

# Python

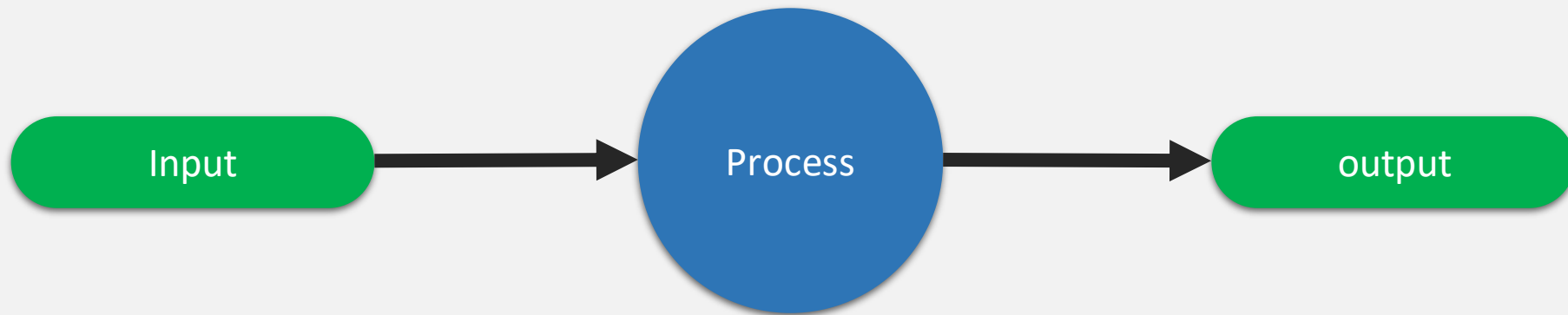
## Input & Output

in programming

# Input & Output in python



## Diagrammatic representation



# Input



## Input

Developers often have a need to interact with users, either to get data or to provide some sort of result

For taking basic input from user python has one simple function

```
input()
```

The **input()** method reads a line from input, converts into a string and returns it

The syntax of **input()** method is

```
input([prompt])
```

# Input function working



## Input

### How `input()` works in Python?

The **`input()`** function takes a single optional argument called **prompt**

A string that is written to standard output (usually screen) without trailing newline

The **`input()`** method reads a line from the input (usually from the user), converts the line into string and returns it.

Data stored

```
msg = input()
```

```
hero = input('Who is your fav hero? ')
```

# The datatype of user input



Input

Code

```
name = input('enter your name : ')\nage = input('enter your age : ')\nschool = input('enter your school name:')
```

3 variables

name

age

school

All of string datatype

**The value returned from `input( )` function is always string data type**

# Try coding

# Casting in python



Input

```
age = input("enter ur age:")  
type(age)
```



str

```
age = input("enter ur age:")  
age = int(age)  
type(age)
```



int

**Casting is when you convert  
a variable value from one  
type to another.**

## Casting in python



In python, its done with functions such as **int()** or **float()** or **str()**.

```
x = '100'  
y = '-90'
```

Because string values don't work like math

```
x + y
```



'100-90'

```
x = int(x)  
y = int(y)  
x + y
```



10

Run all code lines in different cell for better understanding

```
z = 1.232  
z1 = int(z)  
z  
type(z)  
z1  
type(z1)
```



1.232



float



1



int



# Activity 1

# Write down the datatype given in code below ?

```
a = input('your name >>>')  
type(a)
```

```
b = input('age of tiger')  
type(b)
```

```
x = 5  
x = str(5)  
type(x)
```

```
pi = 3.145  
p = int(pi)  
type(p)
```

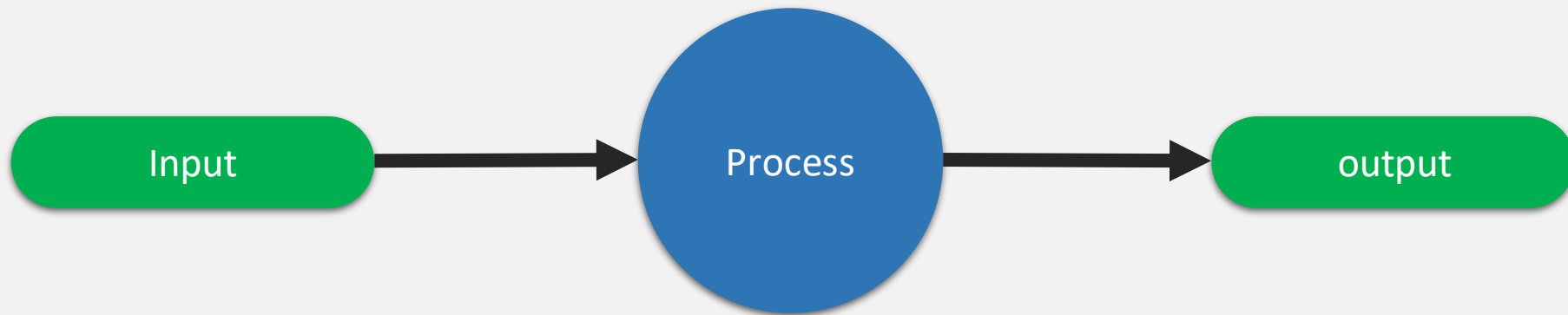
```
num = 0  
val = bool(num)  
type(val)
```

```
married = 'yes'  
m = bool(married)  
type(m)
```

# Input & Output in python



## Diagrammatic representation



**input()** and **print()** are widely used for standard input and output operations respectively



# Output

output

print( ) function

Output formatting

**Output formatting is when you want to display the output making it more attractive and understandable**

**The syntax of print function is simple until you want to understand all options.**

**We use the `print()` function to output data to the standard output device (screen)**

**you can pass zero or more expressions separated by commas**

```
print("One can believe in a story without believing it happened")
```

```
print('Brandon Sanderson', 'Oathbringer')
```



# Print function

output

print( ) function

When you just put a variable in cell to see output, its known as **raw output**

When we display output using **print( )** function its called formatted output

So, to understand the program ourselves we can use both but to display information correctly we have to use print() function

## Passing data

As you can see, we can pass variable in print. Also we can mix other datatypes in one **print( )** function

```
name = 'Harry potter'
```

```
name
```

```
print(name)
```



'Harry potter'



Harry potter

Clean output



## Formatting print

output

print( ) function

```
print(1, 2, 3, 4)
```



1 2 3 4

```
print(1, 2, 3, 4, sep='*')
```



1\*2\*3\*4

```
print(1, 2, 3, 4, sep='#', end='&')
```



1#2#3#4&





# Formatting print

output

Output formatting

```
# the f strings

qty = 10
fruit = 'apple'

print('i will purchase', qty, fruit, 'today')
```



i will purchase 10 fruit today

```
name = "digipodium"
type_of_company = "Educational"

# enclose your variable within the {}
# to display it's value in the output
print(f"{name} is an {type_of_company} company.")
```



digipodium is an Educational company.

formatting?

**Attractively designing your string using formatting techniques provided by the particular programming language.**

**We have different string formatting techniques in Python.**

**the new f-string formatting technique, is the best way to format output. There are older techniques that we will discuss later**

# Try coding





Assignment for

# level 3



[click here](#)



# THE END