

Python time.sleep()

The `sleep()` function suspends (delays) execution of the current thread for the given number of seconds.

```
1.  
2. import time  
3.  
4. print("This is printed immediately.")  
5. time.sleep(2.4)  
6. print("This is printed after 2.4 seconds.")
```

Python time.strftime()

The `strftime()` function takes `struct_time` (or tuple corresponding to it) as an argument and returns a string representing it based on the format code used. For example,

```
1.  
2. import time  
3.  
4. named_tuple = time.localtime() # get struct_time  
5. time_string = time.strftime("%m/%d/%Y, %H:%M:%S", named_tuple)  
6.  
7. print(time_string)
```

When you run the program, the output will be something like:

Here, `%Y`, `%m`, `%d`, `%H` etc. are format codes.

- `%Y` - year [0001,..., 2018, 2019,..., 9999]
- `%m` - month [01, 02, ..., 11, 12]
- `%d` - day [01, 02, ..., 30, 31]
- `%H` - hour [00, 01, ..., 22, 23]
- `%M` - month [00, 01, ..., 58, 59]
- `%S` - second [00, 01, ..., 58, 61]

To learn more, visit: [time.strptime\(\)](#).

Python time.strptime()

The `strptime()` function parses a string representing time and returns `struct_time`.

```
1.
2. import time
3.
4. time_string = "21 June, 2018"
5. result = time.strptime(time_string, "%d %B, %Y")
6.
7. print(result)
```

When you run the program, the output will be:

