FORMATING DATETIME

Time is difficult in programming. What is time anyways? Does it even exist?

STRPTIME METHOD

▶▶ The `strptime()` is used for converting a string *representing* a date and time into a datetime object.

▶▶ The syntax for `strptime()` is the following:

```
datetime.datetime.strptime(date_string, format)
```

▶▶ `date_string` is the input string that you want to parse.

▶▶ `format` is a "format string" specifying how the date and time components are interpreted in the date_string.

FORMAT CODES

Format codes are placeholders in the format string that indicate the format of date and time components. For example:

%Y: Year with century as a decimal number (e.g., 2023).

%m: Month as a zero-padded decimal number (01 to 12).

%d: Day of the month as a zero-padded decimal number (01 to 31).

%H: Hour (24-hour clock) as a zero-padded decimal number (00 to 23).

%M: Minute as a zero-padded decimal number (00 to 59).

%S: Second as a zero-padded decimal number (00 to 59).

EXAMPLE

```python
from datetime import datetime


format = "%H:%M %d.%m.%Y"

date_string = "15:30 31.10.2023"

parsed_datetime = datetime.strptime(date_string, format)
```

STRFTIME METHOD

▶▶ The `strftime()` method is used to format a datetime object as a string.

▶▶ It allows you to specify a custom format string to represent the date and time in the desired format.

```
>>> current_datetime = datetime.now()

>>> month = current_datetime.strftime("%B")

>>> print("Month:", month)

Month: October
```

Directive	Meaning	Example
%a	Weekday as locale's abbreviated name.	Sun, Mon, …, Sat (en_US); So, Mo, …, Sa (de_DE)
%A	Weekday as locale's full name.	Sunday, Monday, …, Saturday (en_US); Sonntag, Montag, …, Samstag (de_DE)
%w	Weekday as a decimal number, where 0 is Sunday and 6 is Saturday.	0, 1, …, 6
%d	Day of the month as a zero-padded decimal number.	01, 02, …, 31
%b	Month as locale's abbreviated name.	Jan, Feb, …, Dec (en_US); Jan, Feb, …, Dez (de_DE)
%B	Month as locale's full name.	January, February, …, December (en_US); Januar, Februar, …, Dezember (de_DE)
%m	Month as a zero-padded decimal number.	01, 02, …, 12
%y	Year without century as a zero-padded decimal number.	00, 01, …, 99
%Y	Year with century as a decimal number.	0001, 0002, …, 2013, 2014, …, 9998, 9999
%H	Hour (24-hour clock) as a zero-padded decimal number.	00, 01, …, 23
%I	Hour (12-hour clock) as a zero-padded decimal number.	01, 02, …, 12
%M	Minute as a zero-padded decimal number.	00, 01, …, 59
%S	Second as a zero-padded decimal number.	00, 01, …, 59
%j	Day of the year as a zero-padded decimal number.	001, 002, …, 366
%U	Week number of the year (Sunday as the first day of the week) as a zero-padded decimal number. All days in a new year preceding the first Sunday are considered to be in week 0.	00, 01, …, 53
%W	Week number of the year (Monday as the first day of the week) as a zero-padded decimal number. All days in a new year preceding the first Monday are considered to be in week 0.	00, 01, …, 53
%c	Locale's appropriate date and time representation.	Tue Aug 16 21:30:00 1988 (en_US); Di 16 Aug 21:30:00 1988 (de_DE)
%x	Locale's appropriate date representation.	08/16/88 (None); 08/16/1988 (en_US); 16.08.1988 (de_DE)
%X	Locale's appropriate time representation.	21:30:00 (en_US); 21:30:00 (de_DE)