

Execute Python Syntax

< Previous

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

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

On this page

Execute Python Syntax

Python Indentation

Python Variables

Python Comments

Exercises

Next >

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!")

Try it Yourself »
Get your own Python Server
```

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

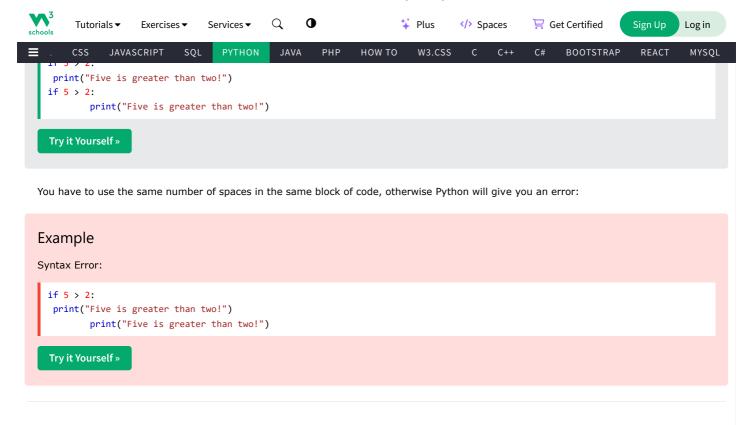
```
Example

Syntax Error:

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

Try it Yourself »
```

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.



Python Variables

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

Example

Variables in Python:

```
x = 5
y = "Hello, World!"
```

Try it Yourself »

Python has no command for declaring a variable.

You will learn more about variables in the Python Variables chapter.

Comments

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

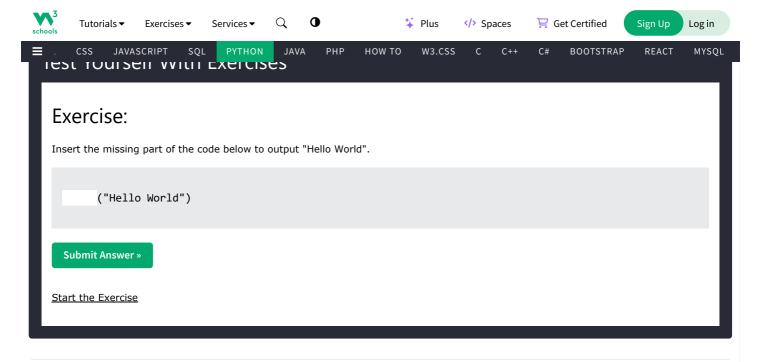
Comments start with a #, and Python will render the rest of the line as a comment:

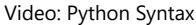
Example

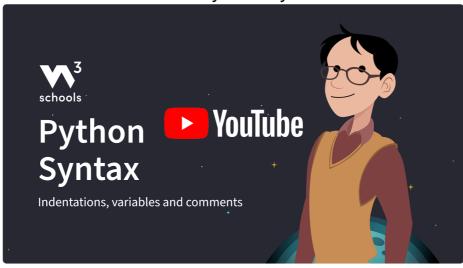
Comments in Python:

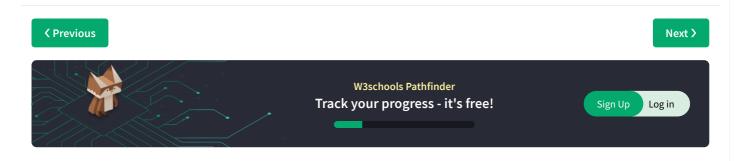
```
#This is a comment.
print("Hello, World!")
```

Try it Yourself »













COLOR PICKER





