

#### Python语言程序设计

# turtle程序语法元素分析



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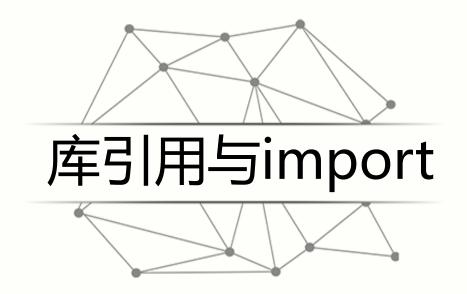


- 库引用与import
- turtle画笔控制函数
- turtle运动控制函数
- turtle方向控制函数
- 基本循环语句
- "Python蟒蛇绘制"代码分析

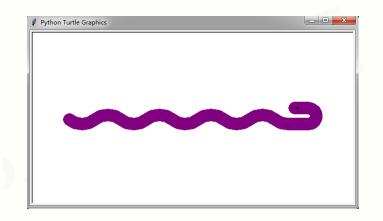








```
import turtle
turtle.setup(650, 350, 200, 200)
turtle.penup()
turtle.fd(-250)
turtle.pendown()
turtle.pensize(25)
turtle.pencolor("purple")
turtle.seth(-40)
for i in range(4):
    turtle.circle(40, 80)
    turtle.circle(-40, 80)
turtle.circle(40, 80/2)
turtle.fd(40)
turtle.circle(16, 180)
turtle.fd(40 * 2/3)
turtle.done()
```



<a>.<b>()的编码风格



#### 库引用

#### 扩充Python程序功能的方式

- 使用import保留字完成 , 采用 <a>. <b>()编码风格

import <库名>

<库名>.<函数名>(<函数参数>)

```
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turtle.seth(-40)
for i in range(4):
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    turtle.circle(-40, 80)
turtle.circle(40, 80/2)
turtle.fd(40)
turtle.circle(16, 180)
turtle.fd(40 * 2/3)
turtle.done()
```

#### 引入turtle库

使用turtle库函数 完成功能

可是可是, 好多turtle, 很繁琐嘛...

## import更多用法

使用from和import保留字共同完成

```
from <库名> import <函数名>
```

from <库名> import \*

<函数名>(<函数参数>)

```
from turtle import *
import turtle
                                      setup(650, 350, 200, 200)
turtle.setup(650, 350, 200, 200)
                                      penup()
turtle.penup()
                                      fd(-250)
turtle.fd(-250)
                                      pendown()
turtle.pendown()
                                      pensize(25)
turtle.pensize(25)
                                      pencolor("purple")
turtle.pencolor("purple")
                                      seth(-40)
turtle.seth(-40)
                                     for i in range(4):
for i in range(4):
                                          circle(40, 80)
    turtle.circle(40, 80)
                                          circle(-40, 80)
    turtle.circle(-40, 80)
                                      circle(40, 80/2)
turtle.circle(40, 80/2)
                                      fd(40)
turtle.fd(40)
                                      circle(16, 180)
turtle.circle(16, 180)
                                                       老师老师, 这么好的方
                                      fd(40 * 2/3)
turtle.fd(40 * 2/3)
                                                          法为何不早说...
                                      done()
turtle.done()
```

# import更多用法

#### 两种方法比较

import <库名>

<库名>.<函数名>(<函数参数>)

from <库名> import <函数名>

from <库名> import \*

<函数名>(<函数参数>)

第一种方法不会出现函数重名问题,第二种方法则会出现

# import更多用法

使用import和as保留字共同完成

import <库名> as <库别名>

<库别名>.<函数名>(<函数参数>)

给调用的外部库关联一个更短、更适合自己的名字

```
import turtle
                                      import turtle as t
turtle.setup(650, 350, 200, 200)
                                     t.setup(650, 350, 200, 200)
turtle.penup()
                                     t.penup()
turtle.fd(-250)
                                     t.fd(-250)
turtle.pendown()
                                     t.pendown()
turtle.pensize(25)
                                     t.pensize(25)
turtle.pencolor("purple")
                                     t.pencolor("purple")
turtle.seth(-40)
                                     t.seth(-40)
for i in range(4):
                                   for i in range(4):
    turtle.circle(40, 80)
                                         t.circle(40, 80)
    turtle.circle(-40, 80)
                                         t.circle(-40, 80)
turtle.circle(40, 80/2)
                                     t.circle(40, 80/2)
turtle.fd(40)
                                     t.fd(40)
turtle.circle(16, 180)
                                     t.circle(16, 180)
turtle.fd(40 * 2/3)
                                     t.fd(40 * 2/3)
                                                            这个方法好!
turtle.done()
                                     t.done()
```



```
import turtle
turtle.setup(650, 350, 200, 200)
turtle.penup()
turtle.fd(-250)
turtle.pendown()
turtle.pensize(25)
turtle.pencolor("purple")
turtle.seth(-40)
for i in range(4):
    turtle.circle(40, 80)
    turtle.circle(-40, 80)
turtle.circle(40, 80/2)
turtle.fd(40)
turtle.circle(16, 180)
turtle.fd(40 * 2/3)
turtle.done()
```

