1 Timing

2 fastnumbers API
   2.1 The “Built-In Replacement” Functions
   2.2 The “Error-Handling” Functions
   2.3 The “Checking” Functions

3 Changelog
   3.1 Unreleased
   3.2 3.0.0 - 2020-01-06
   3.3 2.2.1 - 2019-03-25
   3.4 2.2.0 - 2019-03-24
   3.5 2.1.1 - 2018-08-19
   3.6 2.1.0 - 2018-08-03
   3.7 2.0.5 - 2018-07-01
   3.8 2.0.4 - 2018-05-18
   3.9 2.0.3 - 2018-05-14
   3.10 2.0.2 - 2017-11-11
   3.11 2.0.1 - 2017-04-30
   3.12 2.0.0 - 2017-04-30
   3.13 1.0.0 - 2016-04-23
   3.14 0.7.4 - 2016-03-19
   3.15 0.7.3 - 2016-03-08
   3.16 0.7.2 - 2016-03-07
   3.17 0.7.1 - 2016-02-29
   3.18 0.7.0 - 2016-01-18
   3.19 0.6.2 - 2015-11-01
   3.20 0.6.1 - 2015-10-29
   3.21 0.6.0 - 2015-10-27
   3.22 0.5.2 - 2015-06-11
   3.23 0.5.1 - 2015-06-04
   3.24 0.5.0 - 2015-05-12
   3.25 0.4.0 - 2015-05-03
   3.26 0.3.0 - 2015-04-23
   3.27 0.2.0 - 2014-09-03
   3.28 0.1.4 - 2014-08-12
   3.29 0.1.3 - 2014-08-12
• Source Code: https://github.com/SethMMorton/fastnumbers
• Downloads: https://pypi.org/project/fastnumbers/
• Documentation: https://fastnumbers.readthedocs.io/

Please see the GitHub main page for everything else, including

• Quick start
• High-level algorithm overview
• Installation instructions
• Testing instructions
Just how much faster is fastnumbers than a pure python implementation? Please see the following Jupyter notebooks for timing information on various Python versions.

- https://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/SethMMorton/fastnumbers/blob/master/TIMING_35.ipynb
CHAPTER 2

fastnumbers API

- **The “Built-In Replacement” Functions**
  - `float()`
  - `int()`
  - `real()`
- **The “Error-Handling” Functions**
  - `fast_real()`
  - `fast_float()`
  - `fast_int()`
  - `fast_forceint()`
- **The “Checking” Functions**
  - `isreal()`
  - `isfloat()`
  - `isint()`
  - `isintlike()`

### 2.1 The “Built-In Replacement” Functions

Each of these functions acts as a (potentially) faster drop-in replacement for the equivalent Python built-in function. Please perform timing tests on your platform with your data to determine if these functions will actually provide you with a speed-up.
2.1.1 float()

fastnumbers.float(x=0)

Drop-in but faster replacement for the built-in float.

Behaves identically to the built-in float except for the following:

- Is implemented as a function, not a class, which means it cannot be sub-classed, and has no fromhex classmethod.
- A ValueError will be raised instead of a UnicodeEncodeError if a partial surrogate is given as input.
- You cannot use this function in isinstance.

If you need any of the above functionality you can still access the original float class through builtins.

```python
>>> from fastnumbers import float
>>> isinstance(9.4, float)  # doctest: +ELLIPSIS
Traceback (most recent call last):
...  
TypeError: ...
>>> import builtins
>>> isinstance(9.4, builtins.float)
True
```

2.1.2 int()

fastnumbers.int(x=0, base=10)

Drop-in but faster replacement for the built-in int.

Behaves identically to the built-in int except for the following:

- Cannot convert from the __trunc__ special method of an object.
- Is implemented as a function, not a class, which means it cannot be sub-classed, and has no from_bytes classmethod.
- You cannot use this function in isinstance.

If you need any of the above functionality you can still access the original int class through builtins.

```python
>>> from fastnumbers import int
>>> isinstance(9, int)  # doctest: +ELLIPSIS
Traceback (most recent call last):
...  
TypeError: ...
>>> import builtins
>>> isinstance(9, builtins.int)
True
```

2.1.3 real()

fastnumbers.real(x=0.0, coerce=True)

Convert to float or int, whichever is most appropriate.

If an int literal or string containing an int is provided, then an int will be returned. If a float literal or a string containing a non-int and non-complex number is provided, a float will be returned.
If `coerce` is `True` (the default), then if a `float` is given that has no decimal places after conversion or only zeros after the decimal point, it will be returned as an `int` instead of a `float`.

