

FUN WITH CALENDAR 03

Alright guys i just post you a question that you would have faced in your in your real life or you would have heard of someone saying that i face such a situation. So in this joy we are going to tell you away by which you can quickly get relied from such tricky situations before getting into that actually as i had said we will be seeing the pre requisites that is needed so the libraries that i have said so for we will go with them one by one so the first thing is i want to current time, so how would i do that? So i would say i need the current time that's my first that's the first thing i am going to do current time is what i am going to do now. So for getting the current time we will be using this package date time as you had seen in the previous video the package is from that the date time package has the feature by which we can get the current time so we will be importing it date time is a bigger package from date time from that bigger package we will be importing a smaller subset of it even that is named as date time so get used to this also date time is a lengthier name so let me abbreviate it as dt just for our convenience sake so this is the way i have imported day time is a bigger package it has sub packages if you just want to work with dates you have something called date if you just want to work with time you have something called time and you have a lot of things or maybe you can think of it may be i will say let me say import day time let me say i have imported so if i say day time dot and i press a tab see i have plenty of options that is available time time, time zones so many options are available this is the name package that we have so ok i don't need this date time actually i want the sub set day time this is the super set i want the sub set so let me do this again so that this particular thing that is imported now i want to display the current time how would i do that? Simple dt dot now that's it see this is the current time two thousand eighteen ten four sixteen ten thirty three and this is the mille seconds count so that is fourth October two thousand eighteen the time is sixteen minutes it is given in twenty four hour format evening four ten thirty three seconds and this many number of mille seconds so this gives in this precession and let us see what happens if we print it, so if i say print day time dot now if i print it let us say see it is given in a lightly organised format compared to giving in a individual value in a tupple format as you could see it returns a sort of tupple format now it is giving in a organised format and you could see this is reverse we generally we write it as four ten two thousand eighteen and if you have used some software like excel and all you are supposed to give the month first followed by the date, it should be ten four it should be ten four not four ten if you use such packages it is giving entirely in the reverse format why is this so? This is the format generally followed in the data bases when you store data value in data bases it will first store the year then the month then the date so you would have heard that computers generally are comfortable processing from right to left right so if you see right to left it is the human friendly format so probably this is the reason why data bases use this storage representation so the same representation is adopted here as well so first comes the year then the month then the date it's just the reverse of what humans are doing generally and time comes this way sixteen hours that is evening four o clock eleven minutes eleven seconds and these many numbers of Millie seconds that's the time so now this is how we got the current time so this is nothing but the system time whatever was the time here in my system this is the same time being fixed that is when this instruction was executed this was the this was the exact time of the clock in my system that's being fetched here.

