



# Toward Equitable Learning through Rhizomatic Design

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BootUp PD

# K-8 Technology -> Coding

# Is this equitable?

# Maybe

```
71 hh_unquant = rrand(0, master_unquant)
72 sleep hh_unquant / 2
73 sample :drum_cymbal_closed, amp: (rrand(0.15, 0.4) + hh_amp.tick), rate: rrand(
74 sleep s - (hh_unquant / 2)
75
76 hh_unquant = rrand(0, master_unquant)
77 sleep hh_unquant / 2
78 sample :drum_cymbal_closed, amp: (rrand(0.15, 0.4) + hh_amp.tick), rate: rrand(
79 sleep s - (hh_unquant / 2)
80 end
81 end
82 end
83
84 live_loop :snare, delay: q do
85   sd_amp = (ring 0, 0.4)
86   sd_arr = [(ring 20, 7, 6, 6), (ring 15, 4, 6, 5), (ring 10, 4, 8, 4), (ring 4, 3, 3
87   drums = [:drum_snare_soft, :drum_tom_lo_soft, :drum_tom_hi_soft, :drum_tom_mid_soft
88   sample :drum_snare_soft, amp: rrand(0.6, 1), rate: rrand(0.999, 1.001) unless one_i
89   0.times do
90     sd_unquant = rrand(0, master_unquant)
91     sleep sd_unquant / 2
92     sample :drum_snare_soft, amp: (rrand(0.15, 0.5) + sd_amp.tick), rate: rrand(0.999
93     sample drums.choose, amp: (rrand(0.15, 0.5) + sd_amp.look), rate: rrand(0.999, 1.
94     sleep s - (sd_unquant / 2)
95   end
96 end
```

# Experience Design Impacts Equity

How might we encourage equitable learning in our CS classes?

Scratch Project: Soccer for Life

**Scratch Script Area:**

```

when green flag clicked
  go to x: 423 y: 20
  point in direction 135
  set the speed to 10
  set the slow speed to 5
  play sound :accelerando153251
  loop 5 times
    turn 90 degrees
  loop 5 times
    turn 90 degrees
  point in direction 225
  point towards mouse pointer
  go to x: 153 y: 20
  go to mouse pointer
  glide 1 sec to x: 452 y: 23
  change > by 10
  set y to 20
  change y by 10
  set y to 20
  if on edge, bounce
  
```

**Scratch Sprites Area:**

Green Speed: 2.5, Blue Speed: 1.8  
Green Laps: 5, Blue Laps: 5

**Scratch Sprites Panel:**

Sprites: Soccer field, Green Speed car, Blue Speed car

**Scratch Properties Panel:**

Position: x: 190, y: 180

**Scratch Stage:**

Background: Soccer field

**Scratch Help Panel:**

This code will make the car...  
What other tracks do you see you made? Can you edit in a fun?

KHANACADEMY

COMPUTER PROGRAMMING

## SOCCER FOR LIFE

Created by: jay001 (Updated 3 days ago)

```

1 background(85, 68, 194);
2 //Frame 1
3 fill(64, 41, 18);
4 rect(10, 290, 473, 245);
5 rect(10, 361, 473, 245);
6 fill(0, 0, 0);
7 rect(16, 319, 38, 43);
8 rect(351, 319, 38, 43);
9 rect(351, 385, 38, 15);
10 rect(10, 385, 38, 15);
11 //Director mode
12 stroke(62, 84, 166);
13 rect(135, 330, 124, 250);
14 fill(25, 0, 196);
15 ellipse(108, 350, -12, 12);
16 ellipse(182, 350, -7, 7);
17 ellipse(211, 350, -7, 7);
18 rect(135, 337, 32, 9);
19 fill(0, 0, 0);
20 rect(24, 61, 355, 203);
21 rect(186, 162, 25, 35);
22 //
23

```

**Scratch Script Area:**

when green flag clicked

**Scratch Sprites Area:**

Soccer field

**Scratch Stage:**

Background: Soccer field

**Scratch Help Panel:**

Speech

Scratch Project: Sonic PI

```

1
2
3 sample :ambi_piano
4 sleep 1
5 sample :ambi_piano
6 sleep 2
7 sample :ambi_piano
8 sleep 2
9 sample :bass_hard_c
10 sleep 0.5
11 sample :loop_safari
12 sleep 4
13 sample :bass_hard_c
14 sleep 2
15 sample :bass_hard_d
16 sleep 1.5
17 sample :loop_mika
18 sleep 2
19 sample :bass_hard_c
20 sleep 2
21 sample :bass_hard_c
22 sleep 2