### 2.2 The “Error-Handling” Functions

Each of these functions will quickly convert strings to numbers (and also numbers to numbers) with fast and convenient error handling. They are guaranteed to return results identical to the built-in `float` or `int` functions.

#### 2.2.1 `fast_real()`

```python
def fast_real(x, default=None, raise_on_invalid=False, on_fail=None, nan=None, inf=None, coerce=True, allow_underscores=True):
    # Quick conversion to an int or float depending on value.
    # Any input that is valid for the built-in float or int functions will be
    # converted to either a float or int. An input of a single numeric unicode
    # character is also valid. The return value is guaranteed to be of type
    # str, int, or float.
    # If the given input is a string and cannot be converted to a float or int,
    # it will be returned as-is unless default or raise_on_invalid is given.
    # Parameters
    #   * input((str, float, int, long)) – The input you wish to convert to a
      #     real number.
    #   * default (optional) – This value will be returned instead of the input
      #     when the input cannot be converted. Has no effect if raise_on_invalid
      #     is True.
    #   * raise_on_invalid (bool, optional) – If True, a ValueError will be
      #     raised if string input cannot be converted to a float or int. If False,
      #     the string will be returned as-is. The default is False.
    #   * on_fail (callable, optional) – If given and the input cannot be
      #     converted, the input will be passed to the callable object and its
      #     return value will be returned. The function expect only one positional
      #     argument. For backwards-compatiblity, you may call this option
      #     key instead of on_fail, but this is deprecated behavior.
    #   * nan (optional) – If the input value is NAN or can be parsed as NAN,
      #     return this value instead of NAN.
    #   * inf (optional) – If the input value is INF or can be parsed as INF,
      #     return this value instead of INF.
    #   * coerce (bool, optional) – If the input can be converted to an int
      #     without loss of precision (even if the input was a float or
      #     float-containing str) coerce to an int rather than returning a float.
    #   * allow_underscores (bool, optional) – Starting with Python 3.6,
      #     underscores are allowed in numeric literals and in strings passed to
      #     int or float (see PEP 515 for details on what is and is not allowed).
      #     You can disable that behavior by setting this option to False - the
      #     default is True. Has no effect on Python versions before 3.6.
    # Returns out – If the input could be converted to an int, the return type
    #     will be int. If the input could be converted to a float but not an int,
    #     the return type will be float. Otherwise, the input str will be
    #     returned as-is (if raise_on_invalid is False) or whatever value is
    #     assigned to default if default is not None.
    # Return type {str, float, int}
```

2.2. The “Error-Handling” Functions
Raises

- **TypeError** – If the input is not one of `str`, `float`, or `int`.
- **ValueError** – If `raise_on_invalid` is `True`, this will be raised if the input string cannot be converted to a `float` or `int`.

See also:

`isreal()`, `real()`

Examples

```python
>>> from fastnumbers import fast_real
>>> fast_real('56')
56
>>> fast_real('56.0')
56.0
>>> fast_real('56.0', coerce=False)
56.0
>>> fast_real('56.07')
56.07
>>> fast_real('56.07 lb')
'56.07 lb'
>>> fast_real(56.07)
56.07
>>> fast_real(56.0)
56
>>> fast_real(56.0, coerce=False)
56.0
>>> fast_real(56)
56
>>> fast_real('invalid', default=50)
50
>>> fast_real('invalid', 50)  # 'default' is first optional positional arg
50
>>> fast_real('nan')
nan
>>> fast_real('nan', nan=0)
0
>>> fast_real('56.07', nan=0)
56.07
>>> fast_real('56.07 lb', raise_on_invalid=True)  # doctest: +IGNORE_EXCEPTION_
Detail
Traceback (most recent call last):
... ValueError: could not convert string to float: '56.07 lb'
>>> fast_real('invalid', on_fail=len)
7
```

Notes

It is roughly equivalent to (but much faster than)

```python
>>> def py_fast_real(input, default=None, raise_on_invalid=False, ...
...     on_fail=None, nan=None, inf=None):
```

(continues on next page)
... import math
... try:
...     a = float(input)
... except ValueError:
...     if raise_on_invalid:
...         raise
...     elif on_fail is not None:
...         return on_fail(input)
...     elif default is not None:
...         return default
...     else:
...         return input
... elif nan is not None and math.isnan(a):
...     return nan
... elif inf is not None and math.isinf(a):
...     return inf
... else:
...     return int(a) if a.is_integer() else a

2.2.2 fast_float()

fastnumbers.fast_float(x, default=None, raise_on_invalid=False, on_fail=None, nan=None, inf=None, allow_underscores=True)

Quickly convert input to a float.

