inflection Documentation

Release 0.4.0

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Apr 06, 2020
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Inflection is a string transformation library. It singularizes and pluralizes English words, and transforms strings from CamelCase to underscored_string. Inflection is a port of Ruby on Rails’ inflector to Python.
CHAPTER 1

Installation

Use pip to install from PyPI:

```
pip install inflection
```
To contribute to Inflector create a fork on GitHub. Clone your fork, make some changes, and submit a pull request.
inflection\texttt{.camelize} (\texttt{string, uppercase_first_letter=True})

Convert strings to CamelCase.

Examples:

```python
>>> camelize("device_type")
'DeviceType'

>>> camelize("device_type", False)
'deviceType'
```

\texttt{camelize()} can be thought of as a inverse of \texttt{underscore()}, although there are some cases where that does not hold:

```python
>>> camelize(underscore("IOError"))
'IoError'
```

\textbf{Parameters} \texttt{uppercase_first_letter} – if set to \texttt{True} \texttt{camelize()} converts strings to UpperCamelCase. If set to \texttt{False} \texttt{camelize()} produces lowerCamelCase. Defaults to \texttt{True}.

inflection\texttt{.dasherize} (\texttt{word})

Replace underscores with dashes in the string.

Example:

```python
>>> dasherize("puni_puni")
'puni-puni'
```

inflection\texttt{.humanize} (\texttt{word})

Capitalize the first word and turn underscores into spaces and strip a trailing "\_id", if any. Like \texttt{titleize()}, this is meant for creating pretty output.

Examples:
>>> humanize("employee_salary")
'Employee salary'
>>> humanize("author_id")
'Author'

inflection.**ordinal**(number)

Return the suffix that should be added to a number to denote the position in an ordered sequence such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th.

Examples:

```python
>>> ordinal(1)
'st'
>>> ordinal(2)
'nd'
>>> ordinal(1002)
'nd'
>>> ordinal(1003)
'rd'
>>> ordinal(-11)
'th'
>>> ordinal(-1021)
'st'
```

inflection.**ordinalize**(number)

Turn a number into an ordinal string used to denote the position in an ordered sequence such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th.

Examples:

```python
>>> ordinalize(1)
'1st'
>>> ordinalize(2)
'2nd'
>>> ordinalize(1002)
'1002nd'
>>> ordinalize(1003)
'1003rd'
>>> ordinalize(-11)
'-11th'
>>> ordinalize(-1021)
'-1021st'
```

inflection.**parameterize**(string, separator=':')

Replace special characters in a string so that it may be used as part of a ‘pretty’ URL.

Example:

```python
>>> parameterize(u"Donald E. Knuth")
'donald-e-knuth'
```

inflection.**pluralize**(word)

Return the plural form of a word.

Examples:

```python
>>> pluralize("posts")
'posts'
```
### inflection

#### pluralize

`pluralize("octopus")`

'octopi'

`pluralize("sheep")`

'sheep'

`pluralize("CamelOctopus")`

'CamelOctopi'

#### singularize

Return the singular form of a word, the reverse of `pluralize()`.

Examples:

```ruby
>>> singularize("posts")
'post'

>>> singularize("octopi")
'octopus'

>>> singularize("sheep")
'sheep'

>>> singularize("word")
'word'

>>> singularize("CamelOctopi")
'CamelOctopus'
```

#### tableize

Create the name of a table like Rails does for models to table names. This method uses the `pluralize()` method on the last word in the string.

Examples:

```ruby
>>> tableize('RawScaledScorer')
'raw_scaled_scorers'

>>> tableize('egg_and_ham')
'egg_and_hams'

>>> tableize('fancyCategory')
'fancy_categories'
```

#### titleize

Capitalize all the words and replace some characters in the string to create a nicer looking title. `titleize()` is meant for creating pretty output.

Examples:

```ruby
>>> titleize("man from the boondocks")
'Man From The Boondocks'

>>> titleize("x-men: the last stand")
'X Men: The Last Stand'

>>> titleize("TheManWithoutAFast")
'The Man Without A Fast'

>>> titleize("raiders_of_the_lost_ark")
'Raiders Of The Lost Ark'
```

#### transliterate

Replace non-ASCII characters with an ASCII approximation. If no approximation exists, the non-ASCII character is ignored. The string must be `unicode`.

Examples:
>>> transliterate('älämölö')
'alamolo'
>>> transliterate('Ærøskøbing')
'rskbing'

inflection.underscore(word)

Make an underscored, lowercase form from the expression in the string.

Example:

>>> underscore("DeviceType")
'device_type'

As a rule of thumb you can think of underscore() as the inverse of camelize(), though there are cases where that does not hold:

>>> camelize(underscore("IOError"))
'IoError'
You can see the full list of changes between each Inflection release in the GitHub releases page.
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