penup(), pendown()

pensize(), pencolor()



## 画笔控制函数

画笔操作后一直有效,一般成对出现

- turtle.penup() 别名 turtle.pu()

抬起画笔,海龟在飞行

- turtle.pendown() 别名 turtle.pd()

落下画笔,海龟在爬行

## 画笔控制函数

#### 画笔设置后一直有效,直至下次重新设置

- turtle.pensize(width) 别名 turtle.width(width)

画笔宽度,海龟的腰围

- turtle.pencolor(color) color为颜色字符串或r,g,b值 画笔颜色,海龟在涂装

### 画笔控制函数

pencolor(color)的color参与可以有三种形式

- 颜色字符串 : turtle.pencolor("purple")

- RGB的小数值:turtle.pencolor(0.63, 0.13, 0.94)

- RGB的元组值:turtle.pencolor((0.63,0.13,0.94))

```
import turtle
turtle.setup(650, 350, 200, 200)
turtle.penup()
turtle.fd(-250)
                                     penup()
turtle.pendown()
turtle.pensize(25)
                                     pendown()
turtle.pencolor("purple")
                                     pensize(width)
turtle.seth(-40)
for i in range(4):
                                     pencolor(colorstring)
   turtle.circle(40, 80)
    turtle.circle(-40, 80)
                                     pencolor(r,g,b)
turtle.circle(40, 80/2)
turtle.fd(40)
                                     pencolor((r,g,b))
turtle.circle(16, 180)
turtle.fd(40 * 2/3)
turtle.done()
```



```
import turtle
turtle.setup(650, 350, 200, 200)
turtle.penup()
turtle.fd(-250)
turtle.pendown()
turtle.pensize(25)
turtle.pencolor("purple")
turtle.seth(-40)
                                       fd()
for i in range(4):
    turtle.circle(40, 80)
                                      circle()
    turtle.circle(-40, 80)
turtle.circle(40, 80/2)
turtle.fd(40)
turtle.circle(16, 180)
turtle.fd(40 * 2/3)
turtle.done()
```

控制海龟行进:走直线 & 走曲线

- turtle.forward(d) 别名 turtle.fd(d)

向前行进,海龟走直线

- d: 行进距离,可以为负数

控制海龟行进:走直线 & 走曲线

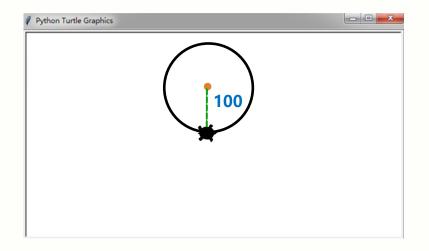
- turtle.circle(r, extent=None)

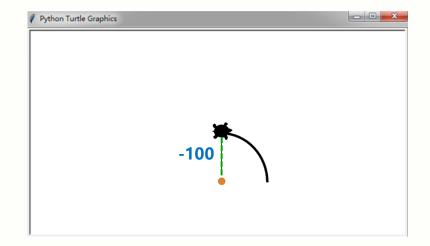
根据半径r绘制extent角度的弧形

- r: 默认圆心在海龟左侧r距离的位置
- extent: 绘制角度,默认是360度整圆

turtle.circle(100)

turtle.circle(-100,90)





```
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turtle.fd(-250)
turtle.pendown()
turtle.pensize(25)
turtle.pencolor("purple")
                                  fd(d)
turtle.seth(-40)
for i in range(4):
    turtle.circle(40, 80)
                                  circle(r,extent=None)
    turtle.circle(-40, 80)
turtle.circle(40, 80/2)
turtle.fd(40)
turtle.circle(16, 180)
turtle.fd(40 * 2/3)
turtle.done()
```

