✦ **Comments in Python:**

They are parts of the code that are not executed. They're written just to explain what the code does. It consist of 2 types namely:

- **Single-line comment**: Starts with #

Example: # This is a single-line comment

- **Multi-line comment**: Enclosed in ''' ''' or """ """

Example: '''This is a multi-line
comment'''.

✦ **Keywords:** They are special reserved words that have special meaning but cannot be used as identifiers.

Examples: **True, False, bool, try, for, else.**

✦ **Identifiers:** are the names we use to create variables, functions, classes.

✦ **Data Types:** define the type of data a variable can hold. Common ones include:

str – for text

int – for whole numbers

float – for decimal numbers

complex – for complex numbers (e.g., 3 + 4j)

bool – for True/False values

✦ **Sequence Data Types (Data Structures)**

These are types of sequence data types which is used to store collections of data:

- **str** – includes as String (text)
- **list** – data will be stored in ordered format, (changeable)
- **tuple** – Ordered, (but unchangeable)
- **set –** data follows unordered format but includes unique items
- **dict**–collection of key-value pairs is considered as dictonary.

✦ **Variables:** are names used to store data in a program.

Rules to declare variable:

a=2 | A=77 | num=10 | num1=7 | NUM1=45 | stud_name="dhoni" | Stu_id=64 StuId=106

Multiple variables in single line declaration:

a,b,c=5,6,7

x=7;y=8;z=9;

Invalid Variable declaration:

1num=5 | stu name="dhoni" | @num$=8

✦ **Input / Output Statement:**

Input function: The input() function is used to take input from the user as a string.

Example: name = input("Enter your name: ")

Output function: The print() function is used to display information on the screen.

Example: print("Dhoni finishes off in style!!")

Different ways to use print() statements:

1. **using .format() method:** the values can be inserted into a string using curly brackets {} and .format()

   example: id = 10

   print("Employee ID = {}".format(id))

2. **using f-strings:**

   example: id = 10

   print(f"Employee ID = {id}")