

## Print Function

- Print takes 1st input as object. It can print any object like int , float , string , complex , list , dictionary even when you define your own class you can print the results

```
type help , copyright , etc
>>> a= 10
>>> b='Ravi'
>>> c=86.57643
>>>
>>> print(a)
10
>>> print(c)
86.57643
>>> print(a,b,c)
10 Ravi 86.57643
>>> print('hello', 'world')
hello world
>>> print('hello'+ 'world')
helloworld
>>> print(a, b, c, sep='-')
10-Ravi-86.57643
>>> |
```

- Print always gives space between 2 object automatically
- But if you concatenate (+) two strings then no space is given between them when you print it
- **Sep** is specifying a separator using which we can separate 2 strings you can use any separator value like - , \ , / , etc...
- Print after printing one line will move to the next

```
a = 10  
b = 'Ravi'  
c = 86.54675
```

```
print(a)  
print(b)  
print(c)
```

```
10  
Ravi  
86.54675
```

- `\n` gives new line , `\t` gives tab space
- **Flush** is used to push the program from buffer (temporary memory) into monitor/screen. Flush is mostly used in multithreading