The input() function in Python is used to take user input from the console.

Here’s an example of how to use the input() function:

Python

```
name = input("Enter your name: ")
print(name)
```

Output

```
Enter your name: EasyExamNotes
EasyExamNotes
```

In this example:

- The input(“Enter your name: “) prompts the user to enter their name.
- When the user types something and presses Enter, input() returns the user’s input as a string.
- The entered name is then stored in the variable name.
- Finally, the program print the entered name.

Question: Why is it important to convert the result of `input()` to a numeric type using `int()` or `float()` if numerical operations are intended?

Answer: `input()` always returns a string. To perform numerical operations, such as addition or multiplication, the input must be converted to a numeric type like int or float using `int()` or `float()`. This enables mathematical calculations to be executed effectively.

Python

```
age = int(input("Enter your age: "))
```

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