

The Python logo, consisting of two interlocking snakes, one blue and one yellow.

# python<sup>TM</sup>

## Online Compiler

```
except:  
    print("please select exactly two objects, the last one gets the modifier unless its not a mesh")
```

```
class MirrorX(bpy.types.Operator):  
    """Operator to mirror to the selected object"""
```

```
    bl_idname = "object.mirror_mirror_x"  
    bl_label = "Mirror X"
```

```
    @classmethod  
    def poll(cls, context):
```

```
        """This adds an X mirror to the selected ob  
        name = "object.mirror_mirror_x"  
        label = "Mirror X"
```

```
    @classmethod  
    def poll(cls, context):  
        """return context.active_object is not None
```

```
        bpy.types.Operator):  
        """Is an X mirror to the selected object"""  
        name = "object.mirror_mirror_x"  
        label = "Mirror X"
```

```
        mirror_mod = modifier_ob.modifiers.new("set mirror obje  
        mirror_mod.use_mirror_mod.mi  
        mirror_mod.use_y = False  
        mirror_mod.mirror_object = mirror_obj if _operation ==  
        elif _operation == "MIRROR_X":  
            mirror_mod.use_x = True  
            mirror_mod.use_y = False  
            mirror_mod.use_mirror_mod.us  
            mirror_mod.use_mirror_mod.us  
            mirror_mod.use_mirror_mod.us
```

# Create a digital clock by using Tkinter

# Code Explanation:

- The code starts by importing the necessary modules.
- The first module is the tkinter library, which provides basic functionality for creating graphical user interfaces (GUIs).
- Next, the strftime function is imported to retrieve system time.
- Next, a window is created and given a title of “Clock.”
- A function called time() is then created to display the current time on the label widget.
- This function uses the strftime() function to format the time string according to system conventions.
- The last part of this code sets up styling for the label widget so that it will look nicer.
- Finally, an instance of Label is created and placed at the center of the window.

- The `time()` function is executed, and your output should look like this: Clock:  
Tue Dec 12 08:00:00 2016
- The code creates a window and assigns it the title “Clock”.
- The `time()` function is then called to display the current time on the label widget.
- The `lbl.config()` function is used to set the text of the label widget.
- The `after()` function is used to delay displaying the time for 1000 milliseconds.
- Finally, the style of the label widget is modified with `lbl.pack()`.

## Code:

```
# importing whole module
from tkinter import *
from tkinter.ttk import *

# importing strftime function to
# retrieve system's time
from time import strftime

# creating tkinter window
root = Tk()
root.title('Clock')

# This function is used to
# display time on the label

def time():
    string = strftime('%H:%M:%S %p')
    lbl.config(text=string)
    lbl.after(1000, time)
```

```
# Styling the label widget so that clock  
# will look more attractive  
lbl = Label(root, font=('calibri', 40, 'bold'),  
            background='purple',  
            foreground='white')  
  
# Placing clock at the centre  
# of the tkinter window  
lbl.pack(anchor='center')  
time()  
  
mainloop()
```



Output:

