



Taking input in Python

Difficulty Level : Easy • Last Updated : 17 Feb, 2023

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Developers often have a need to interact with users, either to get data or to provide some sort of result. Most programs today use a dialog box as a way of asking the user to provide some type of input. While Python provides us with two inbuilt functions to read the input from the keyboard.

- **input (prompt)**
- **raw_input (prompt)**

input (): This function first takes the input from the user and converts it into a string. The type of the returned object always will be <type 'str'>. It does not evaluate the

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provides a built-in function called input which takes the input from the user. When the input function is called it stops the program and waits for the user's input. When the user presses enter, the program resumes and returns what the user typed.

Syntax:

```
inp = input('STATEMENT')
```

Example:

```
1. >>> name = input('What is your name?\n')      # \n ---> newline --->
It causes a line break
```



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```
# ---> comment in python
```

Python3

```
# Python program showing  
# a use of input()  
  
val = input("Enter your value: ")  
print(val)
```

Output:

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```
Enter your value: 123
123
>>>
```

Taking String as an input:

Python3

```
name = input('What is your name?\n')    # \n ---> newline ---> It causes a line b
print(name)
```

Output:

```
What is your name?
```



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- When `input()` function executes program flow will be stopped until the user has given input.
- The text or message displayed on the output screen to ask a user to enter an input value is optional i.e. the prompt, which will be printed on the screen is optional.
- Whatever you enter as input, the input function converts it into a string. if you enter an integer value still `input()` function converts it into a string. You need to explicitly convert it into an integer in your code using [typecasting](#).

Code:

Python3

```
# Program to check input
# type in Python

num = input ("Enter number :")
print(num)
name1 = input("Enter name : ")
print(name1)

# Printing type of input value
print ("type of number", type(num))
print ("type of name", type(name1))
```

Output:



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```
Enter number :123
123
Enter name : geeksforgeeks
geeksforgeeks
type of number <class 'str'>
type of name <class 'str'>
>>> |
```

raw_input(): This function works in older version (like Python 2.x). This function takes exactly what is typed from the keyboard, converts it to string, and then returns it to the variable in which we want to store it.

Example:



Python

```
# Python program showing
# a use of raw_input()

g = raw_input("Enter your name : ")
print g
```



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```
Enter your name : geeksforgeeks
geeksforgeeks
>>> |
```

Here, **g** is a variable that will get the string value, typed by the user during the execution of the program. Typing of data for the `raw_input()` function is terminated by enter key. We can use `raw_input()` to enter numeric data also. In that case, we use typecasting. For more details on typecasting refer [this](#).

Note: `input()` function takes all the input as a string only

There are various function that are used to take as desired input few of them are : -

- `int(input())`
- `float(input())`

Python3

```
num = int(input("Enter a number: "))
print(num, " ", type(num))
```

```
floatNum = float(input("Enter a decimal number: "))
print(floatNum, " ", type(floatNum))
```



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```
Enter a decimal number: 100.4
100.4  <class 'float'>
```

Output

Refer to the article [Taking list as input from the user](#) for more information.

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