**Hello.......... Welcome back to all !!! This is** [**Anil Kumar Gupta**](https://pywithanil.wordpress.com/)

After a long time once again I'm started my blog to all and you will able to learn Python with me.

In my all post you all can learn Python concepts from ***Basic*** to ***Advance*** as well as ***Real World Application***.

Thank you.........

**####**So let's start our journey with most famous program in Programming World: This first program that used by all learner, teacher, trainer, developer is **\*\*\* Write a program print Hello World !!**

**........**In this post today we will learn about the '***Display Something on Screen'***

***Way to display:***

***1.print statement 2.Expression statements 3. write() method of file object***

***Note: All work done on Python 2.7.8 |Anaconda 2.1.0 (64-bit)***

**Case-1 Interactive Mode Programming**

In [**1**]: "Hello World!!"

Out[**1**]: 'Hello World!!'

In [**2**]: 12

Out[**2**]: 12

In [**3**]: print "Hello World!!"

Out[**3**]:Hello World!!

**Case-2**  **Writing a Script (Hello.py)**

[1.] print "Hello World !!"

Out[**4**]: Hello World!!

**Case-3 The print statement also works with variables.**

In [**5**]: msg="Hello World!!"

In [**6**]: n=17

In [**7**]: print msg

Out[**7**]:Hello World!!

In [**8**]: print n

Out[**8**]:17

**Case-4 Confusingly, evaluating an expression is not quite the same thing as printing a value.**

In [**9**]: msg="Hello World!!"

In [**10**]: msg

Out[**10**]: 'Hello World!!'

In [**11**]: print msg

Out[**11**]:Hello World!!

**Case-5 Using Comma with integers and after print statement**: Well, that’s not what we expected at all! Python interprets 1,000,00 as a list of three items to be printed. So remember not to put commas in your integers.

In [**12**]: print 1,000,000

1 0 0

In [**13**]: 1,000,000

Out[**13**]: (1, 0, 0)

In [**14**]: print "Hello", "world"

Out[**14**]:Hello world

In [**15**]: for i in range(4):

    ...: print "Hello world"

    ...:

Out[**15**]:

Hello world

Hello world

Hello world

Hello world

In [**16**]: for i in range(4):

    ...: print "Hello world", **#Comma(,) after print statement**

    ...:

Out[**16**]:Hello world Hello world Hello world Hello world

**Case-6 String Formatting**

**(a.) Using variable name**

In [**17**]: Name="Anil"

In [**18**]: Age=23

In [**19**]: print(Name," is ", Age, " years old.")

Out[**19**]:('Anil', ' is ', 23, ' years old.')

**(b.) Place holder(% operator)**

In [**20**]: print("%s is %d years old." %(Name,Age))

Out[**20**]:Anil is 23 years old.

**Case-7 Using print statement with dictionary.**

In [**21**]: item\_dict={"Item":"Banana","Cost":24}

In [**22**]: item\_dict

Out[**22**]: {'Cost': 24, 'Item': 'Banana'}

In [**23**]: print("The **%**(Item)**s** costs %(Cost)7.1f cents" % item\_dict)

Out[**23**]:The Banana costs 24.0 cents

to be continue in next blog...........