

## 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.