

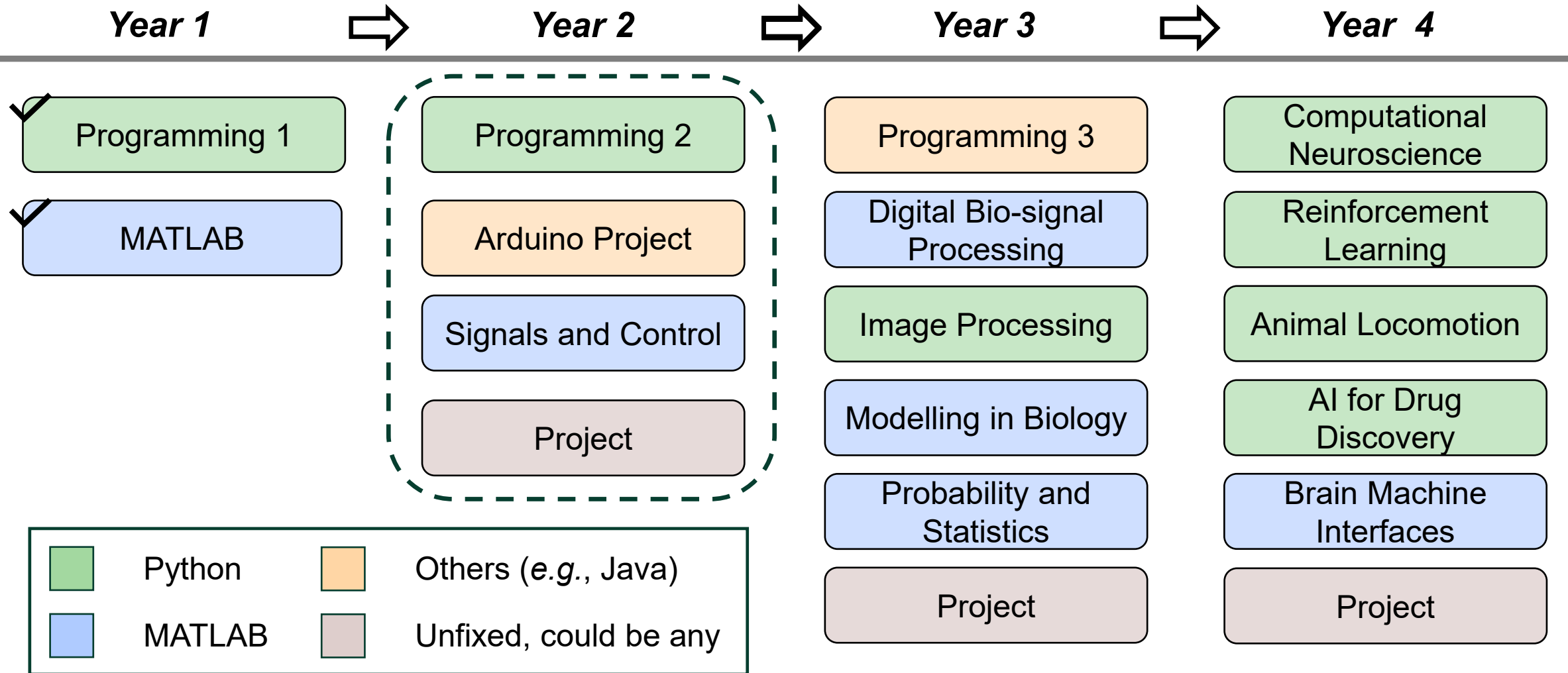
BIOE50010 – Programming 2

Computer Lab 1: Revision of Programming 1

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An Indictive Timeline



The Programming 2 Course

Learning Outcomes*

- **Write, debug, compile, and run** programs using Python;
- Use **data structures** appropriately;
- Know how to create and use **algorithms**;
- Explain and apply concepts of **object-oriented programming**.

Envision: *“Coding as fluently as writing an email.”*

Assessment Modes*

- 1 timed assignment (50%) + 1 live programming test (50%).
- To be soon communicated by the module leader directly to you.

