Print Format Method

```
In [1]:  num1 = 20                # addition of 2 numbers using format method
         num2 = 30
         add = num1 + num2        #first deside how the print statement should be
                                  #like:- The addition of 20 and 30 is = 50
                                  #then replace the variable position with curly brtacesm { }
                                  #then appply .format(val1,val2,....val-n methodm
```

```
In [2]:  print('the addition of {} and {} is = {}'.format(num1,num2,add))
```

```
the addition of 20 and 30 is = 50
```

```
In [4]:  num1 = 20                # addition of 2 numbers
         num2 = 30
         num3 = 30
         add = num1 + num2 + num3
```

```
In [5]:  print('the addition of {} and {} and {} is = {}'.format(num1,num2,num3,add))
```

```
the addition of 20 and 30 and 30 is = 80
```

```
In [6]:  num1 = 20                # addition of 3 numbers
         num2 = 30
         add = num1 + num2 +num3
```

```
In [7]:  print('the addition of {} and {} and {} is = {}'.format(num1,num2,num3,add))
```

```
the addition of 20 and 30 and 30 is = 80
```

```
In [9]:  num1 = 100
         num2 = 20
         num3 = 111

         avg = (num1 + num2 + num3)/3      # we can use avg = round ((num1 + num2 + num3)
         avg1 = round((num1 + num2 + num3)/3,2)

         print('The average of {}, {}, is = {} or {}'.format(num1,num2,num3,avg,avg1))  #
```

```
The average of 100, 20, is = 111 or 77.0
```

```
In [10]:  round(avg,2)
```

```
Out[10]:  77.0
```

More short format meythod(f string method)

- Variable shoud be in Curly braces.
- And write everything inside quots ''.
- At starting simply add f.

In [12]:
```python
num1 = 20
num2 = 30
```

In [13]:
```python
add = num1 + num2
print(f'The addition of {num1} and {num2} is = {add}')        # always prefer th
```

The addition of 20 and 30 is = 50

In [14]:
```python
name='Python'
age=20
city='hyd'        #hellow my name is python and i am 10 year old from hydrabad
```

In [15]:
```python
print(f'hello my name is {name} , and i am {age} year old , from {city}.')
```

hello my name is Python , and i am 20 year old , from hyd.

In [16]:
```python
num1=100
num2=25
num3=333
avg=round((num1+num2+num3)/3,2) # or we can use avg=round(num1+num2+num3)/3,2)
                                # The avrage of num1,num2,num3 is = avg
```

In [17]:
```python
print(f'The avrage of {num1}, {num2} and {num3} is = {avg}')
```

The avrage of 100, 25 and 333 is = 152.67

In [18]:
```python
print(f'The avrage of {num1}, {num2} and {num3} is = {avg}')
```

End Statement

- Here we will use end statement that joint line from end of one string to starting of other string

In [20]:
```python
print('hello') # 1st statement
print('good moorning') # 2nd statement)
                        # i want print like:- hellow good morning
```

hello
good moorning

In [21]:
```python
print('hello', end=' ') # 1st statement
print('world good day') # 2nd statement
```

hello world good day

In [23]:
```python
print('hello', end='world ') # 1st statement
```

helloworld

Seprator

- here one print statement only we use

- insisde one print statement we have multipal values

- we want to seperate these multipal values with anything

```
In [24]: print("hello", "hii", "how are you" ,sep= "---->")          # seprate print metho
```

hello---->hii---->how are you

```
In [25]: print('hello','hai','how are you',sep='@')      # seprate print method
```

hello@hai@how are you

```
In [26]: print('hello','hai','how are you',sep=' ')
```

hello hai how are you

```
In [ ]:
```