

1. Add the current date to the text file today.txt as a string.
2. Read the text file today.txt into the string today_string
3. Parse the date from today_string.
4. List the files in your current directory
5. Create a list of all of the files in your parent directory (minimum five files should be available).
6. Use multiprocessing to create three separate processes. Make each one wait a random number of seconds between one and five, print the current time, and then exit.
7. Create a date object of your day of birth.
8. What day of the week was your day of birth?
9. When will you be (or when were you) 10,000 days old?

1. To add the current date to the text file today.txt as a string, you can use the following Python code:

```
perl
import datetime

# Get the current date as a string
now = datetime.datetime.now()
date_string = now.strftime("%Y-%m-%d")

# Write the date to the file
with open("today.txt", "w") as f:
    f.write(date_string)
```

2. To read the text file today.txt into the string today_string, you can use the following Python code:

```
csharp
with open("today.txt", "r") as f:
    today_string = f.read()
```

3. To parse the date from today_string, you can use the `datetime.datetime.strptime()` function as follows:

```
perl
parsed_date = datetime.datetime.strptime(today_string, "%Y-%m-%d")
```

4. To list the files in your current directory, you can use the `os.listdir()` function as follows:

lua

```
import os
```

```
files_in_directory = os.listdir('.')  
print(files_in_directory)
```

5. To create a list of all of the files in your parent directory, you can use the `os.listdir()` function with the parent directory path as the argument, as follows:

```
lua  
parent_directory_files = os.listdir('..')  
print(parent_directory_files[:5])
```

6. To use multiprocessing to create three separate processes that wait a random number of seconds between one and five, print the current time, and then exit, you can use the `multiprocessing` module as follows:

```
python  
import multiprocessing  
import random  
import time  
import datetime  
  
def worker():  
    wait_time = random.randint(1, 5)  
    time.sleep(wait_time)  
    now = datetime.datetime.now()  
    print(f"Process {multiprocessing.current_process().name} waited  
for {wait_time} seconds and finished at {now}")  
  
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    for i in range(3):  
        p = multiprocessing.Process(target=worker, name=f"Process  
{i}")  
        p.start()
```

7. To create a date object of your day of birth, you can use the `datetime.date()` function as follows:

```
sql  
birth_date = datetime.date(year=1990, month=1, day=1)
```

8. To find out what day of the week your day of birth was, you can use the `strftime()` method of the `datetime.date` object as follows:

SCSS

```
day_of_week = birth_date.strftime('%A')
print(day_of_week)
```

This will print the day of the week (e.g., 'Tuesday').

9. To find out when you will be (or when were you) 10,000 days old, you can use the `datetime.timedelta()` function to calculate the number of days between your birth date and the date 10,000 days later. Then, you can add this `timedelta` to your birth date to get the date when you will be (or were) 10,000 days old. Here's an example:

SCSS

```
days_to_add = datetime.timedelta(days=10000)
ten_thousand_days_date = birth_date + days_to_add
print(ten_thousand_days_date)
```

This will print the date when you will be (or were) 10,000 days old.