

# Drawing Patterns: Turtle Graphics in Python

班級：

座號：

姓名：

Date:

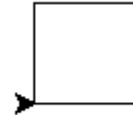
## 1. To draw shapes in Turtle Graphics

### Square1.py (邊長 50 的正方形)

```
from turtle import *
canvas = Screen()
canvas.setup(400,200)

sarah = Turtle()
sarah.forward(50) # make sarah draw a square
sarah.left(90)
sarah.forward(50)
sarah.left(90)
sarah.forward(50)
sarah.left(90)
sarah.forward(50)
sarah.left(90)

canvas.exitonclick()
```

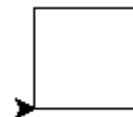


### Square2.py (邊長 50 的正方形)

```
from turtle import *
wn = Screen()
sarah = Turtle()

for i in range(4): #repeat four times
    sarah.forward(50)
    sarah.left(90)

wn.exitonclick()
```

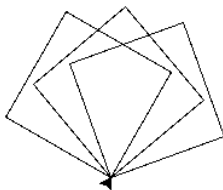


### Triangle.py (邊長 150 的三角形)

### Rectangle.py (長 150 寬 100 的長方形)

### TiltedSqaure.py (邊長 150 的迴旋正方形)

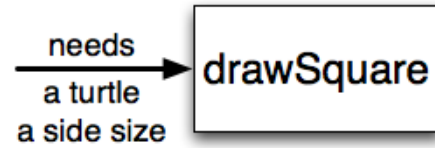
Draw a tilted square. And another one, and another one. You can experiment with the angles between the individual squares.



The picture shows three 20 degree turns. But you could try 20, 30 and 40 degree turns, for example.

## 2. To make procedure in Python to enter command quicker.

```
def name( parameters ):
    statements
```



### Square1.py (邊長 150 的正方形)

```
from turtle import *

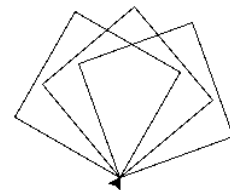
def drawSquare(t, size):
    """Make turtle t draw a square of with side size."""
    for i in range(4):
        t.forward(size)
        t.left(90)

wn = Screen()                # Set up the window and its attributes
alex = Turtle()              # create alex
drawSquare(alex, 150)        # Call the function to draw the square
wn.exitonclick()
```

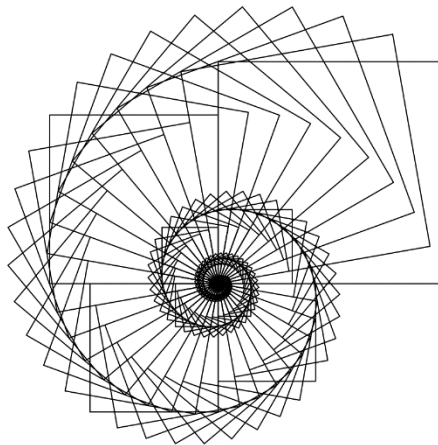
### TiltedSqaure.py (邊長 150 的迴旋正方形)

Draw a tilted square. And another one, and another one. You can experiment with the angles between the individual squares.

