

Python Turtle Quick Reference

Turtle motion

	Name	Description
Relative	<code>forward(<i>distance</i>)</code> <code>fd(<i>distance</i>)</code>	Move the turtle forward by the specified <i>distance</i> , in the direction the turtle is headed.
	<code>back(<i>distance</i>)</code> <code>bk(<i>distance</i>)</code> <code>backward(<i>distance</i>)</code>	Move the turtle backward by <i>distance</i> , opposite to the direction the turtle is headed. Do not change the turtle's heading.
	<code>right(<i>angle</i>)</code> <code>rt(<i>angle</i>)</code>	Turn turtle right by <i>angle</i> units. (Units are by default degrees, but can be set via the <code>degrees()</code> and <code>radians()</code> functions.)
	<code>left(<i>angle</i>)</code> <code>lt(<i>angle</i>)</code>	Turn turtle left by <i>angle</i> units.
Absolute	<code>goto(<i>x</i>, <i>y</i>)</code> <code>setpos(<i>x</i>, <i>y</i>)</code> <code>setposition(<i>x</i>, <i>y</i>)</code>	Move turtle to an absolute position. If the pen is down, draw line. Do not change the turtle's orientation.
	<code>setx(<i>x</i>)</code>	Set the turtle's first coordinate to <i>x</i> .
	<code>sety(<i>y</i>)</code>	Set the turtle's second coordinate to <i>y</i> .
	<code>setheading(<i>angle</i>)</code> <code>seth(<i>angle</i>)</code>	Set the orientation of the turtle to <i>angle</i> .
	<code>home()</code>	Move turtle to the origin – coordinates (0,0) – and set its heading to its start-orientation.

Turtle state

Name	Description
<code>pos()</code> , <code>position()</code>	Return the turtle's current location (x,y).
<code>xcor()</code>	Return the turtle's x coordinate.
<code>ycor()</code>	Return the turtle's y coordinate.
<code>heading()</code>	Return the turtle's current heading.
<code>hideturtle()</code> , <code>ht()</code>	Make the turtle invisible.
<code>showturtle()</code> , <code>st()</code>	Make the turtle visible.

Pen state

Name	Description
<code>pendown()</code> , <code>pd()</code> , <code>down()</code>	Pull the pen down – drawing when moving.
<code>penup()</code> , <code>pu()</code> , <code>up()</code>	Pull the pen up – no drawing when moving.

Color control

Name	Description
<code>pencolor()</code>	Return the current pencolor as color specification string or as a tuple.
<code>pencolor(<i>color</i>)</code>	Set pencolor to <i>color</i> . The color definition argument can be either a string or a tuple with RGB values. If a string is used, it represents a Tk color specification string, such as "red", "yellow", or "#33cc8c". The RGB values must be in the range 0..colormode, where colormode is either 1.0 or 255 (see <code>colormode()</code>).
<code>fillcolor()</code>	Return the current fillcolor as color specification string, possibly in tuple format.
<code>fillcolor(<i>color</i>)</code>	Set the fillcolor to <i>color</i> . (see <code>pencolor()</code> above for argument specification).
<code>colormode(<i>cmode</i>=None)</code>	Return the colormode or set it to 1.0 or 255. Subsequently r, g, b values of color triples have to be in the range 0.. <i>cmode</i> .
<code>filling()</code>	Return fillstate (True if filling, False else).
<code>begin_fill()</code>	To be called just before drawing a shape to be filled.
<code>end_fill()</code>	Fill the shape drawn after the last call to <code>begin_fill()</code> .

Fill Example:

```
>>> turtle.begin_fill()
>>> for i in range(4):
...     turtle.forward(100)
...     turtle.right(90)
...
>>> turtle.end_fill()
>>>
```

Miscellaneous

Name	Description
<code>exitonclick()</code>	Pull the pen down – drawing when moving.
<code>degrees(<i>fullcircle</i>=360.0)</code>	Set angle measurement units, i.e. set number of “degrees” for a full circle. Default value is 360 degrees.
<code>radians()</code>	Set the angle measurement units to radians.
<code>circle(<i>radius</i>, <i>extent</i>=None, <i>steps</i>=None)</code>	Draw a circle with a given <i>radius</i> . If <i>extent</i> is given, only draws an arc with <i>extent</i> degrees. The <i>steps</i> parameter allows the control of how many segments are used to draw the circle.