Code Explanation

Let's break down this Python code step-by-step:  
  
\*\*1. `print("Hello World")`\*\*  
  
\* \*\*`print()`:\*\* This is a built-in function in Python that displays text on the screen.  
\* \*\*`"Hello World"`:\*\* This is a string literal. It's a sequence of characters enclosed in double quotes.   
\* \*\*Output:\*\* This line will print the words "Hello World" to the console.  
  
\*\*2. `age = 18`\*\*  
  
\* \*\*`age`:\*\* This is a variable name. It's like a container that stores information.  
\* \*\*`=`:\*\* This is the assignment operator. It assigns the value on the right to the variable on the left.  
\* \*\*`18`:\*\* This is an integer (whole number).   
\* \*\*What it does:\*\* This line creates a variable named `age` and stores the value 18 inside it.  
  
\*\*3. `if age > 18:`\*\*  
  
\* \*\*`if`:\*\* This is a conditional statement. It checks if a certain condition is true.  
\* \*\*`age > 18`:\*\* This is the condition being checked. It compares the value stored in the `age` variable to the number 18.  
\* \*\*`:`:\*\* This colon marks the beginning of a code block that will be executed \*only if\* the condition is true.   
  
\*\*4. `print("You are an adult")`\*\*  
  
\* \*\*`print("You are an adult")`:\*\* This line will print the message "You are an adult" if the condition in the `if` statement is true (meaning the `age` is greater than 18).  
  
\*\*5. `else:`\*\*  
  
\* \*\*`else:`:\*\* This keyword marks the beginning of a code block that will be executed if the condition in the `if` statement is \*false\*.  
  
\*\*6. `print("You are a child")`\*\*  
  
\* \*\*`print("You are a child")`:\*\* This line will print the message "You are a child" if the condition in the `if` statement is false (meaning the `age` is not greater than 18).  
  
\*\*In Summary\*\*  
  
This code snippet first prints "Hello World" and then determines whether the `age` is greater than 18. If it is, it prints "You are an adult". If it's not, it prints "You are a child".