

# Let's Learn `print()`

The `print()` function prints the specified message to the screen or other standard output device.

The message can be a string or any other object, and the object will be converted into a string before being written to the screen.

Example

```
message = 'Learning Python and chilling'

# print the string message
print(message)

# Output: Learning Python and chilling
```

The complete syntax of `print()` is:

```
print(object(s), sep=separator, end=end, file=file, flush=flush)
```

The parameters used inside are:

Parameter	Description
<code>object(s)</code>	Any object, and as many as you like. Will be converted to a string before printed
<code>sep=separator</code>	Optional. Specify how to separate the objects if there is more than one. Default is ''
<code>end=end</code>	Optional. Specify what to print at the end. Default is '\n' (line feed)
<code>file=file</code>	Optional. An object with a write method. Default is <code>sys.stdout</code>
<code>flush=flush</code>	Optional. A Boolean specifies if the output is flushed (True) or buffered (False). Default is False

Example of using `separator` parameter:

```
# for formatting a date
print('07', '04', '2022', sep='-')

Output: 07-04-2022
```