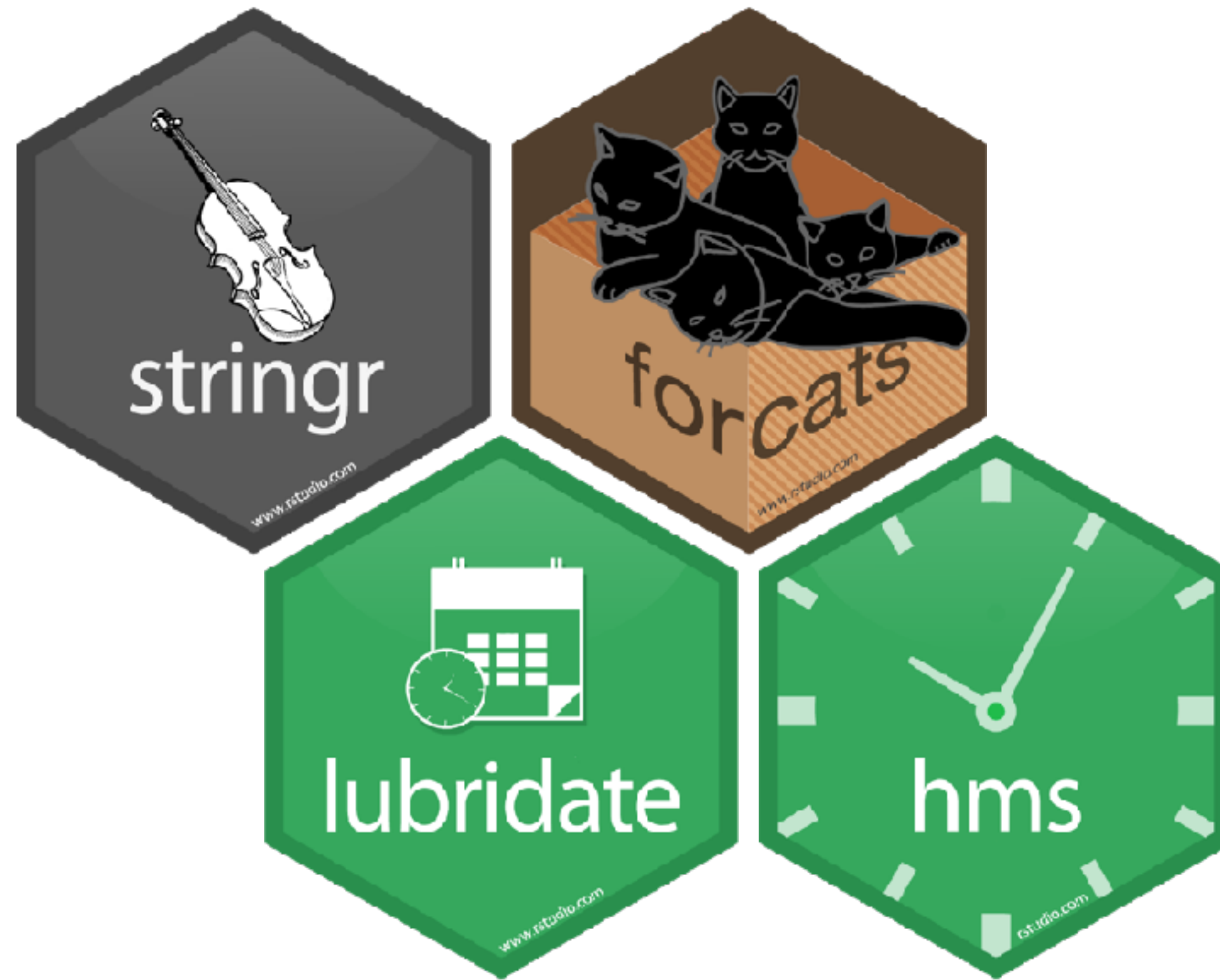


Data types with



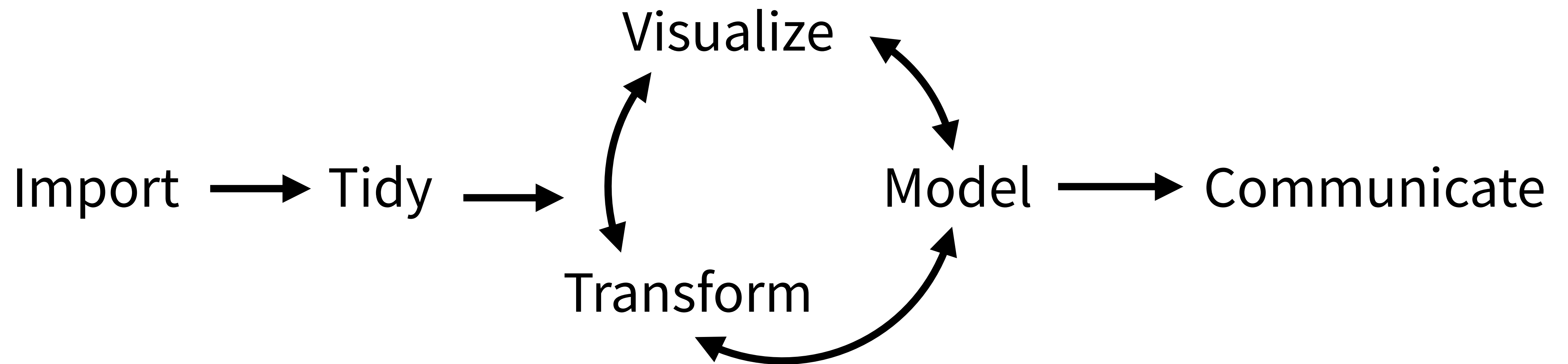
Open **05-Data-Types.Rmd**

Quiz

What types of data are in this data set?

	time_hour	name	air_time	distance	day	delayed
1	2013-01-01 05:00:00	United Air Lines Inc.	13620s (~3.78 hours)	1400	Tuesday	TRUE
2	2013-01-01 05:00:00	United Air Lines Inc.	13620s (~3.78 hours)	1416	Tuesday	TRUE
3	2013-01-01 05:00:00	American Airlines Inc.	9600s (~2.67 hours)	1089	Tuesday	TRUE
4	2013-01-01 05:00:00	JetBlue Airways	10980s (~3.05 hours)	1576	Tuesday	FALSE
5	2013-01-01 06:00:00	Delta Air Lines Inc.	6960s (~1.93 hours)	762	Tuesday	FALSE
6	2013-01-01 05:00:00	United Air Lines Inc.	9000s (~2.5 hours)	719	Tuesday	TRUE
7	2013-01-01 06:00:00	JetBlue Airways	9480s (~2.63 hours)	1065	Tuesday	TRUE
8	2013-01-01 06:00:00	ExpressJet Airlines Inc.	3180s (~53 minutes)	229	Tuesday	FALSE
9	2013-01-01 06:00:00	JetBlue Airways	8400s (~2.33 hours)	944	Tuesday	FALSE
10	2013-01-01 06:00:00	American Airlines Inc.	8280s (~2.3 hours)	733	Tuesday	TRUE
11	2013-01-01 06:00:00	JetBlue Airways	8940s (~2.48 hours)	1028	Tuesday	FALSE

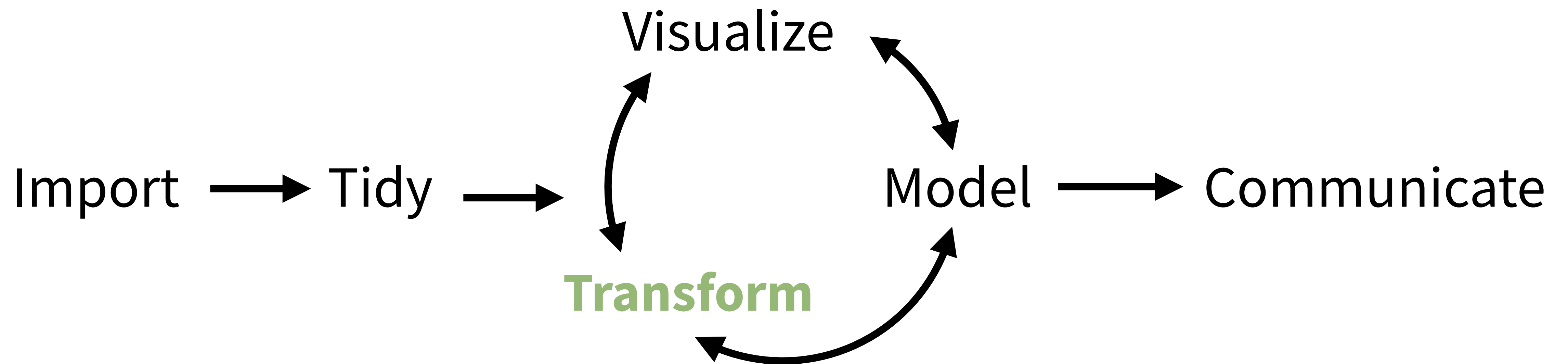
(Applied) Data Science



Program



(Applied) Data Science



Program



Logicals



Logicals

R's data type for boolean values (i.e. TRUE and FALSE).

```
typeof(TRUE)
```

```
## "logical"
```

```
typeof(FALSE)
```

```
## "logical"
```

```
typeof(c(TRUE, TRUE, FALSE))
```

```
## "logical"
```



```
flights %>%  
  mutate(delayed = arr_delay > 0) %>%  
  select(arr_delay, delayed)
```

arr_delay <dbl>	delayed <lgl>
11	TRUE
20	TRUE
33	TRUE
-18	FALSE
-25	FALSE
12	TRUE
19	TRUE
-14	FALSE
-8	FALSE
8	TRUE



Warm Up

Did you fly here?

