

Calendar



- This inbuilt module handles operations that are related to the calendar. The calendars are usually defined based on the current Gregorian calendar.
- The calendars have Monday as the first day of the week and Sunday as the last day of the week.

```
print(calendar.month(2021  
    ,  ))
```

| August 2021 | | | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Mo | Tu | We | Th | Fr | Sa | Su |
| | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| 30 | 31 | | | | | |

Is current year a leap one?

- A leap year occurs once every 4 years
- Let's experiment with some of the calendar methods

```
calendar.isleap(2021)
```

Some calendar methods – TextCalendar class

| method | Description |
|---|---|
| <code>calendar.setfirstweekday()</code> | This method is used to set the start number of week |
| <code>calendar.firstweekday()</code> | This method is returns the first day of the week. Default value is 0 or Monday. |
| <code>calendar.isleap()</code> | This method returns a boolean (true or false) depending on whether the year supplied to it as an argument is a leap year or not. |
| References | More references can be found in here: https://docs.python.org/3/library/calendar.html |

At the core of the lesson

Lessons Learned:

- Working with the calendar module
- You can print out a calendar

Self Study



How to format
dates in a
human
readable way