Ex.No-8   **Time Series 1**

Aim:

To implement and check Time Series functions in Python

Description:

1. Get today's, previous day and next day dates.
2. Display the data format from the raw data.
3. Replacing the day/month/year with replace function.
4. Display day/month/year from current date.

Program:

import datetime

```
res=datetime.datetime.now()

print("today-now function: ",res)


today=datetime.datetime.today()

print("\ntoday: ",today)


tomorrow=today+datetime.timedelta(days=2)

print("\ntomorrow: ",tomorrow)


yesterday=today-datetime.timedelta(days=2)

print("\nyesterday: ",yesterday)


res=datetime.datetime.now()

res1=datetime.datetime(2020,6,8,23,10,25,404040)

print("\ndate format[2020,6,8,23,10,25,404040] : ",res1)


from datetime import date

d = date(2002, 12, 31)

print("\nReplacing date:",d,d.replace(day=26))


t=date(2022, 10, 13)
```

```python
d=date(2022, 10, 13).ctime()
print("\nDay and Month:",t,d)


# date object of today's date
today = date.today()
print("\nToday:",today)
print("Current year:", today.year)
print("Current month:", today.month)
print("Current day:", today.day)
```

Output:

today-now function: 2022-10-13 19:36:00.627771

today: 2022-10-13 19:36:00.643792

tomorrow: 2022-10-15 19:36:00.643792

yesterday: 2022-10-11 19:36:00.643792

date format[2020,6,8,23,10,25,404040] : 2020-06-08 23:10:25.404040

Replacing date: 2002-12-31 2002-12-26

Day and Month: 2022-10-13 Thu Oct 13 00:00:00 2022

Today: 2022-10-13
Current year: 2022
Current month: 10
Current day: 13

Time Series 2

Aim:

To implement and check Time Series functions in Python

Description:

1. Different date string formats are checked

Program:

```
import datetime

cd=datetime.datetime.now()

print(cd)


# Two-digit year

res=cd.strftime("%y")

print("\nTwo-digit year:",res)


# Four-digit year

res1=cd.strftime("%Y")

print("\nFour-digit year:",res1)


# Two-digit month [01, 12]

res=cd.strftime("%m")

print("\nTwo-digit month [01, 12]:",res)



# Short version of month

res=cd.strftime("%b")

print("\nShort version of month:",res)


# Full name of month

res=cd.strftime("%B")

print("\nFull name of month:",res)
```

```
# Days of the year
res=cd.strftime("%j")
print("\nDays of the year:",res)


# Shortcut for %m/%d/%y (e.g., 04/18/12)
res=cd.strftime("%D")
print("\nShortcut for %m/%d/%y (e.g., 04/18/12):",res)


# Two-digit day [01, 31]
res=cd.strftime("%d")
print("\nTwo-digit day [01, 31]:",res)


# Short version of day
res=cd.strftime("%a")
print("\nShort version of day:",res)


# Full name of a day
res=cd.strftime("%A")
print("\nFull name of a day:",res)



# Hour (24-hour clock) [00, 23]
res=cd.strftime("%H")
print("\nHour (24-hour clock) [00, 23]:",res)



# Hour (12-hour clock) [01, 12]
res=cd.strftime("%I")
print("\nHour (12-hour clock) [01, 12]:",res)
```

```
# Two-digit minute [00, 59]

res=cd.strftime("%M")

print("\nTwo-digit minute [00, 59]:",res)




# Second [00, 61] (seconds 60, 61 account for leap seconds)

res=cd.strftime("%S")

print("\nSecond [00, 61] (seconds 60, 61 account for leap seconds):",res)




# Shortcut for %Y-%m-%d (e.g., 2012-4-18)

res=cd.strftime("%F")

print("\nShortcut for %Y-%m-%d (e.g., 2012-4-18):",res)




# Microsecond as an integer, zero-padded (from 000000 to 999999)

res=cd.strftime("%f")

print("\nMicrosecond as an integer, zero-padded (from 000000 to 999999):",res)




# Locale equivalent of AM or PM

res=cd.strftime("%p")

print("\nLocale equivalent of AM or PM:",res)




# Locale-appropriate formatted date (e.g., in the United States, May 1, 2012 yields '05/01/2012')

res=cd.strftime("%x")

print("\nLocale-appropriate formatted date (e.g., in the United States, May 1, 2012 yields
'05/01/2012'):",res)




# Locale-appropriate time (e.g., '04:24:12 PM')

res=cd.strftime("%X")
```

print("\nLocale-appropriate time (e.g., '04:24:12 PM'):",res)

