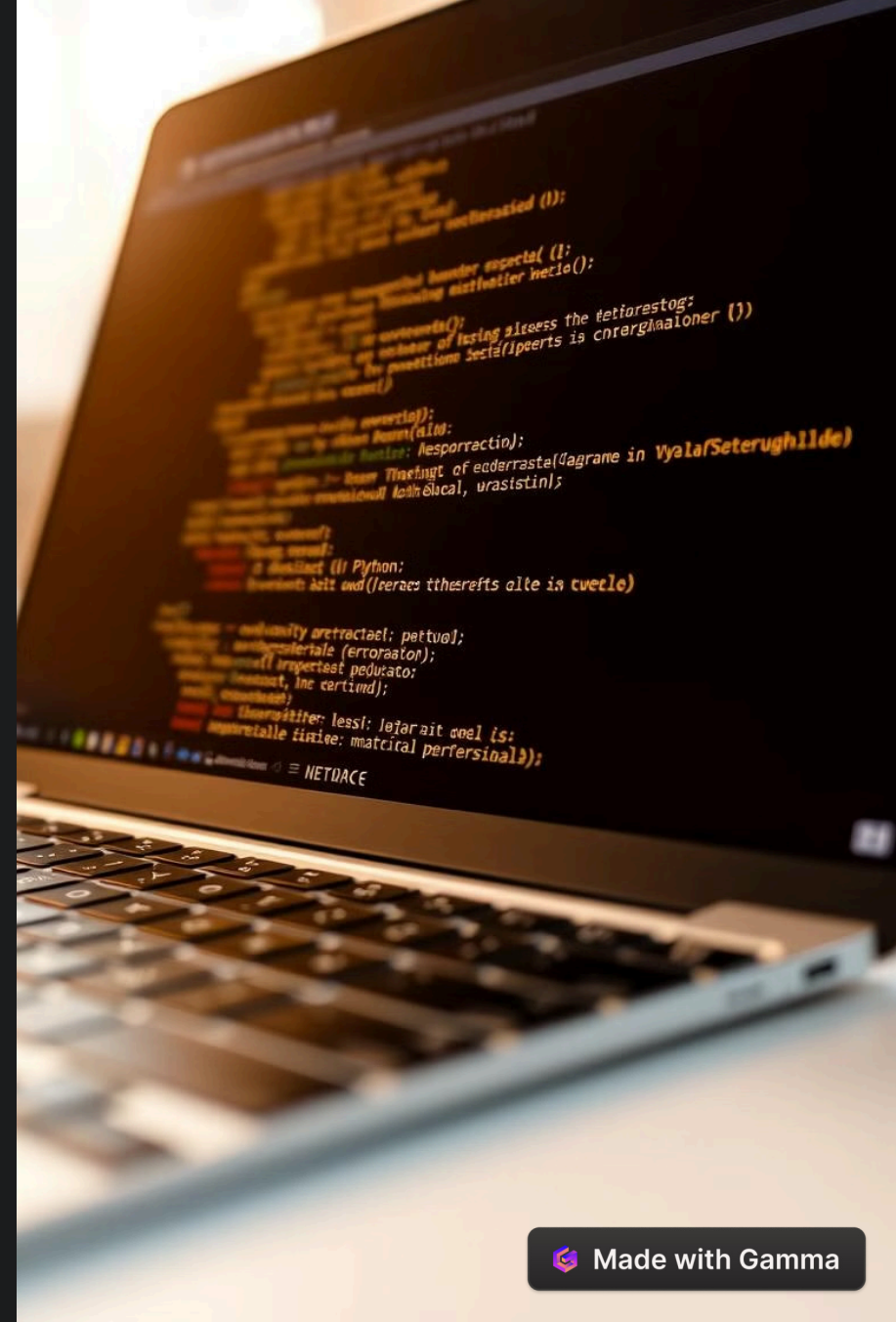


Python Print Function

Dive into the world of Python programming and discover the power of the `print()` function. Learn how it displays information on your console, allowing you to see the results of your code in action. We'll uncover its flexibility, customizing your output with separators and even controlling how lines end.

K by Kiran Bansal



Understanding the Print Function

Basic Print

The simplest form of print displays its arguments directly:

```
print("Hello, world!")
```

This will output:

```
Hello, world!
```

The print function is used to display text or data on the console.

Multiple Arguments

You can print multiple items by separating them with commas:

```
print("Hello", "world")
```

This outputs:

```
Hello world
```

By default, a space is used to separate the arguments. The sep and end arguments allow for customization.

Customizing the Output

1 sep (Separator)

Use the sep argument to change the separator between arguments:

```
print("Hello", "world",  
      sep="***")
```

This will output:

```
Hello***world
```

You can use any character or string as the separator.

2 end (Ending)

The end argument controls what is printed after the last argument:

```
print("Hello", end="!")
```

This will output:

```
Hello!
```

This can be used to avoid a newline or to add a custom ending.

Beyond the Basics

1

Multiline Strings

Triple quotes (`"""..."""`) allow you to create multiline strings. These are often used for multiline comments or docstrings.

2

Escape Characters

Escape characters, like `\\`, are used to include special characters in strings. For instance, `\\` allows you to display double quotes within a string.

3

Thanks