

001 Python Syntax

Introduction

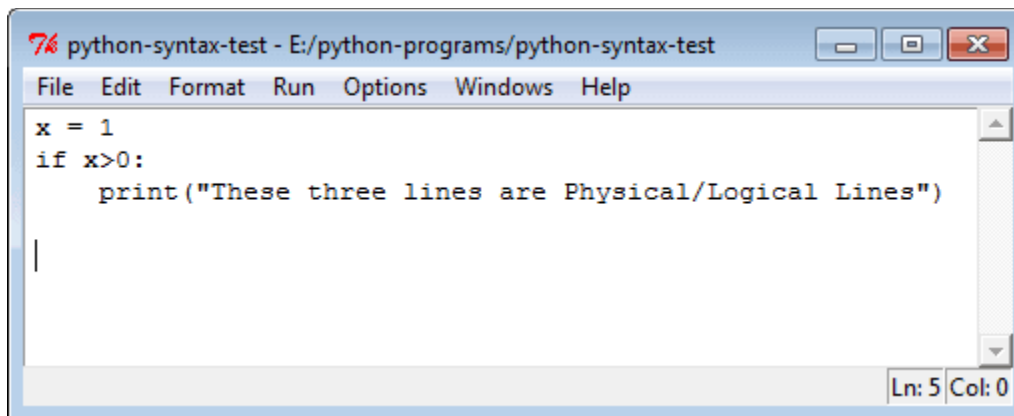
A Python program is read by a parser. Python was designed to be a highly readable language. The syntax of the Python programming language is the set of rules which defines how a Python program will be written.

Python Line Structure:

A Python program is divided into a number of logical lines and every logical line is terminated by the token NEWLINE. A logical line is created from one or more physical lines.

A line contains only spaces, tabs, form-feeds possibly a comment, is known as a blank line, and Python interpreter ignores it.

A physical line is a sequence of characters terminated by an end-of-line sequence (in windows it is called CR LF or return followed by a linefeed and in Unix, it is called LF or linefeed). See the following example.

A screenshot of a Python IDE window titled 'python-syntax-test - E:/python-programs/python-syntax-test'. The window has a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'Format', 'Run', 'Options', 'Windows', and 'Help'. The main text area contains the following code:

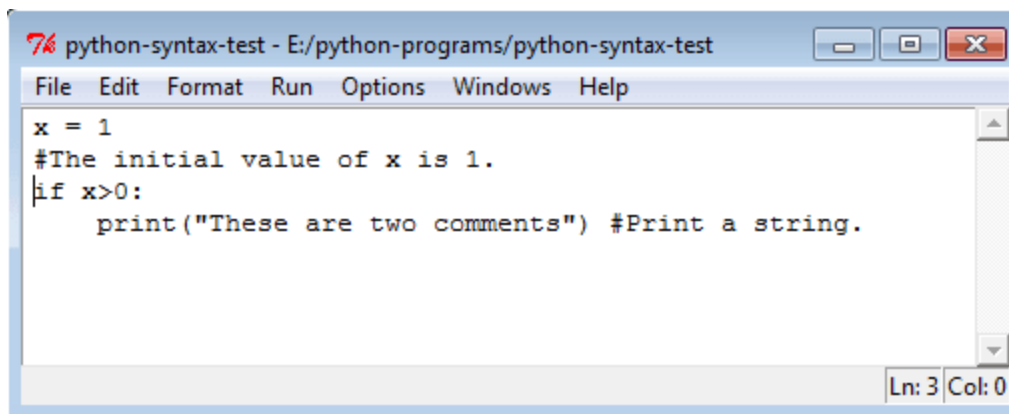
```
x = 1
if x>0:
    print("These three lines are Physical/Logical Lines")
|
```

The cursor is on the fifth line, which is a blank line. The status bar at the bottom right shows 'Ln: 5 Col: 0'.

Comments in Python:

A comment begins with a hash character(#) which is not a part of the string literal and ends at the end of the physical line. All characters after the # character up to the end of the line are part of the comment and the Python interpreter ignores

them. See the following example. It should be noted that Python has no multi-lines or block comments facility.



