Precision Handling in Python

Python in its definition allows to handle precision of floating point numbers in several ways using different functions. Most of them are defined under the “**math**” module. Some of the most used operations are discussed in this article.

**1. trunc() :-** This function is used to **eliminate all decimal part** of the floating point number and return the integer without the decimal part.

**2. ceil() :-** This function is used to print the **least integer greater than the given number**.

**3. floor() :-** This function is used to print the**greatest integer smaller than the given integer**.

# Pearson Correlations – Quick Introduction

**A Pearson correlation is a number between -1 and 1 that indicates the extent to which two variables are linearly related.**The Pearson correlation is also known as the “product moment correlation coefficient” (**PMCC**) or simply “**correlation**”.  
Pearson correlations are suitable only for [metric variables](https://www.spss-tutorials.com/measurement-levels/#metric-variable) (which include [dichotomous variables](https://www.spss-tutorials.com/what-is-a-dichotomous-variable/)).

## **Correlation Coefficient - Basics**

Some basic points regarding correlation coefficients are nicely illustrated by the previous figure. The least you should know is that

* **Correlations are never lower than -1.** A correlation of -1 indicates that the data points in a scatter plot lie exactly on a straight descending line; the two variables are perfectly negatively linearly related.
* A **correlation of 0** means that two variables don't have any linear relation whatsoever. However, some non linear relation may exist between the two variables.
* **Correlation coefficients are never higher than 1.** A correlation coefficient of 1 means that two variables are perfectly positively linearly related; the dots in a scatter plot lie exactly on a straight ascending line.

