

the variable assignment will also show up.

Raw strings do not treat the backslash as a special character at all. Every character you put into a raw string stays the way you wrote it:

```
#!/usr/bin/python  
print 'C:\\\\nowhere'
```

When the above code is executed, it produces the following result:

```
C:\\nowhere
```

Now let's make use of raw string. We would put expression in **r'expression'** as follows:

```
#!/usr/bin/python  
print r'C:\\nowhere'
```

When the above code is executed, it produces the following result:

```
C:\\nowhere
```

Unicode String

Normal strings in Python are stored internally as 8-bit ASCII, while Unicode strings are stored as 16-bit Unicode. This allows for a more varied set of characters, including special characters from most languages in the world. I'll restrict my treatment of Unicode strings to the following:

```
#!/usr/bin/python  
print u'Hello, world!'
```

When the above code is executed, it produces the following result:

```
Hello, world!
```

As you can see, Unicode strings use the prefix `u`, just as raw strings use the prefix `r`.