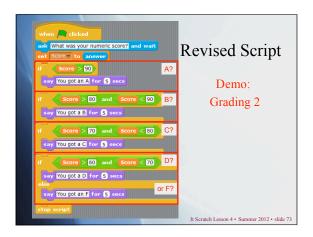
if score > 60 and score < 70

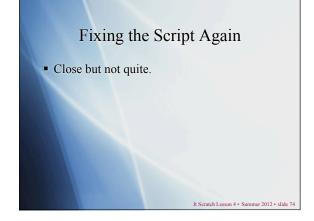
say You got a D for $ secs

stop script

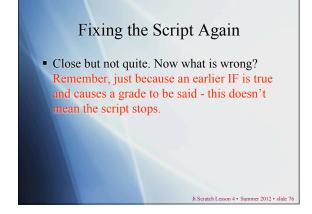
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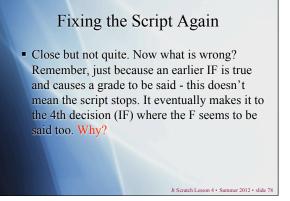


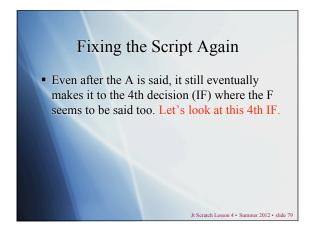


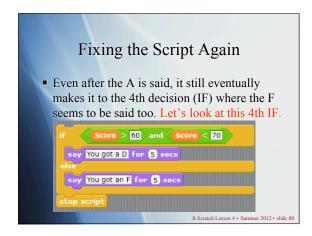




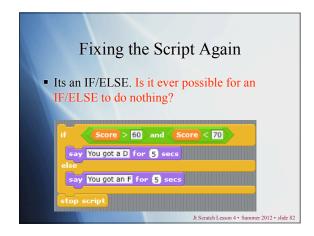
Fixing the Script Again Close but not quite. Now what is wrong? Remember, just because an earlier IF is true and causes a grade to be said - this doesn't mean the script stops. It eventually makes it to the 4th decision (IF) where the F seems to be said too.











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Fixing the Script Again

Its an IF/ELSE. Is it ever possible for an IF/ELSE to do nothing? NO!

If Score > 60 and Score < 70

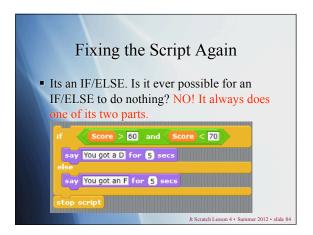
Say You got a D for 5 secs

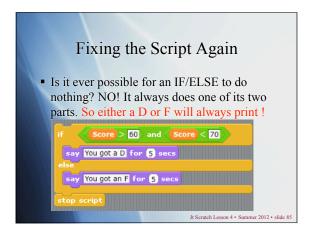
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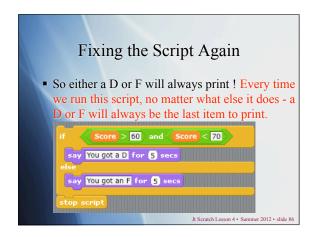
say You got an F for 5 secs

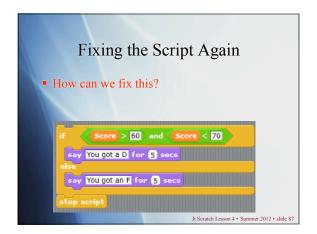
stop script

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```











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Fixing the Script Again

• How can we fix this? Lets not use and IF/ELSE.

We can break this into two separate regular IFs
(like we did for the earlier grades.)

