

# Solution Review 2: Display Output Using Placeholders

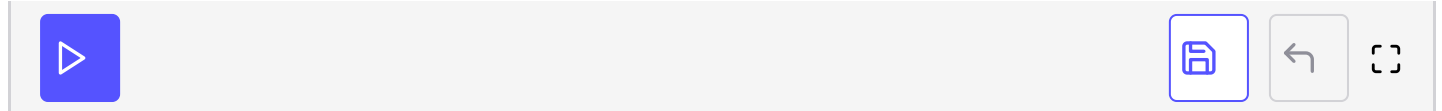
This lesson gives a detailed solution review of the challenge in the previous lesson.

## We'll cover the following ^

- Solution:
- Explanation

## Solution: #

```
fn test() {  
    println!("{}", 1);  
    println!("{}", 2, 2);  
    println!("{}", 3, 3, 3);  
    println!("{}", 4, 4, 4, 4);  
    println!("{}", 5, 5, 5, 5, 5);  
}
```



## Explanation #

- On **line 2**, `println!` takes a placeholder `{}` and 1.
- On **line 3**, `println!` takes two placeholders `{} {}` and two values `2` and `2`.
- On **line 4**, `println!` takes three placeholders `{} {} {}` and three values `3`, `3`, and `3`.
- On **line 5**, `println!` takes four placeholders `{} {} {} {}` and four values `4`, `4`, `4`, and `4`.
- On **line 6**, `println!` takes five placeholders `{} {} {} {} {}` and five values `5`, `5`, `5`, `5`, and `5`.

Now you have learned the basics of Rust and how to print on the console. But what if you want to print *and* store your results? For this, we'll learn about “variables” in the next chapter

