# Python Syntax

## 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!")

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

### Example

if 5 > 2:

print("Five is greater than two!")

## 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!")

### 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!")

## Exercise:

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

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_("Hello World")