1. Add the current date to the text file today.txt as a string.

**Ans:** from datetime import date  
now= date.today()  
now\_str= now.isoformat()  
with open ('today.txt', 'wt') as output:  
 output.write(now\_str) or use print  
 print(now\_str)

1. Read the text file today.txt into the string today\_string

**Ans:** with open ('today.txt', 'rt') as input:  
 today\_string= input.read()  
 print(today\_string)

1. Parse the date from today\_string.

**Ans:** import multiprocessing  
def now(seconds):  
 from datetime import datetime  
 from time import sleep  
 sleep(seconds)  
 print('wait', seconds, 'seconds, time is', datetime.utcnow())  
if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_':  
 import random  
 for n in range (3):  
 seconds= random.random()  
 proc= multiprocessing.process(target=now, args=(seconds,))  
 proc.start()

1. List the files in your current directory.

**Ans:** import os  
from os import listdir  
listdir()  
print(listdir())

1. Create a list of all of the files in your parent directory (minimum five files should be available).

**Ans:** import os  
from os import listdir  
os.listdir()  
print(listdir())

1. Use multiprocessing to create three separate processes. Make each one waits a random number of seconds between one and five, print the current time, and then exit.

**Ans:** import multiprocessing  
import time  
from datetime import date  
def worker():  
 name = multiprocessing.current\_process().name  
 print (name, 'Starting')  
 time.sleep(2)  
 print (name, 'Exiting')  
def my\_service():  
 name = multiprocessing.current\_process().name  
 print (name, 'Starting')  
 time.sleep(3)  
 print (name, 'Exiting')  
if \_\_name\_\_ == '\_\_main\_\_':  
 service = multiprocessing.Process(name='my\_service', target=my\_service)  
 worker\_1 = multiprocessing.Process(name='worker 1', target=worker)  
 worker\_2 = multiprocessing.Process(target=worker) # use default name  
 worker\_1.start()  
 worker\_2.start()  
 service.start()  
 today = date.today()  
 print("Today's date:", today)

1. Create a date object of your day of birth.

**Ans:** from datetime import datetime  
birthday = input("Enter your date of birth: ")  
bday = datetime.strptime(birthday, '%d/%m/%Y')  
print(f'Day: {bday.day}')  
print(f'Month: {bday.month}')  
print(f'Year: {bday.year}')

1. What day of the week was your day of birth?

**Ans:** import datetime  
week\_days= ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday','Sunday']  
l=list(map(int, input("Enter date \n eg: 05/05/2019 \n\n").split('/')))  
day=datetime.date(l[2],l[1],l[0]).weekday()  
print(week\_days[day])

1. When will you be (or when were you) 10,000 days old?

**Ans:** import datetime  
from xmlrpc.client import DateTime  
import now as now  
int\_now = int.Parse(DateTime.Now.ToString("yyyyMMdd"))  
int\_dob = int.Parse(dateOfBirth.ToString("yyyyMMdd"))  
int\_age = (now - dob) / 10000