* print(“”)
* python3.6 ex1.py
* # -comments
* Print(“sum is:”,5+2)
* String formatting >>somevar = ‘123’ print(f"Hello {somevar} “)
* x **=** f"There are {types\_of\_people} types of people."
* hilarious **=** False  joke\_evaluation **=** "Isn't that joke so funny?! {}" **print(**joke\_evaluation**.**format**(**hilarious**))**
* **print(**"." **\* 10) >> ……….**
* formatter **=** "{} {} {} {}" **print(**formatter**.**format**(1, 2, 3, 4)) >> 1 2 3 4**
* months **=** "Jan\nFeb\nMar\nApr\nMay\nJun\nJul\nAug" >> print every month in new line
* We put an end=' 'at the end of each printline.This tells print to not end the line with a newline character and go to the next line.
* x = int(input()),which gets the number as a string from input(), then converts it to an integer using int().
* Put a string that you want for the prompt inside the () so that it looks like this:

y = input("Name? ")  
This prompts the user with “Name?” and puts the result into the variable y.

* **from** sys **import** argv // importing modules

  script**,** first**,** second**,** third **=** argv //unpacking the modules in variables

sample input: python3.6 ex13.py first 2nd 3rd

* txt\_again **=** open**(**file\_again**) print(**txt\_again**.**read**())**
* **Does**txt = open(filename)**returnthecontentsofthefile?** No, it doesn’t. It actually makes something called a *file object*.

• read: Reads the contents of the file. You can assign the result to a variable.

readline: Reads just one line of a text file.

truncate: Empties the file. Watch out if you care about the file.

write('stuff'): Writes “stuff” to the file.

seek(0): Moves the read/write location to the beginning of the file.

* Functions:

**def** print\_two**(\***args**):**a**,** b **=** args  
**print(**f"arg1: {arg1}, arg2: {arg2}"**) return** a**+**b

**ans=print\_two(10,20)**