Common Issues with Input/Output

Quotation Marks

Quotation marks (" ") that are produced in a computer program editor (like IDLE) are slightly different from the ones you find in a Word document or in a PowerPoint presentation, so if you are copying code from either of these programs, check that the quotation marks are the right type:

Here's what they look like if they are written in Word or PowerPoint:	**" "**
Here's what they look like if they are written in a program editor:	**" "**

 The computer won't recognise the first set of quotation marks, so you need to delete them and retype them in doing [Shift] and [2].

The Print Statement

Two common errors that occur when people start to use the `print` statement in Python for the first time is that they either forget to include the quotation marks or the forget to include the brackets, as shown below:

WRONG CODE	REASON
`print(Hello World)`	Left out quotation marks
`print "Hello World"`	Left out brackets

So, in practice, the `print` statement should look as follows:

```
print("Hello World")
```

The Input Statement

Two common errors that occur when people start to use the `input` statement in Python for the first time is that they either include quotation marks around the input command (which they shouldn't) or the forget to close the final brackets of the statement, as shown below:

WRONG CODE	REASON
`InputVal = int("input()")`	Adding in quotation marks
`InputVal = int(input()`	Missing one of the brackets

So, in practice, the `input` statement should look as follows:

```
InputVal = int(input())
```

Indentation

One of the most common issues with Python programs is the indentation of the statements, this helps the interpreter identify common blocks of code, so if you get an error, always check your indentation first.