

# Bootcamp 134 | Python

Course 19 | Advanced Content



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# Content

- Python Scripting
- Argument Parsing with argparse
- Date & Time Handling in Python
- Logging in Python

# Python Scripting

- Understanding Python Scripts.
- Difference between Modules and Scripts.
- The `if __name__ == "__main__":` construct.
- Organizing and structuring Python scripts for reusability and clarity.

# Python Scripting | How to Create?

- Write a python file (For example: test.py)
- Add shebang (!) at first of file (!/usr/bin/env python3)
- Write your code!
- Run file in terminal (./test.py)
- Add output of script to a file with:
  - > output.txt
- Append output of script to a file with:
  - >> output.txt

# Argument Parsing with argparse

- Overview of `sys.argv` vs `argparse`.
- Adding arguments: positional and optional.
- Argument types and validation (choices, type, required).
- Help messages and default values.
- Subcommands and mutually exclusive arguments.

# Argument Parsing with argparse | How to Work?

# Date & Time Handling in Python

- Working with the datetime and time modules.
- Getting and formatting the current date and time: strftime() and strptime().
- Calculations using timedelta.
- Converting timestamps to datetime and vice versa.

# Date & Time Handling in Python | Datetime

## ➤ Import datetime

- `datetime.datetime.now()`
- `datetime.date.today()`      # with .year, .month, .day, .hour, .minute, .second
- `datetime.datetime`
- `datetime.date(year, month, day)`
- `datetime.time(hour, minute, second)`
- `datetime.datetime(year, month, day, hour, minute, second, microsecond)`
- `delta = datetime.timedelta(days=5, hours=3)`



# Date & Time Handling in Python | Options

- `datetime.datetime.now().strftime(pattern)`      # convert datetime to string
- `datetime.datetime.strptime(string, pattern)`      # convert string to datetime
- `datetime.datetime.fromtimestamp(number)`      # convert timestamp to datetime
- `datetime.datetime.timestamp(datetime)`      # convert datetime to timestamp

# Date & Time Handling in Python | Time

- `import time`
  - `time.time()`
  - `time.ctime(second)`
  - `time.sleep(second)`
  - ...

# Logging in Python

- The importance of logging over `print()`.
- Logging levels: `DEBUG`, `INFO`, `WARNING`, `ERROR`, `CRITICAL`.
- Setting up and customizing the logging format.
- Writing logs to a file.
- Exception logging for debugging.

# Any question?

# Next course

- Setup and Configuration
- Working with Files
- Branching and Merging
- Remote Repositories
- Git Help