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## Cornell Notes - Understanding Board Display in Tic-Tac-Toe (Python)

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**Topic:** print\_board function & list slicing logic in game.py

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Cues / Questions	Notes
What is the purpose of print_board(self)?	It displays the $3x3$ visual board using the internal list <code>self.board</code> .
How is the board stored in the game?	It's a flat list of 9 items, e.g., ['X', '0', 'X', ' ', 'X', ' ', '0', ' ', '
What does the inner list comprehension do?	[self.board[i*3:(i+1)*3] for i in range(3)] breaks the 1D list into 3 rows.

How does slicing [i\*3:(i+1)\*3] work?

- i = 0: 0:3 → ['X', '0', 'X']
- i = 1: 3:6 → [' ', 'X', ' ']
- i = 2: 6:9 → ['0', '', ''] Why use i\*3 and (i+1)\*3? | Because each row has 3 items, and we want to divide the flat list into 3 equal chunks. What does the outer for row in ... do? | It loops through each of the 3 sublists (rows). What does '|'.join(row) do? | Turns the row list like ['X', '0', 'X'] into a string: 'X | 0 | X' What does the final print line output? | It prints: | X | 0 | X | followed by the next rows, forming a grid. Can you show the final printed board visually? |

How is this section useful? | It helps format the board nicely for players to see their moves visually.

## Summary:

The print\_board(self) function converts the flat list into a grid view using a nested structure. It uses list slicing (i\*3:(i+1)\*3) inside a list comprehension to get each row and a loop to print each row cleanly. Understanding this slicing helps in grasping how board transformations work when handling 1D arrays visually.

## **Code Snippet:**

```
for row in [self.board[i*3:(i+1)*3] for i in range(3)]:
print('| ' + ' | '.join(row) + ' |')
```

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