# **Year 7 Unit 3 - PROGRAMMING ESSENTIALS 1**





### Algorithms

#### Algorithms

- An algorithm is a sequence of step-by-step instructions to solve a problem.
- Algorithms can be written in code, or be a **sequence** of pictures

A computer algorithm





Algorithm for making a sandwich

## Scratch

Word	Definition	Image
Sprite	The name of a <b>character</b> in Scratch	Jez Jordyn
Scratch	The name of the <b>pro- gramming language</b> we are learning	
Turn # # degrees	How far to the left or right you want to move your sprite. # is replaced with the number	turn (* 15 degrees turn (*) 15 degrees
Block	A single instruction in our algorithm	my variable turn (* 15) degrees when Fill clicked

Key Terms		
Instructions	detailed information about how something should be done or operated.	
Execute	When you create a program for a computer, you give it a set of commands to execute.	
Sequence	The order the instructions need to be in	
Selection	Making choices	
Iteration	Doing the same thing more than once Iteration in computing is the process of repeatedly executing instructions	
Repeat	The block that makes and instruction happen more than once	
Variables	A variable is a name that refers to data being stored by the computer	
Subroutines	In computer <b>programming</b> , a <b>subroutine</b> is a sequence of program instructions that performs a specific task,	
If block	- allows us to check a <b>condition</b> and perform an operation if the condition <b>evaluates</b> to 'true'.	
Debugging	Finding errors in our code	
Abstraction	Taking away all the information that isn't needed	
Decomposition	Breaking down a problem	
count-controlled	Count-controlled iteration will execute the commands a set number of times	
condition-controlled	Condition-controlled will execute the commands until the condition you set is no longer being met	

## Scratch blocks and Programme examples











Control







```
when clicked

say My name is Bob for 2 seconds

start sound Meow repeat 10

turn C 36 degrees

change size by 50

change whirl reflect by 100
```

We can use **algorithmic prediction** to guess what will happen. My **Sprite** is going to get bigger!

```
say My name is Bob for 2 seconds

start sound Meow 
repeat 10

turn C* 36 degrees

change size by 50

change whirl 
effect by 100
```

The **repeat loop** in this example, will move ten times. This is **more efficient** than writing out ten **commands**.



The **turn # degrees block** will turn my sprite. This **algo- rithm** will turn my **sprite** in a circle