```

**Scratch Script Area:**

```

when green flag clicked
  synth :prophet, {note: 4}
  (run: 8, time: 177.25, th
  cue :random_riff
  synth :saw, {note: 5}
  (run: 11, time: 174.0, th
  cue :floor
  {run: 11, time: 174.0, th
  cue :time
  (run: 8, time: 177.5, th
  cue :random_riff
  synth :dwar, {note: 3}
  (run: 8, time: 177.5, th
  cue :riff
  synth :prophet, {note: 4}
  (run: 9, time: 176.5, th
  synth :bass, {note: 6}
  (run: 8, time: 177.75, th
  cue :random_riff
  synth :saw, {note: 6}
  (run: 8, time: 177.75, th
  cue :riff
  synth :prophet, {note: 4}
  (run: 11, time: 174.5, th
  cue :snare
  (run: 9, time: 176.75, th
  synth :bass, {note: 6}
  
```

**Scratch Sprites Area:**

Sonic PI

**Scratch Stage:**

Background: Sonic PI

**Scratch Help Panel:**

Run, Stop, Rec, Save, Load, Size, Align, Info, Help, Previews

Boatbox Machine - Playground

## 2 - Creating your interface

What might I learn on this page?

This is a step-by-step guide on how to create the user interface for the Boatbox Machine app.

### Step 1 - Open the storyboard

Click on 'Main storyboard' in the navigation tabs on the left, then click on the device at the bottom of all of the main screen (see step two below)

**Storyboard Navigation:**

- 0 - What does this app do?
- 1 - Setting up our project
- 2 - Creating our interface
- 3 - Loading our scenes
- 4 - Playing our scenes
- 5 - Adding our funny images
- 6 - Creating our beat
- 7 - Changing the playback rate
- 8 - Additional functionality
- 9 - Combining understandings
- Bonus - Changing our app icon
- Bonus - Changing our LaunchScreen
- Appendix - Changelog
- Appendix - Final Code Example
- Sources
- Resources

**Storyboard Content:**

Storyboard: Main storyboard

Device: Mobile device

**Storyboard Help Panel:**

Run, Stop, Rec, Save, Load, Size, Align, Info, Help, Previews



# Applications in Curricula

## An Amazing Maze Game

### Coder Resources

#### Project Sequence

*(complete each step before moving to the next)*

1. [Sign in and create a new project](#)
2. [Create levels](#)
  - a. Additional resources:
    - i. Video: [Image editor: Bitmap mode](#) (3:38)
    - ii. Video: [Image editor: Vector mode](#) (4:31)
    - iii. Video: [Image editor: Extra tools](#) (4:12)
3. [Create player controls](#)
4. [Create a restart function](#)
5. [Detect the walls](#)
6. [Create a goooooaaaaaIIIIIIIIII](#)
7. [Add in comments](#)

#### Project Extensions

*(pick and choose extensions that sound interesting)*

1. [Create a roguelike challenge](#)
2. [Add variables \(Advanced\)](#)
3. [Clean up your code with functions](#)
4. [Share your project](#)
5. [Create a thumbnail](#)
6. [Learn even more Scratch tips](#)

#### Debugging Exercises

*(practice your debugging skills by solving these bugs)*

1. [Why don't we switch to the next level when we touch the goal \(the green rectangle\)?](#)
2. [Why does Scratch Cat move to the right instead of the left when we press the left arrow?](#)
3. [Why do we stay on level 1 even when we reach the goal?](#)
4. [Even more debugging exercises](#)

#### Example Project and Files

*(use these resources to see the original project, learn how to remix the project, or to challenge yourself)*

1. Project: [Example project](#)
2. Video: [Project Preview](#) (1:11)
3. Video: [Remixing a project](#) (1:57)
4. Video: [How to reverse engineer a project](#) (2:16)

# Video Guides


The image displays a Scratch code editor interface. On the left, a stage shows a cat sprite at coordinates (240, 100). The stage grid has x and y axes with labels like (x: 240, y: 0) and (x: 0, y: 100). Below the stage is a 'Sprites' panel with a 'New sprite' button and several cat sprite thumbnails. The right side of the editor shows a script area with the following code:

```
when clicked
  forever loop
    if key up arrow pressed? or key w pressed? then
      change y by 5
    if key down arrow pressed? or key s pressed? then
      change y by -5
    if key left arrow pressed? or key a pressed? then
      change x by -5
    if key right arrow pressed? or key d pressed? then
      change x by 5
```

At the bottom right, a video inset shows a man in a purple shirt speaking into a microphone. The video player controls at the bottom indicate a duration of 3:12 / 4:32.

## Option 3 - More responsive controls

1. If you tried out one of the first two methods, you may have noticed they don't work well if you want to press and hold the keys to move
2. Use code on the right to make a much more responsive controller for your sprite



```
when clicked
  forever
    if key up arrow pressed? then
      change y by 5
    if key down arrow pressed? then
      change y by -5
    if key right arrow pressed? then
      change x by 5
    if key left arrow pressed? then
      change x by -5
```

The image shows a Scratch script starting with a 'when clicked' event block, followed by a 'forever' loop. Inside the loop, there are four 'if' blocks, each checking for a specific key press (up arrow, down arrow, right arrow, and left arrow) and then performing a corresponding movement action (changing y or x coordinates by 5 or -5).

