

Theory

◆ Introduction to the print() Function

The **print()** function in Python is used to display text, numbers, or variables on the screen.

Syntax:

```
print(object(s), sep=' ', end='\n', file=sys.stdout, flush=False)
```

Parameters:

- **object(s):** The value(s) you want to print (can be strings, numbers, or variables).
 - **sep:** Separator between multiple values (default is a space ' ').
 - **end:** What to print at the end (default is a newline \n).
 - **file:** Defines where the output goes (default is screen).
 - **flush:** Whether to forcibly flush the stream (default is False).
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◆ Formatting Outputs

There are **two main modern ways** to format strings in Python:

1. Using f-strings (formatted string literals) — introduced in Python 3.6+

```
name = "Christian"  
print(f" Hello, {name}!")
```

Easiest and most readable.

2. Using format() method

```
name = "Christian"  
print("Hello, {}!".format(name))
```

Works in all Python 3 versions.