Did your flight arrive late?

```
flights %>%  
  mutate(delayed = arr_delay > 0) %>%  
  select(arr_delay, delayed)
```

arr_delay <dbl>	delayed <lgl>
11	TRUE
20	TRUE
33	TRUE
-18	FALSE
-25	FALSE
12	TRUE
19	TRUE
-14	FALSE
-8	FALSE
8	TRUE

Can we compute
the proportion of
NYC flights that
arrived late?

Most useful skills

1. Math with logicals



Math

When you do math with logicals, **TRUE becomes 1** and **FALSE becomes 0**.



Math

When you do math with logicals, **TRUE becomes 1** and **FALSE becomes 0**.

- The **sum** of a logical vector is the **count of TRUEs**

```
sum(c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE))
```

```
## 3
```



Math

When you do math with logicals, **TRUE becomes 1** and **FALSE becomes 0**.

- The **sum** of a logical vector is the **count of TRUEs**

```
sum(c(TRUE, FALSE, TRUE, TRUE))  
##      3
```

- The **mean** of a logical vector is the **proportion of TRUEs**

```
mean(c(1, 2, 3, 4) < 4)  
##    0.75
```



Your Turn 1

Use flights to create **delayed**, a variable that displays whether a flight was delayed ($\text{arr_delay} > 0$).

Then, remove all rows that contain an NA in **delayed**.

Finally, create a summary table that shows:

1. How many flights were delayed
2. What proportion of flights were delayed

04:00

```
flights %>%  
  mutate(delayed = arr_delay > 0) %>%  
  drop_na(delayed) %>%  
  summarise(total = sum(delayed), prop = mean(delayed))  
## # A tibble: 1 × 2  
##   total      prop  
##   <int>    <dbl>  
## 1 133004 0.4063101
```



Strings



(character) **strings**

Anything surrounded by quotes(") or single quotes(').

```
> "one"  
> "1"  
> "one's"  
> '"Hello World"'  
> "foo  
+  
+  
+ oops. I'm stuck in a string."
```



Warm Up

Decide in your group:

Are boys names or girls names more likely to end in a vowel?

01:00

babynames

year	sex	name	n	prop
<dbl>	<chr>	<chr>	<int>	<dbl>
1880	F	Mary	7065	7.238433e-02
1880	F	Anna	2604	2.667923e-02
1880	F	Emma		
1880	F	Elizabeth		
1880	F	Minnie		
1880	F	Margaret		
1880	F	Ida		
1880	F	Alice	1414	1.448711e-02
1880	F	Bertha	1320	1.352404e-02
1880	F	Sarah	1288	1.319618e-02

How can we build the proportion of boys and girls whose name ends in a vowel?

1–10 of 1,858,689 rows

Previous

1

2

3

4

5

6

...

100

Next



Most useful skills

1. How to extract/ replace substrings
2. How to find matches for patterns
3. Regular expressions



stringr



Simple, consistent functions for working with strings.

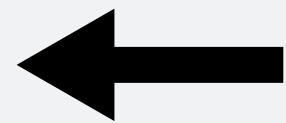
```
# install.packages("tidyverse")  
library(stringr)
```



```
install.packages("tidyverse")
```

does the equivalent of

```
install.packages("ggplot2")
install.packages("dplyr")
install.packages("tidyr")
install.packages("readr")
install.packages("purrr")
install.packages("tibble")
install.packages("hms")
install.packages("stringr")
install.packages("lubridate")
install.packages("forcats")
install.packages("DBI")
install.packages("haven")
install.packages("httr")
install.packages("jsonlite")
install.packages("readxl")
install.packages("rvest")
install.packages("xml2")
install.packages("modelr")
install.packages("broom")
```



```
library("tidyverse")
```


does the equivalent of

```
library("ggplot2")
library("dplyr")
library("tidyr")
library("readr")
library("purrr")
library("tibble")
```

```
install.packages("tidyverse")
```

does the equivalent of

```
install.packages("ggplot2")
install.packages("dplyr")
install.packages("tidyr")
install.packages("readr")
install.packages("purrr")
install.packages("tibble")
install.packages("hms")
install.packages("stringr")
install.packages("lubridate")
install.packages("forcats")
install.packages("DBI")
install.packages("haven")
install.packages("httr")
install.packages("jsonlite")
install.packages("readxl")
install.packages("rvest")
install.packages("xml2")
install.packages("modelr")
install.packages("broom")
```



```
library("tidyverse")
```

does the equivalent of

```
library("ggplot2")
library("dplyr")
library("tidyr")
library("readr")
library("purrr")
library("tibble")
```


str_sub()

Extract or replace portions of a string with **str_sub()**

```
str_sub(string, start = 1, end = -1)
```

**string(s) to
manipulate**

**position of first
character to extract
within each string**

**position of last
character to extract
within each string**

Quiz

What will this return?

```
str_sub("Garrett", 1, 2)
```

Quiz

What will this return?

```
str_sub("Garrett", 1, 2)
```

"Ga"

Quiz

What will this return?

```
str_sub("Garrett", 1, 1)
```

Quiz

What will this return?

```
str_sub("Garrett", 1, 1)
```

"G"

Quiz

What will this return?

```
str_sub("Garrett", 2)
```

Quiz

What will this return?

```
str_sub("Garrett", 2)
```

"arrett"

Quiz

What will this return?

```
str_sub("Garrett", -3)
```

Quiz

What will this return?

```
str_sub("Garrett", -3)
```

"ett"

Quiz

What will this return?

```
g <- "Garrett"
```

```
str_sub(g, -3) <- "eth"
```

```
g
```


Quiz

What will this return?

```
g <- "Garrett"
```

```
str_sub(g, -3) <- "eth"
```

```
g
```

```
"Garreth"
```

