**ANS1. A reference moment that many date and time programs use. The moment is January 1, 1970, UTC.**

**ANS2. The return value is how many seconds have passed between the Unix epoch and the moment time.time() was called.**

**ANS3. call the time.sleep() function and pass it the number of seconds you want your program to stay paused**

**ANS4. round() function, which rounds a float to the precision you specify. Just pass in the number you want to round, plus an optional second argument representing how many digits after the decimal point you want to round it to. If you omit the second argument, round() rounds your number to the nearest whole integer.**

**ANS5. A datetime object represents a specific moment in time. A timedelta object represents a duration of time.**

**ANS6. Run datetime.datetime(2019, 1, 7).weekday(), which returns 0. This means Monday, as the datetime module uses 0 for Monday, 1 for Tuesday, and so on up to 6 for Sunday.**

**ANS7. threadObj = threading.Thread(target=spam) threadObj.start()**

**ANS8. multiple threads can also cause problems called concurrency issues. These issues happen when threads read and write variables at the same time, causing the threads to trip over each other, so make sure that code running in one thread does not read or write the same variables as code running in another thread.**