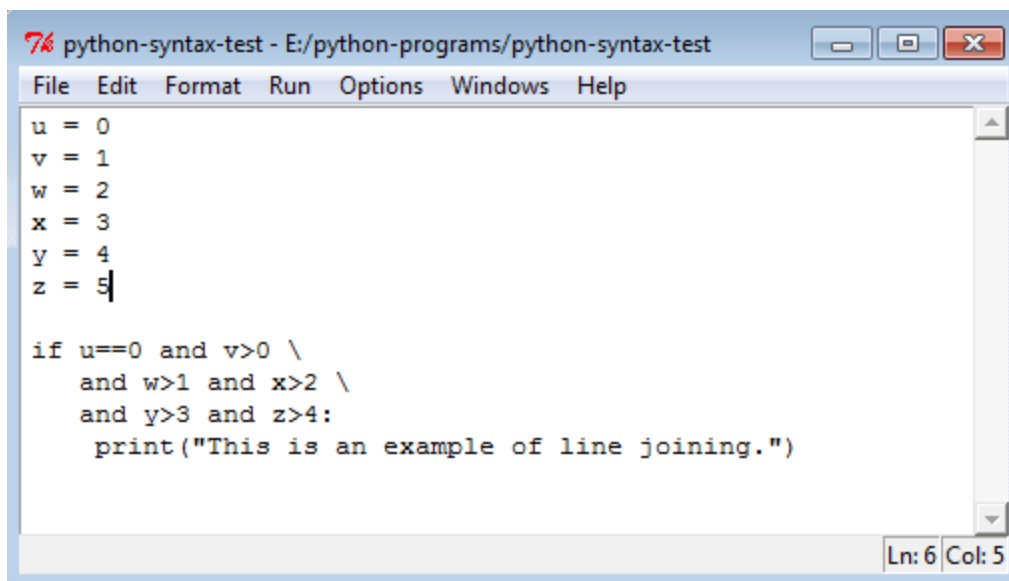
The screenshot shows a window titled "python-syntax-test - E:/python-programs/python-syntax-test". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Format, Run, Options, Windows, and Help. The code editor contains the following text:

```
x = 1
#The initial value of x is 1.
if x>0:
    print("These are two comments") #Print a string.
```

The status bar at the bottom right indicates "Ln: 3 Col: 0".

Joining two lines:

When you want to write a long code in a single line you can break the logical line in two or more physical lines using backslash character(\). Therefore when a physical line ends with a backslash characters(\) and not a part of a string literal or comment then it can join another physical line. See the following example.



The screenshot shows a window titled "python-syntax-test - E:/python-programs/python-syntax-test". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Format, Run, Options, Windows, and Help. The code editor contains the following text:

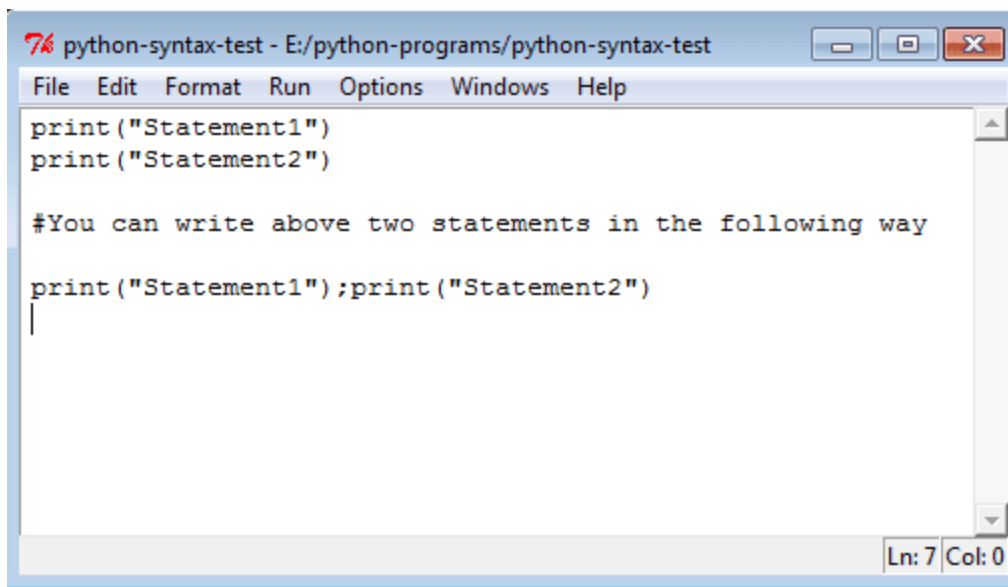
```
u = 0
v = 1
w = 2
x = 3
y = 4
z = 5

if u==0 and v>0 \
    and w>1 and x>2 \
    and y>3 and z>4:
    print("This is an example of line joining.")
```

