

25-oct

- variables
- data types
- typecasting
- doc-string
- print statment

```
In [2]: num1 = 30
num2 = 20
num1
num2

# The above print statement is show only last one output
```

Out[2]: 20

- **vertically print**

```
In [1]: num1 = 30
num2 = 20
print(num1)
print(num2)

# when we use print on both answers it will show both answers
```

30
20

- **horizontally print**

```
In [2]: num1 = 30
num2 = 20
print(num1),print(num2)
```

30
20

Out[2]: (None, None)

- **one print statement inside two variables**

```
In [3]: num1 = 30
num2 = 20
print(num1,num2)
```

30 20

Normal method

```
In [4]: a = 100
        b = 200
        c = a+b

        # the addition of 100 and 200 is 300

        print('the addition of', a, 'and', b, 'is', c)
```

the addition of 100 and 200 is 300

```
In [5]: name = 'pyhton'
        age = 10
        city = 'Hyd'

        # My name is python im 10 years old and from hyd

        print('My name is', name, 'im', age, 'years old and from',city)
```

My name is pyhton im 10 years old and from Hyd

Format method

```
In [9]: a = 100
        b = 200
        c = a+b

        # the addition of 100 and 200 is 300

        print('the addition of {} and {} is {}'.format (a,b,c))
```

the addition of 100 and 200 is 300.

```
In [12]: name = 'pyhton'
        age = 10
        city = 'Hyd'

        # My name is python im 10 years old and from hyd

        print('My name is {} im {} years old and from {}'.format(name,age,city))
```

My name is pyhton im 10 years old and from Hyd

- in format method order is very very important

```
In [1]: name = 'pyhton'
        age = 10
        city = 'Hyd'

        # My name is python im 10 years old and from hyd

        print('My name is {one} im {two} years old and from {three}'.format(one =name,two =age,three =city))
```

My name is pyhton im 10 years old and from Hyd

In above code no need to sequence or order simply paste value in it

```
In [14]: n1 = 100
        n2 = 200
        add = n1+n2
        sub = n1-n2
        mul = n1*n2
        div = n1/n2
        print('The addition of 100 and 200 is 300')
```

```
print('The addition of {} and {} is {}'.format(n1,n2,add))
print('The subtraction of {} and {} is {}'.format(n1,n2,sub))
print('The multiplication of {} and {} is {}'.format(n1,n2,mul))
print('The division of {} and {} is {}'.format(n1,n2,div))
```

The addition of 100 and 200 is 300
 The addition of 100 and 200 is 300
 The subtraction of 100 and 200 is -100
 The multiplication of 100 and 200 is 20000
 The division of 100 and 200 is 0.5

```
In [19]: a = 100
b = 200
c = a+b

# the addition of 100 and 200 is 300

print('the addition of', a, 'and', b, 'is', c)
print('the addition of {} and {} is {}'.format (a,b,c))

print(f'the addition of {a} and {b} is {c}.')
```

the addition of 100 and 200 is 300
 the addition of 100 and 200 is 300.
 the addition of 100 and 200 is 300.

f-string method

```
In [22]: n1 = 100
n2 = 200
add = n1+n2
sub = n1-n2
mul = n1*n2
div = n1/n2
print('The addition of 100 and 200 is 300')
print(f'The addition of {n1} and {n2} is {add}')

print(f'The subtraction of {n1} and {n2} is {sub}')
print(f'The multiplication of {n1} and {n2} is {mul}')
print(f'The division of {n1} and {n2} is {div}')
```

The addition of 100 and 200 is 300
 The addition of 100 and 200 is 300
 The subtraction of 100 and 200 is -100
 The multiplication of 100 and 200 is 20000
 The division of 100 and 200 is 0.5

f-string is very very important method

endmethod

```
In [25]: print(20)
print(30)
```

20
 30

```
In [26]: print(20,end=' ')
print(30)
```

20 30

```
In [28]: print(20,end=' ==> ')
         print(30)
```

20 ==> 30

```
In [29]: print(20,'****',30)
```

20 **** 30

```
In [31]: print(20,end=' **** ')
         print(30)
```

20 **** 30

- above both answer will be same
- but we want to separate the multiple variables in one print statements

sepmethod

```
In [32]: print(20,30,50,sep='*')
```

20*30*50

```
In [33]: print('Akash','Kadu', sep=' Baburao ')
```

Akash Baburao Kadu

- **end operator used to combine multiple print statement**
- **sep operator used to separate the multiple variables in a single print statements**

```
In [36]: print(20,30,50,sep='@@')
```

20@@30@@50

```
In [34]: print('the addition of 3+4 is', 3+4, '.')
```

the addition of 3+4 is 7 .

```
In [35]: # ans:- the additon of 3+4 is 7.
```

```
In [37]: print(f'the addition of {3}+{4} is {3+4}.')
```

the addition of 3+4 is 7.

```
In [39]: print('the addition of {}+{} is {}'.format(3,4,3+4))
```

the addition of 3+4 is 7.

```
In [42]: print('the addition of 3+4 is ', 3+4, '.',sep='')
```

the addition of 3+4 is 7.