

Learn the first Python program

In this article we will learn a simple Python program to get a little more insight into Python, before starting to learn about the main components of this programming language.

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Usually, when starting to learn any programming language from Pascal, C to HTML, the first program that almost all teachers guide us to write is "Hello, World!" or "Hello!" This simple program will print the screen with a greeting.

As mentioned in previous articles, Python is an easy-to-learn programming language, and the creation of "Hello, World!" The simpler it is, you just need to write the code `print("Hello, World!")`.

Therefore, we will go to learn another program, also simple, for you to understand a little more about this programming language. Temporarily name it Add two numbers:

```
# Them hai so va in tong
num1 = 6
num2 = 9
sum = num1+num2
print(sum)
```

Picture 1 of Learn the first Python program

What will the above code do?

Line 1: `# Them hai so va in tong`

Any line of code in Python starting with `#` will be a comment, a comment. It is used to describe what the code below is for. This will help other programmers, code readers, understand code better. Lines that begin with `#` will be ignored by code compilers and code interpreters.

Line 2: `num1 = 6`

`num1` here is the variable, you can store the value in the variable and in this case `num1` stores the value 6.

Line 3: `num2 = 9`

Same as above, 9 is stored in `num2`.

Line 4: `sum = num1+num2`

The sum of variables `num1` and `num2` is stored in another variable `sum` .

Line 5: `print(sum)`

The `print()` function `print()` the output on the screen. In this case it will print the result 15 on the screen, after you press F5.

Picture 2 of Learn the first Python program

A few notes:

To represent a statement in Python, we use the new line (Enter). The use of the sign; at the end of the statement is optional (not required as in C / C ++, JavaScripts or PHP). In fact, you should ignore the signs; This is at the end of the Python statement.

Instead of brackets {}, indents are used to represent a block of statements. For example:

```
this_is_MS_Office:
```

```
    this_is_Word:
```

```
        this-is-Word-document
```

```
    this_is_Excel:
```

```
        this-is-Excel-spreadsheet
```

Let's wait and see in the next lesson, we will know more about Python.

Next lesson: Introducing about strings, numbers, and lists in Python

Previous article: How to install Python on Windows, macOS, Linux

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