5 Ways to Print in python

#1. you Can Print any no. of value (as long as seperated by a seperator, that is Comma

ex- print(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)

↳ o/p - 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

So minimum no.of i/p = 1
max no.of i/p = anything

but print(1:Sudhanaj')

↳ o/p - invalid syntax.

anything except comma will not be allowed.

#2. Utilization of hidden parameters inside print func.

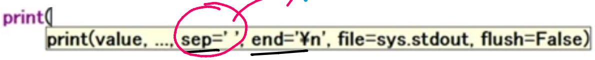
all values are space seperated, what. if we want a slash in b/w them like 1/2/3/4 . . . . . .

or what if we want to print two print statement in one line.

focus on it

here ' a blank space' is used as seperator & that's why u were getting this

i) utilization

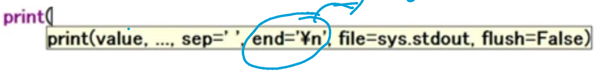

print(
print(value, ..., sep=' ', end='¥n', file=sys.stdout, flush=False)

— if you enter print(— u will see this hidden parameter.

So, to put '/' in b/w data write,

print(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Sep='/')

↳ op→ 1/2/3/4/5


print(
print(value, ..., sep=' ', end='¥n', file=sys.stdout, flush=False)

as end '/n' is used & that's why after one print new line appear.

print('hello')
print.('world')
} ↳ o/p
hello
world

but to do like this hello world

print('hello', end='') → leave it blank

#3. Print using formatted String.

formatted string helps you to for your string part anywhere u want.

↳ for ex-

a = 10
b = 20
c = a*b

ex- a = int(input(enter a no))
b = " (" (")
c = a*b

c = a+b

c = a+b

you want to print like this
"addition of 10 & 20 is 30"

normally u cant do - (u can do like this normally
print("addition of '10' & '20' is ", c) but

if it's user input {It will not work}

```
print(f'addition of {a} & {b} is {c}')
```

#4. one line Input

more than one value should be taken in diff variable.
means,

```
a,b = input("enter two numbers").split()
print(a,b)
```

#5 print multiple times (same value).

for example u want to print ur name 5 times

instead of writing 5 times print() —
you could write

```
print(name * 5)
```