

# CS 1340:Fall 2020:Lecture 03

Intro to Python for CS and Data Science

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## Finishing up Slides from Thursday

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```
print(...)
```

- Notice:
  - printed in mono-spaced font
  - ... means other stuff will be put there
  - () indicate a method or function call

```
print('Hello')
```

```
print('World')
```

```
print('Hello World')
```

'Hello', 'World' are called **string literals**.

```
print(...)
```

```
name = 'Mark'  
print(name)
```

- You can print **string literals** OR values contained in variables.
- What is the variable in this example?

```
print('Hello', end='')  
print('World', end='')
```

- What will this print?

## Can you do it?

Use print statements to draw a diamond shape.

Use print statements to draw a heart shape.

## New Stuff

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## Printing On Different Lines

- Options:
  - use separate `print()` statements
  - embed `\n` in string literal

```
print('Hello')
```

```
print('World')
```

```
print('Hello\nWorld')
```

## Printing Multiple things with print(...)

```
age = 19
print('I\'m currently', age, 'years old.')
age = age + 1
print('On my next birthday, I will be', age, 'years old.')
```

I'm currently 19 years old.

On my next birthday, I will be 20 years old.