Any input that is valid for the built-in float function will be converted to a float. An input of a single numeric unicode character is also valid. The return value is guaranteed to be of type str or float.

If the given input is a string and cannot be converted to a float it will be returned as-is unless default or raise_on_invalid is given.

Parameters

- **input**: (str, float, int, long) – The input you wish to convert to a float.
- **default**: (optional) – This value will be returned instead of the input when the input cannot be converted. Has no effect if raise_on_invalid is True.
- **raise_on_invalid**: (bool, optional) – If True, a ValueError will be raised if string input cannot be converted to a float. If False, the string will be returned as-is. The default is False.
- **on_fail**: (callable, optional) – If given and the input cannot be converted, the input will be passed to the callable object and its return value will be returned. The function expect only one positional argument. For backwards-compatibility, you may call this option key instead of on_fail, but this is deprecated behavior.
- **nan**: (optional) – If the input value is NAN or can be parsed as NAN, return this value instead of NAN.
- **inf**: (optional) – If the input value is INF or can be parsed as INF, return this value instead of INF.
- **allow_underscores**: (bool, optional) – Starting with Python 3.6, underscores are allowed in numeric literals and in strings passed to int or float (see PEP 515 for details
on what is and is not allowed). You can disable that behavior by setting this option to `False` - the default is `True`. Has no effect on Python versions before 3.6.

**Returns out** – If the input could be converted to a `float` the return type will be `float`. Otherwise, the input `str` will be returned as-is (if `raise_on_invalid` is `False`) or whatever value is assigned to `default` if `default` is not `None`.

**Return type** `{str, float}`

**Raises**

- **TypeError** – If the input is not one of `str`, `float`, or `int`.
- **ValueError** – If `raise_on_invalid` is `True`, this will be raised if the input string cannot be converted to a `float`.

See also:

`isfloat()`, `float()`

### Examples

```python
>>> from fastnumbers import fast_float
>>> fast_float('56')
56.0
>>> fast_float('56.0')
56.0
>>> fast_float('56.07')
56.07
>>> fast_float('56.07 lb')
'56.07 lb'
>>> fast_float(56.07)
56.07
>>> fast_float(56)
56.0
>>> fast_float('invalid', default=50)
50
>>> fast_float('invalid', 50)  # 'default' is first optional positional arg
50
>>> fast_float('nan')
nan
>>> fast_float('nan', nan=0.0)
0.0
>>> fast_float('56.07', nan=0.0)
56.07
>>> fast_float('56.07 lb', raise_on_invalid=True)  # doctest: +IGNORE_EXCEPTION_DETAIL
Traceback (most recent call last):
... ValueError: could not convert string to float: '56.07 lb'
>>> fast_float('invalid', on_fail=len)
7
```

### Notes

It is roughly equivalent to (but much faster than)
>>> def py_fast_float(input, default=None, raise_on_invalid=False, on_fail=None, nan=None, inf=None):
...     try:
...         x = float(input)
...     except ValueError:
...         if raise_on_invalid:
...             raise
...         elif on_fail is not None:
...             return on_fail(input)
...         elif default is not None:
...             return default
...         else:
...             return input
...     else:
...         if nan is not None and math.isnan(x):
...             return nan
...         elif inf is not None and math.isinf(x):
...             return inf
...         else:
...             return x

2.2.3 fast_int()

```
fastnumbers.fast_int(x, default=None, raise_on_invalid=False, on_fail=None, base=10, allow_underscores=True)
```

Quickly convert input to an int.

Any input that is valid for the built-in int function will be converted to a int. An input of a single digit unicode character is also valid. The return value is guaranteed to be of type str or int.

If the given input is a string and cannot be converted to an int it will be returned as-is unless default or raise_on_invalid is given.

**Parameters**

- **input**(str, float, int, long) – The input you wish to convert to an int.
- **default**(optional) – This value will be returned instead of the input when the input cannot be converted. Has no effect if raise_on_invalid is True.
- **raise_on_invalid**(bool, optional) – If True, a ValueError will be raised if string input cannot be converted to an int. If False, the string will be returned as-is. The default is False.
- **on_fail**(callable, optional) – If given and the input cannot be converted, the input will be passed to the callable object and its return value will be returned. The function expect only one positional argument. For backwards-compatibility, you may call this option key instead of on_fail, but this is deprecated behavior.
- **base**(int, optional) – Follows the rules of Python’s built-in int(); see it’s documentation for your Python version. If given, the input must be of type str.
- **allow_underscores**(bool, optional) – Starting with Python 3.6, underscores are allowed in numeric literals and in strings passed to int or float (see PEP 515 for details on what is and is not allowed). You can disable that behavior by setting this option to False - the default is True. Has no effect on Python versions before 3.6.
Returns out – If the input could be converted to an int, the return type will be int. Otherwise, the input str will be returned as-is (if raise_on_invalid is False) or whatever value is assigned to default if default is not None.

