Input and Output

Output - Displaying Information

The print() function displays text on the screen. It's how your program communicates with the user. You can print a message, a variable's value, or a combination of both.

Python Syntax:

```
print("Welcome to our course!")

print(greeting) # Prints the value of the 'greeting' variable

print("You are " + str(age) + " years old.") # Combines a string with a variable
```

Input - Getting User Information

The input() function allows your program to receive information from the user. When this function is called, the program pauses and waits for the user to type something and press Enter. The information the user types is then stored as a string.

Python Syntax:

```
name = input("What is your name? ")

print("Hello, " + name)
```

Remember: The input() function always returns a **string**. If you need to work with numbers, you'll have to convert the input using functions like int() or float().