Turtle Graphics

Version 6.5

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Turtle graphics are available in two forms: traditional imperative turtle operations that draw into a fixed window, and functional turtle operations that consume and produce a turtle picture.

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1 Traditional Turtles

```
(require graphics/turtles) package: htdp-lib
```

To use any of the turtle drawing functions, you first need to initialize the turtles by calling (turtles #t).

```
(turtles on?) → void?
  on? : any/c
(turtles) → void?
```

Shows and hides the turtles window based on on?. If on? is not supplied, the state is toggled.

```
(move n) \rightarrow void?
n : real?
```

Moves the turtle n pixels without drawing.

```
(draw n) \rightarrow void?
n : real?
```

Moves the turtle n pixels and draws a line on the path.

```
(erase n) \rightarrow void?
n : real?
```

Moves the turtle n pixels and erase along the path.

```
(move-offset h v) → void?
h : real?
v : real?
(draw-offset h v) → void?
h : real?
v : real?
(erase-offset h v) → void?
h : real?
v : real?
```

Like move, draw, and erase, but using a horizontal and vertical offset from the turtle's current position.

```
(turn theta) → void?
  theta : real?
```

Turns the turtle theta degrees counter-clockwise.

```
(turn/radians theta) → void?
theta : real?
```

Turns the turtle theta radians counter-clockwise.

```
(clear) \rightarrow void?
```

Erases the turtles window.

```
(home) \rightarrow void?
```

Leaves only one turtle, in the start position.

```
(split expr ...)
```

Spawns a new turtle where the turtle is currently located. In order to distinguish the two turtles, only the new one evaluates *expr*. For example, if you start with a fresh turtle-window and evaluate:

```
(split (turn/radians (/ pi 2)))
```

you will have two turtles, pointing at right angles to each other. Continue with

```
(draw 100)
```

You will see two lines. Now, if you evaluate those two expression again, you will have four turtles, etc.

```
(split* expr ...)
```

Like (split expr ...), except that one turtle is created for each expr.

For example, to create two turtles, one pointing at $\pi/2$ and one at $\pi/3$, evaluate

```
(split* (turn/radians (/ pi 3)) (turn/radians (/ pi 2)))
(tprompt expr ...)
```

Limits the splitting of the turtles. Before *expr* is evaluated, the state of the turtles (how many, their positions and headings) is "checkpointed." Then *expr* is evaluated, and then the state of the turtles is restored, but all drawing that may have occurred during execution of *expr* remains.

For example

```
(tprompt (draw 100))
```

moves a turtle forward 100 pixel while drawing a line, and then moves the turtle be immediately back to its original position. Similarly,

```
(tprompt (split (turn/radians (/ pi 2))))
```

splits the turtle into two, rotates one 90 degrees, and then collapses back to a single turtle.

The fern functions below demonstrate more advanced use of tprompt.

```
(save-turtle-bitmap name kind) → void?
  name : (or/c path-string? output-port?)
  kind : (or/c 'png 'jpeg 'xbm 'xpm 'bmp)
```

Saves the current state of the turtles window in an image file.

```
turtle-window-size : exact-positive-integer?
```

The size of the turtles window.

1.1 Examples

```
(require graphics/turtle-examples)
package: htdp-lib
```

The graphics/turtle-examples library's source is meant to be read, but it also exports the following examples. To display these examples, first initialize the turtle window with (turtles #t).

```
(regular-poly sides radius) → void?
  sides : exact-nonnegative-integer?
  radius : real?
```

Draws a regular poly centered at the turtle with sides sides and with radius radius.

```
(regular-polys n s) \rightarrow void?
n : exact-nonnegative-integer?
s : any/c
```

Draws n regular polys each with n sides centered at the turtle.

```
(radial-turtles n) → void?
n : exact-nonnegative-integer?
```

Places 2^n turtles spaced evenly pointing radially outward.

```
(spaced-turtles n) → void?
n : exact-nonnegative-integer?
```

Places 2^n turtles evenly spaced in a line and pointing in the same direction as the original turtle.

```
(spokes) → void?
```

Draws some spokes, using radial-turtles and spaced-turtles.

```
(gapped-lines) \rightarrow void?
```

Draw a bunch of parallel line segments, using spaced-turtles.

```
(spyro-gyra) → void?
```

Draws a spyro-grya reminiscent shape.

```
(neato) \rightarrow void?
```

As the name says...

```
(graphics-bexam) \rightarrow void?
```

Draws a fractal that came up on an exam given at Rice in 1997 or so.

```
sierp-size : real?
```

A constant that is a good size for the sierp procedures.

```
(sierp sierp-size) → void?
  sierp-size : real?
(sierp-nosplit sierp-size) → void?
  sierp-size : real?
```

Draws the Sierpinski triangle in two different ways, the first using split heavily. After running the first one, try executing (draw 10).

```
koch-size : real?
```

A constant that is a good size for the koch procedures.

```
(koch-split koch-size) → void?
  koch-size : real?
(koch-draw koch-size) → void?
  koch-size : real?
```