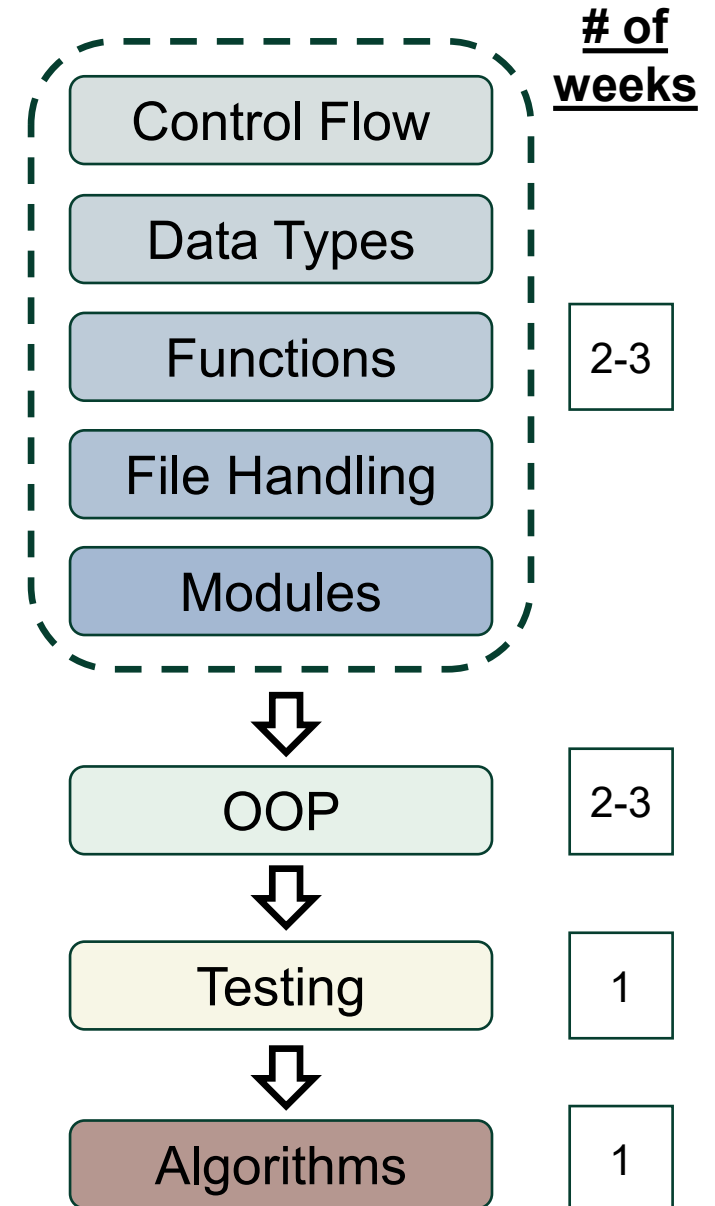
Rough Structure & Rationale

Lectures (2 hours × 9 weeks*)

- Introduction to general coding concepts with **definitions** and **live coding examples**.
- **Aim:** to enhance your understanding of core concepts and techniques.

Labs (2 hours × 10 weeks*)


- **Exercises** to apply the concepts from lectures delivered in self-learning and peer learning fashion.
- **Aim:** apply coding concepts in a practical setting.

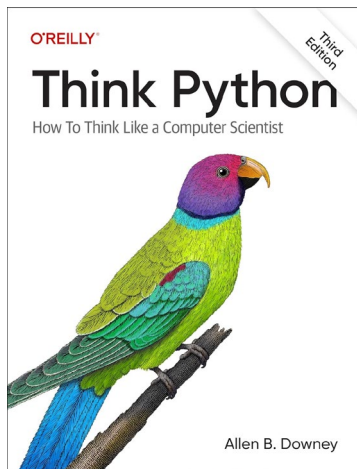


* As per module timetable on CELCAT Calendar. Indicative only.

Resources & References

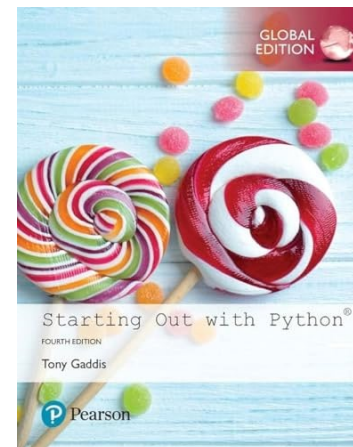
Where to Seek Help?

