

Print Function

Problem Statement

In Python 2, the default print is a simple IO method that doesn't give many options to play around with.

The following two examples will summarize it.

Example 1:

```
var, var1, var2 = 1,2,3
print var
print var1, var2
```

Prints two lines and, in the second line, *var1* and *var2* are separated by a single space.

Example 2:

```
for i in xrange(10):
    print i,
```

Prints each element separated by space on a single line. Removing the comma at the end will print each element on a new line.

Let's import the advanced `print_function` from the `__future__` module.

Its method signature is below:

```
print(value, ..., sep=' ', end='\n', file=sys.stdout)
```

Here, you can add values separated by a comma. The arguments *sep*, *end*, and *file* are optional, but they can prove helpful in formatting output without taking help from a string module.

The argument definitions are below:

sep defines the delimiter between the values.

end defines what to print after the values.

file defines the output stream.

Interesting, isn't it?

Task

Read an integer N .

Without using any string methods, try to print the following:

1,2,3..... N

Note that "....." represents the values in between.

Input Format

The first line contains an integer N .

Output Format

Output the answer as explained in the task.

Sample Input

3

Sample Output

123

Pro Tip

You can use the print function inside a *map()*. Can you do a 1 line code to solve the problem above?