MORE FUN WITH PYTHON TURTLE (Part 1)

Introduction: This worksheet adds further knowledge and exercises to the 'Turtle-snowflakes' worksheet, which should be completed before this exercise.

Start:

- 1. Setup and assemble the Raspberry Pi (RPi) environment:
 - a. Connect RPi to a monitor, keyboard and mouse
 - b. Power up the RPi module
 - c. Observe the start-up script
- 2. Login and enter password
- 3. Start the GUI by typing 'startx'
- 4. Open the Python 3 programming environment IDLE3
- 5. Click on File and Open New Window
- 6. Click on File and Save As and naming it Turtle-01.py

Coding:

[Note the use of the comment # (hashtag) this will add further information about the code behaviour. Be careful to observe the use of capital and small letters.]

- 1. Enter the following code into the new window:
- 2. Before you start to write your program import the Turtle Library

```
import turtle #Import the Turtle Library
```

3. Next create a window to display the turtle window. Assign this to a variable.

```
wn = turtle.Screen() #wn = variable; note Screen has a capital S
```

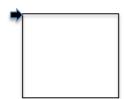
4. Give your turtle a name.

```
t = turtle.Turtle() #t is the name of the turtle (use your own name if #preferred); note Turtle() has a capital T
```

5. Use a loop to create a square shape

(Numbers 4 and 90 were chosen specifically to draw a square; four sides each at 90° (ie $360^{\circ}/4$) to each other)

6. Save this module and run the code



7. What shape is produced when the sequence is changed to 8 and the angle 45°?

MORE FUN WITH PYTHON TURTLE (Part2)

Start:

- 1. Setup and assemble the Raspberry Pi (RPi) environment:
 - a. Connect RPi to a monitor, keyboard and mouse
 - b. Power up the RPi module
 - c. Observe the start-up script
- 2. Login and enter password
- 3. Start the GUI by typing 'startx'
- 4. Open the Python 3 programming environment IDLE3
- 5. Click on File and Open New Window
- 6. Click on File and Save As and naming it Turtle-02.py

Coding:

1. Import turtle library

```
Import turtle #import turtle library
```

2. Next create a window to display the turtle window. Assign this to a variable.

```
wn = turtle.Screen() #wn = variable; note Screen has a capital S
```

3. Give your turtle a name.

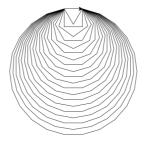
```
t = turtle.Turtle() #t is the name of the turtle (use your own
name if preferred); note Turtle() has a
capital T
```

4. Use a double loop to create a new shape

```
for NumberOfSides in range(3,23):  #range(3,23) means 3 through
  #to 23.

for i in range(NumberOfSides):  #range(NumberOfSides) means
  #repeat sequence one step for
  #each side.
  t.right (360/NumberOfSides)  #/ means divide
  t.forward (50)  #move the turtle forward 50
  #points
wn.exitonclick()  #shuts the turtle graphics
  #window
```

5. Save this module and run the code



6. How many shapes can you recognize? Can you name the shapes?

MORE FUN WITH PYTHON TURTLE (Part3)

Start:

- 1. Setup and assemble the Raspberry Pi (RPi) environment:
 - a. Connect RPi to a monitor, keyboard and mouse
 - b. Power up the RPi module
 - c. Observe the start-up script
- 2. Login and enter password
- 3. Start the GUI by typing 'startx'
- 4. Open the Python 3 programming environment IDLE3
- 5. Click on File and Open New Window
- 6. Click on File and Save As and naming it Turtle-03.py

Coding:

1. Import turtle library

```
Import turtle  #import turtle library
```

2. Next create a window to display the turtle window. Assign this to a variable.

```
wn = turtle.Screen() #wn = variable; note Screen has a capital S
```

3. Give your turtle a name.

4. Use **for**, **if** and **else** to create a shape

```
for NumberOfSides in range(4, 12):
    for i in range(NumberOfSides):
```

if NumberOfSides%2:

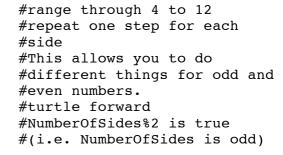
t.forward(50)

t.right(360/NumberOfSides)
else:

t.backward(50)

```
t.left(360/NumberOfSides)
wn.exitonclick()
```

- 5. Save the module and run the code
- 6. Change the values of the range statement
- 7. Can you explain what is happening?



#turtle backward if
#NumberOfSides is false
#(i.e. NumberOfSides is even)

#shuts the turtle graphics
#window

