

Post-It Pandemonium

JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 2 2 2

0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1
0	1	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

6 0 4 1 1 0 1 1 3 2

This is Page: A - 1 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium

JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2

0	1	2	2	2
0	1	2	2	2
0	1	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

1 0 1 1 3 2 1 0 1 1 3 2 1 0 1 1 3 2

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: A - 2 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2

0	1	2	2	2
0	1	2	2	2
0	1	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

1 0 1 1 3 2 1 0 1 1 3 2 1 0 1 1 3 2

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: A - 3 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium

JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2

0	1	2	2	2
0	1	2	2	2
0	1	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

1 0 1 1 3 2 1 0 1 1 3 2 1 0 1 1 3 2

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: A - 4 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2

0	1	2	2	2
0	1	2	2	2
0	1	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

1 0 1 1 3 2 1 0 1 1 3 2 1 0 1 1 3 2

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: A - 5 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: **0 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2**

0	1	2	2	2
0	1	2	2	2
0	1	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

1 0 1 1 3 2 1 0 1 1 3 2 1 0 1 1 3 2

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: **A - 6** of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium

JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 1 2 2 2 0 1 2 2 2 0 1 1 2 2

0	1	2	2	2
0	1	2	2	2
0	1	1	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

1 0 1 1 3 2 1 0 1 1 3 2 1 0 2 1 2 2

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: A - 7 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium

JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 0 1 2 2 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 1 1

0	0	1	2	2
0	0	1	1	2
0	0	0	1	1

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

2 0 1 1 2 2 2 0 2 1 1 2 3 0 2 1

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: A - 8 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium

JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 3 0 0 3 0 3 0

0	0	0	0	1
0	3	0	3	0
0	3	0	3	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

4 0 1 1 1 0 1 3 1 0 1 3 2 0 1 3 1 0 1 3 1 0

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: A - 9 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 3 0 3 0 0 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

0	3	0	3	0
0	3	3	3	0
0	0	0	0	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

1 0 1 3 1 0 1 3 2 0 3 3 6 0

This is Page: A - 10 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2

0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

5 0 5 1 5 2

This is Page: B - 1 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

15 2

This is Page: B - 2 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

15 2

This is Page: B - 3 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 1

2	2	2	2	1
2	2	2	1	1
2	2	1	1	1

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

4 2 1 1 3 2 2 1 2 2 3 1

This is Page: B - 4 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: **2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1**

2	2	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

2 2 3 1 1 2 4 1 1 2 4 1

This is Page: **B - 5** of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: **2 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2**

2	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	1
2	2	1	1	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

1 2 4 1 2 2 3 1 2 2 2 1 1 2

This is Page: **B - 6** of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: **2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1**

2	2	1	1	2
2	2	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

2 2 2 1 3 2 3 1 1 2 4 1

This is Page: **B - 7** of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

15 2

This is Page: B - 8 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium

JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 0 1 1 1 2

1	2	2	2	2
1	1	2	2	2
0	1	1	1	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

1 1 4 2 2 1 3 2 1 0 3 1 1 2

This is Page: B - 9 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

3 0 2 1 10 0

This is Page: B - 10 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2

0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

5 0 5 1 5 2

This is Page: C - 1 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1

2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	1

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

14 2 1 1

This is Page: C - 2 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 2 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

2	2	2	1	1
2	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

3 2 2 1 1 2 9 1

This is Page: C - 3 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

15 1

This is Page: C - 4 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: **1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1**

1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

15 1

This is Page: **C - 5** of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: **1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2**

1	1	1	2	2
1	1	2	2	2
2	1	1	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

3 1 2 2 2 1 4 2 2 1 2 2

This is Page: **C - 6** of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

15 1

This is Page: C - 7 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

15 2

This is Page: C - 8 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

15 2

This is Page: C - 9 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: **1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0**

1	2	2	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
0	0	0	0	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

1 1 2 2 7 1 5 0

This is Page: **C - 10** of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2

0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

5 0 5 1 5 2

This is Page: D - 1 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2

2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

10 2 3 1 2 2

This is Page: D - 2 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2

1	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

4 1 1 2 4 1 1 2 3 1 2 2

This is Page: D - 3 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2

1	1	2	2	2
1	1	2	2	2
1	1	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

2 1 3 2 2 1 3 2 2 1 3 2

This is Page: D - 4 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2

1	1	2	2	2
1	1	2	2	2
1	1	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

2 1 3 2 2 1 3 2 2 1 3 2

This is Page: D - 5 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2

1	1	2	2	2
1	1	2	2	2
1	1	2	2	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

2 1 3 2 2 1 3 2 2 1 3 2

This is Page: D - 6 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 2

1	1	1	2	2
1	1	1	1	2
1	1	1	1	2

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

3 1 2 2 4 1 1 2 4 1 1 2

This is Page: D - 7 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1

2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	1

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

14 2 1 1

This is Page: D - 8 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: **2 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0**

2	2	2	1	1
2	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

3 2 2 1 1 2 7 1 2 0

This is Page: **D - 9** of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

1	1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

2 1 13 0

This is Page: D - 10 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0

0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	0
2	2	1	1	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

5 0 4 1 1 0 2 2 2 1 1 0

This is Page: E - 1 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium

JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0

2	2	1	1	0
2	2	1	1	0
2	2	1	1	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

2 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 2 1 1 0

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: E - 2 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium

JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0

2	2	1	1	0
2	2	1	1	0
2	2	1	1	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

2 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 2 1 1 0

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: E - 3 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: **2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0**

2	2	1	1	0
2	2	1	1	0
2	2	1	1	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

2 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 2 1 1 0

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: **E - 4** of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0

2	2	1	1	0
2	2	1	1	0
2	2	1	1	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

2 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 2 1 1 0

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: E - 5 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium

JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0

2	2	1	1	0
2	2	1	1	0
2	2	1	1	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

2 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 2 1 1 0

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: E - 6 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: **2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 1 1 0**

2	2	1	1	0
2	2	1	1	0
2	2	1	1	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

2 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 2 1 1 0 2 2 2 1 1 0

Hmmm... for this particular arrangement of pixels, the compression algorithm is not as efficient as direct encoding.

This is Page: **E - 7** of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: **2 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0**

2	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

1 2 2 1 2 0 3 1 2 0 2 1 3 0

This is Page: **E - 8** of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 3 0 0 3 0 0 0

1	0	0	0	0
0	3	3	3	0
0	3	0	0	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

1 1 5 0 3 3 2 0 1 3 3 0

This is Page: E - 9 of the composite image.

Post-It Pandemonium JL Popyack, Drexel University – an “unplugged” activity for illustrating Computer Science Principles

Please assist us by preparing one page of an image, using Post-It Notes to represent pixels.

The code provided below (“Your Data”) represents the 15 pixels on a grid with 3 rows and five columns, as shown below.

Your Data: 0 3 0 0 0 0 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

0	3	0	0	0
0	3	3	3	0
0	0	0	0	0

Each number represents a particular color of Post-It note.

1. Find the Post-It’s you need by viewing the color code chart.
2. Place Post-It’s **on the back of this page** according to the code shown.

There are arrows to indicate ↑ “THIS END UP” ↑ .

Align your Post-It’s with the gridlines on the back, *not the edge of the page.*

Some adhesive from the Post-Its will extend beyond the page, which will allow them to adhere to the display surface.

3. A Quick Lesson in Data Compression: Here is what your data looks like in Compressed format (each pair of numbers represents a *count* followed by a *color*, so “3 2” for instance, means “3 copies of color #2”):

1 0 1 3 4 0 3 3 6 0

This is Page: E - 10 of the composite image.