

T_{eaching} L_{ondon} C_{omputing}

Programming for GCSE

Topic 8.3: Python Turtle Graphics



COMPUTING AT SCHOOL
EDUCATE · ENGAGE · ENCOURAGE



SUPPORTED BY
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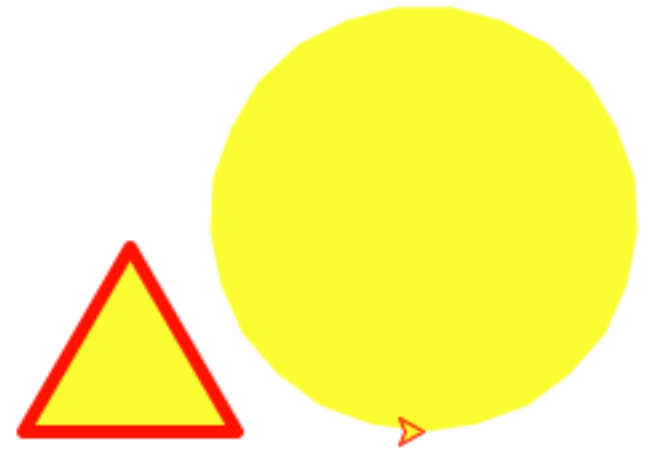


Aims

- Outline the idea of turtle graphics
 - Evaluate turtle graphics for learning programming
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PRINCIPLES OF TURTLE GRAPHICS

```
from turtle import *  
  
pencolor('red')  
pensize(5)  
fillcolor('yellow')  
  
begin_fill()  
forward(80), left(120)  
forward(80), left(120)  
forward(80), left(120)  
  
penup()  
forward(150)  
circle(80)  
end_fill()  
  
done()
```



```
from turtle import *
```

```
 pencolor('red')
```

```
 pensize(5)
```

```
 fillcolor('yellow')
```

```
begin_fill()
```

```
 forward(80), left(120)
```

```
 forward(80), left(120)
```

```
 forward(80), left(120)
```

```
penup()
```

```
 forward(150)
```

```
 circle(80)
```

```
end_fill()
```

```
done()
```

Pen size and
colour

Turtle
movement

Fill – start
and end

Stop drawing

Documentation

- See chapter 23 of Python library
 - Functions: simpler, as shown
 - Object-orient methods: more flexible
 - Simplified extract in the practical sheet
 - Omits synonyms
 - More complex features
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HOW USEFUL IS TURTLE GRAPHICS?

Could use turtle graphics as an introduction

Advantages

- Visual
 - Picture and simple animation
 - Text I/O included
 - Not really for graphical UI or games
 - Problem solving and creativity
 - Functions
 - Obvious need for decomposition into functions
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Limitations

- Less focus on variables: very important concept
 - Many problems can be solved (badly) without control structures (if and loops)
 - Not a great match to GCSE syllabus
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Example Challenge Problems

- Handle shapes as data
 - Save in file
 - E.g. ['square', 100, 30, 40] – size, x, y
 - Do transformations on shapes
 - Rotate
 - Reflect
 - Display data
 - E.g. bar or line graph
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Summary

- Turtle graphics is simple and visual
 - Consider it as an alternative route for transition between visual (e.g. Scratch) and textual programming
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