I/O and Import

B. Ramar(Ph.D)
Resource Faculty,
AU TVS Centre for Quality Management, Anna University.

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Python Output Using print() function

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

```
print('This sentence is output to the screen')
# Output: This sentence is output to the screen

a = 5

print('The value of a is', a)
# Output: The value of a is 5
```

```
print(1,2,3,4)
# Output: 1 2 3 4

print(1,2,3,4,sep='*')
# Output: 1*2*3*4

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

Output formatting

Sometimes we would like to format our output to make it look attractive. This can be done by using the str.format() method. This method is visible to any string object.

```
>>> x = 5; y = 10
>>> print('The value of x is {} and y is {}'.format(x,y))
```

```
print('I love {0} and {1}'.format('bread','butter'))
# Output: I love bread and butter

print('I love {1} and {0}'.format('bread','butter'))
# Output: I love butter and bread
```

```
print('Hello {name}, {greeting}'.format(greeting = 'Goodmorning', name = 'John'))
```

Python Input

Up till now, our programs were static. The value of variables were defined or hard coded into the source code.

To allow flexibility we might want to take the input from the user. In Python, we have the input() function to allow this. The syntax for input() is

input([prompt])

```
>>> num = input('Enter a number: ')
Enter a number: 10
>>> num
'10'
```

Python Import

It is a good idea to break it into different modules.

A module is a file containing Python definitions and statements. Python modules have a filename and end with the extension .py.

```
import math
print(math.pi)
```

```
from math import pi
>>> pi
```

```
>>> import sys
>>> sys.path
```

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