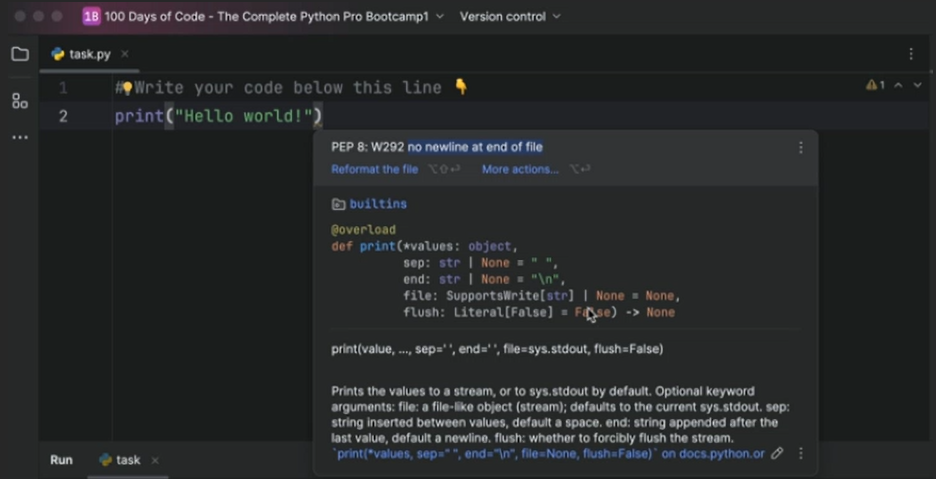
**Python YAY**

**Print Function:**

print(“Hello World!”) #code

>>> Hello World! # output

The piece of text between the inverted commas are called string.



It is a good practice to leave an empty newline at the end of the python file.

1. “\n” can be used to end a line in string

Example:

print(“Hello! \nWorld!”)

>>> Hello!

World!

1. Two strings can be combined using + operator (This is called sting concatenation)

Example:

print(“Hello ” + ”World!”)

>>>Hello World!

**Input Function:**

An input function can be used to take input from the user into a variable to directly into a function etc

Example:

input(“What is Your Name ? : \n”) #code

>>>What is Your Name ? : #output

Yash Sharma 🡪 Input by the user

^This data can be stored into a variable as:

Name = input(“What is your name ? : ”) #Code

***Program:***

Name = input(“What is your name?: \n”)

print(“Hello! ” + Name)

***OUTPUT:***

>>>What is your name?:

YASH SHARMA

Hello! YASH SHARMA

This whole program can be written in a single line too:

print(“Hello! ” + input(“What is your name?: \n”))

This would have the same output as the above.

**Python variables:**

Variables can be considered as named storage location in a computer’s memory that can store data. This stored data can be accessed anywhere throughout the code. As its name suggests its value can be varied i.e. it can be changed.

It is a good practice to name variables as words instead of characters as it increases readability of code.

**Variable Naming:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Incorrect** | **Correct** |
| User name, num 1, length of side | Can’t have gap between words, underscore can be used in place of space |
| 1name | First character can’t be an integer. |
| input , print , len | Cant have keywords as variables. |
|  |  |

**len():**

It can be used to print the length of the string.

Example:

A = “hello”

Length = len(A)

print(Length)