Your Turn 2

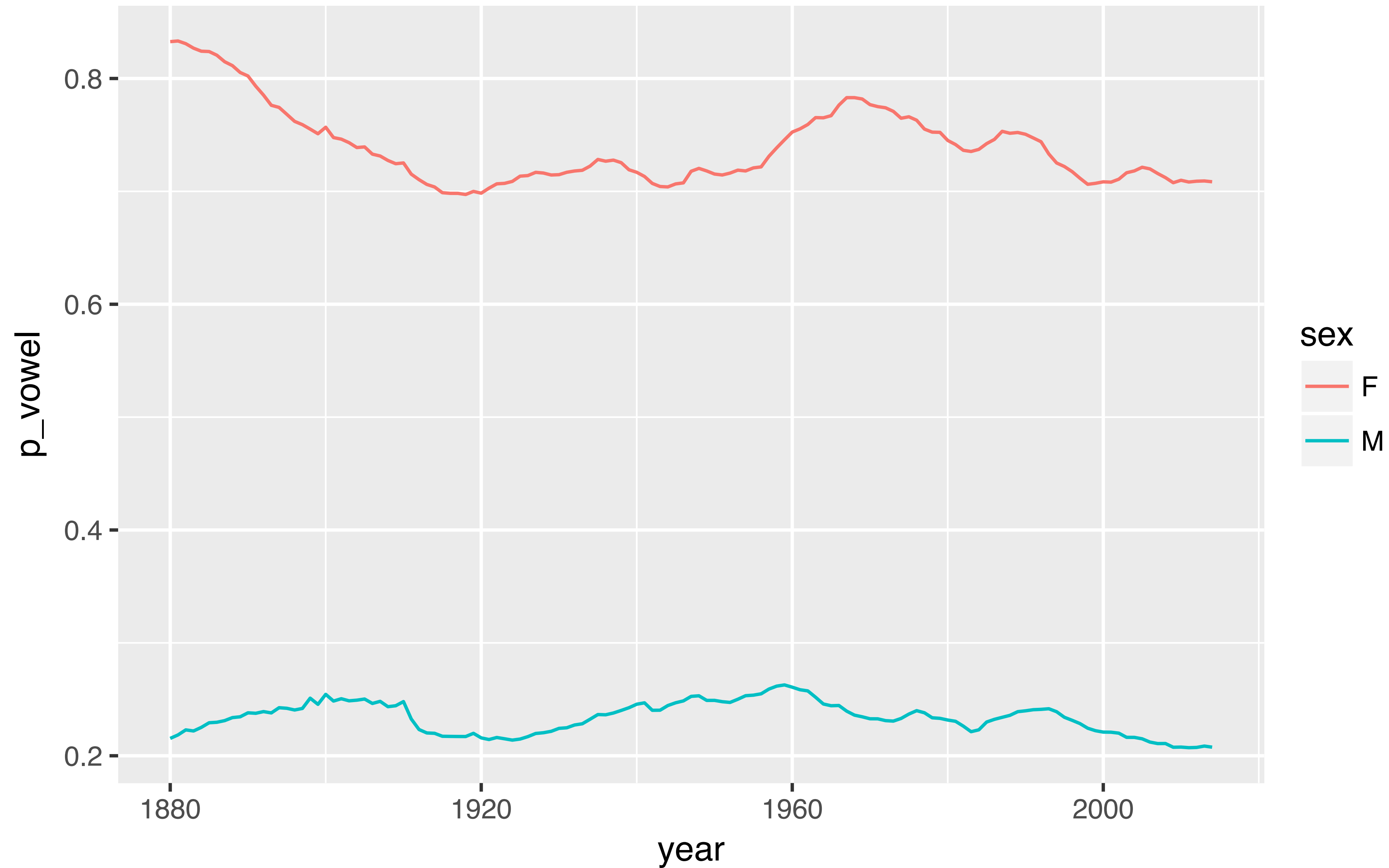
In your group, fill in the blanks to:

1. Isolate the last letter of every name
2. and create a logical variable that displays whether the last letter is one of "a", "e", "i", "o", "u", or "y".
3. Use a weighted mean to calculate the proportion of children whose name ends in a vowel (by year and sex)
4. and then display the results as a line plot.

A digital timer with a black border and a white background, displaying the time 05:00 in a black, segmented font. The digits are slightly shadowed, giving it a 3D appearance.


```
babynames %>%  
  mutate(last = str_sub(name, -1),  
         vowel = last %in% c("a", "e", "i", "o", "u", "y")) %>%  
  group_by(year, sex) %>%  
  summarise(p_vowel = weighted.mean(vowel, n)) %>%  
  ggplot() +  
    geom_line(mapping = aes(year, p_vowel, color = sex))
```

Proportion of names that end in a vowel



```
help(package = stringr)
```

Simple, Consistent Wrappers for Common String Operations



Documentation for package 'stringr' version 1.2.0

- [DESCRIPTION file.](#)
- [User guides, package vignettes and other documentation.](#)

Help Pages

[boundary](#)

Control matching behaviour with modifier functions.

[case](#)

Convert case of a string.

[coll](#)

Control matching behaviour with modifier functions.

[fixed](#)

Control matching behaviour with modifier functions.

[fruit](#)

Sample character vectors for practicing string manipulations.

[invert_match](#)

Switch location of matches to location of non-matches.

[modifiers](#)

Control matching behaviour with modifier functions.

[regex](#)

Control matching behaviour with modifier functions.

[sentence](#)

Sample character vectors for practicing string manipulations.



Factors



factors

R's representation of categorical data. Consists of:

1. A set of **values**
2. An ordered set of **valid levels**

```
eyes <- factor(x = c("blue", "green", "green"),  
               levels = c("blue", "brown", "green"))
```

```
eyes
```

```
## [1] blue  green green
```

```
## Levels: blue brown green
```



factors

Stored as an integer vector with a levels attribute

```
unclass(eyes)
## 1 3 3
## attr(,"levels")
## "blue" "brown" "green"
```



forcats



Simple functions for working with factors.

```
# install.packages("tidyverse")  
library(forcats)
```



gss_cat

```
library(forcats)
gss_cat
```

A sample of data from the General Social Survey, a long-running US survey conducted by NORC at the University of Chicago.

year <int>	marital <fctr>	age <int>	race <fctr>	rincome <fctr>	partyid <fctr>
2000	Never married	26	White	\$8000 to 9999	Ind,near rep
2000	Divorced	48	White	\$8000 to 9999	Not str republican
2000	Widowed	67	White	Not applicable	Independent
2000	Never married	39	White	Not applicable	Ind,near rep
2000	Divorced	25	White	Not applicable	Not str democrat
2000	Married	25	White	\$20000 – 24999	Strong democrat
2000	Never married	36	White	\$25000 or more	Not str republican
2000	Divorced	44	White	\$7000 to 7999	Ind,near dem
2000	Married	44	White	\$25000 or more	Not str democrat



Warm Up

Decide in your group:

Which religions watch the least TV?

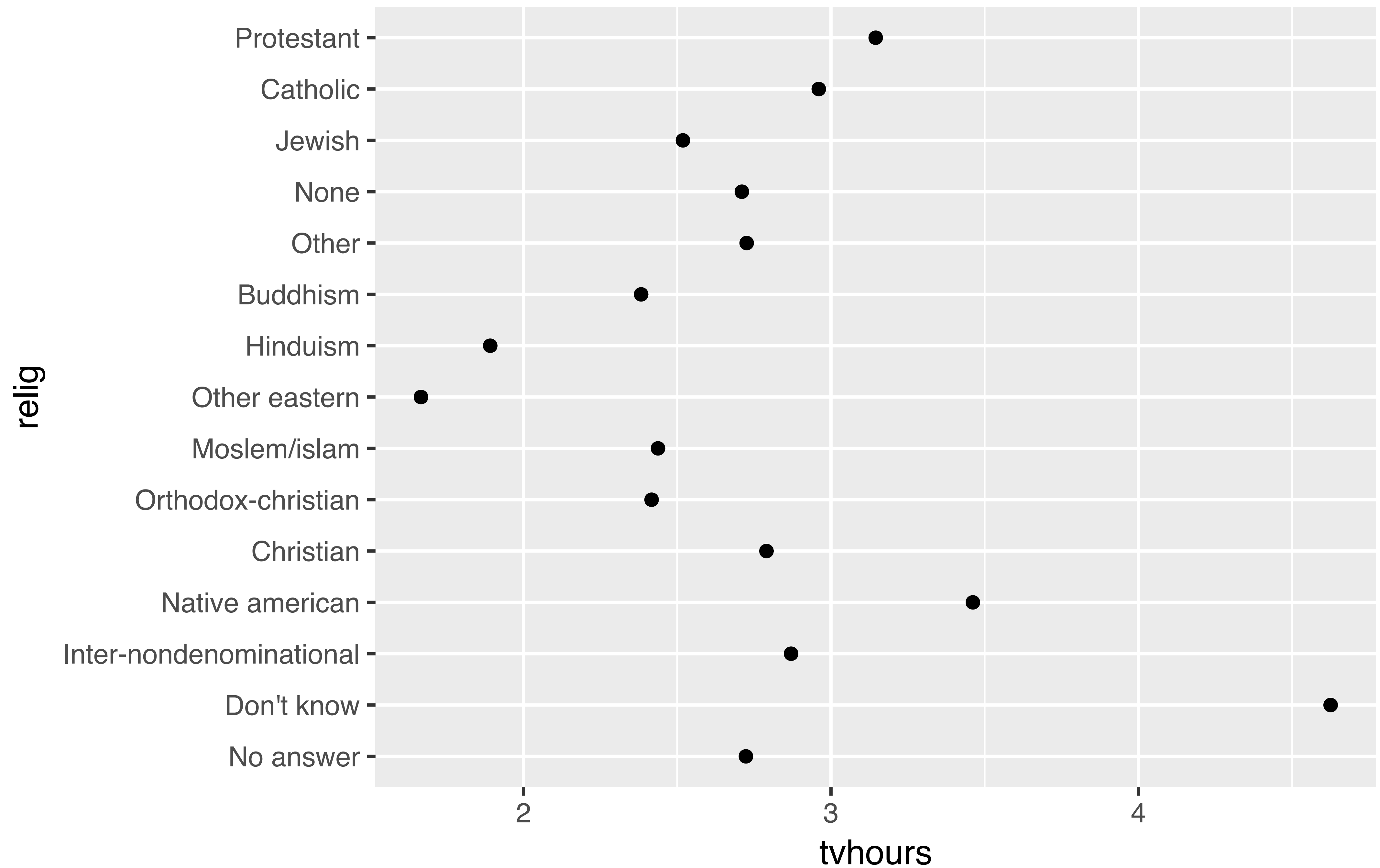
Do married people watch more or less TV than single people?

