Ex19：

这节讲的主要是如何在Python中给函数的形参赋值；

包括直接赋值，设置变量间接赋值，同时也可以组合起来并在其中进行运算；

源代码：

def cheese\_and\_crackers(cheese\_count, boxes\_of\_crackers): # 定义函数，包含两个形参

print(f"You have {cheese\_count} cheeses!")

print(f"You have {boxes\_of\_crackers} boxes of crackers!")

print("Man that's enough for a party!")

print("Get a blanket.\n")

print("We can just give the function numbers directly:") # 可以直接在调用函数时给形参复制

cheese\_and\_crackers(20, 30)

print("OR, we can use variables from our script:") # 也可以先定义变量，以变量作为实参赋给形参

amount\_of\_cheese = 10

amount\_of\_crackers = 50

cheese\_and\_crackers(amount\_of\_cheese, amount\_of\_crackers)

print("We can even do math inside too:") # 可以在其中做数学运算（python特色）

cheese\_and\_crackers(10+20, 5+6)

print("And we can combine the two, variables and math:") # 同样可以混合起来

cheese\_and\_crackers(amount\_of\_cheese+100, amount\_of\_crackers+1000)