Output:

2022-10-13 20:05:39.398347

Two-digit year: 22

Four-digit year: 2022

Two-digit month [01, 12]: 10

Short version of month: Oct

Full name of month: October

Days of the year: 286

Shortcut for %m/%d/%y (e.g., 04/18/12): 10/13/22

Two-digit day [01, 31]: 13

Short version of day: Thu

Full name of a day: Thursday

Hour (24-hour clock) [00, 23]: 20

Hour (12-hour clock) [01, 12]: 08

Two-digit minute [00, 59]: 05

Second [00, 61] (seconds 60, 61 account for leap seconds): 39

Shortcut for %Y-%m-%d (e.g., 2012-4-18): 2022-10-13

Microsecond as an integer, zero-padded (from 000000 to 999999): 398347

Locale equivalent of AM or PM: PM

Locale-appropriate formatted date (e.g., in the United States, May 1, 2012 yields '05/01/2012'): 10/13/22

Locale-appropriate time (e.g., '04:24:12 PM'): 20:05:39

Time Series -3

Aim:

To implement and check Time Series functions in Python.

Description :

Implements different date time functions through DataFrame using CSV
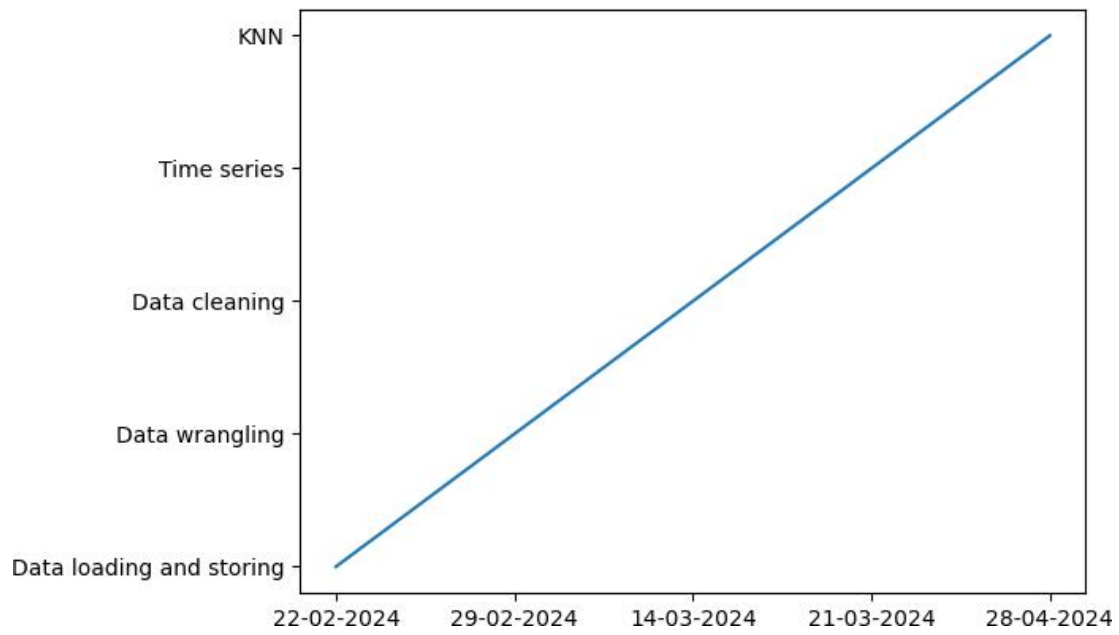
Program :

```
import pandas as pd
import datetime
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
df = pd.read_csv("Datas.csv")
print("Original Dataframe:\n",df)
xpoints = df["Dates"]
ypoints = df["Experiment"]
plt.plot(xpoints,ypoints)
plt.show()
```

Output :

Original Dataframe:

	Dates	Experiment
0	22-02-2024	Data loading and storing
1	29-02-2024	Data wrangling
2	14-03-2024	Data cleaning
3	21-03-2024	Time series
4	28-04-2024	KNN

Result:

Hence the programs were run successfully.