1.打印输出

使用print() 语句实现在屏幕上打印你需要的输出内容

```
In [4]:
```

```
print("hello, world!")
```

hello, world!

多行输出

```
In [8]:
```

```
print("Hello")
print("Here is a Python Program")
print("Python is my favorite programming language!")
print("谢谢!")
```

Hello Here is a Python Program Python is my favorite programming language! 谢谢!

2. 字符串

"hello,wolrd!"这样的文本被成为字符串

字符串规范

```
In [5]:
```

```
#引号开头和结尾,如果是像如下这样就会出错 print ("hello)
```

```
File "C:\Users\85204\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_4312\3081832087.p
y", line 2
    print("hello)
```

SyntaxError: EOL while scanning string literal

In [15]:

```
#不能跨越多行,如果是像如下这样就会出错
print("hello
world
")
```

```
File "C:\Users\85204\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_4312\171356250.p y", line 2 print("hello
```

SyntaxError: EOL while scanning string literal

In [16]:

```
#如果实在需要跨行,可以用如下方式
print('''
hello,
world!
''')
```

hello, world!

转义字符: 用于表示特殊字符

\t:制表符 \n:换行符 \""双引号 \"单引号 \\ 反斜杠

In [10]:

```
#如果我们想打印的文本带有引号?
print("What \"characters\" does this print?")
```

What "characters" does this print?

In [13]:

```
#如果我们想打印的文本需要换行
print("This \nis \nPython")
```

This
is
Python

3. 打印复杂图形

In [17]:

_			_		_
_ ()				_()()(
	() (<u>)</u> (<u>)</u> (<u>)</u>	()	() ()	(_)	(_)_
()	_()()	() ()	_ () ()		\bigcirc
				(_)	()
	$\begin{array}{c} \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \\ \bigcirc \\ \bigcirc \\ \bigcirc \\ \bigcirc \\ \end{array}$	(<u>)</u> (<u>)</u> (<u>)</u>	() _ ()	\bigcirc	
	U U			()	()

用Python打印一个菱形

In [18]:

```
print(" /\\")
print(" / \\")
print(" / \\")
print(" \ /")
print(" \ /")
print(" \ \/")
```



4. 注释、空白、可读性

一个可读性较差的程序

In [24]:

```
print(
    "Look at this beautiful program!"
)

print(
    "I do belive it is")

print("The best program in the world")

print(".....")
```

Look at this beautiful program! I do belive it is The best program in the world

如何改善程序的可读性

- 将每个语句单独放在一行上
- 使用空行分隔不同
- 功能的语句
- 编写程序注释

程序注释

In [29]:

```
#given an introduction to the user
print("Welcome to Python")

#洗菜
print("...")

#烧水
print("...")

#炒菜
print("...")

Welcome to Python
...
...
```

In [31]:

```
,,,
这是一个多行注释
,,,,
print("hello, world")
```

hello, world

5.语法错误

尽管人们对口语中的小错误非常宽容,但是Python解释器并不那么宽容。如果我们的程序没有严格地按照语法规则执行,解释器会在将你的程序从Python语言转换到可执行的机器语言的时候报告语法错误。对于一个精密运行的系统而言,一点点微小的错误可能是致命的。

拼写错误

```
In [33]:
```

NameError: name 'prunt' is not defined

```
prunt("hello, world!") #尝试理解错误报告

-----
NameError Traceback (most recent call last)
~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_4312\3556354443.py in <module>
----> 1 prunt("hello, world!")
```

```
In [34]:
Print("hello, world!")
NameError
                                     Traceback (most recent call last)
~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_4312\1254609384.py in <module>
---> 1 Print("hello, world!")
NameError: name 'Print' is not defined
In [35]:
print("hello, world)
 File "C:\Users\85204\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_4312\1926936859.p
y", line 1
   print("hello, world)
SyntaxError: EOL while scanning string literal
In [36]:
print (hello, world)
NameError
                                     Traceback (most recent call last)
~\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_4312\2595165328.py in <module>
----> 1 print (hello, world)
NameError: name 'hello' is not defined
课间练习: 用Python 打印一个简单的图形,并在图形中涉及到字符
例如: 打印一个火箭
In [ ]:
```