02:00

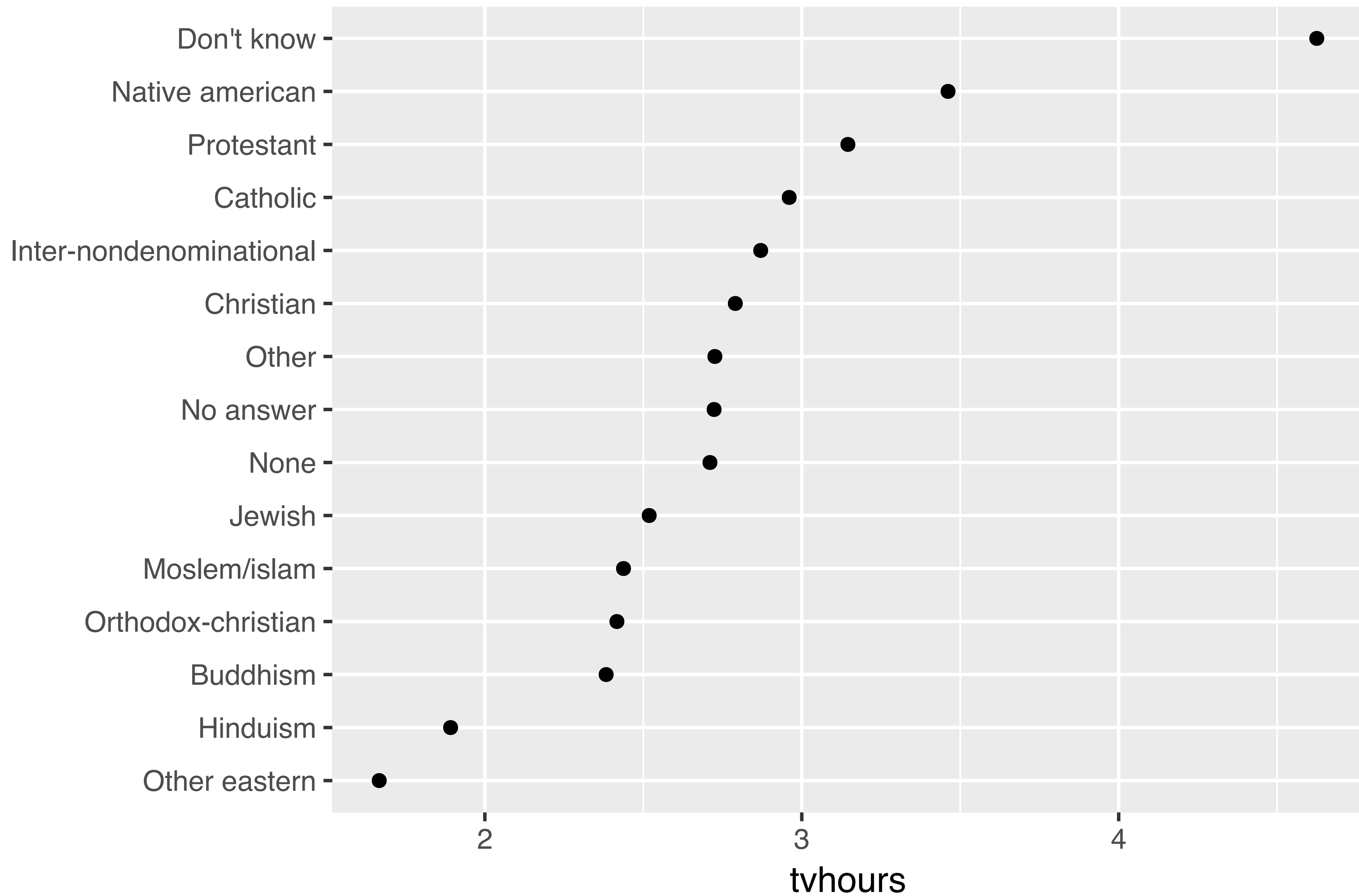
Which religions watch the least TV?

```
gss_cat %>%  
  drop_na(tvhours) %>%  
  group_by(relig) %>%  
  summarise(tvhours = mean(tvhours)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(tvhours, relig)) +  
    geom_point()
```





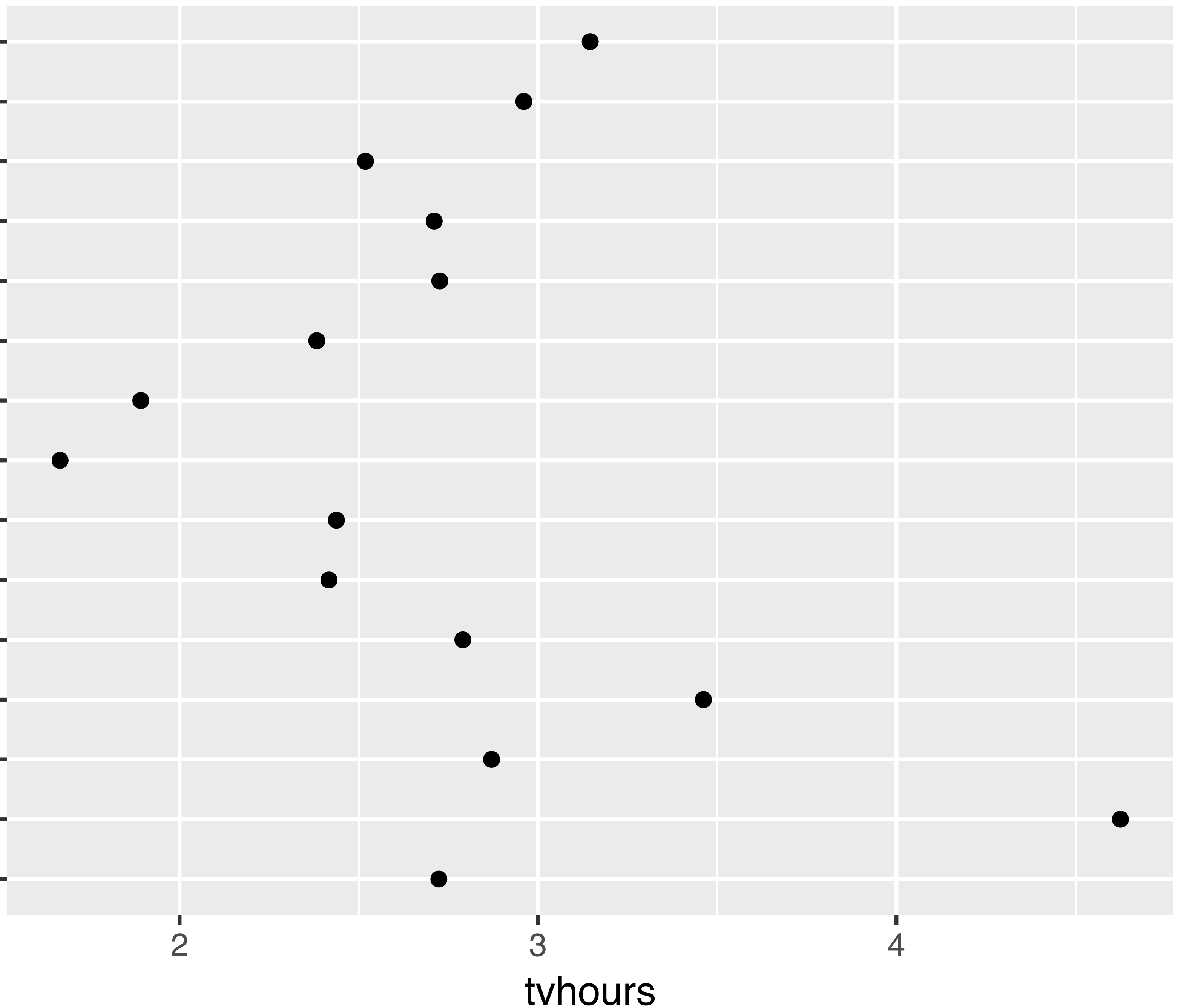
fct_reorder(relig, tvhours)



Why is the Y
axis in this
order?