Visual Guides

# Sequential Design

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

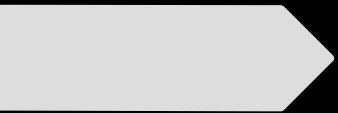


# Rhizomatic Design



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# Exploring Rhizomatic Learning



# Relevant Lectures And Discussions

☰ 1/8 Embracing Uncertainty - Rhizomatic learning



“When you finally come to grips you can't solve today's problems using present methods, you take the lead to venture to the Complex Domain. As leader, you initiate a search and rally followers to find a new solution that will change the paradigm.”

**Change Management or Change Leadership?**  
**Gary Wong, Cognitive Edge Network 2010**



# Relevant Presentations

- [Assessing Coding Projects](#)

- This session discusses how to seamlessly integrate formative, summative, and ipsative assessment practices within K-12 coding projects and lessons. We will explore each of the three approaches and I will provide both formal and informal examples of how each type of assessment might occur within a project or lesson.

- [Facilitating Multiple Programming Languages in One Space](#)

- This lightning talk describes considerations for facilitating multiple programming languages in one space. I provide video examples of what it looks like when young coders select from four different programming languages to create projects of interest. Following an overview of what coders created in the classes I designed and facilitated, I discuss considerations for simultaneously facilitating multiple languages; this discussion includes quick suggestions for selecting and creating resources, questioning techniques, peer-to-peer mentoring, room setup, and more.

- [Interest-driven Coding and Learning \(ADE\)](#)

- The video in this link is a mock version of a three minute showcase on interest-driven coding and learning I presented at the 2017 Apple Distinguished Educators (ADE) US Academy.

- [Interest-driven Coding Projects \(Scratch@MIT\)](#)

- This ignite talk describes considerations for designing interest-driven coding projects with Scratch. I provide examples of what an interest-driven coding class looks like and how projects are designed for a variety of experience levels and interests within a



# Relevant Publications

- **Publications by other educators and scholars**

- [Rhizomatic Education: Community as Curriculum - Dave Cormier](#)

- Introductory paragraph: "The increasingly transitory nature of what is lauded as current or accurate in new and developing fields, as well as the pace of change in Western culture more broadly, has made it difficult for society in general and education in particular to define what counts as knowledge. The existing educational model with its expert-centered pedagogical planning and publishing cycle is too static and prescribed to accommodate the kind of fluid, transitory conception of knowledge that is necessary to understand the simplest of Web-based concepts. The ephemeral nature of the Web and the rate at which cutting-edge knowledge about it and on it becomes obsolete disrupts the painstaking process by which knowledge has traditionally been codified. Traditional curricular domains are based on long-accepted knowledge, and the "experts" in those domains are easily identified by comparing their assertions with the canon of accepted thought (Banks 1993); newer concepts, whether in technology, physics, or modern culture, are not easily compared against any canon. This lack of a center of measurement for what is "true" or "right" makes the identification of key pieces of knowledge in any of these fields a precarious task. In less-traditional curricular domains then, knowledge creators are not accurately epitomized as traditional, formal, verified experts; rather, knowledge in these areas is created by a broad collection of knowers sharing in the construction and ongoing evolution of a given field. Knowledge becomes a negotiation (Farrell 2001)."

- [Rhizomatic Learning - Wikipedia](#)

- Introductory paragraph: "Rhizomatic learning is a variety of pedagogical practices informed by the work of Gilles Deleuze

# CS Resources I Created And Used For Rhizomatic Learning

A free elementary coding curriculum I've developed that encourages rhizomatic learning

[JavaScript Resources](#)

[Media Arts & Technology Makerspace](#)

[Scratch Resources](#)

[Sonic Pi Resources](#)

[Swift Resources](#)

## Toward Equitable Learning Through Rhizomatic Design

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### Read This First



Rather than lecturing about rhizomatic design and learning, I'd like to model the approach by exploring the topic rhizomatically. Feel free to explore the resources below, search for and share your own resources related to this topic, or engage in a discussion on the topic with myself or the people around you. The idea behind this short session is to dip your toes into the topic while simultaneously providing enough resources to dive deeper after the session is over. If this approach is too distant from your own epistemological understanding of formalized education, I encourage you to question in what ways the curricula and pedagogies you are familiar with might be modified to encourage equitable learning for a multitude of axiologies (values) or ontologies (ways of being) by creating a space for interests to guide learning. **Note:** not all of the resources below borrow terminology from Deleuze and Guattari; however, interest-driven, non-linear, and self-

[goo.gl/qrwkYb](https://goo.gl/qrwkYb)  
(case sensitive)

