Teaching Computational Thinking with L-Systems and Turtle Graphics

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L-Systems

Lindenmayer-systems, or L-systems are a formal grammar created by Lindenmayer and Prusenkeiwicz to model the development of biological systems [2].

L-systems are the basis for many plant and tree models in computer graphics [1].

L-systems can produce strings that have a natural turtle graphics interpretation.

L-systems differ from regular grammars in that a substitution rule applies to all instances of a symbol simultaneously. This models cells dividing in parallel within an organism.

Example: Alphabet: F, +, -Base string: F++F++F++ Rule: F -> F-F++F-F

E++E++E++ F-F++F-F++F-F++F-F++F-F

Deussen et. al., "Realistic modeling and rendering of plant ecosystems", SIGGRAPH '98.
P. Prusenkiewicz and A. Lindenmayer, The Algorithmic Beauty of Plants, Springer-Verlag, 1990



Project 1

Introduces students to 1-rule L-systems with a small alphabet: forward (F), left (+), right (-), push ([), and pop (]).

Students read the L-system parameters and rule from a file and write the code to implement substitution.

Students write a separate transformer module to interpret a string and execute turtle actions. including pushing and popping the turtle state from a stack

Students have to create a simple scene containing several different types of L-systems.



Bushy Plant Alphabet: F. +, --, [,]

Base string: F Rule: F -> FF-[F+F+F]+[+F-F-F]





Students re-implement the L-system representation using a class instead of a list of lists.

The new class implements multi-rule L-systems, which requires a new substitution algorithm and the ability to copy information from nested lists.

The transformer module becomes a class and abstracts the turtle commands so students can create scenes by orienting and placing objects created from L-systems, which now have a larger alphabet.



Image by Leah Perl



L-systems. Stochastic L-systems permit a replacement rule to choose randomly from multiple possible strings. They have to write a new substitution algorithm that integrates random choice.

Students implement a Shape parent class that stores the information required to interpret a string as turtle commands and knows how to draw itself using the Transformer class.

Students create several child classes that override the constructor to use a different string.



Project 4

Introduces students to non-photorealistic rendering [NPR], using abstraction to override the turtle's forward command.

The Transformer class can draw an object according to a style. The style parameter controls the action of the forward command.

Students implement at least three different styles.







Images by

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Leah Perlmutte

Students expand their Lsystem, Transformer, and Shape classes to make use of a 3D turtle package developed by the author on top of Tkinter.

Project 5

Because of the prior design, students are able to easily generate 3D shapes and draw them in different NPR styles.

The underlying structure is identical. The shape classes define a 3D shape using a string. The Transformer class interprets the string into graphics commands. The forward command implements the NPR settings, and the 3D turtle does the drawing.

Stochastic Tree Alphabet: F, +, --, [, [, X, L,A,/,&,!,G Base string: A Rules A -> [&FL!A]/////[&FL!A]/////[&FL!A] F -> S////GI

S -> GFL





All assignments and lab exercises are available at http://cs.colby.edu/maxwell/courses/cs151/S09 as projects 8 through 12

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