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:

```
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.

in the next chapter.