relig

Protestant
Catholic
Jewish
None
Other
Buddhism
Hinduism
Other eastern
Moslem/islam
Orthodox-christian
Christian
Native american
Inter-nondenominational
Don't know
No answer



levels()

Use **levels()** to access a factor's levels

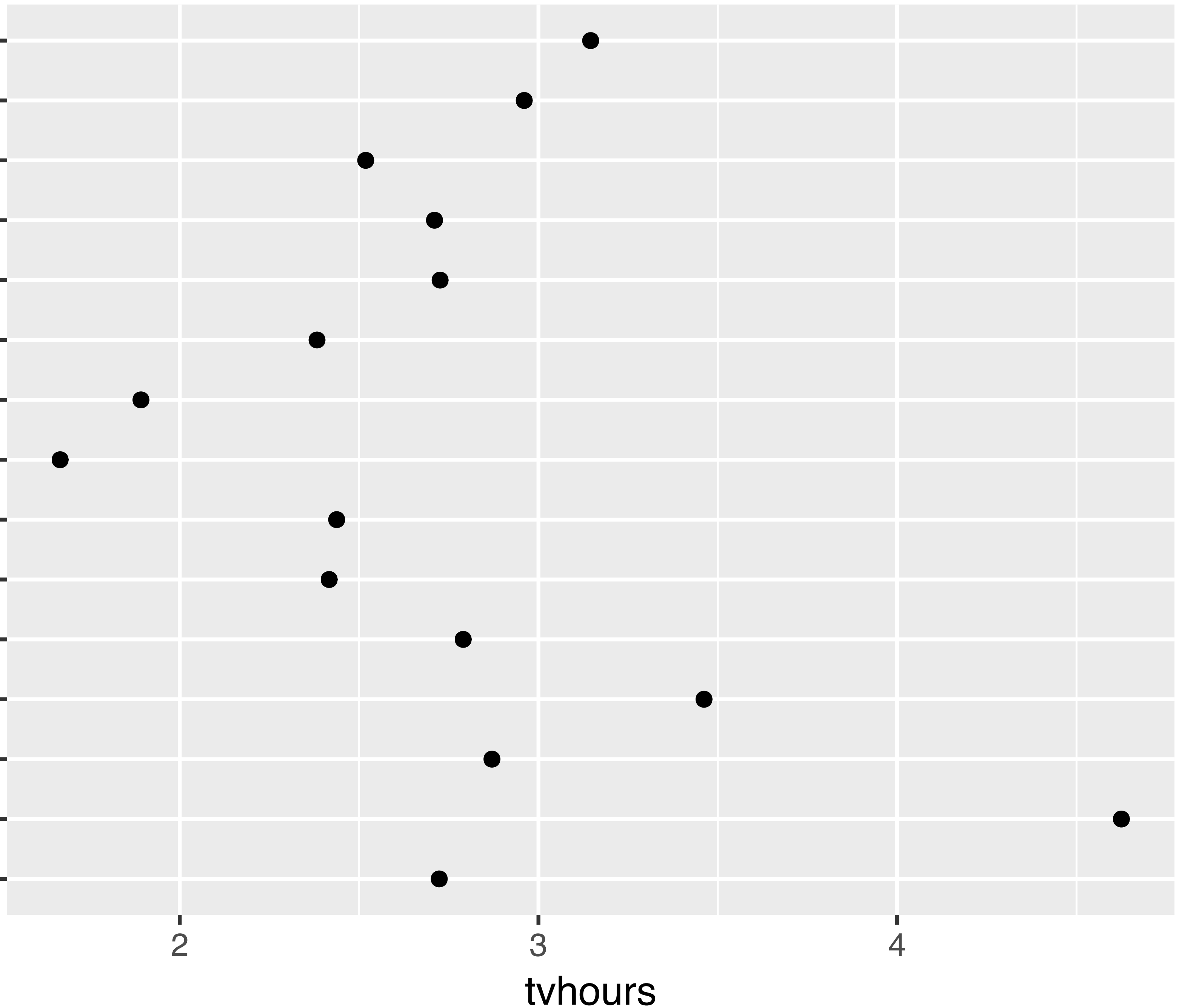
```
levels(gss_cat$relig)
## [1] "No answer" "Don't know"
## [3] "Inter-nondenominational" "Native american"
## [5] "Christian" "Orthodox-christian"
## [7] "Moslem/islam" "Other eastern"
## [9] "Hinduism" "Buddhism"
## [11] "Other" "None"
## [13] "Jewish" "Catholic"
## [15] "Protestant" "Not applicable"
```



Why is the Y
axis in this
order?

Because the
levels of relig
have this
order

Protestant
Catholic
Jewish
None
Other
Buddhism
Hinduism
Other eastern
Moslem/islam
Orthodox-christian
Christian
Native american
Inter-nondenominational
Don't know
No answer



Most useful skills

1. Reorder the levels
2. Recode the levels
3. Collapse levels



Reordering levels



fct_reorder()

Reorders the levels of a factor based on the result of fun(x) applied to each group of cases (grouped by level).

```
fct_reorder(f, x, fun = median, ..., .desc = FALSE)
```

**factor to
reorder**

**variable to
reorder by**
(in conjunction
with fun)

**function to
reorder by**
(in conjunction
with x)

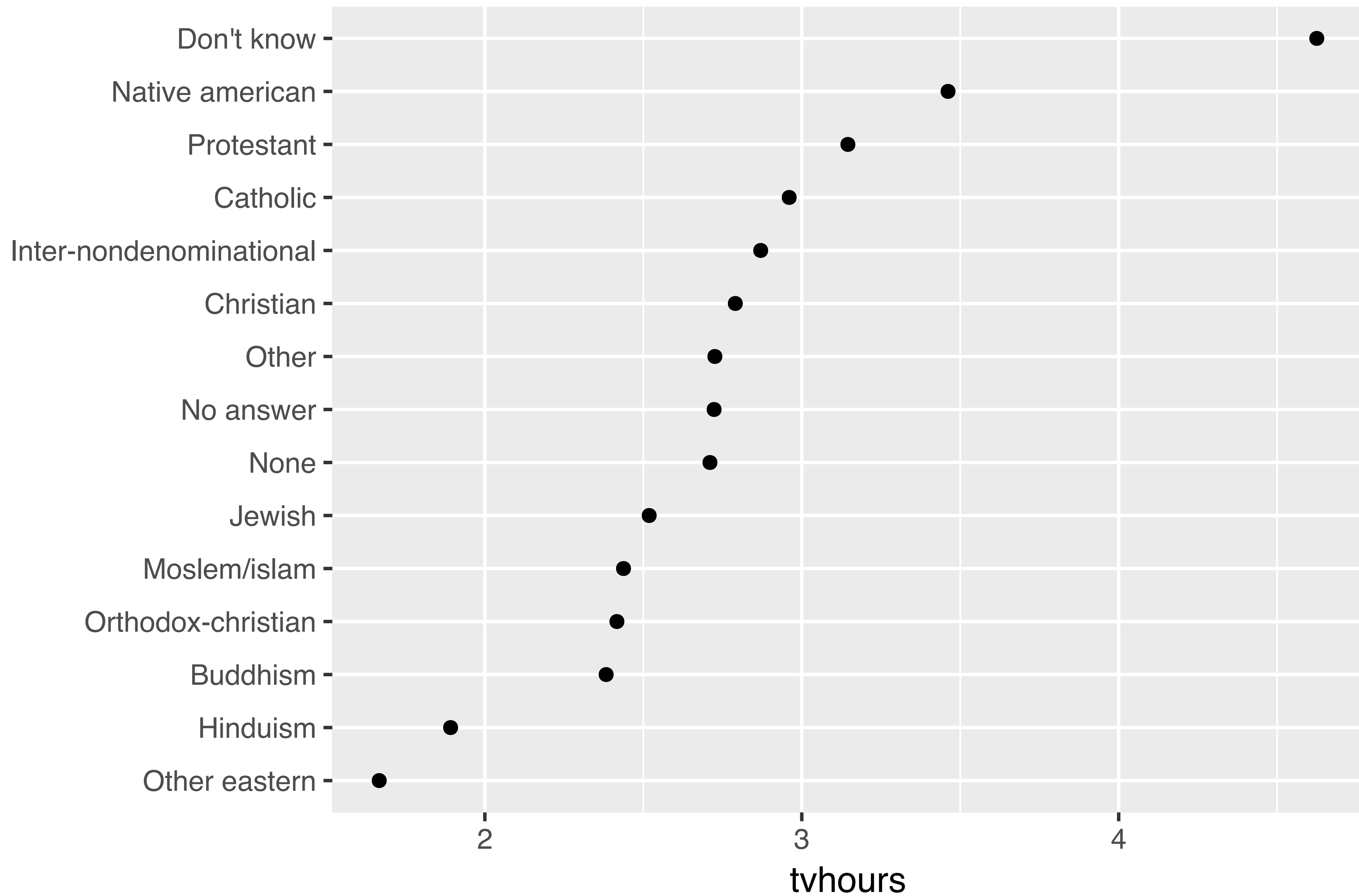
**put in descending
order?**



```
gss_cat %>%  
  drop_na(tvhours) %>%  
  group_by(relig) %>%  
  summarise(tvhours = mean(tvhours)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(tvhours, fct_reorder(relig, tvhours))) +  
    geom_point()
```



fct_reorder(relig, tvhours)



