

Print required or print is having 5 components

1. data
2. sep
3. end
4. file
5. flush

**Syntax: print(data,sep=' ',end='\n',file=stdout,flush=False)**

print required 5 arguments or values for performing printing operation.

**Example:**

```
print(10)
print(100,200)
print(1,"naresh","python",6000.0)
a=10
b=20
c=1.5
print(a,b,c)
```

**Output**

```
10
100 200
1 naresh python 6000.0
10 20 1.5
```

print() function print more than one value using space as separator. Default separator used by print function is space.

While printing to change separator value, we need to given value **sep** argument.

**Example:**

```
print(10)
print(10,20,30)
print(10,20,30,sep=",")
print(100,200,300,sep":")
print("python","java","oracle")
```

```
print(100,200,300,sep="**")
```

### **Output**

```
10
10 20 30
10,20,30
100:200:300
python java oracle
100*200*300
```

Print function after printing values at the end insert newline (\n"), the default value of “end” argument is “\n”

### **Example:**

```
print(10)
print(100,200,end="**")
print("A","B")
print("X","Y")
print("python","java",end=':')
print("oracle","mysql")
```

### **Output**

```
10
100 200*A B
X Y
python java:oracle mysql
```

### **Example:**

```
# find output
```

```
print(10,20)
print(10,20,30,sep=",")
print(100,200,300,sep="**")
print("A","B","C",sep="\n")
print("X","Y","Z",sep="\t")
```

### **Output**

```
10 20
10,20,30
100*200*300
```

A  
B  
C  
X Y Z

### # find output

```
print(10,20,sep="*")
print(100,200,end="*")
print(300,400,end="\t")
print(500,600,end=":")
print("A","B")
```

### Output

10\*20  
100 200\*300 400 500 600;A B

### Example:

```
print(123,end='\t')
print(225,end='\t')
print(336,end='\t')
print(1,2,end="\t")
print(3,4,end="\t")
print(400,500,600,end="\t")
print(800,900,end="\t")
```

### Output

123 225 336 1 2 3 4 400 500 600 800 900

Print function uses file for printing data. Default file used by print function is "stdout" (console/monitor)

In order to print or write inside user defined file, we need given file argument.

Print function does not print data directly inside file, it uses buffer for printing data inside file. In order to move data from buffer to file,we need given flush argument value as True

**Example:**

```
f=open("file2","w")
print(100,200)
print(10,20,file=f)
print(100,200,300,file=f)
print("A","B","C",file=f,flush=True)
```

**Output**

100 200

**Example:**

```
studfile=open("student","w")
rollno=1
name="naresh"
course="python"
fee=5000.0
print(rollno,name,course,fee)
print(rollno,name,course,fee,file=studfile,flush=True)
```

**Output**

1 naresh python 5000.0

**input() function**

input() is a predefined function in python.

This function is used to input data from keyboard (OR) to input data during runtime.

This function is used to input single value or one value.

This function is used to input single value of type string.

**Syntax:** <variable-name>=input([prompt])

