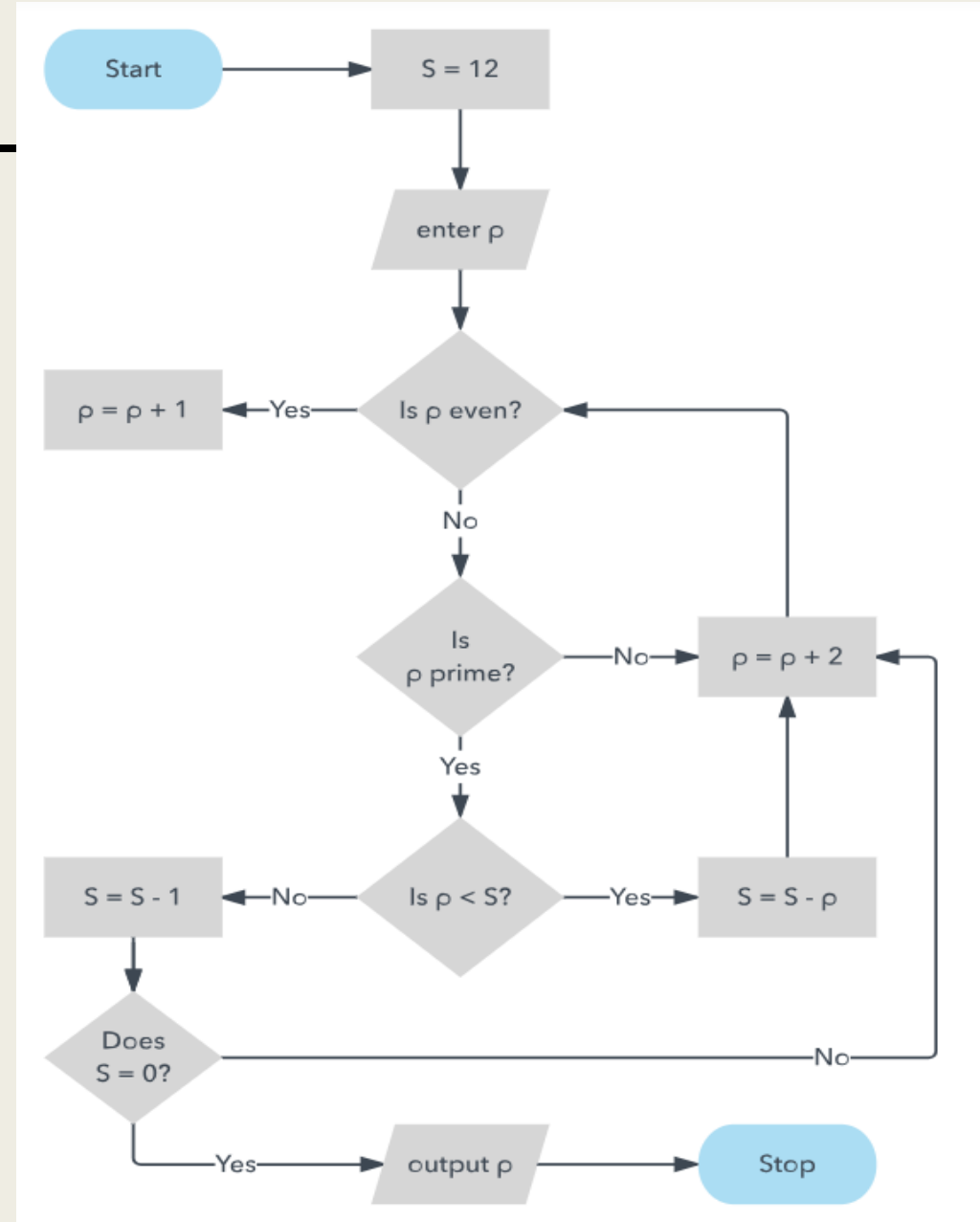


# Flowchart

**Lecturer: Hussien Omer AL \_ Baiti**

# What is flowchart ?

A flowchart is a diagram that depicts a process, system or computer algorithm.