Draws the same Koch snowflake in two different ways.

```
(lorenz a b c) → void?
  a : real?
  b : real?
  c : real?
```

Watch the Lorenz attractor (a.k.a. butterfly attractor) initial values a, b, and c.

```
(lorenz1) \rightarrow void?
```

Calls lorenz with good initial values.

```
(peano peano-size) → void?
  peano-size : real?
```

Draws the Peano space-filling curve.

```
(peano-position-turtle) → void?
```

Moves the turtle to a good place to prepare for a call to peano.

```
peano-size : exact-nonnegative-integer?
```

One size to use with peano.

```
fern-size : exact-nonnegative-integer?
```

A good size for the fern1 and fern2 functions.

```
(fern1 fern-size) → void?
  fern-size : exact-nonnegative-integer?
(fern2 fern-size) → void?
  fern-size : exact-nonnegative-integer?
```

Draws a fern fractal.

For fern1, you will probably want to point the turtle up before running this one, with something like:

```
(turn/radians (- (/ pi 2)))
```

For fern2, you may need to backup a little.

2 Value Turtles

```
(require graphics/value-turtles)
package: htdp-lib
```

The value turtles are a variation on traditional turtles. Rather than having just a single window where each operation changes the state of that window, in the graphics/value-turtles library, the entire turtles window is treated as a value. This means that each of the primitive operations accepts, in addition to the usual arguments, a turtles-window value; instead of returning nothing, each returns a turtles-window value.

```
(turtles width
    height
    [init-x
    init-y
    init-angle]) → turtles?

width: real?
height: real?
init-x: real? = (/ width 2)
init-y: real? = (/ height 2)
init-angle: real? = 0
```

Creates a new turtles window with the given width and height. The remaining arguments specify position of the initial turtle and the direction in radians (where 0 is to the right).

```
(\text{turtles? } v) \rightarrow \text{boolean?}
 v : \text{any/c}
```

Determines if v is a turtles drawing.

```
(move n turtles) → turtles?
  n : real?
  turtles : turtles?
```

Moves the turtle n pixels, returning a new turtles window.

```
(draw n turtles) → turtles?
 n : real?
 turtles : turtles?
```

Moves the turtle n pixels and draws a line along the path, returning a new turtles window.

```
(erase n turtles) → turtles?
  n : real?
  turtles : turtles?
```

Moves the turtle n pixels and erases a line along the path, returning a new turtles window.

```
(move-offset h v turtles) → turtles?
h : real?
v : real?
turtles : turtles?
(draw-offset h v turtles) → turtles?
h : real?
v : real?
turtles : turtles?
(erase-offset h v turtles) → turtles?
h : real?
v : real?
turtles : turtles?
```

Like move, draw, and erase, but using a horizontal and vertical offset from the turtle's current position.

```
(turn theta turtles) → turtles?
  theta : real?
  turtles : turtles?
```

Turns the turtle theta degrees counter-clockwise, returning a new turtles window.

```
(turn/radians theta turtles) → turtles?
  theta : real?
  turtles : turtles?
```

Turns the turtle theta radians counter-clockwise, returning a new turtles window.

```
(merge turtles1 turtles2) → turtles?
  turtles1 : turtles?
  turtles2 : turtles?
```

The split and tprompt forms provided by graphics/turtles aren't needed for graphics/value-turtles, since the turtles window is a value.

Instead, the merge accepts two turtles windows and combines the state of the two turtles windows into a single window. The new window contains all of the turtles of the previous two windows, but only the line drawings of the first turtles argument.

```
(clean turtles) → turtles?
  turtles : turtles?
```

Produces a turtles like turtles, but with only a single turtle, positioned in the center.

2.1 Examples

The graphics/turtle-examples library's source is meant to be read, but it also exports the following examples.

```
(radial-turtles n turtles) → turtles?
n : exact-nonnegative-integer?
turtles : turtles?
```

Places 2^n turtles spaced evenly pointing radially outward.

```
(spaced-turtles n turtles) → turtles?
n : exact-nonnegative-integer?
turtles : turtles?
```

Places 2^n turtles evenly spaced in a line and pointing in the same direction as the original turtle

```
(neato turtles) → turtles?
turtles: turtles?
```

As the name says...

```
(regular-poly sides radius turtles) → turtles?
  sides : exact-nonnegative-integer?
  radius : real?
  turtles : turtles?
```

Draws a regular poly centered at the turtle with sides sides and with radius radius.

```
(regular-polys n s turtles) → turtles?
n : exact-nonnegative-integer?
s : any/c
turtles : turtles?
```

Draws n regular polys each with n sides centered at the turtle.

```
(spokes turtles) → turtles?
  turtles : turtles?
```

Draws some spokes, using radial-turtles and spaced-turtles.

```
(spyro-gyra turtles) → turtles?
  turtles: turtles?
```

Draws a spyro-grya reminiscent shape.