- **Module leader:** Dr James Choi <j.choi@imperial.ac.uk>
- **GTAs:** Questions will be actively monitored on **Ed Discussion** 
 - General programming advices (within or beyond this course) are welcomed.
- [Python 3.13.5 documentation](#) and Python's built-in **help()** function
- Textbooks, online resources, **weekly example notebook**.



Think Python 2e, by A. Downey

An 'official' textbook - rigorous and comprehensive, yet as informative as a dictionary, allowed for use during exams.



Starting Out with Python, by T. Gaddis

An 'unofficial' textbook - friendly for Python beginners with intuitive explanations, though sometimes shallow for advanced coders.

Will It Be Tough?



Me internally: "... probably he/she only wrote 'Hello, World!' once." 🤔

"There are only two kinds of languages: the ones people complain about and the ones nobody uses."

Bjarne Stroustrup, creator of C++

"The only way to learn a new programming language is by writing programs in it."

Dennis Ritchie, creator of C

"Talk is cheap. Show me the code."

Linus Torvalds, creator of Linux & Git

How To Nail Programming 2?

- **Syntax, syntax, syntax**
- Don't rush – but please keep up! Save your work, log your progress, make the most of your time.
- “*Why doesn't my code work?*” isn't a helpful question. Be specific, so others can help you debug.
- Use **Stack Overflow / generative AI models** wisely – the goal is learning, not just finishing first. Be responsible for your work!
- Working code is the best code.

