Even More on the Print Command

Using the Plus sign (+) with the Print Command
If we want to join two strings together, we can use the plus sign (+) to do it:

```
print("Hello," + " World!")
```

And we will see the following:

```
Hello, World!
```

Please note that any time we put double quotes (") around something, it becomes a String, so even if we put double quotes around a number, it becomes a String, so to show that in action, try the following:

```
print("19" + " 91")
```

And we will see this output:

```
1991
```

So as we can see, because the numbers are enclosed in double quotes, the two Strings are joined together, it doesn't just add them up, it prints out the String "1991", which is the year Python was first created.

Using the Multiply sign (*) with the Print Command
As well as the plus sign (+), we can also use the multiply sign (*) to manipulate Strings. In Python, the multiply sign is the star character "*" (above the number 8 on your keyboard), unlike in maths where it's the X symbol (unfortunately the "X" looks too much like a capital "x", and so would be confusing, so the star is used instead). If we want to print the same message a number of times, we can use the multiply sign:

```
print("Hello, World!" * 3)
```

And we will see the following written on the screen:

```
Hello, World!Hello, World!Hello, World!
```

We can add a space in at the end of the Sting:

```
print("Hello, World! " * 3)
```

And we get:

```
Hello, World! Hello, World! Hello, World!
```

If we want to write each copy of the message on a new line, all we have to do is add the *newline* character to the end of the String:

```
print("Hello, World!\n" * 3)
```

And we will see the following written on the screen:

```
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
Hello, World!
```

If we want to use the multiply sign with Strings that have numbers in them:

```
print("9" * 3)
```

We will see the following written on the screen:

```
999
```

The year 999 was the date of a very famous Irish battle, the Battle of Glenmama.