

Python Syntax

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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 Indentations

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

Python uses indentation to indicate a block of code.

Example

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

[Run example »](#)

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

Example

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

[Run example »](#)

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!")
```

[Run example »](#)

Docstrings

Python also has extended documentation capability, called docstrings.

Docstrings can be one line, or multiline.

Python uses triple quotes at the beginning and end of the docstring:

Example

Docstrings are also comments:

```
"""This is a  
multiline docstring."""  
print("Hello, World!")
```

[Run example »](#)

Test Yourself With Exercises

Exercise:

Insert the missing part of the code below to output "Hello World".

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

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[Start the Exercise](#)

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