

# The float () function in Python

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## The float () function syntax in Python

```
float([x])
```

### Parameters of float () function:

*float ()* has only one parameter:

1. *x* : number or string to be converted into a floating-point number

The function accepts value types that can be parameterized as follows:

1. Number: May be an integer or a decimal.
2. Chain:
  1. Contains any type of number.
  2. The left or right whitespace or a new line of values ??are ignored by the program.
  3. Can use mathematical operators.
  4. Can be used with NaN, Infinity or inf (both lower and upper case).

## Value returned from float ()

The values returned by the `float ()` function depend on the parameter passed.

1. If the parameters are passed in accordance with Python requirements, the result returned is a corresponding floating point number.
2. If no parameters are passed, the function returns 0.0.
3. If the passed parameter is not a decimal number or does not match any of the cases mentioned above, the program will report an error.
4. If a number is passed outside of the Python float, the output will occur exception *OverflowError* .

## Example 1: How does the float () function work?

```
# vi?t b?i TipsMake.com
# ??i v?i s? nguy?n
print(float(10))

# ??i v?i s? th?p ph?n
print(float(11.22))

# ??i v?i chu?i
print(float("-13.33"))

# ??i v?i chu?i c? kho?ng tr?ng
print(float(" -24.45n"))

# chu?i g?y ra l?i
print(float("abc"))
```

Run the program, the result is:

```
10.0
11.22
-13.33
-24.45
ValueError: could not convert string to float: 'abc'
```

## Example 2: float () with infinity and Nan (Not a number)?

```
# vi?t b?i TipsMake.com
# ??i v?i NaN
print(float("nan"))
print(float("NaN"))

# ??i v?i inf/infinity
print(float("inf"))
print(float("InF"))
print(float("InFiNiTy"))
print(float("infinity"))
```

Run the program, the result is:

```
nan
nan
inf
inf
inf
inf
```

The *float ()* function has only a few notes like that. Remember to practice regularly with Python exercises.

Previous lesson: `eval ()` function in Python

Next lesson: `exec ()` function in Python

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