

```
>>> print(10, 20, 30, 40, 50, sep="n")
```

O/p

end = "\n".

↓
escape sequences
(new line).
by default it takes

Eg:- >>> ~~rollno~~ rollno = 101

>>> name = "Newteem"

>>> course = "Python"

>>> fee = 5000.0.

O/p >>> print("rollno", rollno)
print("name", name)
print("course", course)
print("fee", fee)

Eg:- a=10
b=20
c=30.

print(a, b, c) → O/p → 10, 20, 30.

print("a", "b", "c") → O/p → a, b, c } because there are kept in double quotes which is string. so it will display as it is.

* Default end value is \n → new line.

Eg:- print(10, 20, 30, ~~end~~ end=';')

→ in same line,

>>> print(40, 50, 60)

>>> print(70, 80) } by default it will be in next line.

O/p → 10 20 30 ; 40 50 60
→ 70 80.

Escape Sequences:

- Escape sequences are special string.
- These are called backslash character literals.

- 1) ~~\\n~~ \n — Newline
- 2) \t — Horizontal tab space.
- 3) \v — vertical " "
- 4) \\ — \ Eg:- Print('\')
- 5) \" — " Eg:- Print("\"")
- 6) \' — ' Eg:- Print('\'')
- 6) \b — backspace.

Eg:- a=10
b=20

⇒ print("sum of " a, b "is", a+b)

o/p sum of 10 20 is 30.

For this complexity we can use format string.

Format String:

- A string prefix with f or F is called format string.
- This string contains replacement fields, which are replaced with values (OR) format string allows to insert values with string.
- format string is used to format output.
- inside format string replacement field are represented using curly braces {}.

Example, $a=10$

$\Rightarrow b=20$

$\Rightarrow \text{print}(\text{'sum of } \{a\} \text{ and } \{b\} \text{ is } \{a+b\}')$ format.

O/p \Rightarrow sum of 10 and 20 is 30.

Ex:- $a=10$

$\Rightarrow \text{print}(\text{'a: } \{a:\text{d}\}, \{a:\text{o}\}, \{a:\text{x}\}, \{a:\text{b}\}')$

~~O/p~~ $b=1.5$

$\text{print}(a)$

$\text{print}($

Format function of string data type.

\Rightarrow before 3.8 formatting of O/p is done using format function of string data type.

→ to make our prog. dynamic.

Input() function:-

- input given by us/user/keyboard / or many sources, that's why it is dynamic.
- input is a standard input function, the function is used to input/read data from keyboard.
- input() fn is used to input/read "string" value only.
- input() function allows to input/read one value.

Syntax:- ~~input~~

Variable = input([prompt])

Ex:- a = input("input value / enter the value a")

b = input("input value / enter the value b")

c = input("enter value of c")

print(a, b, c)

print(type(a), type(b), type(c))

O/p > class('str') class('str') class('str')