

This documentation was generated from the Python documentation available by typing `help(float)` in the Python shell. In this documentation at least one of the variables `x` and `y` refer to floats (Table 9.1).

Table 9.1 Float operators

Operator	Returns	Comments
<code>x + y</code>	float	Returns the sum of <code>x</code> and <code>y</code>
<code>x - y</code>	float	Returns the difference of <code>x</code> and <code>y</code>
<code>x*y</code>	float	Returns the product of <code>x</code> and <code>y</code>
<code>x/y</code>	float	Returns the quotient of <code>x</code> divided by <code>y</code>
<code>x//y</code>	float	Returns the quotient of integer division of <code>x</code> divided by <code>y</code> . However, the result is still a float
<code>x % y</code>	float	Returns <code>x</code> modulo <code>y</code> . This is the remainder of dividing <code>x</code> by <code>y</code>
<code>abs(x)</code>	int	Returns the absolute value of <code>x</code>
<code>divmod(x, y)</code>	(q,r)	Returns the quotient <code>q</code> and the remainder <code>r</code> as a tuple. Both <code>q</code> and <code>r</code> are floats, but integer division is performed. The value <code>r</code> is the whole and fractional part of any remainder. The value <code>q</code> is a whole number
<code>float(x)</code>	float	Returns the float representation of <code>x</code>
<code>int(x)</code>	int	Returns the floor of <code>x</code> as an integer
<code>pow(x, y)</code>	float	Returns <code>x</code> to the <code>y</code> power
<code>repr(x)</code>	str	Returns a string representation of <code>x</code>
<code>str(x)</code>	str	Returns a string representation of <code>x</code>