The status bar at the bottom right indicates "Ln: 6 Col: 5".

Multiple Statements on a Single Line:

You can write two separate statements into a single line using a semicolon (;) character between two line.



The screenshot shows a window titled 'python-syntax-test - E:/python-programs/python-syntax-test'. The menu bar includes File, Edit, Format, Run, Options, Windows, and Help. The code editor contains the following text:

```
print("Statement1")
print("Statement2")

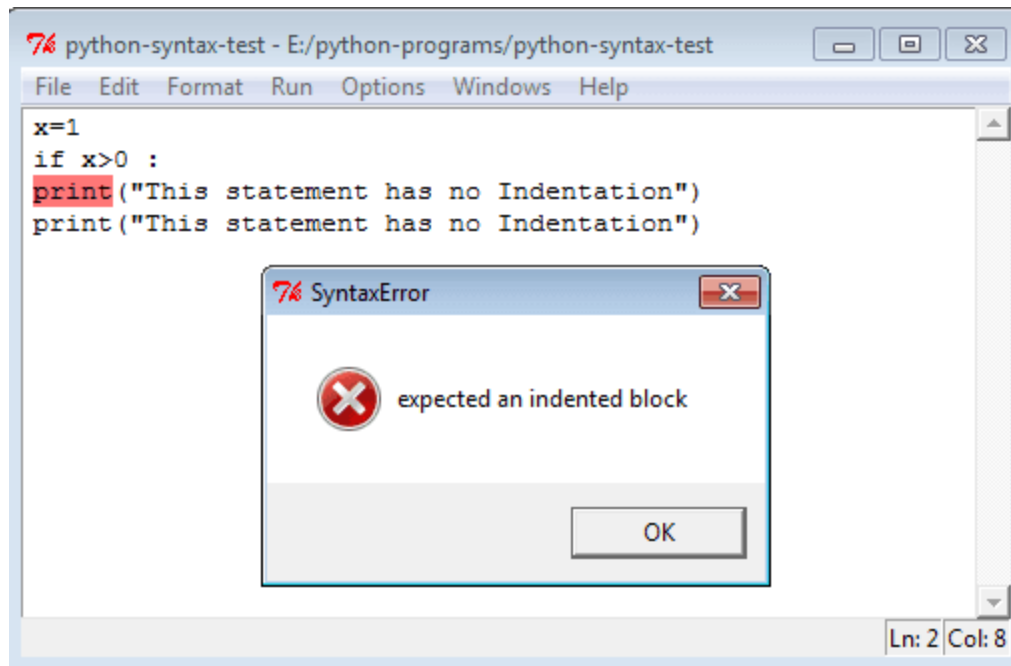
#You can write above two statements in the following way

print("Statement1");print("Statement2")
|
```

