

Applied Data Analytics

Python basics

The print function

Hans-Martin von Gaudecker and Aapo Stenhammar

Displaying results to the screen

- So far, used functionality of Jupyter Notebooks:

Return value of the last statement in a cell is displayed below, unless it is assigned to a variable

- Limited to Notebooks and a single output
- `print()` is more versatile

Simple usage of print()

`print()` displays arguments, separated by a space

```
[1] print("Capacity")
```

```
[1] Capacity
```

```
[2] print("Capacity:", 2123)
```

```
[2] Capacity: 2123
```

```
[3] print("Capacity:", 2123, "TEU")
```

```
print("Current load:", 1893, "Containers")
```

```
[3] Capacity: 2123 TEU
```

```
Current load: 1893 Containers
```

Two keyword arguments: sep, end

- **sep** specifies the separator between arguments (default: space)
- **end** specifies the end of the output (default: newline `\n`)

```
[1] print("Alice", "Bob", "Charlie", sep=", ", end=".\\n")  
[1] Alice, Bob, Charlie.
```

```
[2] print("Alice", "Bob", "Charlie", sep="\\n")  
[2] Alice  
    Bob  
    Charlie
```