✓ Correct syntax

```
for i in range (0,10):  
    print(i)
```

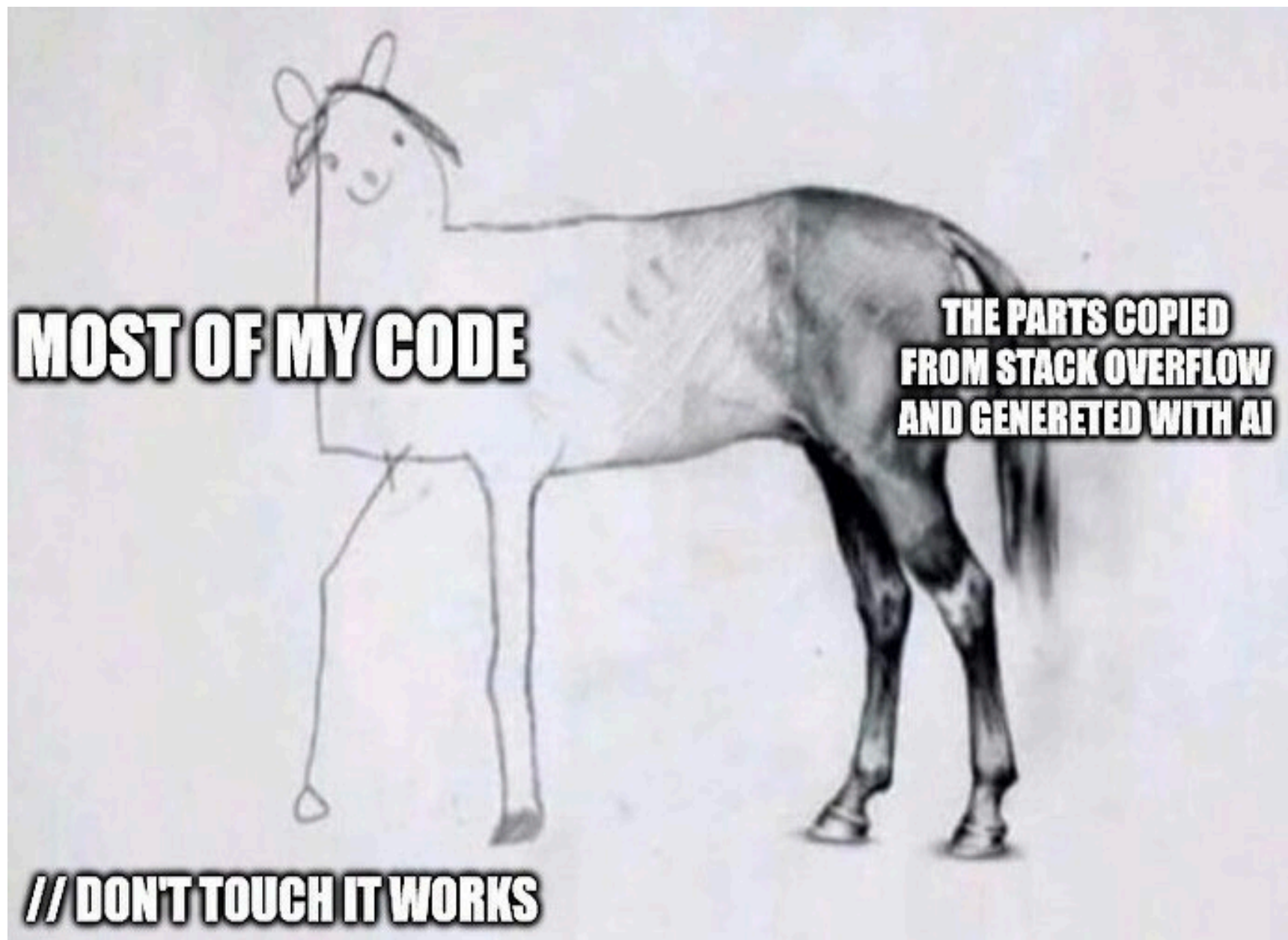
✗ Erroneous syntax: indentation

- not indented

```
for i in range (0,10):  
print(i)
```

- Inconsistent indentation

```
for i in range (0,10):  
    print("i equals to")  
        print(i)
```

