

练习8：打印，打印

%r:显示的是变量“原始”的数据值，%r在打印的时候能够重现它代表的对象
之前学到的都是

```
print("There are", cars, "cars available.")
print("There are only", drivers, "drivers available.")
print("There will be", cars_not_driven, "empty cars today.")
print("We can transport", carpool_capacity, "people today.")
print("We have", passengers, "to carpool today.")
print("We need to put about", average_passengers_per_car, "in each car.")
```

定义是cars = 100

```
print ("XXX", cars, "cars available.")
```

而这次学到的不同

```
formatter = "%r %r %r %r"

print(formatter % (1, 2, 3, 4))
print(formatter % ("one", "two", "three", "four"))
print(formatter % ("clw", "clj", "clj", "clw"))
print(formatter % ("My name is ChenLiwei.", "I am 16 this year.", "But I am not happy.", "Because I got a bad exam."))
```

这次学到的把formatter 在print (xxxx) 中放在第一位且定义formatter = "%r %r %r %r"

所以我对比发现定义是在括号里不需要加“”的而句子需要

经过改变发现输入的是单引号或者双引号

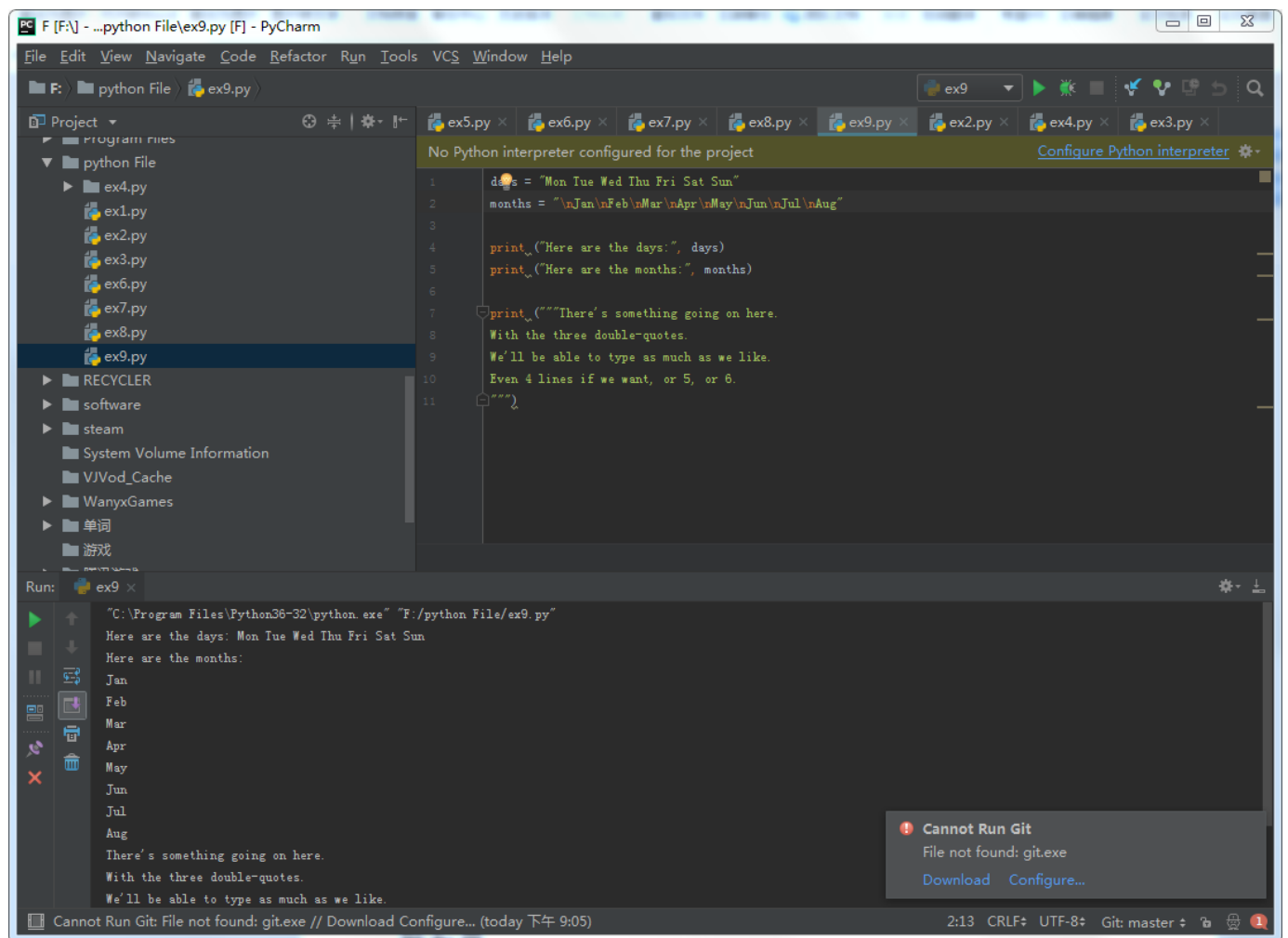
```
print(formatter % ("one", "two", "three", "four"))
```

```
print(formatter % ('one', 'two', 'three', 'four'))
```

输出结果都是

```
'one' 'two' 'three' 'four'
```

练习9：打印，打印，打印



一开始不知道为什么Jan不需要在前面加n或者\n。

\n：是格式控制字符，相当于回车，表示到这里要换行。

三个引号的作用：前后用三个引号括起来可以print多行字符串。|