If Score > 50 and Score < 70

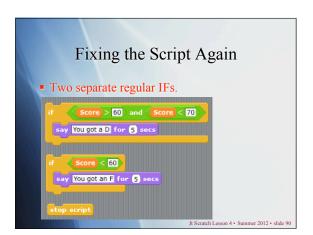
Say You got a D for 5 secs

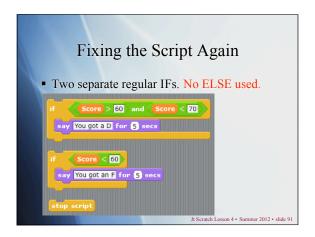
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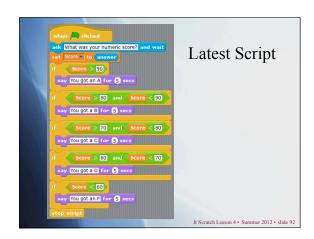
say You got an F for 5 secs

stop script

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```

















Reviewing The Issue

- There was a fairly simple problem. Assign a letter grade given a numeric score.
- Our original code seemed simple enough. But the simple approach just didn't work well.
- In the end, to get it to work right, we needed five separate IF statements, many of which needed to use AND conditions.

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Reviewing The Issue

- There was a fairly simple problem. Assign a letter grade given a numeric score.
- Our original code seemed simple enough. But the simple approach just didn't work well.
- In the end, to get it to work right, we needed five separate IF statements, many of which needed to use AND conditions.

• Why?

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Insight

The main issue is each IF is a separate statement
 each making its own decision. So, that means
 more than one of them can come out TRUE.

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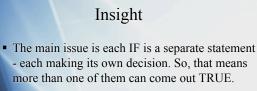
Insight

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 each making its own decision. So, that means
 more than one of them can come out TRUE.
- But, we don't want more than one to be TRUE.

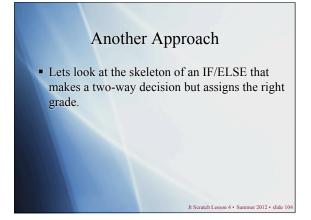
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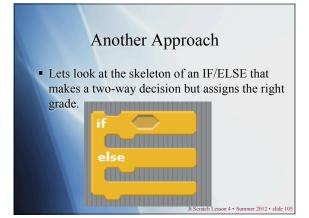
Insight

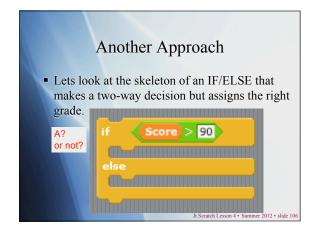
- The main issue is each IF is a separate statement
 each making its own decision. So, that means
 more than one of them can come out TRUE.
- But, we don't want more than one to be TRUE.
- We have a five way decision. We want exactly one of five possible grades to be assigned.

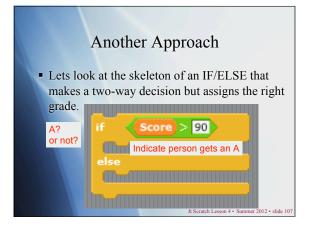


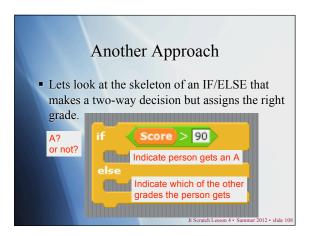
- But, we don't want more than one to be TRUE.
- We have a five way decision. We want exactly one of five possible grades to be assigned.
- Yet, IF/ELSEs by their nature, can only make a two way decision.