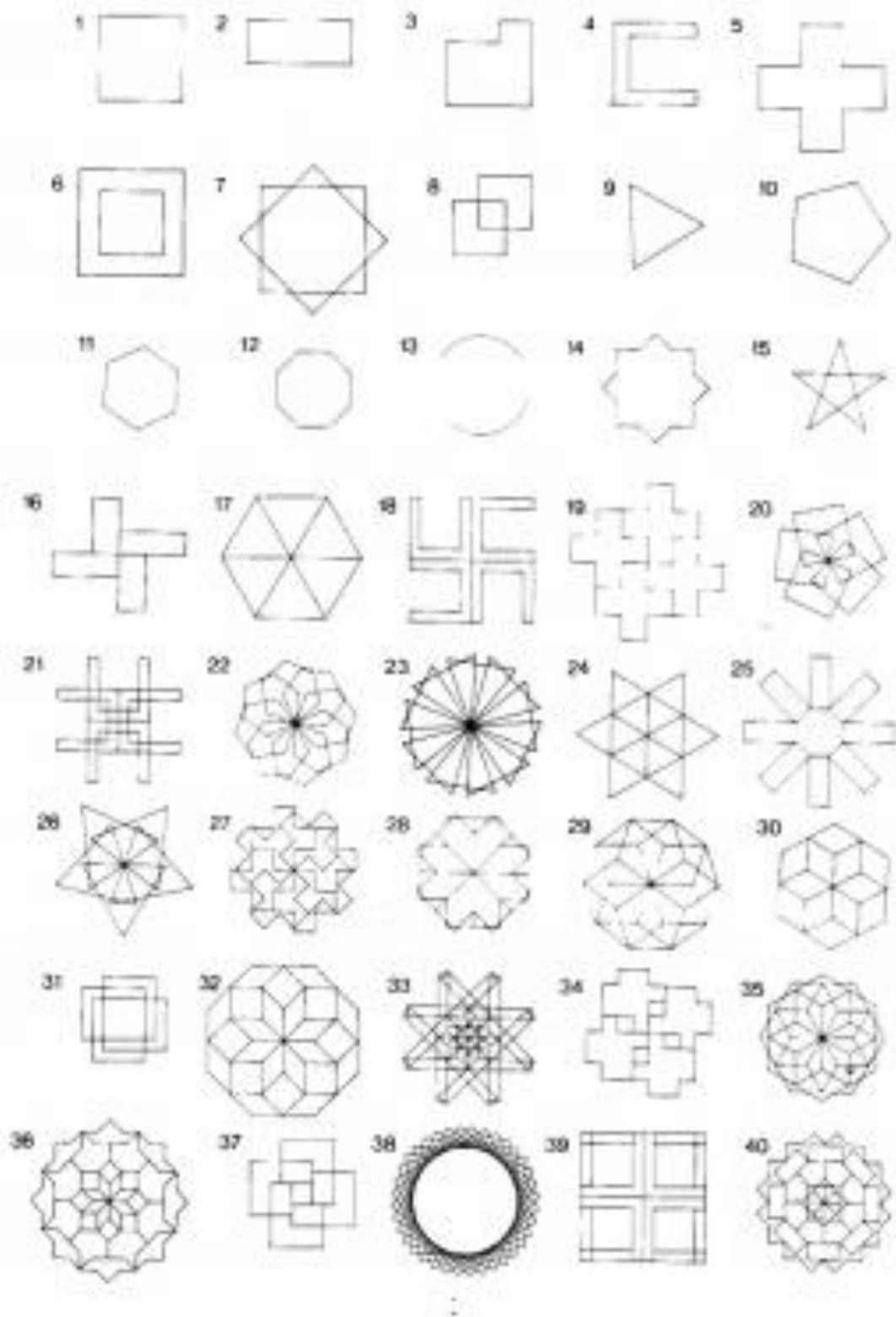
The picture shows three 20 degree turns. But you could try 20, 30 and 40 degree turns, for example.



## SpiralSqaure.py (邊長 1-250 的迴旋正方形)



【Activity】 : Create your geogebra graphics

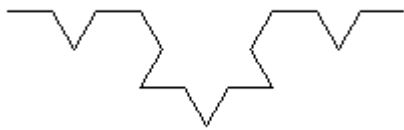


## Fractals – Using Procedure

passing data through **parameters** and **Recursive**

### 1. Koch Curve

```
1.  from turtle import *
2.  def f(t, length, depth):
3.      if depth == 0:
4.          t.forward(length)
5.          return
6.      else:
7.          f(t, length/3, depth-1)
8.          t.right(60)
9.          f(t, length/3, depth-1)
10.         t.left(120)
11.         f(t, length/3, depth-1)
12.         t.right(60)
13.         f(t, length/3, depth-1)
14.  wn = Screen()          # Set up the window and its attributes
15.  koch = Turtle()        # create koch
16.  koch.hideturtle()
17.  f(koch, 200, 2)        # Call the function to draw the koch Curve
18.  wn.exitonclick()
```



