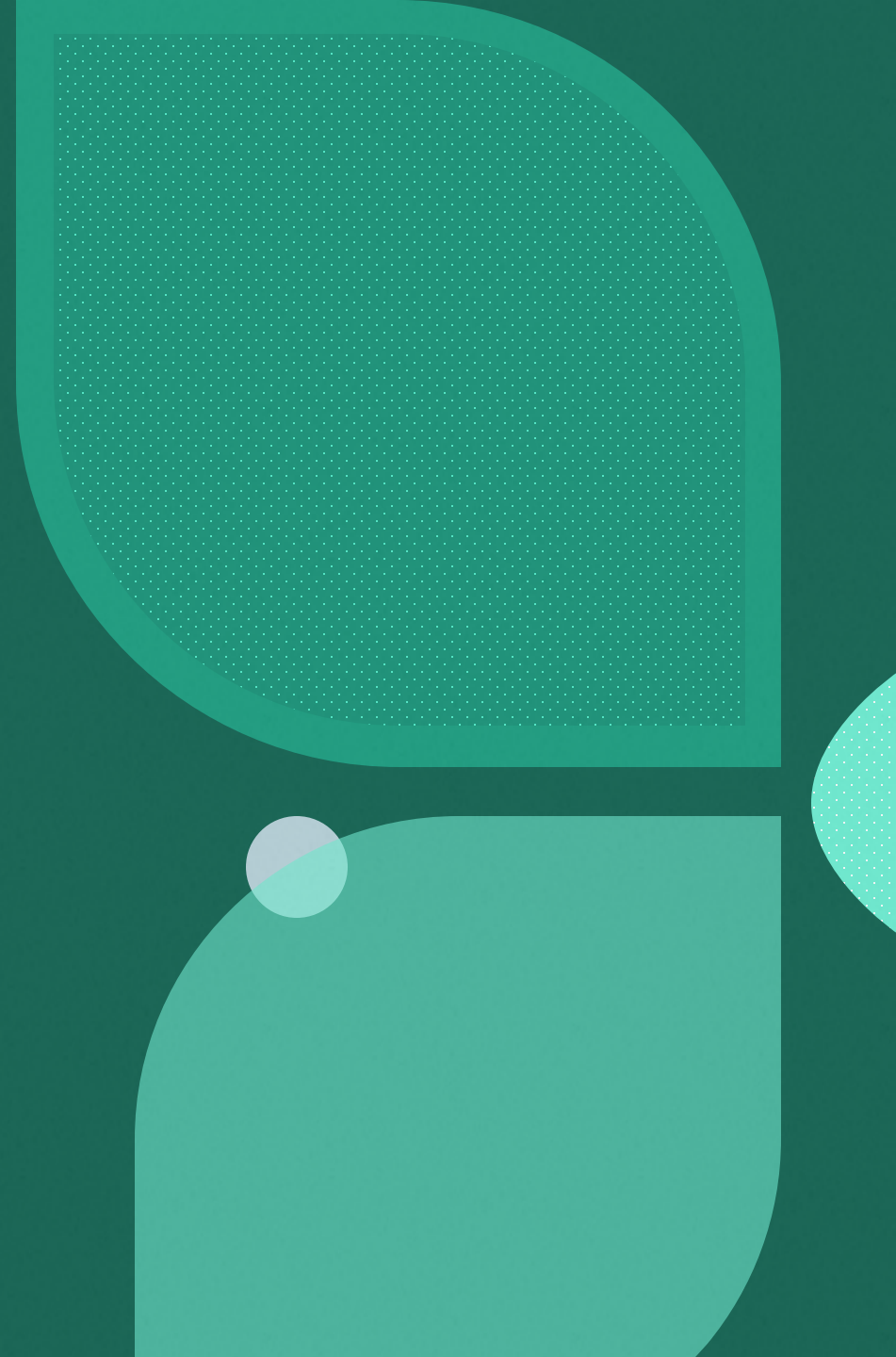


Tops Technology

# Module 15) Advance Python Programming

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# Printing on Screen

## 1.Introduction to the print() function in Python.

- The print() function in Python is a built-in function used to display output to the console. It is essential for debugging and showing results.
- **Key Features:**
- **Syntax:**
  - `print(*objects, sep=' ', end='\n', file=sys.stdout, flush=False)`
- **Parameters:**
  - `*objects`: Values to print.
  - `sep`: Separator between values (default: space).
  - `end`: What to append at the end (default: newline).
  - `file`: Redirects output (default: console).
  - `flush`: Forces immediate output if True.
- **Examples:**
  - `print("Hello, World!")`
  - `print("A", "B", "C", sep="-", end="!")`

## 2.Formatting outputs using f-strings and format().

- **Using f-Strings** (Python 3.6+):
- Embed variables or expressions directly into a string using {}.
- **Example:**
- `name = "Nandni"`
- `age = 20`
- `print(f"My name is {name} and I am {age} years old.")`
- **Output:** My name is Nandni and I am 20 years old.
- **Using format() Method:**
- Use placeholders {} and pass values to format().
- **Example:**
- `print("My name is {} and I am {} years old.".format("Vala", 25))`