
pk3hunum

Release 0.1.0

May 26, 2020

Contents:

1	Documentation for the Code	3
1.1	Functions	3
2	Indices and tables	5
	Python Module Index	7
	Index	9

pykit3 is is a collection of toolkit in python3.

Documentation for the Code

pk3hunum convert numbers(or numbers in *dict* or *list*) to human readable format in string.

```
>>> hunum(103425)
'101.0K'
>>> hunum({'total': 10240, 'progress': [1, 1024*2.1, 1024*3.2], })
{'total': '10K', 'progress': ['1', '2.10K', '3.20K']}
>>> parsenum('5.2K')
5324.8
>>> parsenum('10%')
0.1
```

pk3hunum.**value_to_unit**

map of int to unit, e.g.: $1024 \rightarrow "K"$, $1024^2 \rightarrow "M"$.

Usage:

```
>>> value_to_unit[1024**2]
'M'

>>> unit_to_value['K']
1024
```

Type dict

pk3hunum.**unit_to_value**

reverse map of *value_to_unit*.

Type dict

1.1 Functions

pk3hunum.**hunum** (*data*, *unit=None*, *include=None*, *exclude=None*)

hunum convert number or dict/list of number to string in a format easy to read for human.

Parameters

- **data** – could be a primitive type: *int* or *float*, or a non-primitive type object *list* or *dict*.
 - For primitive type like *int*, it converts it to string.
 - For non-primitive type like *dict*, it traverse recursively over all of its fields and convert them to string.
- **unit** (*int*) – specifies the unit of the number in the result string. It could be one of: *1024* (K), *1024²* (M) ... *1024⁸* (Y).

If it is None, a proper unit will be chosen to output the shortest string. For example, for *102400* it chooses *K*. For *10240000* it chooses *M*.
- **include** (*bool*) – specifies to convert only a subset of the keys of a *dict data*. It could be a *list*, *tuple* or *set* of keys.
 - It has no effect on a primitive *data*.
 - It is not passed to sub *dict* or *list*.
- **exclude** (*bool*) – specifies **NOT** to convert some of the keys of a *dict data*. It could be a *list*, *tuple* or *set* of keys.
 - It has no effect on a primitive *data*.
 - It is not passed to sub *dict* or *list*.

Returns

int/dict/list.

- For a primitive type data, it returns a string representing the number.
- For a *dict* or *list*, it makes a duplicate of *data* and convert its number fields. It leaves the original *data* intact.

pk3hunum.**parsenum** (*data*, *safe=None*)

Parse humanized number string like *10.5K* to *int* or *float*. It also parses percentage number to *float*.

Parameters

- **data** (*str*) – number string.

Valid units are: *k*, *m*, *g*, *t*, *p*, *e*, *z* and *y*. Suffix *b* and *i* will be ignored. For example: *10.1K*, *10.1k*, *10.1Kb* and *10.1Ki* are all the same.

For percentage number, valid unit is *%*. For example: *10.1%*.
- **safe** – if *safe* is *True* and data is not a valid number string, it silently returns the original *data*, instead of raising an *ValueError*.

By default it is *False*.

Returns int/float.

pk3hunum.**parseint** (*data*, *safe=None*)

Same as *parsenum* but it always casts result to a *int* number.

CHAPTER 2

Indices and tables

- `genindex`
- `modindex`
- `search`

p

pk3hunum, 3

H

`hunum()` (*in module pk3hunum*), 3

P

`parseint()` (*in module pk3hunum*), 4

`parsenum()` (*in module pk3hunum*), 4

`pk3hunum` (*module*), 3

U

`unit_to_value` (*in module pk3hunum*), 3

V

`value_to_unit` (*in module pk3hunum*), 3