# Flowchart symbols

---

Here are some of the common flowchart symbols. For a more comprehensive list

Terminal/Terminator

Terminator



Process

Process



Decision

Decision



Document

Document



Data, or Input/Output

Data



Stored Data

Database



Flow Arrow




Comment or Annotation



Predefined process

Predefined  
Process



On-page connector/reference

A



Off-page connector/reference

Off-Page  
Link



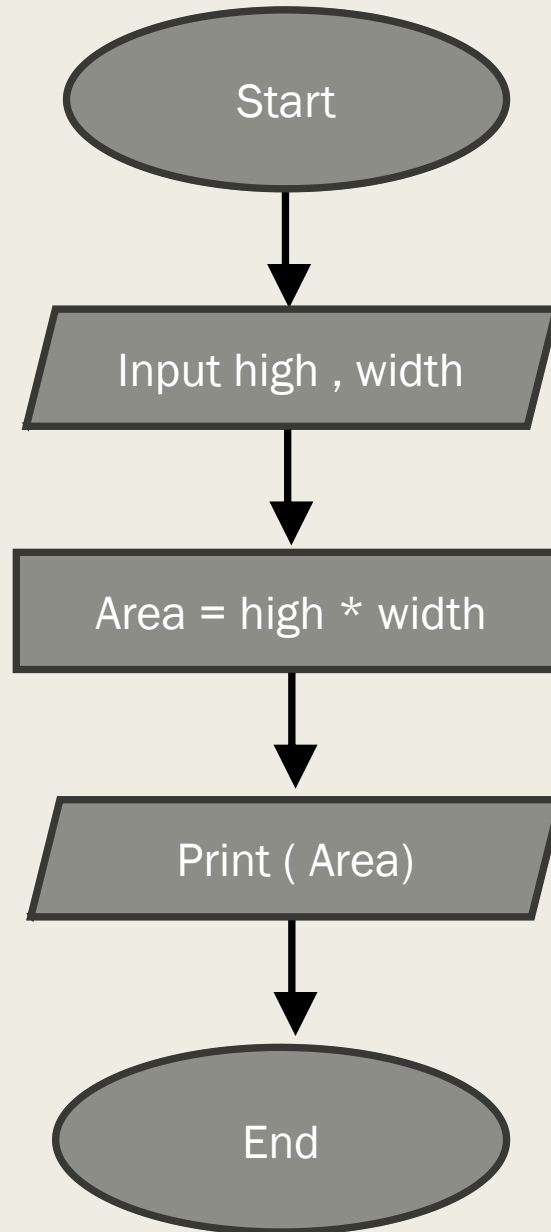
# Example 1

---

- Draw flowchart to compute rectangle area.



