The round () function in Python

The round () function in Python rounds a given number, returning that number as a floating point number, with the specified number of digits after the comma.

Continuing with the topic of built-in functions in Python, this article will introduce you to the round () function with syntax, usage, and specific examples. Invites you to read the track.

The round () function in Python rounds a given number, returning that number as a floating point number, with the specified number of digits after the comma. The number after the default comma is 0, meaning the function will return the nearest integer.

Syntax round () function in Python:

```
round(number[, ndigits])
```

Parameters of the round () function

The round () function has 2 parameters:

1. `number` : The `number` you want to round.
2. `ndigits` : Number of digits after comma that you want to use to round numbers. The default is 0.

Return value from round ()

1. Without `ndigits` , the function will return the nearest integer.
2. If two parameters are supplied, the function returns `number` with the decimal `ndigits` after the comma.

Example 1: how does round () work?

For example, only pass the first parameter:

```
# không có tham s?
ndigits print(round(10)) print(round(10.7)) print(round(5.5)) print(round(5.4))
```

When you run the program, the output will be:

```
10 11 6 5 7 0 1
```

Example 2: Round a number to the given ndigits position

Example of passing both parameters:

```
print(round(2.665, 2)) print(round(50.25556, 2)) print(round(100.000056, 3)) pri
```

When you run the program, the output will be:

```
 2.67 50.26 100.0 80.23 122.145
```

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

See more:

1. The float () function in Python
2. How to install Python on Windows, macOS, Linux
3. Regular Expression (RegEx) in Python
4. The sum () function in Python