Return type [str, int]

Raises

• TypeError – If the input is not one of str, float, or int.

• ValueError – If raise_on_invalid is True, this will be raised if the input string cannot be converted to an int.

See also:

fast_forceint(), isint(), int()

Examples

```python
>>> from fastnumbers import fast_int
>>> fast_int('56')
56
>>> fast_int('56.0')
'56.0'
>>> fast_int('56.07 lb')
'56.07 lb'
>>> fast_int(56.07)  
56
>>> fast_int(56)  
56
>>> fast_int('invalid', default=50)
50
>>> fast_int('invalid', 50)  # 'default' is first optional positional arg
50
>>> fast_int('56.07 lb', raise_on_invalid=True)   #doctest: +IGNORE_EXCEPTION_DETAIL
Traceback (most recent call last):
  ...
ValueError: could not convert string to int: '56.07 lb'
>>> fast_int('invalid', on_fail=len)
7
```

Notes

It is roughly equivalent to (but much faster than)

```python
>>> def py_fast_int(input, default=None, raise_on_invalid=False, on_fail=None):
...     try:
...         return int(input)
...     except ValueError:
...         if raise_on_invalid:
...             raise
...         elif on_fail is not None:
...             return on_fail(input)
...         elif default is not None:
...             return default
...     else:
```

(continues on next page)
2.2.4 fast_forceint()

**fastnumbers.fast_forceint**(*x*,  *default=None*,  *raise_on_invalid=False*,  *on_fail=None*,  *allow_underscores=True*)

Quickly convert input to an int, truncating if is a float.

Any input that is valid for the built-in int function will be converted to a int. An input of a single numeric unicode character is also valid. The return value is guaranteed to be of type str or int.

In addition to the above, any input valid for the built-in float will be parsed and the truncated to the nearest integer; for example, ‘56.07’ will be converted to 56.

If the given input is a string and cannot be converted to an int it will be returned as-is unless default or raise_on_invalid is given.

**Parameters**

- **input** {str, float, int, long} – The input you wish to convert to an int.
- **default** (optional) – This value will be returned instead of the input when the input cannot be converted. Has no effect if raise_on_invalid is True
- **raise_on_invalid** (bool, optional) – If True, a ValueError will be raised if string input cannot be converted to an int. If False, the string will be returned as-is. The default is False.
- **on_fail** (callable, optional) – If given and the input cannot be converted, the input will be passed to the callable object and its return value will be returned. The function expect only one positional argument. For backwards-compatability, you may call this option key instead of on_fail, but this is deprecated behavior.
- **allow_underscores** (bool, optional) – Starting with Python 3.6, underscores are allowed in numeric literals and in strings passed to int or float (see PEP 515 for details on what is and is not allowed). You can disable that behavior by setting this option to False - the default is True. Has no effect on Python versions before 3.6.

**Returns**

- out – If the input could be converted to an int, the return type will be int. Otherwise, the input str will be returned as-is (if raise_on_invalid is False) or whatever value is assigned to default if default is not None.

**Return type** {str, int}

**Raises**

- TypeError – If the input is not one of str, float, or int.
- ValueError – If raise_on_invalid is True, this will be raised if the input string cannot be converted to an int.

**See also:**

- fast_int(), isintlike()
Examples

```python
>>> from fastnumbers import fast_forceint
>>> fast_forceint('56')
56
>>> fast_forceint('56.0')
56
>>> fast_forceint('56.07')
56
>>> fast_forceint('56.07 lb')
'56.07 lb'
>>> fast_forceint(56.07)
56
>>> fast_forceint(56)
56
>>> fast_forceint('invalid', default=50)
50
>>> fast_forceint('invalid', 50)  # 'default' is first optional positional arg
50
>>> fast_forceint('56.07 lb', raise_on_invalid=True)  # doctest: +IGNORE_EXCEPTION_  
DETAIL
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
    ValueError: could not convert string to float: '56.07 lb'
>>> fast_forceint('invalid', on_fail=len)
7
```

