■ 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 tex t

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 o rdered format, (changeable)
- tuple Ordered, (but unchangeable)
- set data follows u nordered 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:

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}")