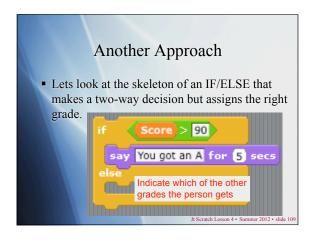


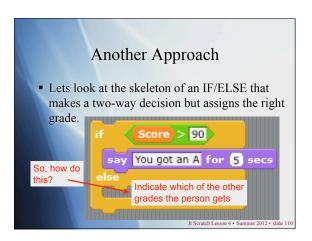


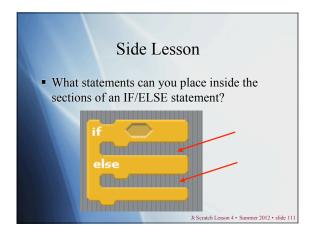


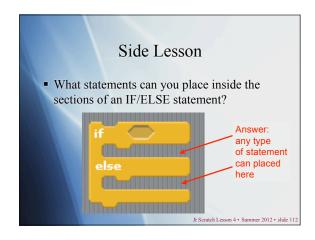


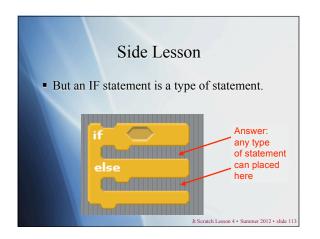


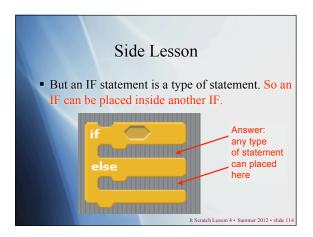


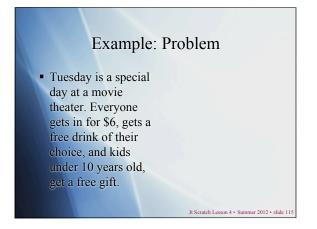


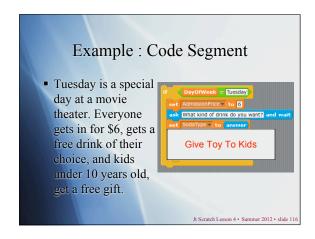


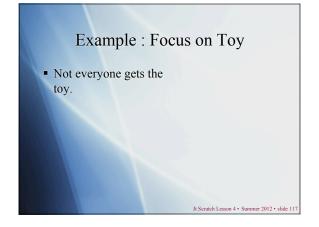






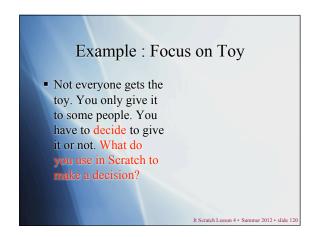


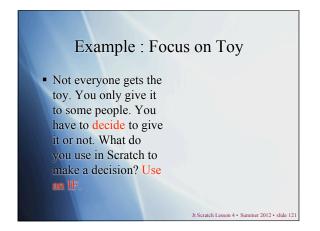


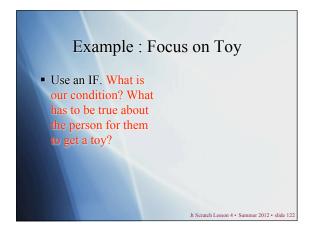


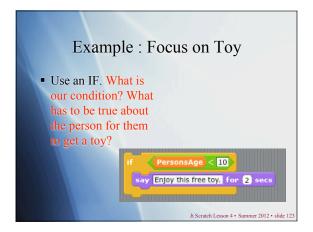


Example: Focus on Toy Not everyone gets the toy. You only give it to some people. You have to decide to give it or not. J. Scratch Lesson 4+ Summer 2012 * slide 119