Notes

It is roughly equivalent to (but much faster than)

```python
>>> def py_fast_forceint(input, default=None, raise_on_invalid=False, on_fail=None):
...     try:
...         return int(input)
...     except ValueError:
...         try:
...             return int(float(input))
...         except ValueError:
...             if raise_on_invalid:
...                 raise
...             elif on_fail is not None:
...                 return on_fail(input)
...             elif default is not None:
...                 return default
...             else:
...                 return input
...```

2.3 The “Checking” Functions

These functions return a Boolean value that indicates if the input can return a certain number type or not.
2.3.1 isreal()

```
fastnumbers.isreal(x, str_only=False, num_only=False, allow_inf=False, allow_nan=False, allow_underscores=True)
```

Quickly determine if a string is a real number.

Returns `True` if the input is valid input for the built-in `float` or `int` functions, or is a single valid numeric unicode character.

The input may be whitespace-padded.

**Parameters**

- **input** – The input you wish to test if it is a real number.
- **str_only (bool, optional)** – If `True`, then any non-str input will cause this function to return `False`. The default is `False`.
- **num_only (bool, optional)** – If `True`, then any str input will cause this function to return `False`. The default is `False`.
- **allow_inf (bool, optional)** – If `True`, then the strings ‘inf’ and ‘infinity’ will also return `True`. This check is case-insensitive, and the string may be signed (i.e. ‘+/-’). The default is `False`.
- **allow_nan (bool, optional)** – If `True`, then the string ‘nan’ will also return `True`. This check is case-insensitive, and the string may be signed (i.e. ‘+/-’). The default is `False`.
- **allow_underscores (bool, optional)** – Starting with Python 3.6, underscores are allowed in numeric literals and in strings passed to `int` or `float` (see PEP 515 for details on what is and is not allowed). You can disable that behavior by setting this option to `False` - the default is `True`. Has no effect on Python versions before 3.6.

**Returns** `result` – Whether or not the input is a real number.

**Return type** `bool`

See also:

`fast_real()`

**Examples**

```
>>> from fastnumbers import isreal
>>> isreal('56')
True
>>> isreal('56.07')
True
>>> isreal('56.07', num_only=True)
False
>>> isreal('56.07 lb')
False
>>> isreal(56.07)
True
>>> isreal(56.07, str_only=True)
False
>>> isreal(56)
True
>>> isreal('nan')
False
```
isreal('nan', allow_nan=True)
True

Notes

It is roughly equivalent to (but much faster than)

```python
>>> import re
>>> def py_isreal(input, str_only=False, num_only=False, 
... allow_nan=False, allow_inf=False):
...     if str_only and type(input) != str:
...         return False
...     if num_only and type(input) not in (float, int):
...         return False
...     try:
...         x = bool(re.match(r'[-+]?\d*\.?\d+(?:[eE][-+]?\d+)?$', input))
...     except TypeError:
...         return type(input) in (float, int)
...     else:
...         if x:
...             return True
...         elif allow_inf and input.lower().strip().lstrip('+-') in {'inf', 
... =>'infinity'}:
...             return True
...         elif allow_nan and input.lower().strip().lstrip('+-') == 'nan':
...             return True
...         else:
...             return False
...```

2.3.2 isfloat()

fastnumbers.isfloat(x, str_only=False, num_only=False, allow_inf=False, allow_nan=False, al-
lowunderscores=True)

Quickly determine if a string is a float.

Returns True if the input is valid input for the built-in float function, is already a valid float, or is a single valid numeric unicode character. It differs from isreal in that an int input will return False.

The input may be whitespace-padded.

Parameters

- **input** – The input you wish to test if it is a float.
- **str_only (bool, optional)** – If True, then any non-str input will cause this function to return False. The default is False.
- **num_only (bool, optional)** – If True, then any str input will cause this function to return False. The default is False.
- **allow_inf (bool, optional)** – If True, then the strings ‘inf’ and ‘infinity’ will also return True. This check is case-insensitive, and the string may be signed (i.e. ‘+/-’). The default is False.
- **allow_nan (bool, optional)** – If True, then the string ‘nan’ will also return True. This check is case-insensitive, and the string may be signed (i.e. ‘+/-’). The default is False.
allow_underscores (bool, optional) – Starting with Python 3.6, underscores are allowed in numeric literals and in strings passed to int or float (see PEP 515 for details on what is and is not allowed). You can disable that behavior by setting this option to False - the default is True. Has no effect on Python versions before 3.6.

