The Python `time` Module

You'll learn to...

- Understand core concepts at the heart of working with dates and times, such as epochs, time zones, and daylight savings time
- Represent time in code using floats, tuples, and `struct_time`
- Convert between different time representations
- Suspend thread execution
- Measure code performance using `perf_counter()`

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Epoch

An Epoch is a fixed point in time from which other times can then be represented as “distances” from that time. In Windows/UNIX computing, the epoch is January 1st, 1970, at midnight.

Earlier times are negative

A very simple example

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Python time as a tuple

1. Year
2. Month as an integer, ranging between 1 (January) and 12 (December)
3. Day of the month
4. Hour as an integer, ranging between 0 (12 A.M.) and 23 (11 P.M.)
5. Minute
6. Second
7. Day of the week as an integer, ranging between 0 (Monday) and 6 (Sunday)
8. Day of the year
9. Daylight savings time as an integer with the following values:
    a. `1` is daylight savings time.
    b. `0` is standard time.
    c. `-1` is unknown.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Conclusion

You've learned...

- About epochs, time zones, and daylight savings time in Python
- How to represent time in code using floats, tuples, and struct_time
- How to convert between different time representations
- How the sleep function can be used to suspend thread execution
- How to measure code performance using perf_counter()