

The print function

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Print function

- Computers need input and output
 - Output can be provided by the print function
 - This is a very rich function, so here we only scratch the surface
 - E.g.: Use print to store in files

Print function

- print can have an arbitrary number of arguments
 - E.g.:

```
>>> print(4, '+', 5, '=', 9)  
4 + 5 = 9
```

A first look at strings

- Python defines string constants using quotation marks
 - Can use single or double quotes
 - Example: These are the same:
 - `'hello'` `"hello"`
 - Can use triple single or double quotes to have strings with new-lines

Special Characters

- There are special characters
 - Written with an *escape character* — the backslash \
 - \n newline
 - \t tab
 - \' single quote
 - \" double quote
 - \\ back-slash
 - And in addition: \r, \f, \b

A first look at strings

- But Python is very sophisticated in recognizing your intent
 - Example:
 - `print('/__/\')` works fine, even though it contains non-escaped backslashes
 - In fact,

```
>>> '/\_\_/\'  
'/\_\_/\'  
>>> print('/\_\_/\')  
\_\_/\
```

A first look at strings

- Example:
 - But `\'` is ambiguous and according to the rules means a single quote

```
>>> '\_\'  
SyntaxError: unterminated string literal (detected at line 1)  
...  \_  '
```