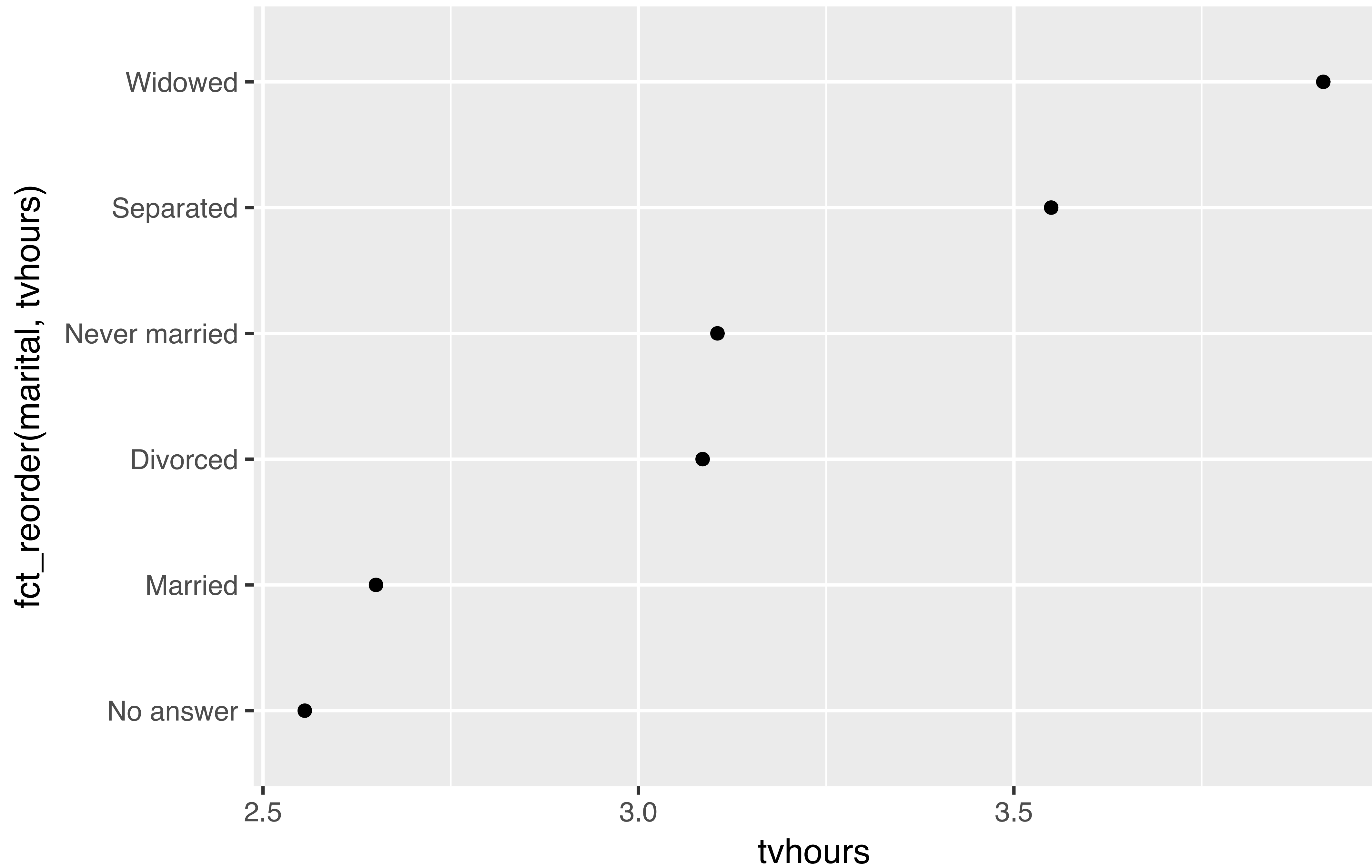
Your Turn 3

Repeat the previous exercise, some of whose code is in your notebook, to make a sensible graph of average TV consumption by marital status.

05:00

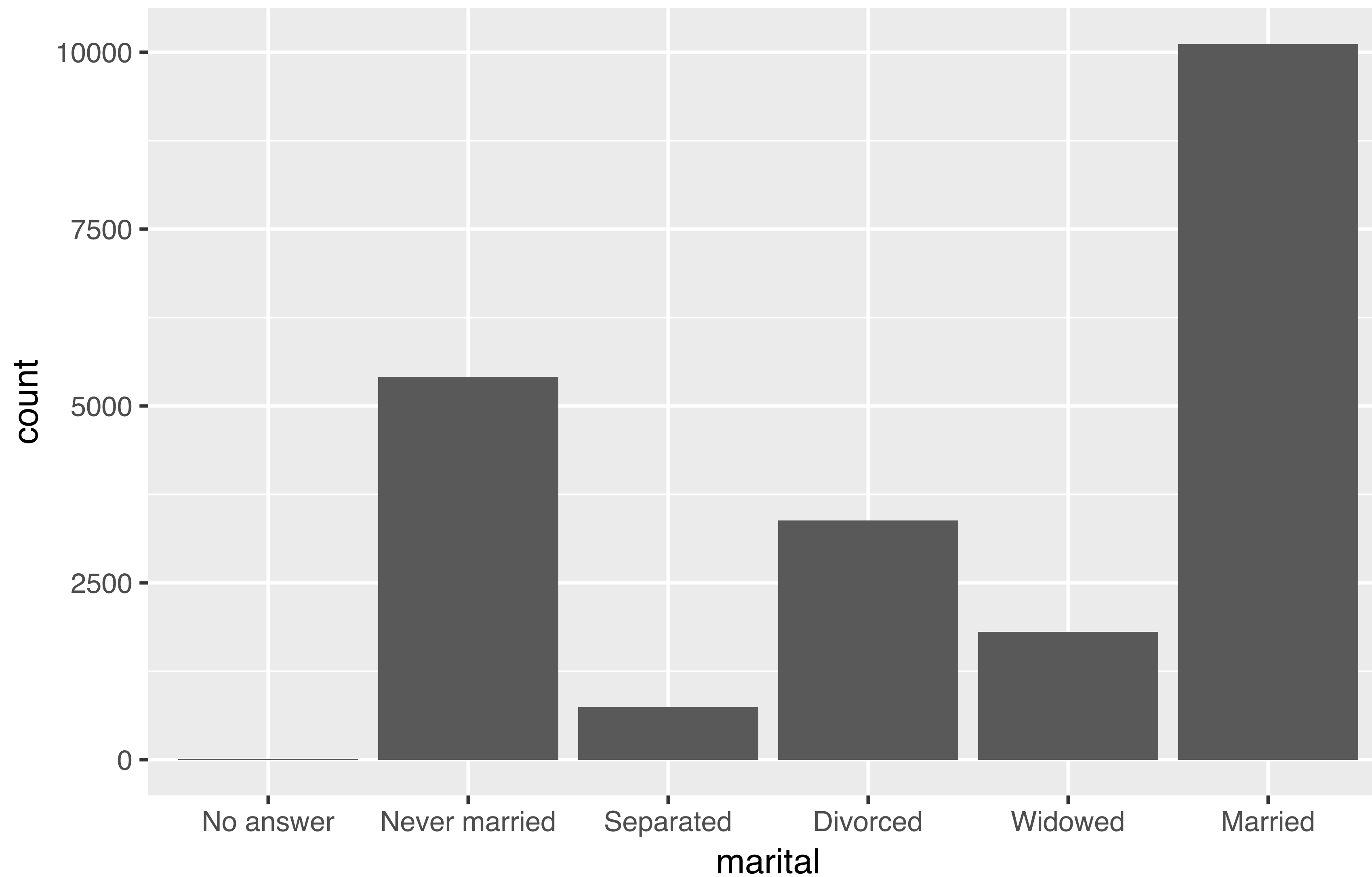
```
gss_cat %>%  
  drop_na(tvhours) %>%  
  group_by(marital) %>%  
  summarise(tvhours = mean(tvhours)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(tvhours, fct_reorder(marital, tvhours))) +  
    geom_point()
```