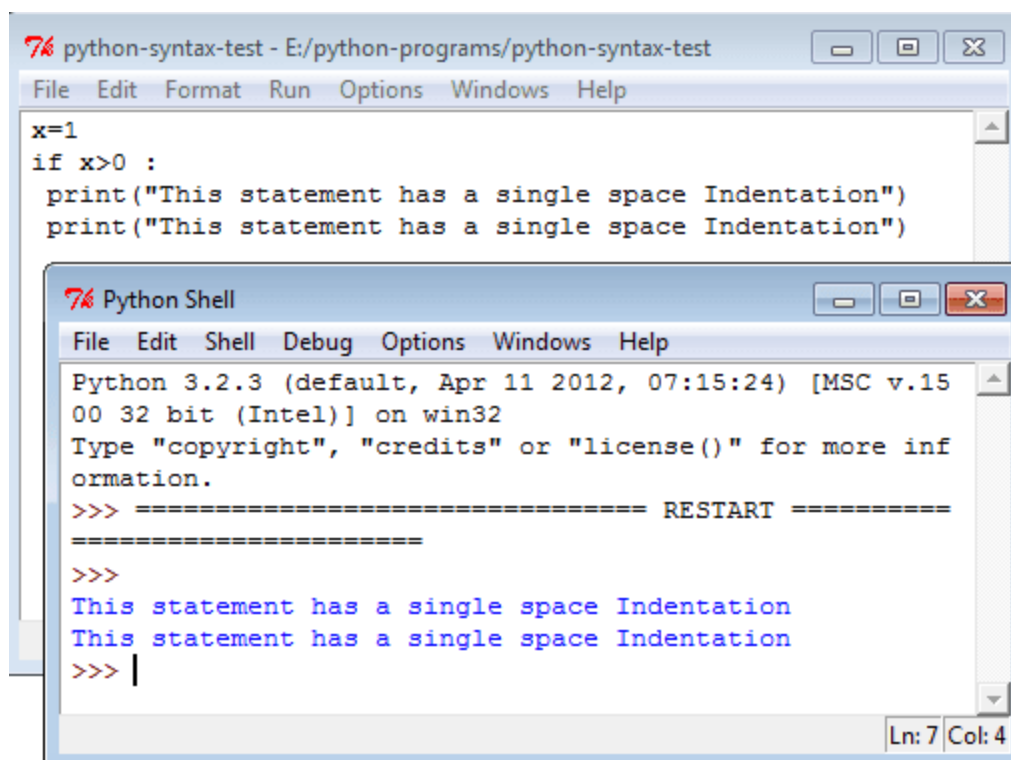
The status bar at the bottom right indicates 'Ln: 7 Col: 0'.

Indentation:

Python uses whitespace (spaces and tabs) to define program blocks whereas other languages like C, C++ use braces ({}) to indicate blocks of codes for class, functions or flow control. The number of whitespaces (spaces and tabs) in the indentation is not fixed, but all statements within the block must be the indented same amount. In the following program, the block statements have no indentation.



This is a program with single space indentation.



This is a program with single tab indentation.

The screenshot shows a Python IDE window titled "python-syntax-test - E:/python-programs/python-syntax-test". The code in the editor is:

```
x=1
if x>0 :
    print("This statement has a single tab Indentation")
    print("This statement has a single tab Indentation")
```

Below the editor is a "Python Shell" window. It shows the execution of the code, with the output:

```
>>> ===== RESTART =====
>>>
This statement has a single tab Indentation
This statement has a single tab Indentation
>>> |
```

The status bar at the bottom right of the shell indicates "Ln: 7 Col: 4".

Here is an another program with an indentation of a single space + a single tab.

The screenshot shows a Python IDE window titled "python-syntax-test - E:/python-programs/python-syntax-test". The code in the editor is:

```
x=1
if x>0 :
    print("This statement has a single space+tab Indentation")
    print("This statement has a single space+tab Indentation")
```

Below the editor is a "Python Shell" window. It shows the execution of the code, with the output:

```
>>> ===== RESTART =====
>>>
This statement has a single space+tab Indentation
This statement has a single space+tab Indentation
>>>
```

The status bar at the bottom right of the shell indicates "Ln: 7 Col: 4".

Python Coding Style:

- Use 4 spaces per indentation and no tabs.

- Do not mix tabs and spaces. Tabs create confusion and it is recommended to use only spaces.
- Maximum line length : 79 characters which help users with a small display.
- Use blank lines to separate top-level function and class definitions and single blank line to separate methods definitions inside a class and larger blocks of code inside functions.
- When possible, put inline comments (should be complete sentences).
- Use spaces around expressions and statements.

Python Reserve words:

The following identifiers are used as reserved words of the language, and cannot be used as ordinary identifiers.

False	class	finally	is	return
None	continue	for	lambda	try
True	def	from	nonlocal	while
and	del	global	not	with
as	el	if	or	yield
assert	else	import	pass	
break	except	in	raise	