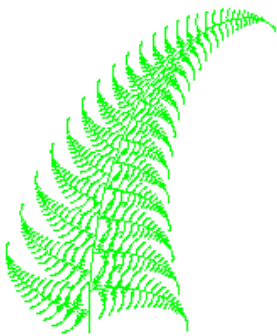
Try: **f(koch, 200, N)**

## 2. Fern Procedure (passing data through parameters and Recursive)

```
from turtle import *

def fern(t, size):
    if size < 5 :
        return
    t.forward(size/25)
    t.left(80)
    fern(t, size*.3)
    t.right(82)
    t.forward(size/25)
    t.right(80)
    fern(t, size*.3)
    t.left(78)
    fern(t, size*.9)
    t.left(2)
    t.back(size/25)
    t.left(2)
    t.back(size/25)

wn = Screen()          # Set up the window and its attributes
mytree = Turtle()      # create mytree
mytree.tracer(0,0)
mytree.left(90)
mytree.hideturtle()
fern(mytree,305)        # Call the function to draw the fern
wn.exitonclick()
```

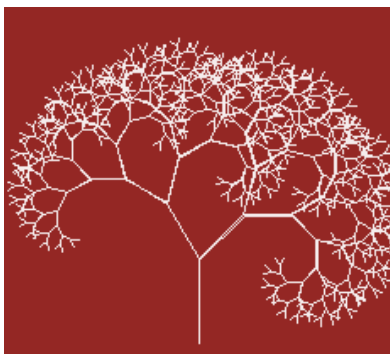


【Try it】 :

- fern 600
- change "left" "right"

### 3. **tree** Procedure (passing data through parameters and Recursive)

```
1. from turtle import *
2.
3. def tree(t, order, len):
4.     if order == 1 :
5.         t.forward(len)
6.         t.left(30)
7.         t.forward(len)
8.         t.backward(len)
9.         t.right(30)
10.        t.right(30)
11.        t.forward(len)
12.        t.backward(len)
13.        t.left(30)
14.        t.backward(len)
15.        return
16.    else :
17.        t.forward(len)
18.        t.left(30)
19.        tree(t, order-1, len*.75)
20.        t.right(30)
21.        t.right(45)
22.        tree(t, order-1, len*.75)
23.        t.left(45)
24.        t.backward(len)
25.
26.wn = Screen()          # Set up the window and its attributes
27.mt= Turtle()          # create mytree
28.mt.tracer(0,0)
29.mt.left(90)
30.mt.hideturtle()
31.tree(mt, 9, 50)        # Call the function to draw the tree
32.wn.exitonclick()
33.
```

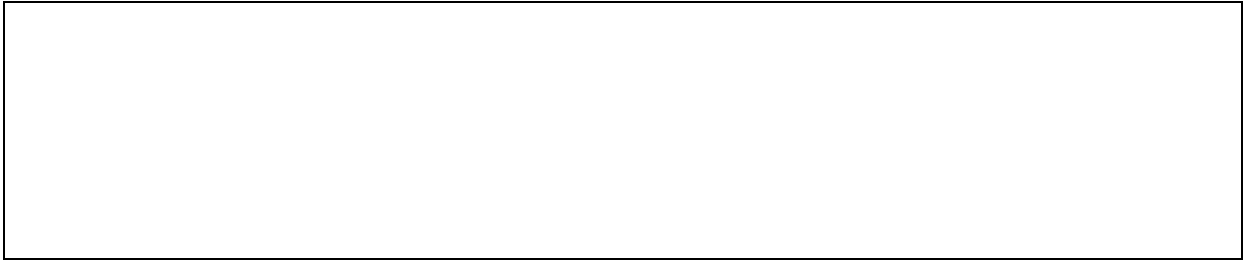


【Try it】 :

- **tree 9 50      tree 12 100    change "LT" "RT"**
- **change LT angle and RT angle**



#### 4. **fractal** Procedure (passing data through **parameters** and **Recursive**)



Results:

