

Modules

Date and Time in Python

Python provides a module named `datetime` to deal with dates and times.

It allows you to set `date`, `time` or both `date` and `time` using the `date()`, `time()` and `datetime()` functions respectively, after importing the `datetime` module.

```
import datetime

feb_16_2019 = datetime.date(year=2019,
                             month=2, day=16)

feb_16_2019 = datetime.date(2019, 2, 16)
print(feb_16_2019) #2019-02-16

time_13_48min_5sec = datetime.time(hour=13,
                                     minute=48, second=5)

time_13_48min_5sec = datetime.time(13, 48, 5)
print(time_13_48min_5sec) #13:48:05

timestamp= datetime.datetime(year=2019,
                              month=2, day=16, hour=13, minute=48,
                              second=5)

timestamp = datetime.datetime(2019, 2, 16,
                              13, 48, 5)

print (timestamp) #2019-01-02 13:48:05
```

Aliasing with 'as' keyword

In Python, the `as` keyword can be used to give an alternative name as an alias for a Python module or function.

```
# Aliasing matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
plt.plot(x, y)

# Aliasing calendar as c
import calendar as c
print(c.month_name[1])
```

Import Python Modules

The Python **import** statement can be used to import Python modules from other files.

Modules can be imported in three different ways:

`import module`, `from module import functions`, or

```
# Three different ways to import modules:
# First way
import module
```

`from module import *` . `from module import *` is discouraged, as it can lead to a cluttered local namespace and can make the namespace unclear.

```
module.function()
```

```
# Second way
```

```
from module import function  
function()
```

```
# Third way
```

```
from module import *  
function()
```

random.randint() and random.choice()

In Python, the `random` module offers methods to simulate non-deterministic behavior in selecting a random number from a range and choosing a random item from a list.

The `randint()` method provides a uniform random selection from a range of integers. The `choice()` method provides a uniform selection of a random element from a sequence.

```
# Returns a random integer N in a given  
range, such that start <= N <= end  
# random.randint(start, end)  
r1 = random.randint(0, 10)  
print(r1) # Random integer where 0 <= r1 <=  
10
```

```
# Prints a random element from a sequence  
seq = ["a", "b", "c", "d", "e"]  
r2 = random.choice(seq)  
print(r2) # Random element in the sequence
```

Module importing

In Python, you can import and use the content of another file using `import filename` , provided that it is in the same folder as the current file you are writing.

```
# file1 content  
# def f1_function():  
#     return "Hello World"
```

```
# file2  
import file1
```

```
# Now we can use f1_function, because we  
imported file1  
f1_function()
```