# W3 Schools - Python Syntax

# Execute Python Syntax

## As we learned in the previous page, Python syntax can be executed by writing directly in the Command Line:

## **>>> print("Hello, World!")**

## **Hello, World!**

## Or by creating a python file on the server, using the .py file extension, and running it in the Command Line:

## **C:\Users\Your Name>python myfile.py**

## Python Indentation

Indentation refers to the spaces at the beginning of a code line.

Where in other programming languages the indentation in code is for readability only, the indentation in Python is very important.

Python uses indentation to indicate a block of code.

Example:

**if 5 > 2:  
  print("Five is greater than two!")**

Python will give you an error if you skip the indentation:

Example

Syntax Error:

**if 5 > 2:  
print("Five is greater than two!")**

The number of spaces is up to you as a programmer, the most common use is four, but it has to be at least one.

Example

**if 5 > 2:  
 print("Five is greater than two!")   
if 5 > 2:  
        print("Five is greater than two!")**

You have to use the same number of spaces in the same block of code, otherwise Python will give you an error:

Example

Syntax Error:

**if 5 > 2:  
 print("Five is greater than two!")  
        print("Five is greater than two!")**

## Python Variables

In Python, variables are created when you assign a value to it:

Example

Variables in Python:

**x = 5  
y = "Hello, World!"**

Python has no command for declaring a variable.

You will learn more about variables in the [Python Variables](https://www.w3schools.com/python/python_variables.asp) chapter.

## Comments

Python has commenting capability for the purpose of in-code documentation.

Comments start with a #, and Python will render the rest of the line as a comment:

Example

Comments in Python:

**#This is a comment.  
print("Hello, World!")**

# Keywords:

**Indentation**

block of code