The `strptime()` method creates a datetime object from the given string.

Note: You cannot create `datetime` object from every string. The string needs to be in a certain format.

Example 1: string to datetime object

```
from datetime import datetime

date_string = "21 June, 2018"

print("date_string =", date_string)
print("type of date_string =", type(date_string))

date_object = datetime.strptime(date_string, "%d %B, %Y")

print("date_object =", date_object)
print("type of date_object =", type(date_object))
```

When you run the program, the output will be:

```
date_string = 21 June, 2018
type of date_string = <class 'str'>
date_object = 2018-06-21 00:00:00
type of date_object = <class 'datetime.datetime'>
```

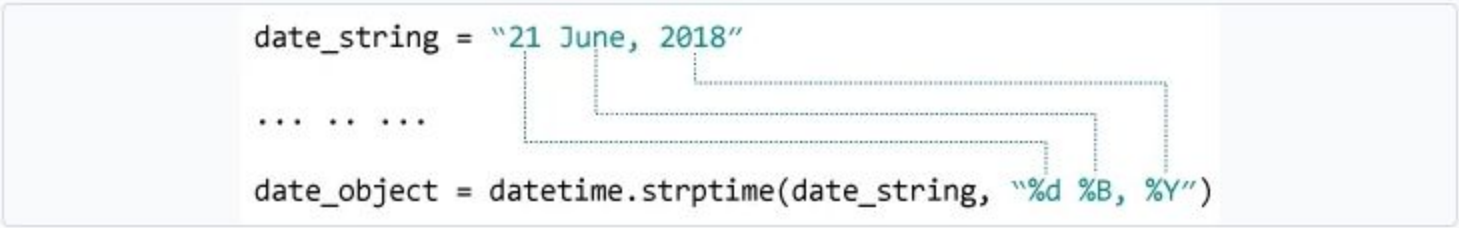
How strptime() works?

The `strptime()` class method takes two arguments:

- string (that be converted to datetime)
- format code

Based on the string and format code used, the method returns its equivalent `datetime` object.

In the above example:



Example 2: string to datetime object

```
from datetime import datetime

dt_string = "12/11/2018 09:15:32"

# Considering date is in dd/mm/yyyy format
dt_object1 = datetime.strptime(dt_string, "%d/%m/%Y %H:%M:%S")
print("dt_object1 =", dt_object1)

# Considering date is in mm/dd/yyyy format
dt_object2 = datetime.strptime(dt_string, "%m/%d/%Y %H:%M:%S")
print("dt_object2 =", dt_object2)
```

When you run the program, the output will be:

```
dt_object1 = 2018-11-12 09:15:32
dt_object2 = 2018-12-11 09:15:32
```