

EXPERIMENT NO. - 01

AIM: Edit/compile/run a program to display the statements on two different lines.

THEORY:

Python string functions are very popular. There are two ways to represent strings in python. String is enclosed either with single quotes or double quotes. Both the ways (single or double quotes) are correct depending upon the requirement. Sometimes we have to use quotes (single or double quotes) together in the same string, in such cases, we use single and double quotes alternatively so that they can be distinguished.

Example #1:

Check below example and analyze the error –

#Gives Error

```
print('It's python')
```

Explanation –

It gives an invalid syntax error. Because single quote after “it” is considered as the end of the string and rest part is not the part of a string.

It can be corrected as:

```
print("It's Python !")
```

Output:

It's Python!

Example #2:

If you want to print ‘*WithQuotes*’ in python, this can’t be done with only single (or double) quotes alone, it requires simultaneous use of both.

```
# this code prints the output within quotes.
```

```
# print WithQuotes within single quotes
```

```
print("WithQuotes")
```

```
print("Hello 'Python'")
```

```
# print WithQuotes within single quotes
```

```
print("WithQuotes")
```

```
print('Hello "Python"')
```

Output –

'WithQuotes'

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Hello 'Python'

"WithQuotes"

Hello "Python"

Summary –

The choice between both the types (single quotes and double quotes) depends on the programmer's choice. Generally, double quotes are used for string representation and single quotes are used for regular expressions, dict keys or SQL. Hence both single quote and double quotes depict string in python but it's sometimes our need to use one type over the other.

PROGRAM:

EXPT 1) A:

```
a="Hello World!"  
b="Welcome to Python Programming!"  
print(a)  
print(b)
```

EXPT 1) B:

```
print("Hello World!" + "\n Welcome to Python Programming!")
```