

C# Math.Floor() – Syntax & Examples

C# Math.Floor() – Examples

In this tutorial, we will learn about the C# Math.Floor() method, and learn how to use this method to find the floor value for given decimal/double number, with the help of examples.

Floor(Decimal)

Math.Floor(d) returns the largest integral value less than or equal to the specified decimal number `d`.

Syntax

The syntax of Floor() method is

```
Floor (Decimal d)
```

where

Parameter	Description
d	A decimal number.

Return Value

The method returns a decimal number.

Example 1 – Floor(Decimal)

In this example, we will find the floor value of decimal numbers 1.214, 1.99 and 1.0.

Integral values less than or equal to 1.214 are 1, 0, -1, -2 and so on. Of these the largest value is 1. Therefore, Floor(1.214) is 1.

Integral values less than or equal to 3.994 are 3, 2, 1, 0, -1, -2 and so on. Of these the largest value is 3.

Therefore, Floor(3.994) is 3.

Integral values less than or equal to 1.0 are 1, 0, -1, -2 and so on. Of these the largest value is 1. Therefore, Floor(1.0) is 1.

C# Program

```
using System;

class Example {
    static void Main(string[] args) {
        Decimal d, result;

        d = 1.214M;
        result = Math.Floor(d);
        Console.WriteLine($"Floor({d}) = {result}");

        d = 3.994M;
        result = Math.Floor(d);
        Console.WriteLine($"Floor({d}) = {result}");

        d = 1.0M;
        result = Math.Floor(d);
        Console.WriteLine($"Floor({d}) = {result}");
    }
}
```

Output

```
Floor(1.214) = 1
Floor(3.994) = 3
Floor(1.0) = 1
```

Floor(Double)

Math.Floor() returns the largest integral value less than or equal to the specified double-precision floating-point number.

Syntax

The syntax of Floor(Double) method is

```
Floor (Double d)
```

where

Parameter	Description
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Parameter	Description
d	A double value.

Return Value

The method returns value of type double.

Example 2 – Floor(Double)

In this example, we will find the floor value of double values 1.214, 1.99 and 1.0.

Integral values less than or equal to 2.214 are 2, 1, 0, -1, -2 and so on. Of these the largest value is 2. Therefore, Floor(2.214) is 2.

Integral values less than or equal to 5.794 are 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, -1, -2 and so on. Of these the largest value is 5. Therefore, Floor(5.794) is 5.

Integral values less than or equal to 1.0 are 1, 0, -1, -2 and so on. Of these the largest value is 1. Therefore, Floor(1.0) is 1.

C# Program

```
using System;

class Example {
    static void Main(string[] args) {
        Double d, result;

        d = 2.214;
        result = Math.Floor(d);
        Console.WriteLine($"Floor({d}) = {result}");

        d = 5.794;
        result = Math.Floor(d);
        Console.WriteLine($"Floor({d}) = {result}");

        d = 1.0;
        result = Math.Floor(d);
        Console.WriteLine($"Floor({d}) = {result}");
    }
}
```

Output

```
Floor(2.214) = 2
Floor(5.794) = 5
Floor(1) = 1
```

Conclusion

In this [C# Tutorial](#), we have learnt the syntax of `C# Math.Floor()` method, and also learnt how to use this method with the help of `C#` example programs.

C# Math

- ◆ `C# Math.Abs()`
- ◆ `C# Math.Acos()`
- ◆ `C# Math.Acosh()`
- ◆ `C# Math.Asin()`
- ◆ `C# Math.Asinh()`
- ◆ `C# Math.Atan()`
- ◆ `C# Math.Atan2()`
- ◆ `C# Math.Atanh()`
- ◆ `C# Math.BigMul()`
- ◆ `C# Math.BitDecrement()`
- ◆ `C# Math.BitIncrement()`
- ◆ `C# Math.Cbrt()`
- ◆ `C# Math.Ceiling()`
- ◆ `C# Math.Clamp()`
- ◆ `C# Math.CopySign()`
- ◆ `C# Math.Cos()`
- ◆ `C# Math.Cosh()`
- ◆ `C# Math.DivRem()`
- ◆ `C# Math.Exp()`
- ⇒ **`C# Math.Floor()`**
- ◆ `C# Math.FusedMultiplyAdd()`
- ◆ `C# Math.IEEERemainder()`
- ◆ `C# Math.LogB()`
- ◆ `C# Math.Log()`
- ◆ `C# Math.Log10()`

- ◆ [C# Math.Log2\(\)](#)
- ◆ [C# Math.Max\(\)](#)
- ◆ [C# Math.MaxMagnitude\(\)](#)
- ◆ [C# Math.Min\(\)](#)
- ◆ [C# Math.MinMagnitude\(\)](#)
- ◆ [C# Math.Pow\(\)](#)
- ◆ [C# Math.Round\(\)](#)
- ◆ [C# Math.ScaleB\(\)](#)
- ◆ [C# Math.Sign\(\)](#)
- ◆ [C# Math.Sin\(\)](#)
- ◆ [C# Math.Sinh\(\)](#)
- ◆ [C# Math.Sqrt\(\)](#)
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