



DATES

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- In most large scale programming projects you will need to work with dates
- Luckily for us, Python has a nice built in module called **datetime** which we can use
- In order to use the datetime module we must import it
- To create a datetime object we use the **datetime constructor**
- Lets see some examples on the next slide

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Here we import the datetime module

Here we create 3 datetime instances.
You can see here that the datetime constructor is pretty versatile

Here we print each day to the console window

This is the output

python dates.py x

```
1 from datetime import datetime
```

```
2
```

```
3 day1 = datetime(1964, 7, 11)
```

```
4 day2 = datetime(1890, 4, 6, 23)
```

```
5 day3 = datetime(2013, 2, 2, 4, 56, 32)
```

```
6
```

```
7 print(day1)
```

```
8 print(day2)
```

```
9 print(day3)
```

```
1964-07-11 00:00:00
```

```
1890-04-06 23:00:00
```

```
2013-02-02 04:56:32
```

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- As can be seen in the code example the datetime constructor is very versatile
 - This is because it makes use of default values
- The parameters are the following and must be supplied in this order
 - Year, month, day, hours, minutes, seconds, milliseconds
 - Hours, minutes, seconds and milliseconds all have the default value 0
 - **Year month and day must be provided**

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```
1  from datetime import datetime
2
3  #this example only supplies the year, month and day
4  day1 = datetime(1964, 7, 11)
5
6  #this example only supplies the year, month and day and hours
7  day2 = datetime(1890, 4, 6, 23)
8
9  #this example supplies the year, month, day, hours, minutes and seconds
10 day3 = datetime(2013, 2, 2, 4, 56, 32)
```

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- Here you can see some of the attributes the datetime object has

```
1  from datetime import datetime
2
3  some_date = datetime(1964, 7, 11)
4
5  print(some_date.day)
6  print(some_date.month)
7  print(some_date.year)
8  print(some_date.hour)
9  print(some_date.minute)
10 print(some_date.second)
```

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- We often need to work with the current date
- Datetime has a convenient method for just that, called now()
 - It actually also has .today() as well

```
1  from datetime import datetime
2
3  today = datetime.today()
4
5  current_time = datetime.now()
6
7  print(today)
8  print(current_time)
```

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- We will mostly be using dates for comparison

```
1  from datetime import datetime
2
3  day1 = datetime(2010, 10, 1)
4  day2 = datetime(2012, 10, 1)
5  day3 = datetime(2012, 10, 1)
6
7  print(day1 > day2) # prints False
8  print(day1 < day2) # prints True
9  print(day1 == day2) # prints False
10 print(day2 == day3) # prints True
```


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- Here is another example
- The closer a datetime is to the present the greater it is
 - You can think of it this way: The more total seconds a date has, the greater it is

```
1  from datetime import datetime
2
3  past = datetime(1995, 5, 3)
4  present = datetime.today()
5
6  print(past < present) # prints True
7  print(past == present) # prints False
8  print(past > present) # prints False
```

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- We can even subtract dates with the minus operator
 - This action will return a **time delta object**
 - That is a special object that denotes a time range between two dates

```
1  from datetime import datetime
2
3  past = datetime(1995, 5, 3)
4  present = datetime.today()
5
6  time_difference = present - past
```

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- We can also use the minus operator with one datetime object and one timedelta object
 - When the minus operator has one datetime object and one timedelta object as its operands it will return a new datetime object

the_day_before will contain a datetime object

```
1  from datetime import datetime, timedelta
2
3  today = datetime(2018, 11, 24)
4
5  the_day_before = datetime.date(today) - timedelta(days=1)
6
7  print(the_day_before)
```

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- The **plus** operator can be convenient when working with dates
 - The plus operator doesn't use two datetime objects as its operands
 - It uses one datetime object and one timedelta object and returns a datetime object

Tomorrow will contain a datetime object

```
1  from datetime import datetime, timedelta
2
3  today = datetime(2018, 11, 24)
4
5  tomorrow = datetime.date(today) + timedelta(days=1)
6
7  print(tomorrow)
```

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- This should be enough about dates for the project but if you are thirsty for more information here is a dear friend with a great video about dates
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eirjyP2qcQ>
- And here is a link to the official python documentation
 - <https://docs.python.org/3/library/datetime.html#module-datetime>