**2.8 Python Output statements**

During the execution of a programme, the computer must show some messages and answers on the screen. We can use the following patterns of output instructions to display a text or numeral on the screen.

*print(x)*

*print(no, mark)*

*print(‘Hello’)*

*print(‘The answers are’, x,y)*

*print((x+3)/y)*

*print(‘The sum of ’ , x, ‘ and ’ , y, ‘ is’ , x+y)*

In the above examples, we can see how the print statement is using along with variables, strings or with a combination of strings and variables. Try to understand the mixing of messages and variables separated by a comma. There is an another method called formatted output which will be discussed later. Each print command will force the computer to start the printing in a new line. If we want to print the next instruction in the same line, we have to add an instruction ‘end=’ ‘

*print (‘Hello’, end=’ ‘)*

*print (‘Thomas’)*

Output will be ‘Hello Thomas’. The same can be done with slash operator ‘\n’ (n for new line)

*print(‘hello \n Thomas’)*

Output will be,

*‘Hello’*

*‘Thomas’*

If we want spaces in between the words or values(Just like matrix printing) we can do it as follows

*print(‘A’, ‘B’, ‘C’, sep=’ ‘)*

Output will be,

*A B C*

The same can be done with slash operator ‘\t’ (t for tab). Go through the following python programme to demonstrate more I/O instructions.