

The `eval()` expression is a very powerful built-in function of Python. It helps in evaluating an expression. The expression can be a Python statement, or a code object.

For example:

```
>>> eval("9 + 5")
14
>>> x = 2
>>> eval("x + 3")
5
```

Here, `eval()` can also be used to work with Python keywords or defined functions and variables. These would normally be stored as strings.

For example:

```
>>> type(eval("len"))
<type 'builtin_function_or_method'>
```

Without `eval()`

```
>>> type("len")
<type 'str'>
```

**Task**

You are given an expression in a line. Read that line as a string variable, such as *var*, and print the result using *eval(var)*.

**NOTE:** Python2 users, please import `from __future__ import print_function`.

**Constraint**

Input string is less than 100 characters.

**Sample Input**

```
print(2 + 3)
```

**Sample Output**

```
5
```