

# Comment

Comments are non-executable code used to provide documentation to programmer.

1. Single line Comment
2. Multi line Comment

## Single line Comment

Single Line Comment is used to comment out just Single Line in the Code. It is used to provide One Liner Description of line.

- Single Line Comment Can be Placed Anywhere
- Single Line Comment Starts with #

```
A=10 #value of A is 10 and this is single line comment  
B=20  
print A+B
```

In the above example program,  $A = 10$  is a statement and after the statement, the comment begins with the # symbol. From the # symbol to the end of this line, the line will be treated as a comment.

## Multi line Comment

Multi-line comment is useful when we need to comment on many lines. You can also use single-line comment, but using multi-line instead of single-line comment is easy to comment on multiple lines.

In Python Triple double quote (""") and single quote (") are used for Multi-line commenting. It is used at the beginning and end of the block to comment on the entire block. Hence it is also called block comments.

```
"""This is multi line  
Comment in python  
In this comment Triple double quote is use"""  
  
A=10  
  
B=20  
  
print A+B
```

```
"""This is multi line  
Comment in python  
In this comment Triple single quote is use "  
  
A=10  
  
B=20  
  
print A+B
```

# Docstring

Docstring is short for documentation string. It is a string that occurs as the first statement in a module, function, class, or method definition. We must write what a function/class does in the docstring. Triple double coat (""") or single coat (") are used while writing docstrings.

# Indentation

Most of the programming languages like C, C++, Java use braces { } to define a block of code. Python uses indentation. Indentation in Python refers to the (spaces and tabs) that are used at the beginning of a statement. The statements with the same indentation belong to the same group.

```
if True:
    print "True"
else:
    print "False"
print('end')
```

In the above code, after executing first "if statement", the Python interpreter will go into the next statement, and if the condition is not true it will execute the last line of the statement.

# Multi-line statement

In Python, end of a statement is marked by a newline character. But we can make a statement extend over multiple lines with the line continuation character (\).

```
A=10
B=20
print A+\
B
```

This is explicit line continuation. In Python, line continuation is implied inside parentheses ( ), brackets [ ] and braces { }.

```
A=10
B=20
print (A+
B)
```

## Multiple statements in a single line

We can put multiple statements in a single line using semicolons, as follows

```
A=10; B=20; print A+B
```