Similar
reordering
functions



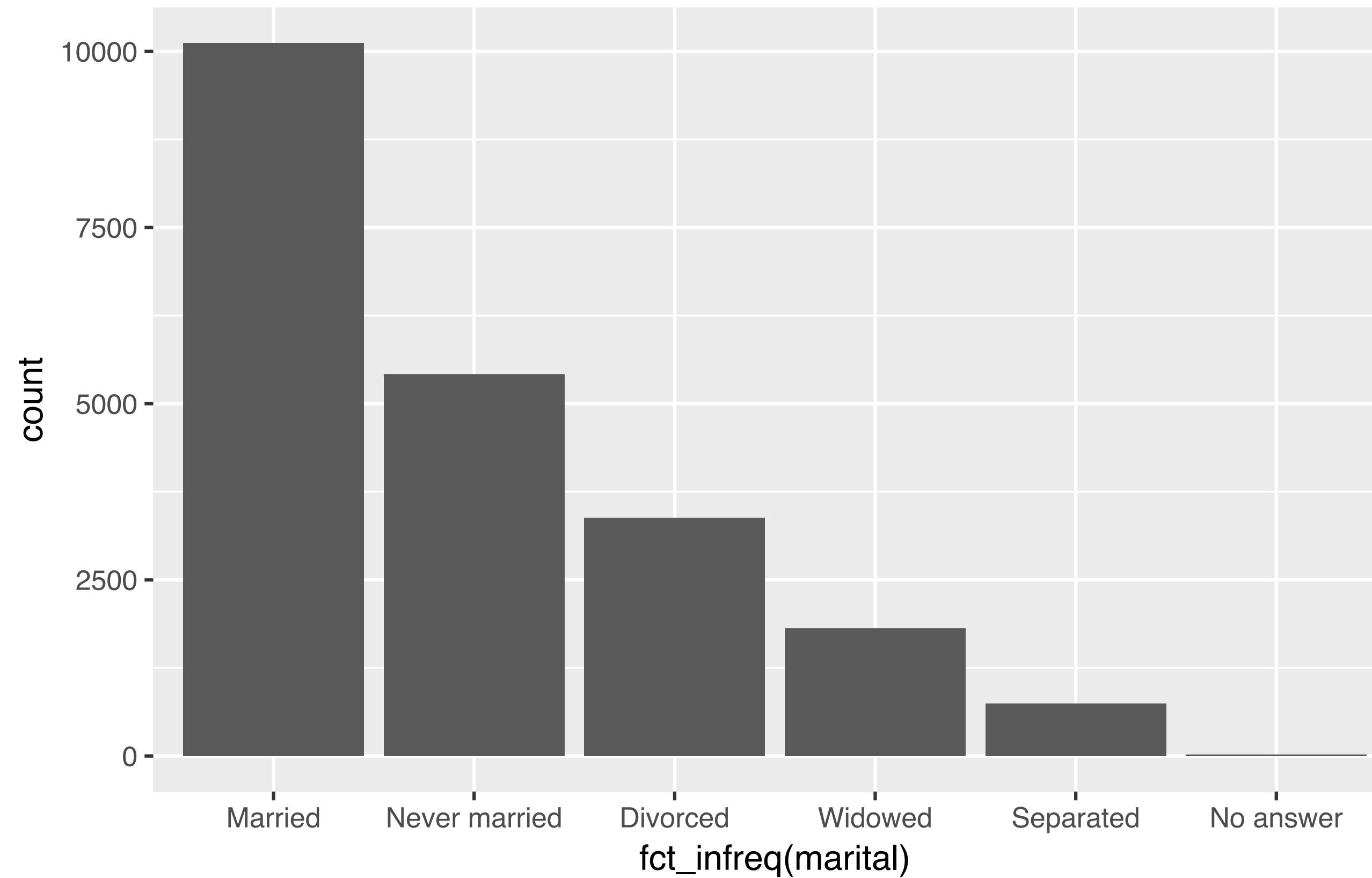


```
gss_cat %>%
```

```
  ggplot(aes(marital)) + geom_bar()
```



fct_infreq

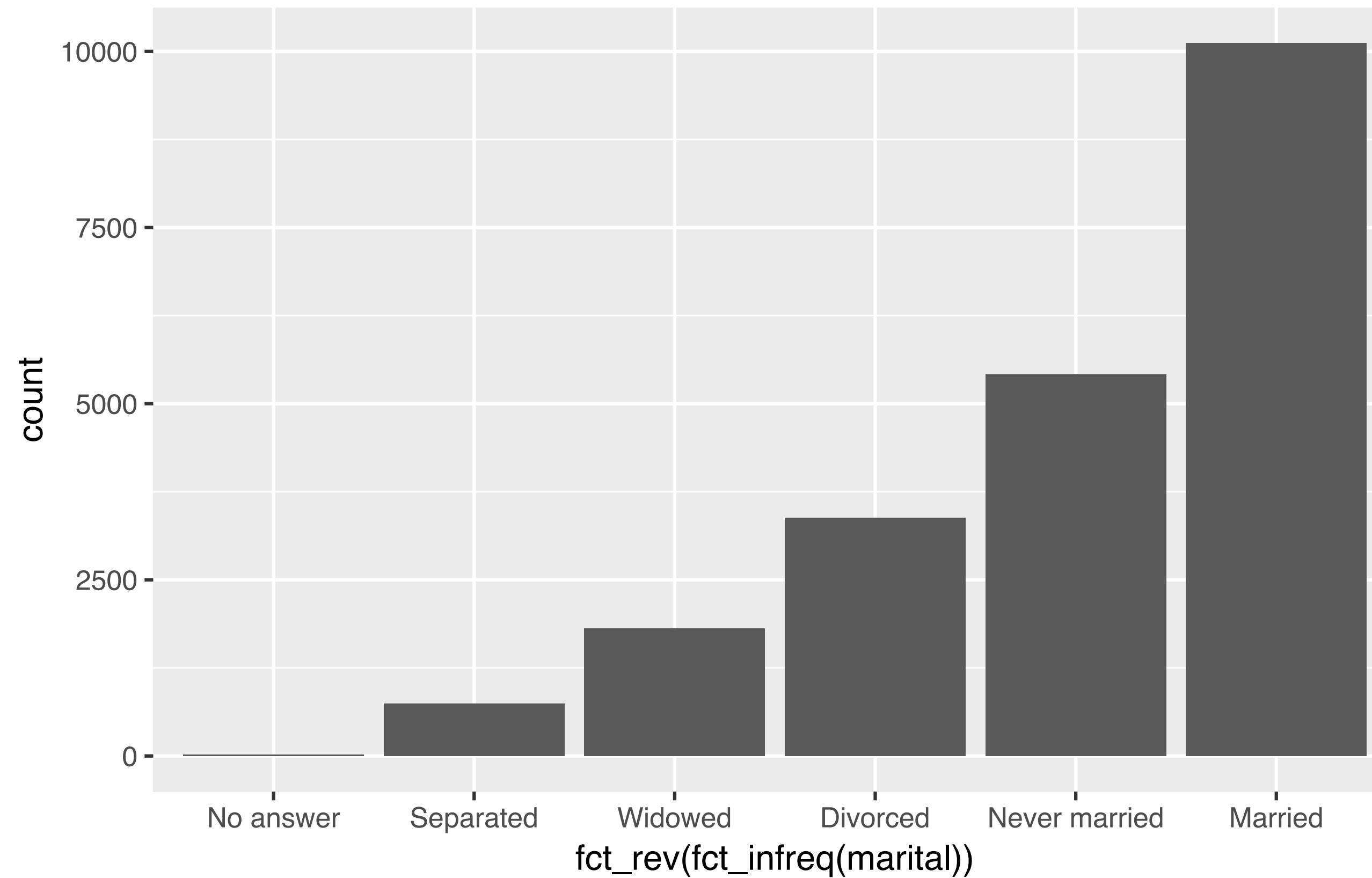


```
gss_cat %>%
```

```
  ggplot(aes(fct_infreq(marital))) + geom_bar()
```



fct_rev



```
gss_cat %>%
```

```
  ggplot(aes(fct_rev(fct_infreq(marital)))) + geom_bar()
```

