

This return value is struct\_time as returned by gmtime() or localtime().

### Example

The following example shows the usage of strptime() method.

```
#!/usr/bin/python

import time

struct_time = time.strptime("30 Nov 00", "%d %b %y")

print "returned tuple: %s " % struct_time
```

When we run above program, it produces following result:

```
returned tuple: (2000, 11, 30, 0, 0, 0, 3, 335, -1)
```

## 81. time.time( )

### Description

The method **time()** returns the time as a floating point number expressed in seconds since the epoch, in UTC.

**Note:** Even though the time is always returned as a floating point number, not all systems provide time with a better precision than 1 second. While this function normally returns non-decreasing values, it can return a lower value than a previous call if the system clock has been set back between the two calls.

### Syntax

Following is the syntax for **time()** method:

```
time.time()
```

### Parameters

NA

### Return Value

This method returns the time as a floating point number expressed in seconds since the epoch, in UTC.

### Example

The following example shows the usage of time() method.