

# Input and Output

- In python, printing o/p in python is normal one, thanks for the print( ) function ,
- this print() function allows us to display text, variables and expressions on the console. Let's begin with basic usage of the print() function:
  - Lets start with an example here
  - ex:- print("Hello, world!")
- **Syntax of print()**
  - In the above code, the print() function is taking a single parameter.
  - However, the actual syntax of the print function accepts 5 parameters
  - **print(object= separator= end= file= flush=)**
- as here using print( ) function for single and multiple variables. We can print multiple variables by separating them with commas.
  - Ex:- #single variable  
S= "Bob"  
Print(s)
  - Ex2:#multiple variables**  
S – "alice"  
Age = 25  
City = "new York"  
Print(s, age, city)
  - Ex3:- Example 1: Python Print Statement  
print('Good Morning!')  
print('It is rainy today')  
Output  
Good Morning!  
It is rainy today  
In the above example, the print() statement only includes the object to be printed. Here, the value for end is not used. Hence, it takes the default value '\n'.

### Example: Print Python Variables and Literals

We can also use the print() function to print python variables. For example,

```
-ex4:``number = -10.6
      name = "Programiz"
      # print literals
      print(5)
      # print variables
      print(number)
      print(name)
      Output
      5
      -10.6
```

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### Example: Print Concatenated Strings

We can also join two strings together inside the print() statement. For example,

```
-ex5:-print('Programiz is ' + 'awesome.')
      Output
      Programiz is awesome.
```

Here,

the + operator joins two strings 'Programiz is ' and 'awesome.'

the print() function prints the joined string

- **Output formatting** Sometimes we would like to format our output to make it look attractive. This can be done by using the str.format() method. For example,

```
x = 5
y = 10
print('The value of x is {} and y is {}'.format(x,y))
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```