

DATE-TIME HANDLING IN R

1. Packages to remember:

lubridate
anytime

Note: lubridate is a part of tidyverse

2. Classes to remember:

Date Class: Represented as the number of days since 1970-01-01, with negative values for earlier dates.
Useful when you don't want to store time.

POSIXct class : stores date/time values as the number of seconds since January 1, 1970.
Usual choice for storing a datetime.

POSIXlt class : stores them as a list with elements for second, minute, hour, day, month, and year, among others.
Use if you need to store a list only.

3. Convert non-datetime column in DataFrame to date/datetime

String to date/datetime

Input: "2020.06.30 09:01:45"

a) Output: Date
O/P: "2020-06-30"
`as.Date(df$col1, format='%Y.%m.%d')`
OR
O/P: "2020-06-30 CDT"
`as.POSIXlt("2020.06.30", format="%Y.%m.%d")`
OR
`as.POSIXct("2020.06.30", format="%Y.%m.%d")`

Note: format is not needed here when is '-'

Much simpler using anytime:
`anydate(df$col1) # O/P: "2020-06-30"`

b) Output: Datetime,
"2020-06-30 09:01:45 CDT"

`strptime(df$col1, format='%Y.%m.%d %H:%M:%S')`
OR
`as.POSIXlt(df$col1, format='%Y.%m.%d %H:%M:%S')`
OR
`as.POSIXct(df$col1, format='%Y.%m.%d %H:%M:%S')`

Much simpler using anytime:
`anytime(df$col1)`

Numeric column to date/datetime

Input: 20200630090145

c) Output: Date
"2020-06-30"
`as.Date(as.character(df$col1), format='%Y%m%d')`

d) Output: Datetime
BaseR:
`strptime(as.character(df$col1), format='%Y%m%d%H%M%S')`
O/P: "2020-06-30 09:01:45 CDT"

Much simpler using lubridate:
`ymd_hms(df$col1) # O/P: "2020-06-30 09:01:45 UTC"`

4. Extract date elements

Easiest using lubridate:
`day(ymd_hms("20200630090145")) # O/P: 30`
`month(ymd_hms("20200630090145")) # O/P: 6`
`year(ymd_hms("20200630090145")) # O/P: 2020`
etc.

Or use this:

`names(unclass(as.POSIXlt("2009-10-04")))`
O/P: "sec" "min" "hour" "mday" "mon" "year"
"wday" "yday" "isdst" "zone" "gmtoff"

`d1$min # O/P: 0`

5. Date arithmetic

a) Date difference in different units using:
`difftime(End, Start, units='days')`

where End, Start should be object of classes listed in 2.

b) Date addition in different units:
BaseR:
`as.Date("2001-01-01") + 11 # O/P: "2001-01-12"`

(or below equivalent)
lubridate:
`dmy("1/1/2001") + days(11) # O/P: "2001-01-12"`

6. Dealing with Time Zone information

See [Sys.timezone\(\)](#) to learn how R recognizes time zones.

a) Specify time zone in a datetime object
`ymd_hms("2020-06-30 00:00:01", tz = "America/New_York")`
O/P: "2020-06-30 00:00:01 EDT"

b) Convert datetime into another TZ
i) Convert time to equivalent time in another TZ
`with_tz(x, "GMT")`
O/P: "2020-06-29 22:30:01 GMT"
ii) Override current TZ into another TZ
`force_tz(x, "Europe/Amsterdam")`
O/P: "2020-06-30 00:00:01 CEST"