Positive Technological Development

When engaging children in a computer science learning experience, we welcome play. Through play we can impact all areas of human development: cognitive, socio-emotional, language, moral, physical and even spiritual. The coding playground, in contrast with the coding playpen, promotes opportunities for open-ended exploration, creation of personally meaningful projects, imagination, problem solving, conflict resolution and collaboration. The coding playground engages children in six behaviors that we can also find in the regular playground: content creation, creativity, choices of conduct, communication, collaboration and community building.

6 C's of PTD	Definition
Content Creation	Content creation is the act of making purposeful and original projects. Content creation occurs when children engage in the interrelated steps of the iterative design process, attempting to formulate, execute, and revise their ideas as physical or digital artifacts. In the process of creating content, children also develop technological fluency and computational thinking.
Creativity	Creativity is the act of participating in new and original ways. Exercising creativity allows children to transcend traditional ideas, rules, patterns, relationships, or interpretations and to create and imagine original new ideas, forms, and methods for using new technologies. Creativity can be shown through novel and playful problem solving, using tools or materials in innovative or unprescribed ways, and integrating different media into projects such as recycled materials or arts and crafts.
Collaboration	Collaboration is the act of working together towards a shared goal. Collaboration can be shown in many different ways such as getting or giving help on a project, programming a project together, borrowing or lending materials, or brainstorming ideas for projects together. Working with technology and the PTD pedagogy can help young children develop the turn-taking, self-control, and self-regulation required for effective collaboration.
Communication	Communication is the act of initiating and participating in conversations. By learning how to effectively communicate, children foster a sense of connection with both peers and adults in their lives. Communication can be seen in many aspects of the coding classroom: actively listening to instructions and advice from teachers, participating in class conversation about coding projects, sharing questions with and explaining ideas to others.

Community Building	Community building is the act of taking action to strengthen and promote group cohesion and comradery. In the classroom context, building a strong community facilitates the sharing of ideas, the presence of support when mistakes are made, and a feeling of comfort and safety when children are challenging themselves in new ways. Children can build community through technology by engaging in group projects, suggesting ideas for activities, and inviting and engaging friends and family to celebrate technology showcases and milestones together with the learning community.
Choices of Conduct	Choices of Conduct is the act of behaving in ways that promote a respectful, fair, and positive environment. Learning about choices of conduct in the classroom allows children to experiment with "what if" questions and potential consequences, which ultimately leads to the examination of values and exploration of character traits. Choices of conduct can be seen when children make safe, kind, and respectful choices during their engagement with technological playgrounds, such as walking safely while holding a delicate tool or using kind words while giving feedback to a peer.