

## Day 62 - 90 days of Analytics: Python Numbers

In today's video, we looked at numbers in python

The following were mentioned

- In python we have two categories of numbers: Integers and floating-point numbers
- Arithmetic operations can be performed on numbers
- It should be noted that a division operation always returns a floating-point number and the floor division always returns an integer
- Numbers cannot be concatenated with strings. For us to concatenate a number with a string, we need to cast(convert) the number into a string before performing the concatenation operation
- To convert a number to a string, we use the **str()** function. Example `str(100)`
- To convert a string to an integer, we use the **int()** function. Example `int('20')`
- To convert a string to a float, we use the **float()** function. Example `float('20.5')`
- To get the minimum of two or more values, we use the **min()** function. Example `min(30,28)` returns 28
- To get the maximum of two or more values, we use the **max()** function. Example `max(30,28)` returns 30
- To round a floating point number to an integer, we use the `round()` function. Example `round(30.8)` returns 31

Link to the YouTube Recording: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jvU1FBkRrHA>

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