

# **Python Course**

*“ A Python Course Notes, Examples, Advices,  
and some small projects “*

**By**

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## What prerequisites should be in place before commencing the course?

- 1- Code Editor Selection: Numerous options are available, with the most renowned being VS Code, or alternatively, you can opt for the PyCharm IDE.
- 2- Python Installation and Configuration: Begin by installing and setting up Python from the official website.
- 3- VS Code Python Extension: If you choose VS Code as your code editor, install the Python extension to enhance your development environment.
- 4- Prerequisite Programming Knowledge: Ensure you possess basic programming knowledge before diving into the Python course.
- 5- Command Line Proficiency: Familiarize yourself with command line operations, as it is a beneficial skill for Python development. Some Command Line notes are attached in this repository.
- 6- Please review the file named "notes.txt" in this repository before commencing the course.

## 1.0 Print Statement in Python:

The print statement is commonly employed as a useful means to display information on the debugging console. However, it is crucial to emphasize that the use of print statements is restricted when working on production code.

So, how can we print some information on the debugging console?

**Example:** `print(" Hello World")`

By running the app you'll be able to see the " Hello World

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## 2.0 Implicit Line Continuation (Optional Semicolon):

If you've noticed in the last example that we are not using semicolon at the end of the line as we used to do, because Python's avoidance of semicolons in its code is a characteristic of a programming language feature known as "optional semicolons" or "implicit line continuation." In Python, the end of a line generally marks the end of a statement, and the use of semicolons to terminate statements is optional. The interpreter relies on indentation to determine the structure of the code, making semicolons unnecessary for line termination in most cases. This approach enhances readability and contributes to Python's clean and concise syntax.

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## 3.0 Comments in Python:

In Python, the hash sign is employed to comment on a specific line. For instance: `# This is a single-line comment` If you are using VS Code, you can conveniently comment on a specific line using the shortcut `CTRL+/.`

Note: It's essential to note that Python does not have explicit syntax for multiple-line comments. While some use triple quotes `""" HERE """` for this purpose, it's crucial to recognize that this construct is, in fact, a string not assigned to any variable, making it an unconventional method for commenting in Python.

