Numbers can be stored in variables

```
pi = 3.14159
print(pi)
```

```
# output
3.14159
```

You can do math with numbers

```
first_num = 6
second_num = 2
print(first_num + second_num)
print(first_num ** second_num)
```

Symbol	Operation
+	Addition
-	Subtraction
*	Multiplication
/	Division
**	Exponent

```
# output
8
36
```

If you combine strings with numbers, Python gets confused

```
days_in_feb = 28
print(days_in_feb + ' days in February')
```

```
# output
File "February.py", line 2, in <module>
    print(days_in_feb + ' days in February')
TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'int'
and 'str'
```

When displaying a string that contains numbers you must convert the numbers into strings

```
days_in_feb = 28
print(str(days_in_feb) + ' days in February')
```

```
# output
28 days in February
```

Numbers can be stored as strings
Numbers stored as strings are treated as strings

```
first_num = '5'
second_num = '6'
print(first_num + second_num)
```

```
# output
56
```

The input function always returns strings

```
first_num = input('Enter first number ')
second_num = input('Enter second number ')
print(first_num + second_num)
```

```
# output
Enter first number 5
Enter second number 6
56
```

Numbers stored as strings must be converted to numeric values before doing math

```
first_num = input('Enter first number ')
second_num = input('Enter second number ')
print(int(first_num) + int(second_num))
print(float(first_num) + float(second_num))
```

```
# output
Enter first number 5
Enter second number 6
11
11.0
```

Numeric values are used for math operations and to specify individual rows in lists and arrays

```
price_with_tax = price + price * federal_tax
```

```
module(current_module)
```

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