

# **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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## Basic Output

```
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**.

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## 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?

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## 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')
```

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## 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.

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