Returns result – Whether or not the input is a float.

Return type bool

See also:

fast_float(), isreal()

Examples

```python
>>> from fastnumbers import isfloat
>>> isfloat('56')
True
>>> isfloat('56.07')
True
>>> isfloat('56.07', num_only=True)
False
>>> isfloat('56.07 lb')
False
>>> isfloat(56.07)
True
>>> isfloat(56.07, str_only=True)
False
>>> isfloat(56)
False
>>> isfloat('nan')
False
>>> isfloat('nan', allow_nan=True)
True
```

Notes

It is roughly equivalent to (but much faster than)

```python
>>> import re
>>> def py_isfloat(input, str_only=False, num_only=False, allow_nan=False, allow_inf=False):
    if str_only and type(input) != str:
        return False
    if num_only and type(input) != float:
        return False
    try:
        x = bool(re.match(r'^[-+]?\d*\.?\d+(?:[eE][-+]?)?\d+?$', input))
    except TypeError:
        return type(input) == float
    else:
        if x:
            return True
        elif allow_inf and input.lower().strip().lstrip('-+') in {'inf', '<-infinity'}:
            return True
```

(continues on next page)
elif allow_nan and input.lower().strip().lstrip('+-') == 'nan':
    return True
else:
    return False

2.3.3 isint()

fastnumbers.isint(x, str_only=False, num_only=False, allow_underscores=True)

Quickly determine if a string is an int.

Returns True if the input is valid input for the built-in int function, is already a valid int, or is a single valid
digit unicode character. It differs from isintlike in that a float input will return False and that int-like strings (i.e.‘45.0’) will return False.

The input may be whitespace-padded.

Parameters

* input – The input you wish to test if it is an int.
* str_only (bool, optional) – If True, then any non-str input will cause this function to return False. The default is False.
* num_only (bool, optional) – If True, then any str input will cause this function to return False. The default is False.
* allow_underscores (bool, optional) – Starting with Python 3.6, underscores are allowed in numeric literals and in strings passed to int or float (see PEP 515 for details on what is and is not allowed). You can disable that behavior by setting this option to False - the default is True. Has no effect on Python versions before 3.6.

Returns result – Whether or not the input is an int.

Return type bool

See also:

fast_int(), isintlike()

Examples

```python
>>> from fastnumbers import isint
>>> isint('56')
True
>>> isint('56', num_only=True)
False
>>> isint('56.07')
False
>>> isint('56.07 lb')
False
>>> isint(56.07)
False
>>> isint(56)
True
>>> isint(56, str_only=True)
False
```
Notes

It is roughly equivalent to (but much faster than)

```python
>>> import re
>>> def py_isint(input, str_only=False, num_only=False):
...     if str_only and type(input) != str:
...         return False
...     if num_only and type(input) != int:
...         return False
...     try:
...         return bool(re.match(r'^-?\d+$', input))
...     except TypeError:
...         return False
...```

2.3.4 isintlike()

`fastnumbers.isintlike(x, str_only=False, num_only=False, allow_underscores=True)`

Quickly determine if a string (or object) is an `int` or `int`-like.

Returns `True` if the input is valid input for the built-in `int` function, is already a valid `int` or `float`, or is a single valid numeric unicode character. It differs from `isintlike` in that `int`-like floats or strings (i.e. ‘45.0’) will return `True`.

The input may be whitespace-padded.

**Parameters**

- `input` – The input you wish to test if it is a `int`-like.

**Returns**

- `result` (bool) – Whether or not the input is an `int`.
- `str_only` (bool, optional) – If `True`, then any non-`str` input will cause this function to return `False`. The default is `False`.
- `num_only` (bool, optional) – If `True`, then any `str` input will cause this function to return `False`. The default is `False`.
- `allow_underscores` (bool, optional) – Starting with Python 3.6, underscores are allowed in numeric literals and in strings passed to `int` or `float` (see PEP 515 for details on what is and is not allowed). You can disable that behavior by setting this option to `False` - the default is `True`. Has no effect on Python versions before 3.6.

See also:

`fast_forceint()`

Examples

```python
>>> from fastnumbers import isintlike
>>> isintlike('56')
True
>>> isintlike('56', num_only=True)
False
>>> isintlike('56', num_only=True)
False
>>> isintlike('56.07')
False
```
>>> isintlike('56.0')
True
>>> isintlike('56.07 lb')
False
>>> isintlike(56.07)
False
>>> isintlike(56.0)
True
>>> isintlike(56.0, str_only=True)
False
>>> isintlike(56)
True

**Notes**

It is roughly equivalent to (but much faster than)

