Django

Documentation

`django.contrib.humanize` ¶

A set of Django template filters useful for adding a "human touch" to data.

To activate these filters, add `'django.contrib.humanize'` to your INSTALLED_APPS setting. Once you've done that, use `{% load humanize %}` in a template, and you'll have access to the following filters.

`apnumber` ¶

For numbers 1-9, returns the number spelled out. Otherwise, returns the number. This follows Associated Press style.

Examples:

- `1` becomes **one**.
- `2` becomes **two**.
- `10` becomes `10`.

You can pass in either an integer or a string representation of an integer.

`intcomma` ¶

Converts an integer or float (or a string representation of either) to a string containing commas every three digits.

Examples:

- `4500` becomes `4,500`.
- `4500.2` becomes `4,500.2`.
- `45000` becomes `45,000`.
- `450000` becomes `450,000`.
- `4500000` becomes `4,500,000`.

Format localization will be respected if enabled, e.g. with the `'de'` language:

- `45000` becomes `'45.000'`.
- `450000` becomes `'450.000'`.

`intword` ¶

Converts a large integer (or a string representation of an integer) to a friendly text representation. Translates `1.0` as a singular phrase and all other numeric values as plural, this may be incorrect for some languages. Works best for numbers over 1 million.

Examples:

- `1000000` becomes `1.0 million`.
- `1200000` becomes `1.2 million`.
- `1200000000` becomes `1.2 billion`.
- `-1200000000` becomes `-1.2 billion`.

Values up to 10^100 (Googol) are supported.

Format localization will be respected if enabled, e.g. with the `'de'` language:

- `1000000` becomes `'1,0 Million'`.

- `1200000` becomes `'1,2 Millionen'`.

- `1200000000` becomes `'1,2 Milliarden'`.

- `-1200000000` becomes `'-1,2 Milliarden'`.

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naturalday ¶

For dates that are the current day or within one day, return "today", "tomorrow" or "yesterday", as appropriate. Otherwise, format the date using the passed in format string.

Argument: Date formatting string as described in the `date` tag.

Examples (when 'today' is 17 Feb 2007):

- `16 Feb 2007` becomes **yesterday**.

- `17 Feb 2007` becomes **today**.

- `18 Feb 2007` becomes **tomorrow**.

- Any other day is formatted according to given argument or the `DATE_FORMAT` setting if no argument is given.

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naturaltime ¶

For datetime values, returns a string representing how many seconds, minutes or hours ago it was – falling back to the `timesince` format if the value is more than a day old. In case the datetime value is in the future the return value will automatically use an appropriate phrase.

Examples (when 'now' is 17 Feb 2007 16:30:00):

- `17 Feb 2007 16:30:00` becomes **now**.

- `17 Feb 2007 16:29:31` becomes `29 seconds ago`.

- `17 Feb 2007 16:29:00` becomes `a minute ago`.

- `17 Feb 2007 16:25:35` becomes `4 minutes ago`.

- `17 Feb 2007 15:30:29` becomes `59 minutes ago`.

- `17 Feb 2007 15:30:01` becomes `59 minutes ago`.

- `17 Feb 2007 15:30:00` becomes `an hour ago`.

- `17 Feb 2007 13:31:29` becomes `2 hours ago`.

- `16 Feb 2007 13:31:29` becomes `1 day, 2 hours ago`.

- `16 Feb 2007 13:30:01` becomes `1 day, 2 hours ago`.

- `16 Feb 2007 13:30:00` becomes `1 day, 3 hours ago`.

- `17 Feb 2007 16:30:30` becomes `30 seconds from now`.

- `17 Feb 2007 16:30:29` becomes `29 seconds from now`.

- `17 Feb 2007 16:31:00` becomes `a minute from now`.

- `17 Feb 2007 16:34:35` becomes `4 minutes from now`.

- `17 Feb 2007 17:30:29` becomes `an hour from now`.

- `17 Feb 2007 18:31:29` becomes `2 hours from now`.

- `18 Feb 2007 16:31:29` becomes `1 day from now`.

- `26 Feb 2007 18:31:29` becomes `1 week, 2 days from now`.
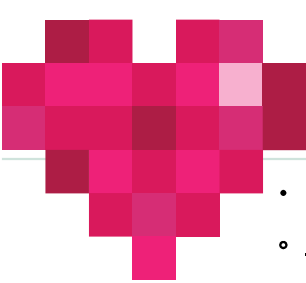
ordinal ¶

Converts an integer to its ordinal as a string.

Examples:

- **1** becomes **1st**.

- **2** becomes **2nd**.

- **3** becomes **3rd**.

You can pass in either an integer or a string representation of an integer. Negative integers are returned unchanged.

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