If we want to take input as an integer number, we need to typecas
function into an integer.

For example -

```
a  = int(input("Enter first number: "))
b = int(input("Enter second number: "))
print(a+b)
```

Output:

```
Enter first number: 50
Enter second number: 100
150
```

We can take any type of values using input() function.

Data Structures

Python provides built-in data structures such as list, tuple, dictionary, and set. We ca
using data structures.

Python List

Python list holds the ordered collection of items. We can store a sequence of item
mutable which means it can be modified after its creation. The items of lists are en
bracket [] and separated by the comma. Let's see the example of list.

```
L1 = ["John", 102, "USA"]

L2 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

If we try to print the type of L1, L2, and L3 using type() function then it will come ou

```
print(type(L1))

print(type(L2))
```

Output:

```
<class 'list'>

<class 'list'>
```

Let's check the first statement that lists are the ordered.

```
a = [1,2,"Peter",4.50,"Ricky",5,6]

b = [1,2,5,"Peter",4.50,"Ricky",6]

a ==b
```

Output:

False

Both lists have consisted of the same elements, but the second list changed the i element that violates the order of lists. When compare both lists it returns the false. I the element for the lifetime. That's why it is the ordered collection of objects.

```
a = [1, 2,"Peter", 4.50,"Ricky",5, 6]

b = [1, 2,"Peter", 4.50,"Ricky",5, 6]

a == b
```

Output:

True