```python
>>> import re
>>> def py_isintlike(input, str_only=False, num_only=False):
...     if str_only and type(input) != str:
...         return False
...     if num_only and type(input) not in (int, float):
...         return False
...     try:
...         if re.match(r'[-+]?\d+$', input):
...             return True
...         elif re.match(r'[-+]?\d+\.?\d+(?:[eE][-+]?\d+)?$', input):
...             return float(input).is_integer()
...         else:
...             return False
...     except TypeError:
...         if type(input) == float:
...             return input.is_integer()
...         elif type(input) == int:
...             return True
...         else:
...             return False
...     return False
```
3.1 Unreleased

3.2 3.0.0 - 2020-01-06

3.2.1 Added

- Support and tests for Python 3.8
- Text to highlight that fastnumbers is not always faster that native Python
- on_fail option that is identical to key, but has a more descriptive name
- Windows testing to Travis-CI
- Code quality checks to Travis-CI
- Deployment from Travis-CI
- RELEASEING.md

3.2.2 Changed

- Cleaned up all test code so that it no longer includes unused code and also conforms to flake8/black
- Near-complete re-write of the README, hopefully to make the functionality of fastnumbers clearer, to support better navigation, and to better highlight caveats.
- Made all named options keyword-only except for default

3.2.3 Deprecated

- key function (it will forever remain allowed, but is “hidden” and cannot be given with on_fail)
3.2.4 Fixed

- Bug where the `coerce` option of `real()` was ignored
- Improved testing reproducibility by pinning all test dependencies

3.2.5 Removed

- Support for Python 2.7 and Python 3.4
- Appveyor service

3.3 2.2.1 - 2019-03-25

3.3.1 Fixed

- Formatting docstring
- Package metadata

3.4 2.2.0 - 2019-03-24

3.4.1 Changed

- Add `allow underscores` option to toggle whether or not underscores are allowed inside numbers on Python $\geq 3.6$
- Update CHANGETLOG format to style from [https://keepachangelog.com/](https://keepachangelog.com/)
- Build system now uses pip in stead of pipenv (issue #22)
- Simplify tox.ini file

3.5 2.1.1 - 2018-08-19

3.5.1 Added

- A high-level description of the fastnumbers algorithm in the documentation.

3.5.2 Fixed

- Compile error on FreeBSD where fastnumbers’ "string.h" shadowed the system "string.h".
3.6 2.1.0 - 2018-08-03

### Changed

- Speedup of conversions of ASCII-like unicode in Python 3.
- Speedup of conversions for large integers and large floats - fastnumbers should now be at least as fast as built-in functions.
- Restructure code base, hopefully improving simplicity.

### Fixed

- Bug in converting unicode numbers on Python 3.7.

3.7 2.0.5 - 2018-07-01

### Changed

- Source files are sorted before compilation.

### Fixed

- Bug in `fast_real` that resulted in an `OverflowError` when given very large int-like floats.

3.8 2.0.4 - 2018-05-18

### Fixed

- Install error on old versions of setuptools.

3.9 2.0.3 - 2018-05-14

### Added


### Changed

- Reorganized testing and development infrastructure.
- Development dependencies are now defined using Pipfile.
3.10 2.0.2 - 2017-11-11

3.10.1 Added

• Added testing for Python 3.7.

3.10.2 Changed

• Updated docstrings.
• Improved timing documentation.

3.11 2.0.1 - 2017-04-30

3.11.1 Fixed

• Bug in decimal digit limit on GCC.

3.12 2.0.0 - 2017-04-30

3.12.1 Added

• Support for Python 3.6 underscores.
• Drop-in replacements for the built-in `int()` and `float()` functions.
• Appveyor testing to ensure no surprises on Windows.

3.12.2 Changes

• Incorporated unit tests from Python’s testing library to ensure that any input that Python can handle will also be handled the same way by `fastnumbers`.
• Revamped documentation.
• Refactored internal mechanism for assessing overflow to be faster in the most common cases.

3.12.3 Removed

• Dropped support for Python 2.6.

3.13 1.0.0 - 2016-04-23

3.13.1 Changed

• “coerce” in `fast_real` now applies to any input, not just numeric; the default is now `True` instead of `False`.
• Now all ASCII whitespace characters are stripped by `fastnumbers`
• Typechecking is now more forgiving
