



# Speak Your Mind: Introducing Aptly, The Software Platform that turns Ideas into Working Apps

David Y.J. Kim, Ashley Granquist, Evan Patton, Mark Friedman, Hal Abelson



# Introducing the Team and the Goal



The Hello Navi team, six middle-school girls from the border town of Resaca, Texas, built an app to help their blind classmate navigate the halls of their school. They were invited to show off their work at the White House.



A group of young women from Moldova, in Eastern Europe, built a crowd-sourcing app to help residents of their country access safe drinking water sources. In a country with a high rate of water-borne Hepatitis A, this app has the potential to make an enormous difference in the country's public health.



A group of high-school girls in Lagos, Nigeria created an app to help traffic police catch offenders. They were cited as prime examples of young entrepreneurship and honored at a reception hosted in Brussels by Nigeria's first lady.



A tenth-grader from Chennai, India has created several important apps, including one to help coordinate relief efforts following flooding in the area, another to allow parents to track students on buses that have otherwise unreliable schedules, and a third that aims to help reduce the cost and complexity of vehicle fleet maintenance.



The MIT App Inventor group is collaborating with the Hong Kong Jockey Club, the Education University of Hong Kong, and the City University of Hong Kong in a project known as CoolThink@JC. Over the next four years CoolThink@JC aims to integrate computational thinking into all Hong Kong primary schools.



# Making App creation easier via Block coding

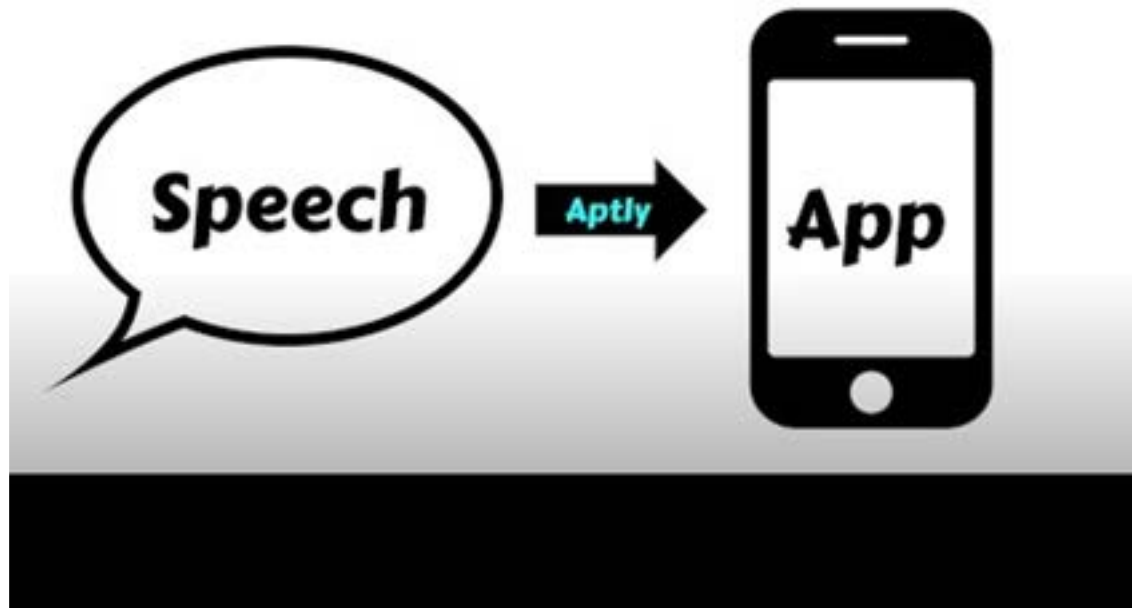


```
when Translator1 .GotTranslation
  responseCode translation
do set TextBox1 .Text to get translation

when TranslateButton .Click
do call Translator1 .RequestTranslation
  languageToTranslateTo select list item list make a list en es fr de it ja
  textToTranslate TextBox1 .Text
  index LanguageList SelectionIndex
```



# Aptly Demo



# Code generative models

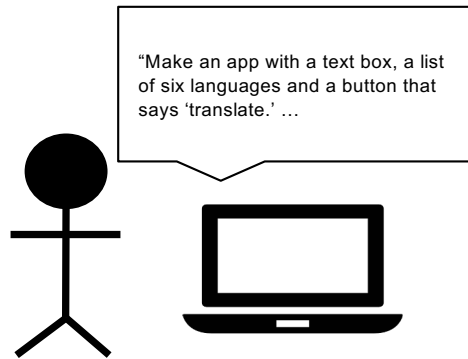


```
sentiment.ts  write.sql.go  parse_expenses.py  addresses.rb

1 #!/usr/bin/env ts-node
2
3 import { fetch } from "fetch-h2";
4
5 // Determine whether the sentiment of text is positive
6 // Use a web service
7 async function isPositive(text: string): Promise<boolean> {
8   const response = await fetch('http://text-processing.com/api/sentiment/', {
9     method: "POST",
10    body: 'text=${text}',
11    headers: {
12      "Content-Type": "application/x-www-form-urlencoded",
13    },
14  });
15  const json = await response.json();
16  return json.label === "pos";
17 }
```



