Great — you're exploring how Python represents strings using `repr()`, `str()`, and `print()`. Let's break them down clearly:

🔷 `repr('marval')`

- Returns a **string representation** that's meant to be **unambiguous** and often **usable in code**.
- For strings, it includes **quotes** and escapes special characters.

```python
>>> repr('marval') "'marval'"
```

🔷 `str('marval')`

- Returns a **user-friendly string** version, meant for **readable output**.
- It doesn't include extra quotes or escape characters unless necessary.

```python
>>> str('marval') 'marval'
```

🔷 `print('marval')`

- Actually **displays** the string to the console/output.
- It uses the result of `str()` behind the scenes.

```python
>>> print('marval') marval
```

✅ Summary Table:

Function	Output	Purpose
`repr('marval')`	`'marval'`	Developer/debug-friendly format
`str('marval')`	`marval`	Human-readable format
`print('marval')`	*(prints)* `marval`	Sends `str()` output to the screen