

## Python Statement

- Instruction written in the source code for execution are called statement.
- There are different types of statement in the Python Programming language like
  - Assignment statement
  - Conditional statement
  - Looping statement

For example :- `a=50` is an assignment

## Multi-Line Statement

In Python, the end of a statement is marked by a newline character.

Statements in Python can be extended to one or more lines using parentheses(), braces {}, square brackets [], semi-colon ;, continuation character slash (\).

for example:-

(I.)  $a = 1+2+3 + \newline 4+5+6 + \newline 7+8+9$

→ This is an explicit line continuation.

(II)  $a = (1+2+3 + \newline 4+5+6 + \newline 7+8+9)$

→ Here the surrounding Parentheses () do the continuation implicitly.

(III)  $\text{color} = [\text{'red'}, \text{'blue'}, \text{'green'}]$

→ declared using square brackets.

(IV)  $a = \{1+2+3+4+5+6+ \newline 7+8+9\}$

→ declared using braces {}.

(V)  $\text{flag}=2; \text{ropes}=3; \text{pole}=4$

→ declared using semicolons (;).

# Indentation

- Indentation
- Most of the Programming languages like C, C++, JAVA use {} braces to define a block of code.  
Python, however, uses indentation.
- It is one of the distinctive features of Python is its use of indentation to highlight the blocks of code.
- Whitespace is used for indentation in Python.
- Indentation refers to spaces that are used in the beginning of a statement.
- Generally, four whitespaces are used for indentation, and are preferred over tabs.

for example:-

if 5>2:  
    print("5 is greater")

if( 6>2):  
    print("6 is greater")

print("Rest of code")

- The enforcement of indentation in Python makes the code look neat and clean.
- Indentation can be ignored in line continuation, but it's always a good idea to indent.
- It makes the code more readable.

for example

```
if True  
    print('Hello')  
a=5
```

and

```
if True: print('Hello'); a=5
```

(both are valid and do the same thing, but the former style is clearer).