The input() function

In this notebook we look at how user input can be obtained and stored in variables. The `input()` function returns values whose data type is string. When you wish to accept numeric values from the user, the input function must be used in combination with the `int()` or `float()` function

In [1]:

```python
my_age = input() #Note the lack of a space between the prompt and the user's response.
print(type(my_age))
# What is the type of my_age?
```

```
12
<class 'str'>
```

In [2]:

```python
my_age = input('Enter your age:') #Note the lack of a space between the prompt and the user's response.
print(type(my_age))
# What is the type of my_age?
```

```
Enter your age:45
<class 'str'>
```

In [3]:

```python
my_str_age = input('Enter your age: ')
my_age = int(my_str_age) # Now what is the type of my_age
print(type(my_age))
```

```
Enter your age: 45
<class 'int'>
```

In [1]:

```python
price = float(input('Enter the price of the book: '))
print(price)
# What is the type of price? What happens if you use int() instead of float()?
```

```
Enter the price of the book: 56
56.0
```