

# CHAPTER 02: Python Syntax and Comments

## Python Syntax

Python follows a simple and clean syntax that makes it easy to read and write code. Unlike many other programming languages, Python does not use braces `{}` to define code blocks. Instead, it relies on **indentation** to structure the code properly.

### Key Syntax Rules:

1. **Case Sensitivity:** Python is case-sensitive (`Variable` and `variable` are different).  
(\*We'll discuss in future)
2. **Indentation:** Indentation (spaces or tabs) is mandatory to define blocks of code.
3. **Statements and Line Breaks:** Each statement is typically written on a new line.
4. **Using `print()`:** The `print()` function is used to display output.
5. **Variables and Assignments:** Variables are dynamically typed and do not require explicit declaration.
6. **Comments:** Comments are used to add explanations within the code.

## Python Comments

Comments in Python are used to make the code more readable and explain complex logic. Python ignores commented lines during execution.

### Types of Comments in Python:

1. **Single-line Comments:** Use the `#` symbol to write a single-line comment
2. **Multi-line Comments:** Python does not have a dedicated multi-line comment syntax, but triple quotes (`' '` or `'''`) can be used.

### Practice Questions:

1. Write a Python program that prints "Welcome to Python" with a single-line comment explaining the code.
2. Write "twinkle twinkle" and print it, multiline comment it.
3. `print("Python", "Syntax", "Rules")` : output ?

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