

Topic 1.4: Basic Input and Output

Output with print()

The `print` function accepts any number of arguments and converts them to strings automatically:

Python:	<pre>name = "Angel" age = 16 print("Name:", name, "Age:", age)</pre>
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Output:	Name: Alice Age: 30
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As previously mentioned, by default `print` separates arguments with a space and ends with a newline. Both can be customized:

Python:	<pre>print("a", "b", "c", sep="+", end=" = ") print("d", "e", sep="-", end=".\\n")</pre>
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Output:	a+b+c = d-e.
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Input with input()

The `input` function reads a line from the user, returning it as a string. It accepts an optional prompt string:

<pre>name = input("Enter your name: ") print("Hello,", name)</pre>
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The `input` function returns a string. Numeric input must be converted explicitly:

<pre>age_str = input("Enter your age: ") age = int(age_str) # Convert to int</pre>
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Topic 1.4: Exercise 1:

Write a Python program in a file named `pizza.py` that first prompts the user to input their name, then outputs a greeting, then prompts the user to input how many slices of pizza they can eat, and finally produces output telling the user that they can eat one more piece of pizza than the number the user entered.

Here is an example of running the program:

```
% python3 pizza.py
1 Please enter your name: Chris
2 Nice to meet you, Chris.
3 Please tell me how many slices of pizza you can eat: 8
4 That's not bad, but I can eat 9 slices!
```

Note that there is a period (.) immediately after the name is output, with no space between the name and the period. Do your best to reproduce this output exactly.