Jour-16 Python Date Heure

Python datetime

Python a un module *datetime* pour gérer la date et l'heure.

Importer DateTime

```
print (dir (datetime))
```

```
['Maxyear', 'minyear', '__builtins__', '__cached__', '__doc__', '__file__' ',' __loader__
',' __name__ ',' __package__ ',' __sc__ ',' __name__ ',' __package__ «fuseau horaire»

'tzinfo']
```

Avec les commandes DIR ou AIDE intégrées, il est possible de connaître les fonctions dispon ibles dans un certain module. Comme vous pouvez le voir, dans le module DateTime, il exist e de nombreuses fonctions, mais nous nous concentrerons sur *date*, *datetime*, *time* et *timedelta*. Laissez SE les voir un par un.

Obtenir des informations datetime

```
from datetime import datetime
now = datetime.now()
print(now)
                                 # 2021-07-08 07:34:46.549883
                                 # 8
day = now.day
                                 # 7
month = now.month
                                 # 2021
year = now.year
                                 # 7
hour = now.hour
                                 # 38
minute = now.minute
second = now.second
timestamp = now.timestamp()
print(day, month, year, hour, minute)
print('timestamp', timestamp)
print(f'{day}/{month}/{year}, {hour}:{minute}') # 8/7/2021,
7:38
```

L'horodatage ou l'horodatage UNIX est le nombre de secondes écoulées à partir du 1er janvier 1970 UTC.

Formatage de sortie de date à l'aide de strftime

```
à partir de DateTime Import DateTime new_year = datetime (20 20, 1, 1) print (new_year) # 2020-01-01 00:00:00 Day = new_ye ar.day Mois = new_year.month an = new_year.year hour = new_year. new_year.minue deuxième = new_year.second
```

Imprimer (jour, mois, année, heure, minute) # 1 1 2020 0 0 PRINT (f '{jour} / {mois} / {année}, {Hour}: {Minute}') # 1/1/2020, 0: 0

Formatage Date HEURE Utilisation de la méthode *strftime* et la documentation pe ut être trouvée ici.

à partir de Datetime Importation DateTime # Date et heure actuelles maintenant = datetime.now () t = now.strftime ("% h:% m:% s") print ("time:", t) time_one = maintenant.strftime ("% m /% d /% y,% h:% m:% s") # mm / dd / yy h: s un: ", time_one) time_two = maintenant. strftime ("% d /% m /% y,% h:% m:% s ") # dd / mm / yy h: m: s for mat print (" Time deux: ", time_two)

Temps: 01:05:01 Temps un: 12/05/2019, 01:05

:01 Temps deux: 05/12/2019, 01:05:01

Here are all the *strftime* symbols we use to format time. An example of all the formats for this module.

%6a Weekday, short version Wed %6A Weekday, full version Wednesday %6w Weekday as a number 0-6, 0 is Sunday 3 %6d Day of month 01-31 31 %6b Month name, short version Dec %6B Month name, full version December %6m Month as a number 01-12 12 %6y Year, short version, without century 18 %6Y Year, full version 2018 %6H Hour 00-23 17 %6I Hour 00-12 05 %6P AM/PM PM %6M Minute 00-59 41 %6S Second 00-59 08 %6f Microsecond 000000-999999 548513 %6z UTC offset +0100 %6Z Timezone CST %6J Day number of year 001-366 365 %6U Week number of year, Sunday as the first day of week, o0-53 52 %6C Local version of date and time Mon Dec 31 17:41:00 2018 <tr< th=""><th>Directive</th><th>Description</th><th>Example</th></tr<>	Directive	Description	Example
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Chaîne à temps en utilisant **strptime**

Voici un Le chapeau de documentation aide à comprendre lerfnat.

à partir de DateTime Import DateTime Date_string = "5 décembre 2019" print ("date_st ring =", date_string) date_object = datetime.strptime (date_string, "% d% b,% y") print ("date_object =", date_object)

DATE_STRING = 5 décembre 2019 Date_Object = 2019-12-05 00:00:00

En utilisant **date** de **datetime**

à partir de la date d'importation de DateTime d = date (2020, 1, 1) Imprime r (d) print ('Date actuelle:', d.today ()) # 2019-12-05 # Date Objet de la date d'aujourd'hui aujourd'hui = date.today () print ("l'année en cours:", aujourd'hui.year) # 2019 print ("Mois en cours:", aujourd'hui.

Time objette pour représenter le temps

à partir de DateTime Import Time # Heure (heure = 0, minute = 0, deuxième = 0) a = time () print ("a =", a) # time (heure, minute et seconde) b = Time (10, 30, 50) print ("b =", b) # he ure (heure, minute et seconde) C {V10 = ", b) # Temps (heure, minute et seconde) C {V10 = ", b) # Temps (heure, minute et seconde) C {V10 = ", b) # Temps (Hour, Minute et Deux Temps (heure = 10, minute = 30, deuxième = 50) Print ("C =", C) # Time (heure, minute, deuxième, microseconde)

```
D = Temps (10, 30, 50, 200555) Print ("D =", D)
```

sortir

A = 00:00:00 B = 10:30 :50 C = 10:30:50 D = 1 0: 30: 50.200555

Différence entre deux points dans le temps en utilisant

Aujourd'hui = date (année = 2019, mois = 12, jour = 5) new_year = date (année = 202 0, mois = 1, jour = 1) Time_left_For_Newyear = new_year - Times # Left pour la nou velle: 27 Jours, 0:00:00 Impression ('Temps laissé pour le nouvel an:', Time_left_For_newyear)

T1 = DateTime (année = 2019, mois = 12, jour = 5, heure = 0, minute = 59, deuxième = 0) T2 = Datetime (année = 2020, mois = heure = 0, minute = 0, deuxième = 0) diff = t2 - t1 print ('Temps laissé pour la nouvelle année:', diff) # Temps laissé pour la nouvelle année: 26 jours, 23: 01: 00

Différence entre deux points dans le temps en utilisant timedelta

```
De DateTime Import TimeDelta T1 = TimeDelta (Weeks = 12, Days = 10, heures = 4, secondes = 20)
```

```
T2 = Timedelta (jours = 7, heures = 5, minutes = 3, secondes = 30)
T3 = T1 - T2 PRINT ("T3
=", T3)
```

```
DATE_STRING = 5 décembre 2019
Date_object = 2019-12-05 00:00:00
T3 = 86 jours, 22:56:50
```

Vous êtes un extraordinaire. Vous êtes 16 étapes la tête vers votre chemin vers la grandeur. Faites maintenant quelques exercices pour votre cerveau et vos muscles.

Exercices: Jour 16

1. Obtenez le jour en cours, mois, année, heure, minute et horodatage du module DateTi me

2. Format la date actuelle à l'aide de ce format: "% m /% d /% y,% h:% m:% s") 3. Aujourd'hui est le 5 décembre 2019. Changez cette période de temps. 4. Calculez le décalage horaire d'ici à la nouvelle année. 5. Calculez le décalage horaire entre le 1er janvier 1970 et maintenant. 6. Pensez, pourquoi pouvez-vous utiliser le mo dule DateTime? Exemples: o Analyse des séries chronologiques o Pour obtenir un horodatage de toutes les activités dans une application o Ajout d'articles sur un bl og

Félicitations!