

26. Manejo del tiempo

Wednesday, November 25, 2020 6:33 PM

Como probablemente ya sabes, el módulo `time` nos permite manejar la información del tiempo de nuestro sistema.

```
>>> import time
>>> startTime = time.time()
>>> startTime
1606350908.3733227
>>> endTime = time.time()
>>> endTime
1606350936.1280804
>>> elapsedTime = endTime - startTime
>>> elapsedTime
1606350908.3733227
```

Sin embargo, esto no es tan funcional cuando manejamos scripts con registro de tiempo.

Módulo `datetime`

```
>>> import datetime
>>> datetime.datetime.now()
datetime.datetime(2020, 11, 25, 18, 38, 11, 295028)
```



```
>>> import time
>>> import datetime
>>> datetime.datetime.now()
datetime.datetime(2020, 11, 25, 18, 38, 11, 295028)
>>> dt = datetime.datetime.now()
>>> print(dt.day, "/", dt.month, "/", dt.year)
25 / 11 / 2020
>>> print(dt.hour, ":", dt.minute, ":", dt.second, sep='')
18:39:27
>>> startTime = time.time()
>>> datetime.datetime.fromtimestamp(startTime)
datetime.datetime(2020, 11, 25, 18, 41, 41, 341181)
>>> datetime.datetime.fromtimestamp(time.time())
datetime.datetime(2020, 11, 25, 18, 42, 34, 713978)

>>> import time
>>> import datetime
>>> now = datetime.datetime.now()
>>> time.sleep(5)
>>> nownow = datetime.datetime.now()
>>> now == nownow
False
>>> now > nownow
False
>>> now < nownow
True
```

```
>>> now != nownow
True
>>> now.strftime('%Y/%m/%d %H:%M:%S')
'2020/11/25 18:45:29'
>>> now.strftime('%Y/%m/%d')
'2020/11/25'
>>> now.strftime('%H:%M:%S')
'18:45:29'
>>> tomorrow = datetime.datetime.strptime('2020/11/25 11:00:00', '%Y/%m/%d %H:%M:%S')
>>> print(tomorrow)
2020-11-25 11:00:00
```