# Cont..



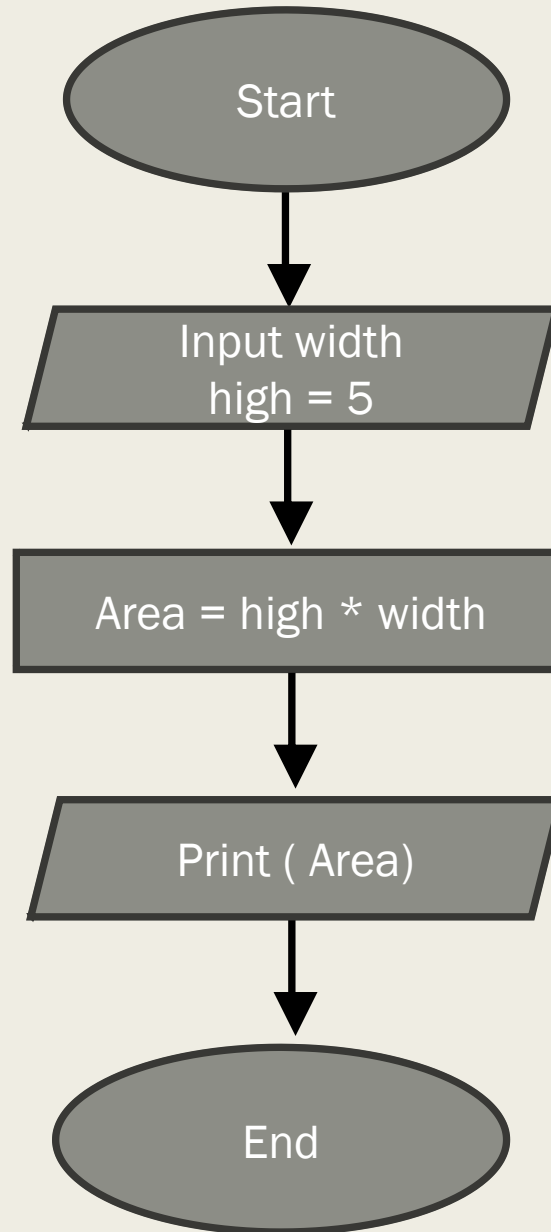
# Example 2

---

- Draw flowchart to compute rectangle area, high = 5.



# Cont..



# Sep parameter

---

- the sep parameter of the print() function is used to specify the separator between the strings.

```
print("python", "is", "programming", "language", sep="#")
```

```
C:\Users\SuperLap\PycharmProjects\p  
python#is#programming#language
```

```
Process finished with exit code 0
```



# end parameter

- The end parameter in the print function is used to add any string. At the end of the output of the print statement in python.
- By default, the print function ends with a newline.
- Passing the whitespace to the end parameter (end=' ') indicates that the end character has to be identified by whitespace and not a newline.

```
print("python",end="")  
print("is")  
print("programming",end="")  
print("language",end="")
```

```
C:\Users\SuperLap\PycharmProject  
pythonis  
programminglanguage  
Process finished with exit code
```



# Python Datetime



# Introduction

---

A date in Python is not a data type of its own, but we can import a module named `datetime` to work with dates as date objects.

```
import datetime
```

```
x = datetime.datetime.now()
```

```
print(x)
```

# Date Output

---

The datetime module has many methods to return information about the date object.

```
import datetime
x = datetime.datetime.now()
print(x)
print(x.month)
print(x.year)
print(x.day)
print(x.date())
print(x.time())
print(x.hour)
print(x.minute)
print(x.second)
print(x.microsecond)
```

# Creating Date Objects

- To create a date, we can use the `datetime()` class of the `datetime` module.
- The `datetime()` class requires three parameters to create a date:

**year, month, day.**

- Example 

```
import datetime  
  
x = datetime.datetime(2020, 5, 17)  
  
print(x)
```

# The strftime ( ) Method

---

- The datetime object has a method for formatting date objects into readable strings.
- The method is called strftime(), and takes one parameter, format, to specify the format of the returned string:

- Example 

```
import datetime
x = datetime.datetime.now()
print(x.strftime("%A %B %Y"))
print(x.strftime("%a %b %y"))
print(x.strftime("%H:%M %p"))
print(x.strftime("%I:%M %p"))
```

# Example 3

---

Compute days number between two specific dates.

```
import datetime
date= datetime.datetime.now()
x = datetime.date(2023,10,21)
y = datetime.date(2020,10,21)
z = x - y
print(z.days)
```



# Example 4

---

Compute days number between two specific dates, user read the dates .

```
import datetime
date= datetime.datetime.now()
year1 = int(input("enter first year"))
year2 = int(input("enter second year"))
month1 = int(input("enter first month "))
month2 = int(input("enter second month "))
day1 = int(input("enter first day date"))
day2 = int(input("enter second day date"))
x = datetime.date(year1,month1,day1)
y = datetime.date(year2,month2,day2)
z = x - y
print(z.days)
```



# Home Work

---

Compute your age by use datetime module , and user read the date.



GOOD

LUCK

