

```
In [1]: #input func
input('what is your name:')
```

what is your name:Aziz

```
Out[1]: 'Aziz'
```

```
In [4]: name = input('what is your name:')
print('hello '+name)
```

what is your name:Aziz
hello Aziz

```
In [5]: # the input func always take a string
num = input('enter:')
print(type(num))
```

enter:1
<class 'str'>

```
In [6]: #as you see we enter a number but the type is string so we have convert to int by casting
num = int(input('enter:'))
num +=1
print(num)
```

enter:1
2

```
In [7]: #but if we enter a float number an error will show
age = int(input('enter your age:'))
print(age)
```

enter your age:2.5

```
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ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-7-5911bf837bde> in <module>
      1 #but if we enter a float number an error will show
----> 2 age = int(input('enter your age:'))
      3 print(age)

ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 10: '2.5'
```

```
In [9]: #see but we can fix it with float casting
height = float(input('enter your height:'))
print(height)
```

enter your height:169.5
169.5