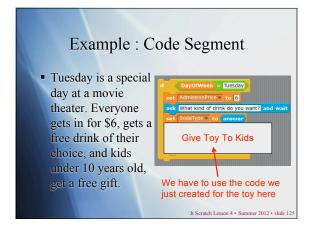


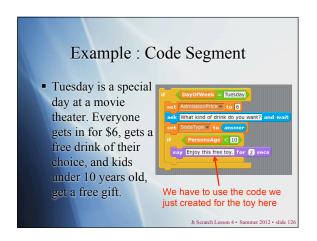




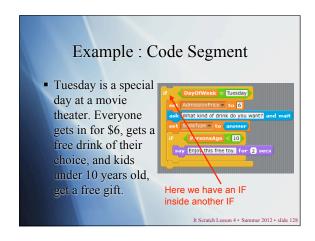


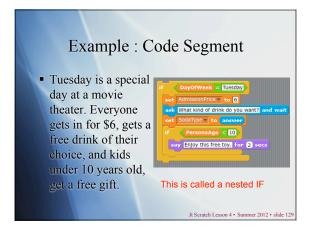


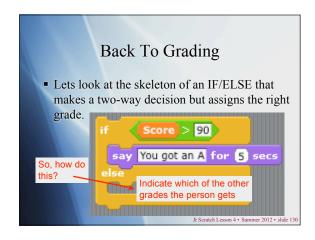


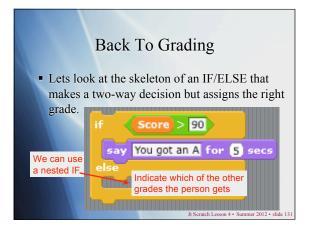


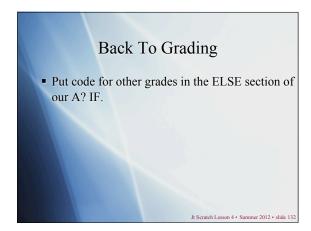


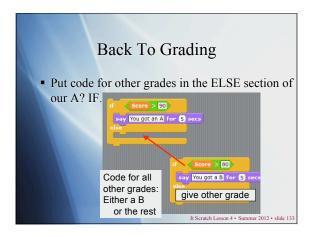


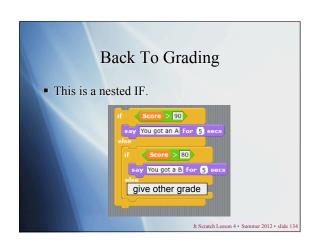


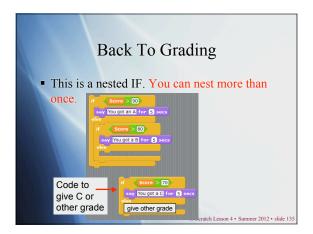


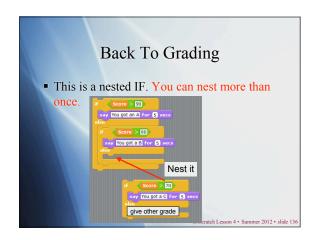


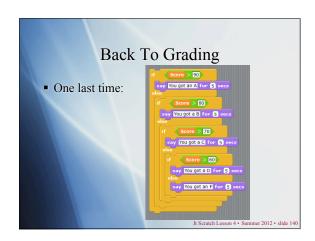


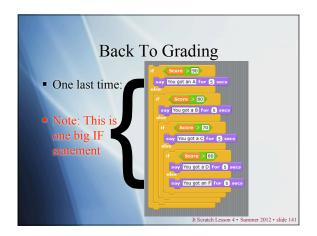


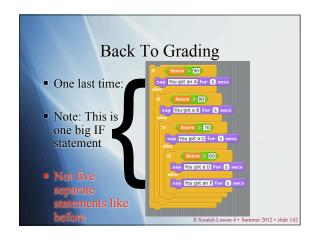


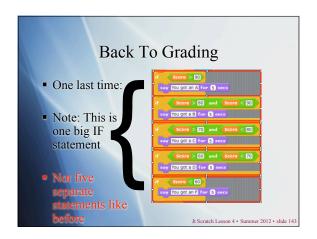


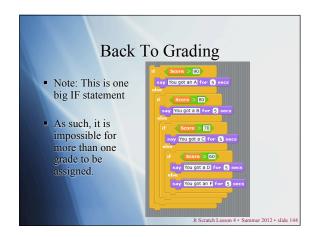


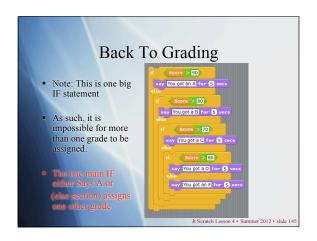


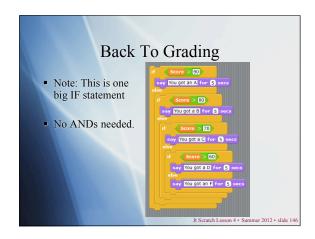


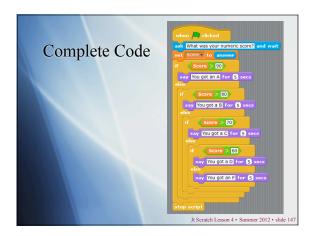


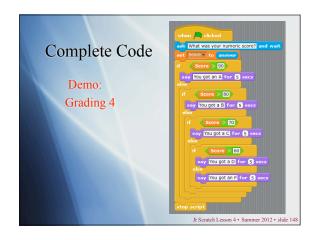




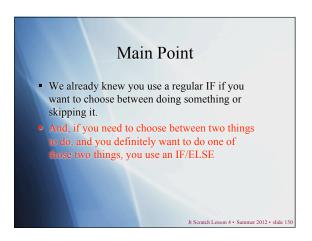








Main Point We already knew you use a regular IF if you want to choose between doing something or skipping it. **Main Point** **If Scratch Lesson 4 * Summer 2012 * slide 149* **Ji Scratch Less



Main Point

- We already knew you use a regular IF if you want to choose between doing something or skipping it.
- And, if you need to choose between two things to do, and you definitely want to do one of those two things, you use an IF/ELSE
- Now we know, if you have more than two choices a multiple choice decision and you want to do exactly one of the choices, then use NEXTED IES

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Main Point

For multiple choice decisions, use NESTED IFs

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One Last Fix

- Most people think of exactly 90 as an A, and exactly an 80 as a B.
- What does our code do? Lets go see.

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One Last Fix

- Most people think of exactly 90 as an A, and exactly an 80 as a B.
- What does our code do? Lets go see.
- Some of you already noticed this.
- How do we fix this?

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One Last Fix