画笔设置后一直有效,直至下次重新设置

- turtle.forward(d) 别名 turtle.fd(d)

向前行进,海龟走直线

- d: 行进距离,可以为负数



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import turtle
turtle.setup(650, 350, 200, 200)
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turtle.fd(40)
turtle.circle(16, 180)
turtle.fd(40 * 2/3)
turtle.done()
```

seth()

### 方向控制函数

控制海龟面对方向: 绝对角度 & 海龟角度

- turtle.setheading(angle) 别名 turtle.seth(angle)

改变行进方向,海龟走角度

- angle: 行进方向的绝对角度

## 方向控制函数

turtle.seth(45)

turtle.seth(-135)





## 方向控制函数

控制海龟面对方向: 绝对角度 & 海龟角度

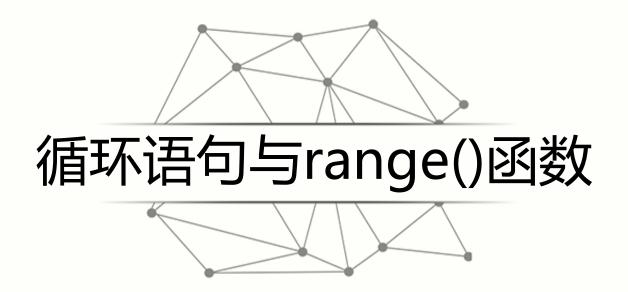
- turtle.left(angle) 海龟向左转

- turtle.right(angle) 海龟向右转

- angle: 在海龟当前行进方向上旋转的角度

```
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for i in range(4):
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turtle.circle(40, 80/2)
turtle.fd(40)
turtle.circle(16, 180)
turtle.fd(40 * 2/3)
turtle.done()
```

seth(angle)



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```

#### for 和 in 保留字

range()

### 循环语句

按照一定次数循环执行一组语句

for <变量> in range(<次数>):

<被循环执行的语句>

- <变量>表示每次循环的计数,0到<次数>-1

### 循环语句

```
>>> for i in range(5):
                              >>> for i in range(5):
                                     print("Hello:",i)
       print(i)
                              Hello: 0
0
                              Hello: 1
                              Hello: 2
                              Hello: 3
                              Hello: 4
```

## range()函数

#### 产生循环计数序列

range(N)

产生 0 到 N-1的整数序列,共N个

range(M,N)

产生 M 到 N-1的整数序列, 共N-M个

range(5)
0, 1, 2, 3, 4
range(2, 5)
2, 3, 4

```
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turtle.circle(16, 180)
turtle.fd(40 * 2/3)
turtle.done()
```

for i in range(N):

range(N)

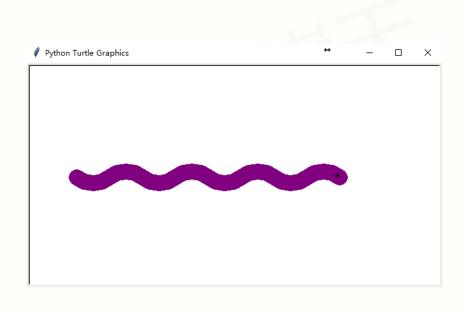
range(M, N)



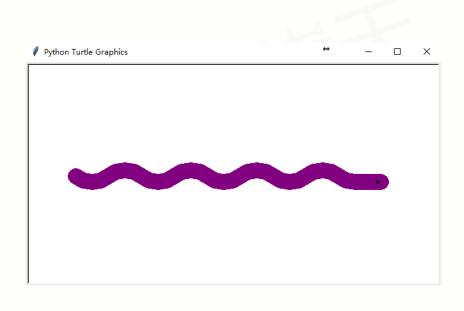
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turtle.circle(16, 180)
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```



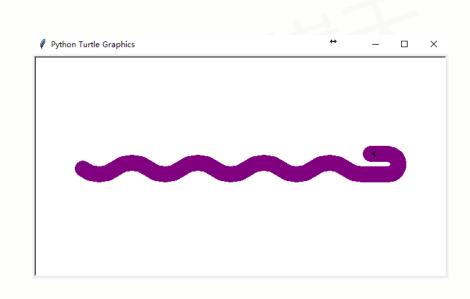
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turtle.done()
```





#### turtle程序语法元素分析

- 库引用: import、from...import、import...as...
- penup(), pendown(), pensize(), pencolor()
- fd()、circle()、seth()
- 循环语句: for和in、range()函数