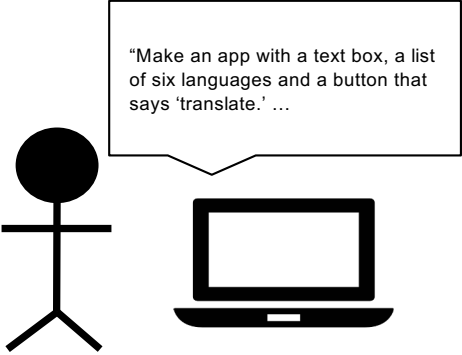
# How Aptly Works



OR



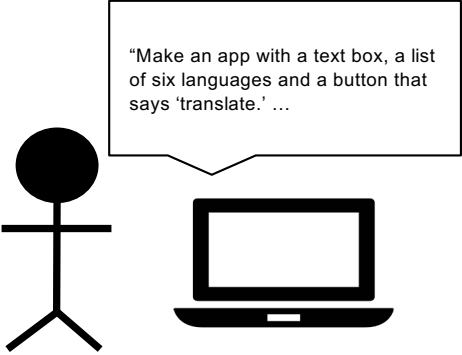
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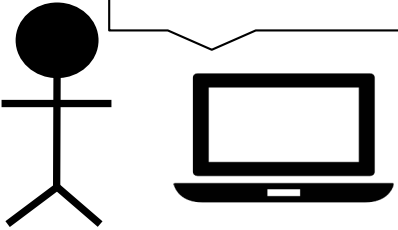
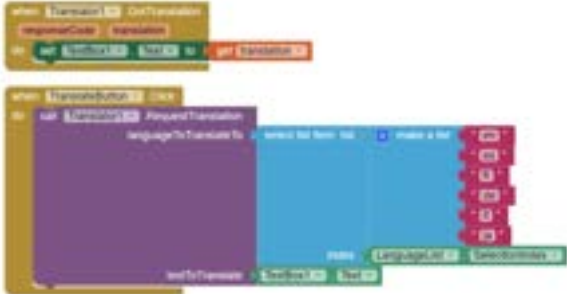


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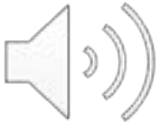




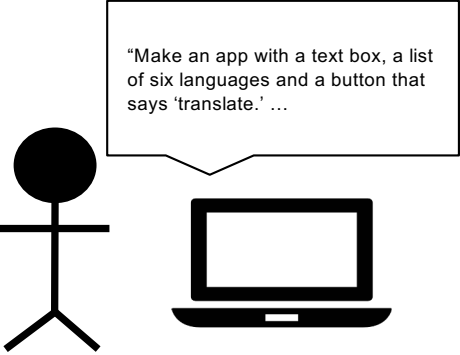
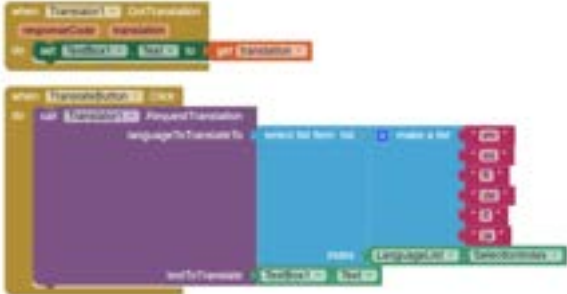
# How Aptly Works



OR



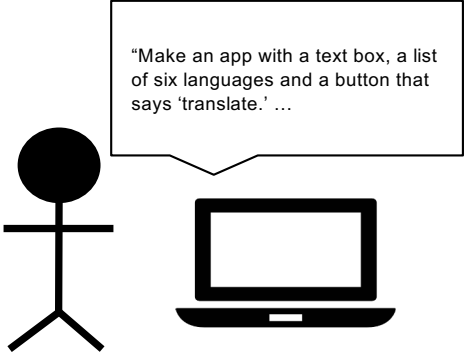
# How Aptly Works



OR



# How Aptly Works



OR



# Prompt Engineering

“Make an app called Pong, where a ball bounce around...”



