

The print() Function in Python: Structure/Syntax and Uses

The print() function in Python is one of the most commonly used functions, primarily used to output data to the console.

The basic syntax of the print() function is as follows:

```
print(*objects, sep=' ', end='\n', file=sys.stdout, flush=False)
```

Basic Uses of the print() Function

Syntax	Output
<code>print("Hello, world!")</code>	Hello, world!
<code>print("Hello,", "world!")</code>	Hello, world!
<code>print("Hello", "world", sep="-")</code>	Hello-world
<code>print("Hello, world!", end=" END")</code>	Hello, world! END

Advanced Uses of the print() Function

You can use formatted strings (f-strings) to include variables in the output.

<pre>name = "Rahul" age = 30 print(f"Name: {name}, Age: {age}")</pre>	<p>Name: Rahul, Age: 30</p>
<pre>name = "John" age = 25 print(f"My name is {name} and I am {age} years old.")</pre>	<p>My name is John and I am 25 years old.</p>

Example: Displaying Product Information

Let's say you want to display the information about a product, including its name (string), quantity (integer), and price (float).

```
# Variables
```

```
product_name = "Laptop"
```

```
quantity = 3
```

```
price = 999.99
```

```
# Using f-strings to format the output
```

```
print(f"Product: {product_name}, Quantity: {quantity}, Total Price: ${quantity * price:.2f}")
```

Output

```
Product: Laptop, Quantity: 3, Total Price: $2999.97
```