




Mastering Python Basics: Input and Output

Learn how to display output and obtain user input effectively.

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Displaying Output with print()

- The print() function in Python is used to display text or variables on the screen.



```
print("Hello, World!")  
print("The sum of 2 and 3 is", 2 + 3)|
```

Customizing print() Output

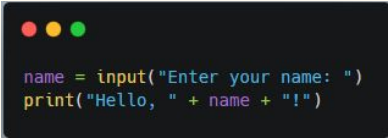
- You can customize the print() function to include multiple arguments and separators.



```
print("Python", "is", "fun", sep="-")  
print("Hello", end=" ")  
print("World!")
```

Obtaining User Input with input()


- The input() function allows you to capture user input as a string.

A dark-themed terminal window with three colored window control buttons (red, yellow, green) in the top-left corner. It contains two lines of Python code: `name = input("Enter your name: ")` and `print("Hello, " + name + "!")`.

```
name = input("Enter your name: ")  
print("Hello, " + name + "!")
```

Converting User Input


- Convert user input to the required data type using functions like `int()`, `float()`, etc.



```
age = input("Enter your age: ")  
age = int(age)  
print("You are", age, "years old.")
```

Practical Example: A Simple Calculator

- Combine `print()` and `input()` to create a simple calculator.



```
num1 = float(input("Enter first number: "))  
num2 = float(input("Enter second number: "))  
print("The sum is", num1 + num2)
```

Recap and Practice

- Use `print()` to display output.
- Use `input()` to get user input.
- Convert input as needed.

Let's Connect!

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