Python Basics

(Print Function and Formatting)

Chapter 01b2

PRINT () FUNCTION –

Displays the string value inside the parentheses on the screen.

Enclose string in ‘single’ or “double” quotes.

SYNTAX:

print(‘string value’)

>>>print(‘Hello World!’)

OUTPUT:

Hello World

#Prints a blank line.

>>>print()

PRINT () FUNCTION - multiline

Each print line ends with a newline character.

```
>>>print('Guam')
>>>print('Community')
>>>print('College')
```

OUTPUT:

Guam

Community

College

PRINT () FUNCTION – multiline (\n)

\n – Newline character.

Place anywhere to insert a new line.

>>>print("This very long sentence extends \n all the way to the next line")

OUTPUT:

This very long sentence extends

all the way to the next line.

PRINT () FUNCTION – multiline (triple quotes)

Enclose in triple quotes.

>>>print(”’This very long sentence extends all the way to the next line.”’)

OUTPUT:
This very long sentence extends
all the way to the next line.

PRINT () FUNCTION

To combine STRINGS and NUMBERS, use COMMA.

```
>>>myAge = 21
>>>print('My age is ', myAge)
```

OUTPUT:

My age is 21

PRINT () FUNCTION - + concatenation operator

To combine **STRINGS**, use + concatenation operator.

```
>>>firstName = ‘Yvonne’
>>>lastName = ‘Flores’

>>>print(lastName + firstName)
>>>print(lastName + “ ,“ + firstName)
```

OUTPUT:

FloresYvonne

Flores, Yvonne

PRINT () FUNCTION + concatenation operator

To combine **STRINGS**, use + concatenation operator.

```
>>>myAge = 21
>>>print('My age is ' + myAge)
```

OUTPUT:

TypeError

+ concatenation is to combine 2 strings.

myAge is a integer.

PRINT () FUNCTION

Each comma will separate string.

sep = “character or string“ will separate string with a sep value.

>>>print(‘cat’, ‘dog’, ‘bird’)
OUTPUT:
cat dog bird

>>>print(‘cat’, ‘dog’, ‘bird’, sep = ‘,’)
OUTPUT:
cat, dog, bird
>>>print(‘cat’, ‘dog’, ‘bird’, sep = ‘!’)
OUTPUT:
cat!dog!bird

STRING Built-in Functions – lower(), upper(), swapcase()

```
>>>message = “Today is August 20th”
>>>print(message)
>>>print(message.lower())
>>>print(message.upper())
>>>print(message.swapcase())
```

OUTPUT:

Today is August 20th

today is august 20th

TODAY IS AUGUST 20TH

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