# Python

May 22, 2021

**Day 1 -** **{**Printing, Commenting, Debugging, String Manipulation and Variables**}**

**Printing**

**Def:** 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 will be converted into a string before written to the screen.

**Syntax**

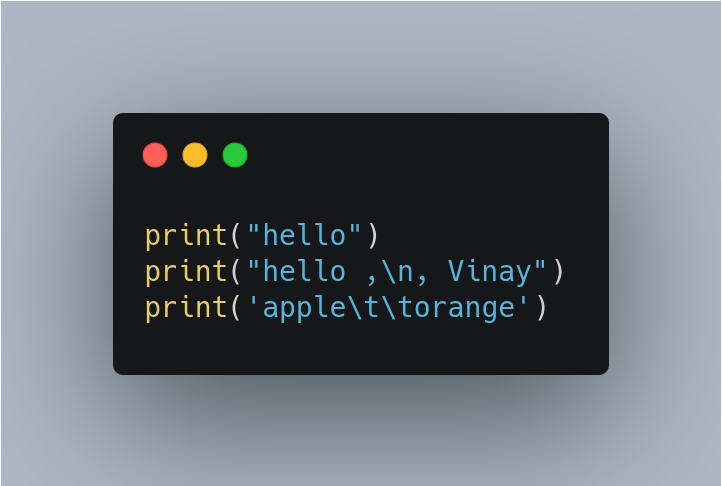
|  |
| --- |
| Print (Object(s), sep=separator, end=end, file=file, flush=flush) |

**Parameter Values**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Description** |
| Object(s) | Any object, 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 is’ ’. |
| end=’end’ | Optional. Specify what to print at the end. Default is ‘/n’ (line feed). |
| file | Optional. An object with a write method. Default is sys. stdout. |
| flush | Optional. A Boolean, specifying if the object is flushed (True) or buffered (False). Default is False. |

For example, of the print input command

**Input**



**Output**

****

**Note:** Parentheses, you going to mention after the print **() function.** Inside the parentheses we also mentioned that **quotation mark** or **double quotation print (“”).** Furthermore, inside this one we are mentioning to print something, inside the text are what we calling **String print (“Hello World!”).**

**New Line using in print function:**

In above input images we witness the **\n** means that after this you want to print remaining string.

**ex:** print (“Hello World! \nHello World! \nHello World!”)

**Combine the two Strings:**

More about the string method we do want to add the output with the string in further main projects like below example.

**ex:** print (“Bunch of lists” +” Vinay”);

**Note:** While using the space in the editor we must follow some rules, so in further we mostly using the space a lot. Maybe in the if condition and other methods so that the space is commonly used in the Python.

**Input Function**

**Example**

**print (‘Enter your name:’)**

**x = input ()**

**print (‘Hello, ‘ + x)**

**Def**

The input () function allows user input.

**Syntax**

|  |
| --- |
| input (prompt) |

**Parameter Values**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Description** |
| prompt | A String, representing a default message before the input. |

**Ex2**

Another method of using the Input function and concatenation inside the print function. After finishing this input, firstly it will executes the input function which was inside of the print function and secondly this input takes a string and stores and finally this store of the string will displayed in the print function along with the message.

print("Hello "+input("What is your name?\n: "))

**Note:** There is one site which will help you to understand the line of the process of the code. **Web: <https://thonny.org/>**

**Comment**

For commenting we can use # for one line of comment and for more than two lines of comment we will use “”” This one “””.

**Ex:**

"""print("hello")

print("hello ,\n, Vinay")

print('apple\t\torange')"""

"""print("Hello World!\nHello World!\nHello World!")

print('Hello'+' Vinay')"""

# Input Function

**Additional Info**

In addition to input function and also from quiz I had learned that the length of the string. However I’m unable to add the string and the result of the input length, its because of input length is not but a int(integer). So I cleared this typo while looked into the error message, it says TypeError: can only concatenate str (not "int") to str.

**len() function**

**Def**

The len () function returns the number of items in an object.

When the object is a string, the len () function returns the number of characters in the string.

**Syntax**

|  |
| --- |
| len(object) |

**Parameter Values**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Parameter** | **Description** |
| object | Requires, An object. Must be a sequence or a collection. |