• fastnumbers now checks for errors when converting between numeric types
• Testing now includes Python 2.6.

3.13.2 Fixed

• Bug where very small numbers are not converted properly
• Unicode handling on Windows.
• Python2.6 on Windows.

3.13.3 Removed

• Removed safe_* functions (which were deprecated since version 0.3.0)

3.14 0.7.4 - 2016-03-19

3.14.1 Added

• The coerce option to fast_real.

3.15 0.7.3 - 2016-03-08

3.15.1 Changed

• Newline is now considered to be whitespace (for consistency with the builtin float and int).

3.16 0.7.2 - 2016-03-07

3.16.1 Fixed

• Overflow bug in exponential parts of floats.

3.17 0.7.1 - 2016-02-29

3.17.1 Added

• key function option to transform invalid input arguments.

3.17.2 Fixed

• Compilation bug with MSVC.
3.18 0.7.0 - 2016-01-18

3.18.1 Changed

- Sped up functions by eliminating an unnecessary string copy.
- Broke all functions into smaller components, eliminating a lot of duplication.
- Improved documentation.

3.19 0.6.2 - 2015-11-01

3.19.1 Fixed

- Bug that caused a SystemError exception to be raised on Python 3.5 if a very large int was passed to the “fast” functions.

3.20 0.6.1 - 2015-10-29

3.20.1 Added

- tox.ini

3.20.2 Changed

- Sped up unit testing.

3.20.3 Fixed

- Segfault on Python 3.5 that seemed to be related to a change in the PyObject_CallMethod C function.

3.21 0.6.0 - 2015-10-27

3.21.1 Added

- The nan and inf options to fast_real and fast_float. These options allow alternate return values in the case of nan or inf, respectively.

3.21.2 Changed

- Improved documentation.
- Improved testing.
3.21.3 Fixed

• Fixed issue where giving a default of None would be ignored.

3.22 0.5.2 - 2015-06-11

3.22.1 Fixed

• Compile error with Visual Studio compilers.

3.23 0.5.1 - 2015-06-04

3.23.1 Changed

• Made handling of Infinity and NaN for fast_int and fast_forceint consistent with the built-in int function.

3.23.2 Fixed

• Solved rare segfault when parsing Unicode input.

3.24 0.5.0 - 2015-05-12

3.24.1 Added

• Added num_only option for checker functions.

3.24.2 Changed

• Made default the first optional argument instead of raise_on_invalid\ for conversion functions.

3.25 0.4.0 - 2015-05-03

3.25.1 Added

• Support for conversion of single Unicode characters that represent numbers and digits.

3.26 0.3.0 - 2015-04-23

3.26.1 Changed

• Updated all unit testing to use the hypothesis module, which results in better test coverage.
• Updated the fast_* functions to check if an overflow loss of precision has occurred, and if so fall back on the more accurate number conversion method.

3.26.2 Deprecated

• In response to the above change, the safe_* functions are now deprecated, and internally now use the same code as the fast_* functions.

3.27 0.2.0 - 2014-09-03

3.27.1 Added

• A default option to the conversion functions.

3.28 0.1.4 - 2014-08-12

3.28.1 Changed

• The method to catch corner-cases like '.', '+', 'e', etc. has been reworked to be more general... case-by-case patches should no longer be needed.

3.28.2 Fixed

• Bug where '.' was incorrectly identified as a valid float/int and converted to 0. This bug only applied to the fast_* and is* functions.

3.29 0.1.3 - 2014-08-12

3.29.1 Fixed

• Bug where 'e' and 'E' were incorrectly identified as a valid float/int and converted to 0. This bug only applied to the fast_* and is* functions.

3.30 0.1.2 - 2014-08-12

3.30.1 Fixed

• Bug where '+' and '-' were incorrectly identified as a valid float/int and converted to 0. This bug only applied to the fast_* and is* functions.

• Bug where safe_forceint did not handle nan correctly.
3.31 0.1.1 - 2014-08-11

3.31.1 Added

- Support for inf and nan

3.32 0.1.0 - 2014-08-10

- Initial release of fastnumbers
CHAPTER 4

Indices and tables

- genindex
- modindex
- search
Index

F
fast_float() (in module fastnumbers), 9
fast_forceint() (in module fastnumbers), 13
fast_int() (in module fastnumbers), 11
fast_real() (in module fastnumbers), 7
float() (in module fastnumbers), 6

I
int() (in module fastnumbers), 6
isfloat() (in module fastnumbers), 16
isint() (in module fastnumbers), 18
isintlike() (in module fastnumbers), 19
isreal() (in module fastnumbers), 15

R
real() (in module fastnumbers), 6