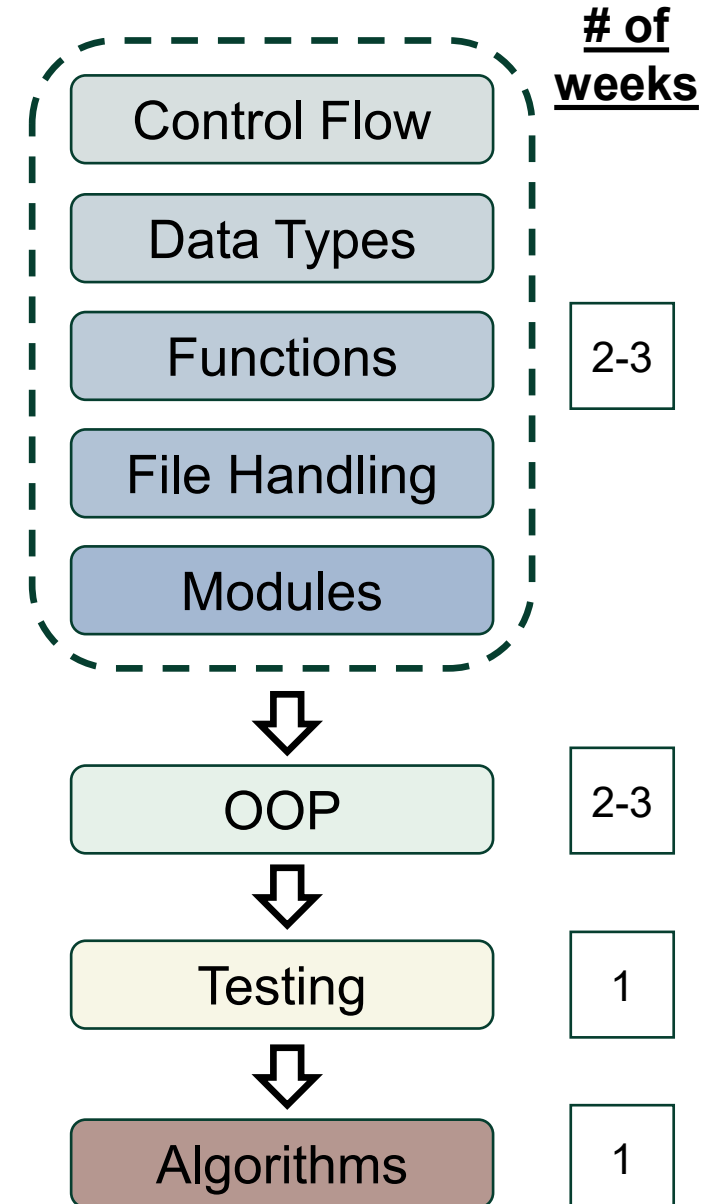
Progress Check

Week 1:
we are here



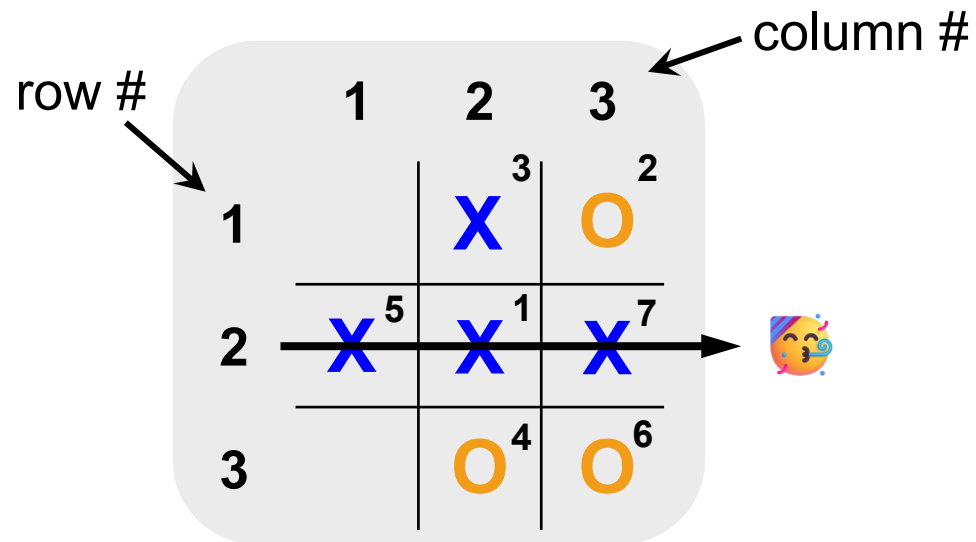
Revision Points (from Programming 1)

- **Data types:** `int`, `str`, `list`, `dict`, ...
- **Operations:** arithmetic (+, -), comparison (==), logical (`True`, `False`)
- **Control flows:** `if...elif...else` condition, `while` condition, `for` loop
- **Functions and scopes:** definition a function, pass and return data to/from function



Your task today: Tic Tac Toe

A 3×3 game board



2 players:
X and O play in turn

step 1	player X	row 2	col 2
step 2	player O	row 1	col 3
step 3	player X	row 1	col 2
step 4	player O	row 3	col 2
step 5	player X	row 2	col 1
step 6	player O	row 3	col 3
step 7	player X	row 2	col 3

game over, player X win!

Note: A **tie** occurs when the board is full and neither player has won.

Your task today

Write a Python programme to realise the game Tic Tac Toe. **Modularise** your programme (using functions), and your code should consider the following aspects:

1. How many steps do you need? Draw yourself a flowchart on a piece of paper, it may include...
 - **Format** a 3×3 board;
 - **Switch**/set a player, **take** the move;
 - **Update** the cells in the 3×3 board;
 - **Check** if the termination condition reached: X/O win the game? Tie?
2. If you code this flow using functions, how many functions you may need? (i.e., how many functions are reusable?)
3. Error/exception handling: check user input – when to accept or reject?

Modular Programming

Modules (functions) are put together to make up one executable program.

- Functions are separately defined, hence, reusable
- Functions are triggered serially in a main script (caller)

Example

```
import math
```

← Import existed functions from the module math

```
def pythagoras(a, b):  
    c = math.sqrt(a**2 + b**2)  
    return c
```

} Function definition for the Pythagorean theorem

```
def main():  
    a = 3  
    b = 4  
    c = pythagoras(a, b)  
    print(c)
```

} Function definition to use the `pythagoras` function

```
if __name__ == "__main__":  
    main()
```

← Trigger the `main` function to execute



Questions?

That's it for now.

You can now proceed to the Lab 1 exercise.

