

# Code with Me Meeting #7

code  
with  
me ♥

**Input**

Till now, we've only coded while giving the input ourselves. We haven't asked the user for anything.

Today, we will learn how to take input from the user!

### INPUT FUNCTION:

- The function we will use is `input()`
- This is another built-in function that Python has.
- It is very useful, as it is the only function that lets you take input from the user.
- This makes it interactive. We're going to be using it a lot from here on out.

### SYNTAX:

- You can say: `name = input("Enter your name: ")`
- When you run the program, the user will be prompted with "Enter your Name: ", and will be able to type their name
  - Until the user types something, the program will not move forward.
- This is one of the coolest parts of coding!

### USING THE INPUT:

- The input that you just asked for gets stored in the variable `name`
  - Always remember to store the input in a variable, otherwise, you won't be able to retrieve it.
- Now, you can print a message: `print("Hi " + name + "!")`
- One thing you should remember: When you take input, it is in the form of a string.
  - So, if you want to take in a number and do an operation on it, you must convert it to an `int` or `float`.
  - Do you remember how to do this?
- Remember to always save your input in a variable, otherwise, you can't access it later.

#### OTHER NOTES:

- Some background info: `input()` used to be divided into 2 categories: `raw_input()` and `input()`. Raw input was only for strings, while `input` was for `int` and `float`
- However, in Python 3, raw input was removed, and now you have to manually change the class of the object.
- Remember how we check the class of an object? You can try this on any data taken in using the `input` function, it will always be a `str`.
  - You must convert back to `int` or `float` if you want a number.

#### REMINDER:

Since this is a shorter lesson, move on to If... Else Statement.