

Number Object

The number object represents a numeric value and includes arithmetical functions and a function to convert to a string type

Name and Parameters	Description	Return Type	Usage Examples	
Add(number x)	Adds the specified number to the current number and returns the result	Number	\$Utils.GetNumber(99).Add(1)\$	100
			\$Utils.GetNumber(99).Add(1.99)\$	100.99
Ceiling()	Returns the smallest integer greater than or equal to the current decimal number	Integer	\$Utils.GetNumber(99.5).Ceiling()\$	100
Decrement()	Decrements the current number by one	Number	\$Utils.GetNumber(99).Decrement()\$	98
Divide(number x)	Divides the current number by the specified number and returns the result	Number	\$Utils.GetNumber(99).Divide(9)\$	11
			\$Utils.GetNumber(99).Divide(8)\$	12.375
Floor()	Returns the largest integer less than or equal to the current decimal number	Integer	\$Utils.GetNumber(99.5).Floor()\$	99
Increment()	Increments the current number by one	Number	\$Utils.GetNumber(99).Increment()\$	100
IntegerDivide(integer x)	Divides the current integer by the specified integer and returns an integer result	Integer	\$Utils.GetNumber(99).IntegerDivide(8)\$	12
Modulus(number x)	Returns the remainder after dividing the current number by the specified number	Integer	\$Utils.GetNumber(99).Modulus(8)\$	3
Multiply(number x)	Multiplies the current number by the specified number and returns the result	Number	\$Utils.GetNumber(99).Multiply(2)\$	198
			\$Utils.GetNumber(99).Multiply(2.5)\$	247.5
Round()	Rounds the current decimal number to the nearest integer	Integer	\$Utils.GetNumber(99.5).Round()\$	100
Subtract(number x)	Subtracts the specified number from the current number and returns the result	Number	\$Utils.GetNumber(99).Subtract(1)\$	98
			\$Utils.GetNumber(99).Subtract(9.9)\$	89.1
ToString()	Parses current number to a string, allowing string operations and functions	String	\$Utils.GetNumber(99).ToString().Length\$	2