	Returns True if year is a leap year; otherwise, False.
4	calendar.leapdays(y1,y2) Returns the total number of leap days in the years within range(y1,y2).
5	calendar.month(year,month,w=2,l=1) Returns a multiline string with a calendar for month of year, one line per week plus two header lines. w is the width in characters of each date; each line has length 7*w+6. l is the number of lines for each week.
6	calendar.monthcalendar(year,month) Returns a list of lists of ints. Each sublist denotes a week. Days outside month of year are set to 0; days within the month are set to their day-of-month, 1 and up.
7	calendar.monthrange(year,month) Returns two integers. The first one is the code of the weekday for the first day of the month month in year; the second one is the number of days in the month. Weekday codes are 0 (Monday) to 6 (Sunday); month numbers are 1 to 12.
8	calendar.prcal(year, w=2, l=1, c=6) Like print calendar.calendar(year, w, l, c).
9	calendar.prmonth(year, month, w=2, l=1) Like print calendar.month(year, month, w, l).
10	calendar.setfirstweekday(weekday) Sets the first day of each week to weekday code weekday. Weekday codes are 0 (Monday) to 6 (Sunday).
11	calendar.timegm(tupletime) The inverse of time.gmtime: accepts a time instant in time-tuple form and returns the same instant as a floating-point number of seconds since the epoch.