In [31]:

import calendar

In [32]:

In [33]:

 ${\it str} = {\it c.formatmonth(2018,3)} \ \# \ {\it creating calendar for the year 2025, Month 1 - January}$

In [34]:

print(str)

March 2018

Th Fr Sa Su Mo Tu We
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31

```
In [35]:
for i in c.itermonthdays(2018,3):
    print(i)
    #Zeros in the output mean that the day of the week is in an
    #overlapping month, which means it does not belong to that month.
    #These zeros appears in output because, in your code you have mentioned day
 (Thursday),
    #so when you call function "c.itermonthdays" , it will start counting days f
rom Thursday and your Thursday
    #is not necessary to start with date 1st of April it might be 28th or 29th o
f march,
    #so when you execute the code it will start counting days from 28th of march
 and any days
    #after that till 1st of April. These days will be counted as zero and in the
    #output you will see these zeroes and same is applicable to the end of the m
onth.
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
```

In [36]:

```
for i in calendar.month_name:
    print(i)
```

January

February

March

April

May

June

July

August

September

October

November

December

In [37]:

```
for i in calendar.day_name:
    print(i)
```

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

There is an audit day on every first Monday of a week, and want to know the date for each month of the year, you can use this code

In [38]:

```
for month in range (1,13):
    mycal = calendar.monthcalendar(2018,month)

week1=mycal[0]
week2=mycal[1]

if week1[calendar.MONDAY] != 0:
    auditday = week1[calendar.MONDAY]

else:
    auditday = week2[calendar.MONDAY]

print("%10s %2d" %(calendar.month_name[month],auditday))
```

January 1
February 5
March 5
April 2
May 7
June 4
July 2
August 6
September 3
October 1
November 5
December 3