MARCH 12 TASKS.

**Input function in Python-**

The input() function allows user input. Whatever you enter as input, the input function converts it into a string. If you enter an integer value still input() function convert it into a string.

***Syntax:****input(prompt)*

***Parameter:***

* ***Prompt:****(optional) The string that is written to standard output (usually screen) without newline.*

***Return:****String object.*

The input() function reads a line from the input (usually from the user), converts the line into a string by removing the trailing newline, and returns it.

**Print function in Python –**

The print() function prints the specified message to the screen, or other standard output device.

The message can be a string, or any other object, the object will be converted into a string before written to the screen.

**Python print() function**prints the message to the screen or any other standard output device.

***Syntax:****print(value(s), sep= ‘ ‘, end = ‘\n’, file=file, flush=flush)*

***Parameters:***

* ***value(s) :****Any value, and as many as you like. Will be converted to string before printed*
* ***sep=’separator’ :****(Optional) Specify how to separate the objects, if there is more than one.Default :’ ‘*
* ***end=’end’:****(Optional) Specify what to print at the end.Default : ‘\n’*
* ***file :****(Optional) An object with a write method. Default :sys.stdout*
* ***flush :****(Optional) A Boolean, specifying if the output is flushed (True) or buffered (False). Default: False*

***Returns:****It returns output to the screen.*

Though it is not necessary to pass arguments in the print() function, it requires an empty parenthesis at the end that tells python to execute the function rather calling it by name. Now, let’s explore the optional arguments that can be used with the print() function.

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