Input and Output - Making Interactive Programs

Introduction

Hello, future programmers! Today, we're learning about input and output in Python - the key to making interactive programs. These are the skills that turn your code from something that just runs automatically into something that can have a conversation with users. Let's dive in!

What are Input and Output?

- **Output**: Information that your program shows to the user (like text, numbers, or graphics)
- **Input**: Information that the user gives to your program (like typing answers or clicking buttons)

Think of it like a conversation:

- When you speak to someone, that's output
- When you listen to their response, that's input

Basic Output with print()

The print() function is the simplest way to display output:

```
print("Hello, world!")
print("My name is Python.")
print("I am a programming language.")
```

You can print multiple items by separating them with commas:

```
name = "Alex"
age = 10
print("Name:", name, "Age:", age)
```

Basic Input with input()

The input() function lets your program get information from the user:

```
name = input("What is your name? ")
print("Hello,", name, "!")
```

When your program runs this code:

- 1. It shows the message "What is your name? "
- 2. It waits for the user to type something and press Enter
- 3. It stores what the user typed in the variable name
- 4. It then continues to the next line of code

Important: input() Always Returns a String

The input() function always gives you a string, even if the user types a number:

```
age_string = input("How old are you? ")
print(type(age_string)) # Will show <class 'str'>
```

If you need a number, you must convert the input:

```
age_string = input("How old are you? ")
age = int(age_string) # Convert to integer
next_year = age + 1
print("Next year, you'll be", next_year)
```

You can also do this in one line:

age = int(input("How old are you? "))
next_year = age + 1
print("Next year, you'll be", next_year)

Handling Different Types of Input

```
For integers (whole numbers):
```

age = int(input("How old are you? "))

For floats (decimal numbers):

height = float(input("How tall are you in meters? "))

For strings (text):

name = input("What is your name? ")

For yes/no questions:

```
answer = input("Do you like pizza? (yes/no) ")
if answer.lower() == "yes":
    print("Me too!")
else:
    print("That's okay!")
```

Formatting Your Output

You can make your output look nicer in several ways:

Using f-strings (Python 3.6+)

name = "Emma"
age = 11
print(f"Hello, my name is {name} and I am {age} years old.")

Using multiple print statements

```
print("*" * 30)
print("* WELCOME TO MY PROGRAM *")
print("*" * 30)
```

Adding spaces and new lines

\n creates a new line
print("Line 1\nLine 2\nLine 3")

\t adds a tab
print("Name:\tAlex\nAge:\t10")

Making Your Program Pause

Sometimes you want your program to wait for the user before continuing:

```
print("Welcome to the Adventure Game!")
input("Press Enter to continue...")
print("You find yourself in a dark forest...")
```

Error Handling

When getting input, things can go wrong. For example, what if the user types "ten" instead of "10"? Let's handle that:

```
try:
    age = int(input("How old are you? "))
    print("Next year, you'll be", age + 1)
except ValueError:
    print("That's not a valid number!")
```

Hands-on Activities

Activity 1: Simple Calculator

```
print("Simple Calculator")
print("------")
# Get input from the user
num1 = float(input("Enter first number: "))
num2 = float(input("Enter second number: "))
operation = input("Enter operation (+, -, *, /): ")
# Perform calculation based on the operation
if operation == "+":
    result = num1 + num2
    print(f"{num1} + {num2} = {result}")
elif operation == "-":
    result = num1 - num2
    print(f"{num1} - {num2} = {result}")
elif operation == "*":
```

```
result = num1 * num2
print(f"{num1} * {num2} = {result}")
elif operation == "/":
    if num2 != 0: # Check for division by zero
        result = num1 / num2
        print(f"{num1} / {num2} = {result}")
        else:
            print("Error: Cannot divide by zero!")
else:
        print("Error: Invalid operation!")
```

Activity 2: Mad Libs Story Generator

```
# Display the story
print("\nHere's your story:")
print("-----")
print(story)
```

Activity 3: Quiz Game

```
print("PYTHON QUIZ GAME")
print("-----")
print("Answer these questions to test your Python knowledge!")
score = 0
# Question 1
answer1 = input("What symbol is used for comments in Python? ")
if answer1 == "#":
    print("Correct!")
    score += 1
else:
    print("Incorrect. The answer is #")
# Question 2
answer2 = input("What function do you use to get input from the user? ")
if answer2 == "input" or answer2 == "input()":
    print("Correct!")
    score += 1
else:
    print("Incorrect. The answer is input()")
```

```
# Question 3
answer3 = int(input("How does Python count the first character in a string? (Enter
a number) "))
if answer3 == 0:
    print("Correct!")
   score += 1
else:
    print("Incorrect. The answer is 0 (zero-indexed)")
# Final score
print(f"\nYour final score: {score}/3")
if score == 3:
   print("Perfect score! You're a Python wizard!")
elif score >= 1:
   print("Good job! Keep practicing!")
else:
   print("Keep studying! You'll get better!")
```

Wrap-up

Congratulations! You now know how to create interactive programs that can get information from users and display customized output. This opens up a whole new world of possibilities for your programs.

Challenge: Adventure Game

Create a simple text adventure game that:

- 1. Asks the user for their name and greets them
- 2. Presents them with a scenario (e.g., "You're in a cave with two tunnels")
- 3. Gives them choices (e.g., "Do you go left or right?")
- 4. Has different outcomes based on their choice
- 5. Includes at least one numerical input (e.g., "How many steps do you take?")

Remember to use appropriate input validation and make your game fun with descriptive text!