Codex



OpenAI, [openai.com/blog](https://openai.com/blog), 2021



# Prompt Engineering



Make the game Pong.



# Prompt Engineering



Few-Shot Examples  
Codex learns from

```
'''Create a ball.'''  
Ball = Ball(Screen1)  
  
'''Create a paddle.'''  
Paddle = Rectangle(height = 2cm,  
width = 4cm)  
  
...  
'''Increment the score.'''  
int score = 0  
if userWins():  
    score+=1  
  
'''Make the game Pong.'''
```



# Prompt Engineering



Few-Shot Examples  
Codex learns from

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```

App/Task Description  
Codex completes



# Prompt Engineering



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# Prompt Engineering



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int score = 0  
if userWins():  
    score+=1  
  
'''Make the game Pong.'''
```



# Prompt Engineering

```
'''Create a ball.'''
```

```
Ball = Ball(Screen1)
```

```
'''Create a paddle.'''
```

```
Paddle = Rectangle(Screen1, 2cm,  
height=42cm, width = 4cm)
```

```
...
```

```
'''Increment the score.'''
```

```
int score = 0  
if userWins():  
    score+=1
```

```
'''Make the game Pong.'''
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# Prompt Engineering

Codex



OpenAI, [openai.com/blog](https://openai.com/blog), 2021

```
'''Create a ball.'''  
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'''Create a paddle.'''  
Paddle = Rectangle(Screen1, 2cm,  
height=4cm, width = 4cm)  
  
...  
  
'''Increment the score.'''  
int score = 0  
if userWins():  
    score+=1  
  
'''Make the game Pong.'''
```



# Prompt Engineering

Codex



OpenAI, [openai.com/blog](https://openai.com/blog), 2021

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```

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height=4cm, width = 4cm)
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```
...
```

```
'''Increment the score.'''
```

```
int score = 0  
if userWins():  
    score+=1
```

```
'''Make the game Pong.'''
```

```
Ball = Ball(Screen1)
```

```
Paddle = Rectangle(height = 2cm,  
width = 4cm)...
```



# Working example (1)



*Make a game that has a button in the middle of the screen.  
When a user clicks the button, increment the score by 1*



```
initialize global score to 0
when Button1 .Click
do
  set global score to get global score + 1
  set ScoreLabel .Text to get global score
```



## Working example (2)



*Create a character that has attributes: intelligence, bravery, and strength. If the reader clicks the 'read' button, increment intelligence by 10. If the reader clicks the 'Test your limits' button, increase bravery by 20. If the reader clicks the 'lift weights' button, increase strength by 15.*



```
when Button1 Click
do set Label6 . Text to Label6 . Text + 15

when Button2 Click
do set Label2 . Text to Label2 . Text + 10

when Button3 Click
do set Label4 . Text to Label4 . Text + 20
```



## Working example (2)



Create a character that has attributes: intelligence, bravery, and strength. If the reader clicks the 'read' button, increment intelligence by 10. If the reader clicks the 'Test your limits' button, increase bravery by 20. If the reader clicks the 'lift weights' button, increase strength by 15.



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## Working example (2)



*Create a character that has attributes: intelligence, bravery, and strength. If the reader clicks the 'read' button, increment intelligence by 10. If the reader clicks the 'Test your limits' button, increase bravery by 20. If the reader clicks the 'lift weights' button, increase strength by 15.*



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when Button3 .Click
do set Label4 . Text = to Label4 . Text + 20
```





# Implication on Computational Thinking Education



# Will Aptly be a crutch or a springboard?



## Calculator: Its Controversy and Advantages for Learning Quantitative Literacy<sup>1</sup>

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In modern era, the development of technology, including calculator, should be of concern to the practice of education. However, the use of calculator for mathematics learning is still in debate. Many people believe that calculator has adverse reaction for mathematics learning, such as students' lack of understanding about the basic concept of mathematics. Despite this adverse reaction, many other people do believe that calculator can be used to help students constructing their knowledge on mathematics. For this reason, this article provides example of the use of calculator for developing the concept of quantitative literacy.

**Keywords:** calculator, quantitative literacy



## Further Research



- Can we help kids handle the syntactic challenge describing their desired app?
  - “Make an app with a textbox, a list of six languages and a button that says “translate”.  
When~
  - Challenge for kids, can we make it easier?
- Would an AI augmented app inventor platform help students create mobile applications?
  - Can kids and AI cooperate?



## Follow our work



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Blog Post: <https://appinventor.mit.edu/blogs/hal/2022/03/21/Aptly>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/MITAppInventor>

Linkedin: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/mit-app-inventor/>





# Questions

