

Python Basic Syntax

Python is a high-level programming language known for its simplicity and readability. In this document, we will explore the basic syntax of Python, including variable declaration, printing output, and user input.

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1. Printing Output

In Python, you can display output using the `print()` function. It is used to print text, numbers, or the values of variables to the console.

```
# Printing text
print("Hello, World!")

# Printing numbers
print(42)

# Printing variables
message = "Welcome!"
print(message)`
```

Output:

```
Hello, World!
42
Welcome!`
```

2. Variables

Variables are used to store data values in Python. You can assign a value to a variable using the assignment operator `=`.

```
# Variable assignment
name = "John"
age = 25
pi = 3.14159
```

Printing variables

```
print(name)
print(age)
print(pi)`
```

Output:

```
John
25
3.14159`
```

3. User Input

Python allows you to interact with users by accepting input from them using the `input()` function. This function prompts the user for input and returns the entered value as a string.

```
# Accepting user input
name = input("Enter your name: ")
age = input("Enter your age: ")
```

Printing user input

```
print("Name:", name)
print("Age:", age)`
```

Output:

```
Enter your name: John Doe
```

```
Enter your age: 30
```

```
Name: John Doe
```

```
Age: 30`
```

In the example above, the user is prompted to enter their name and age. The entered values are stored in variables and then displayed using the `print()` function.