MULTI-LINE STATEMENTS AND STRINGS

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Python Program

→ physical lines of code — end with a physical newline character

→ logical lines of code — end with a logical NEWLINE token

→ tokenized

physical newline vs logical newline

sometimes, physical newlines are ignored

in order to combine multiple physical lines

into a single logical line of code

terminated by a logical NEWLINE token

Conversion can be implicit or explicit

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Implicit

Expressions in:

- list literals: [ ]
- tuple literals: ( )
- dictionary literals: { }
- set literals: { }
- function arguments / parameters

supports inline comments

```
[1,
 2,
 3]
```

```
[1, #item 1
 2, #item 2
 3  #item 3
]
```

```
def my_func(a,
            b, #comment
            c):
    print(a, b, c)

my_func(10, #comment
        20, 30)
```

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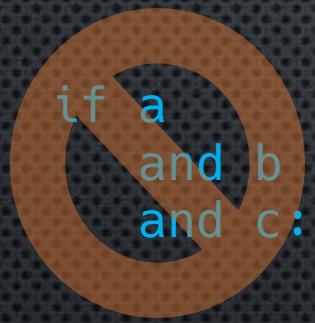
Explicit

You can break up statements over multiple lines explicitly, by using the \ (backslash) character

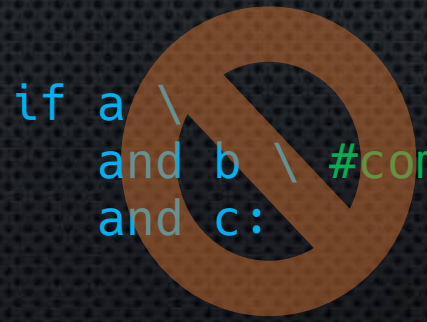
Multi-line statements are not implicitly converted to a single logical line.



```
if a
   and b
   and c:
```

```
if a \
   and b \
   and c:
```

Comments cannot be part of a statement, not even a multi-line statement.



```
if a \
   and b \ #comment
   and c:
```

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Multi-Line String Literals

Multi-line string literals can be created using triple delimiters (' single or " double)

```
'''This is
a multi-line string'''
```

```
"""This is
a multi-line string"""
```

Be aware that non-visible characters such as newlines, tabs, etc. are actually part of the string – basically anything you type.

You can use escaped characters (e.g. `\n`, `\t`), use string formatting, etc.

A multi-line string is just a regular string.

Multi-line strings are not comments, although they can be used as such, especially with special comments called `docstrings`.

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