 Most programming languages have more relational operators, similar to what you learned long ago in math class. Like:

IF Score >= 90

Jt Scratch Lesson 4 • Summer 2012 • slide 155

One Last Fix

- Most programming languages have more relational operators, similar to what you learned long ago in math class. Like: Score >= 90
- Scratch does not. So we have to use the logical operators.

One Last Fix

- Most programming languages have more relational operators, similar to what you learned long ago in math class. Like: Score >= 90
- Scratch does not. So we have to use the logical operators.
- For example, assign an A when the grade is over 90 or when the grade is exactly 90.

Jt Scratch Lesson 4 • Summer 2012 • slide 157

One Last Fix

- Most programming languages have more relational operators, similar to what you learned long ago in math class. Like: Score >= 90
- Scratch does not. So we have to use the logical operators.
- For example, assign an A when the grade is over 90 or when the grade is exactly 90.
- If either one of those two possibilities is true, we should give an A.

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One Last Fix

- For example, assign an A when the grade is over 90 or when the grade is exactly 90.
- If either one of those two possibilities is true, we should give an A.
- What logical (boolean) operator do you use when just one of two possibilities has to be true?

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One Last Fix

- For example, assign an A when the grade is over 90 or when the grade is exactly 90.
- If either one of those two possibilities is true, we should give an A.
- What logical (boolean) operator do you use when just one of two possibilities has to be true? OR

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One Last Fix

- For example, assign an A when the grade is over 90 or when the grade is exactly 90.
- If either one of those two possibilities is true, we should give an A.
- What logical (boolean) operator do you need just one of two possibilities has to be true? OR



One Last Fix

• For example, assign an A when the grade is over 90 or when the grade is exactly 90.