Changing level values



Your Turn 4

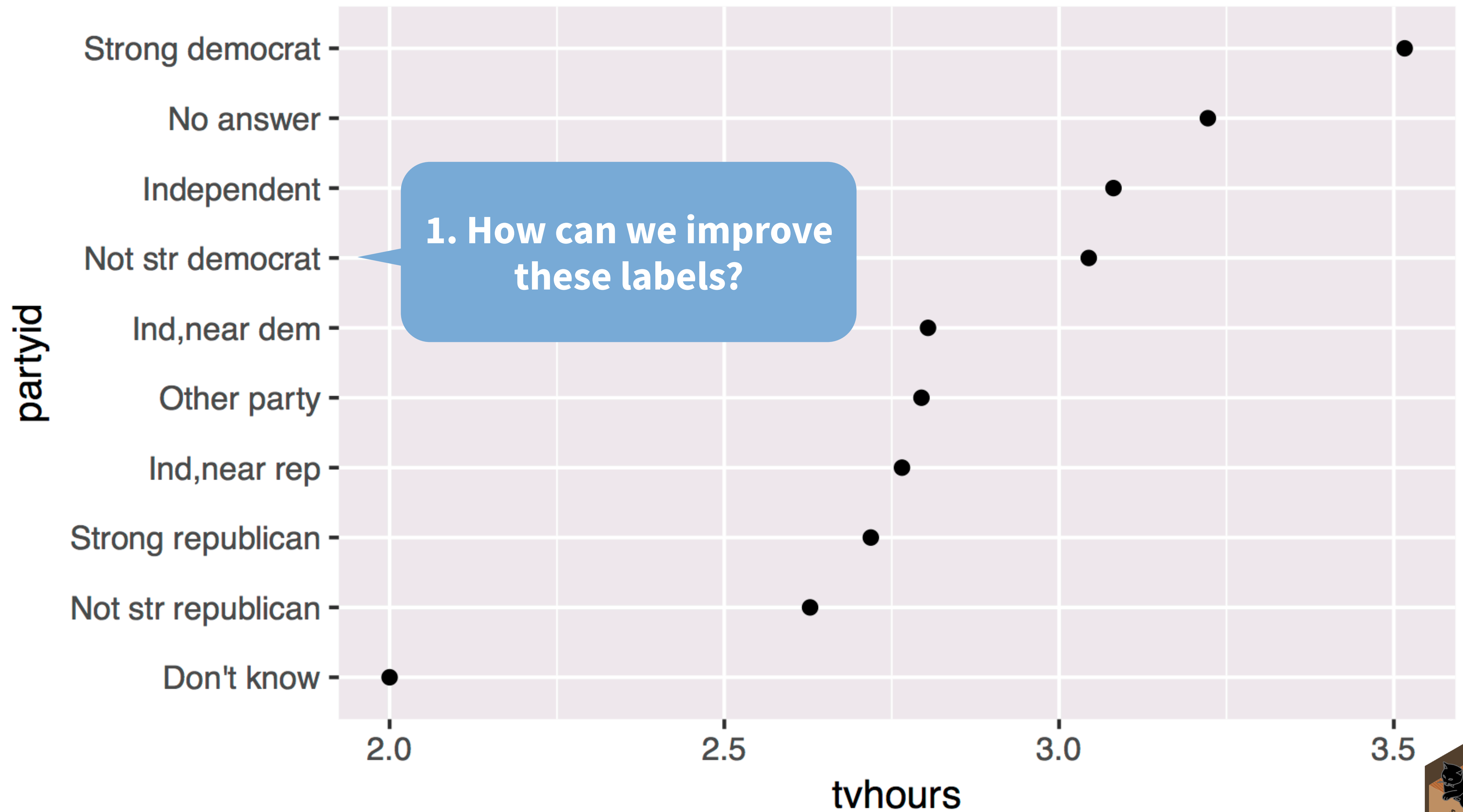
Do you think liberals or conservatives watch more TV?

Compute average tv hours by party ID and then plot the results.

04:00

```
gss_cat %>%  
  drop_na(tvhours) %>%  
  group_by(partyid) %>%  
  summarise(tvhours = mean(tvhours)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(tvhours, fct_reorder(partyid, tvhours))) +  
    geom_point() +  
    labs(y = "partyid")
```





fct_recode()

Changes values of levels

```
fct_recode(f, ...)
```

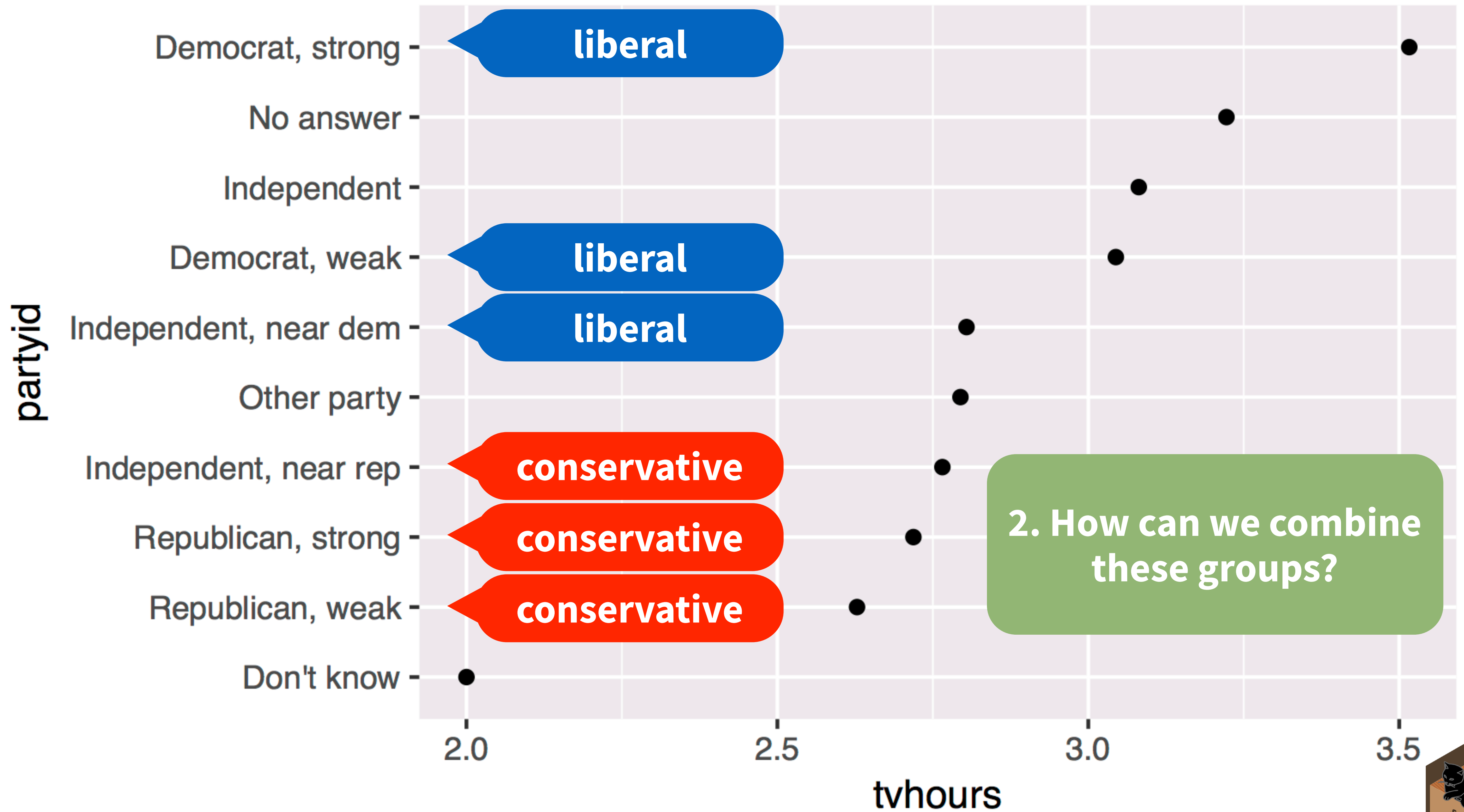
**factor with
levels**

**new level = old level
pairs** (as a named
character vector)




```
gss_cat %>%  
  drop_na(tvhours) %>%  
  mutate(partyid = fct_recode(partyid,  
    "Republican, strong"      = "Strong republican",  
    "Republican, weak"       = "Not str republican",  
    "Independent, near rep"  = "Ind,near rep",  
    "Independent, near dem"  = "Ind,near dem",  
    "Democrat, weak"        = "Not str democrat",  
    "Democrat, strong"      = "Strong democrat")) %>%  
  group_by(partyid) %>%  
  summarise(tvhours = mean(tvhours)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(tvhours, fct_reorder(partyid, tvhours))) +  
    geom_point() + labs(y = "partyid")
```





Collapsing levels



fct_collapse()

Changes multiple levels into single levels

```
fct_collapse(f, ...)
```

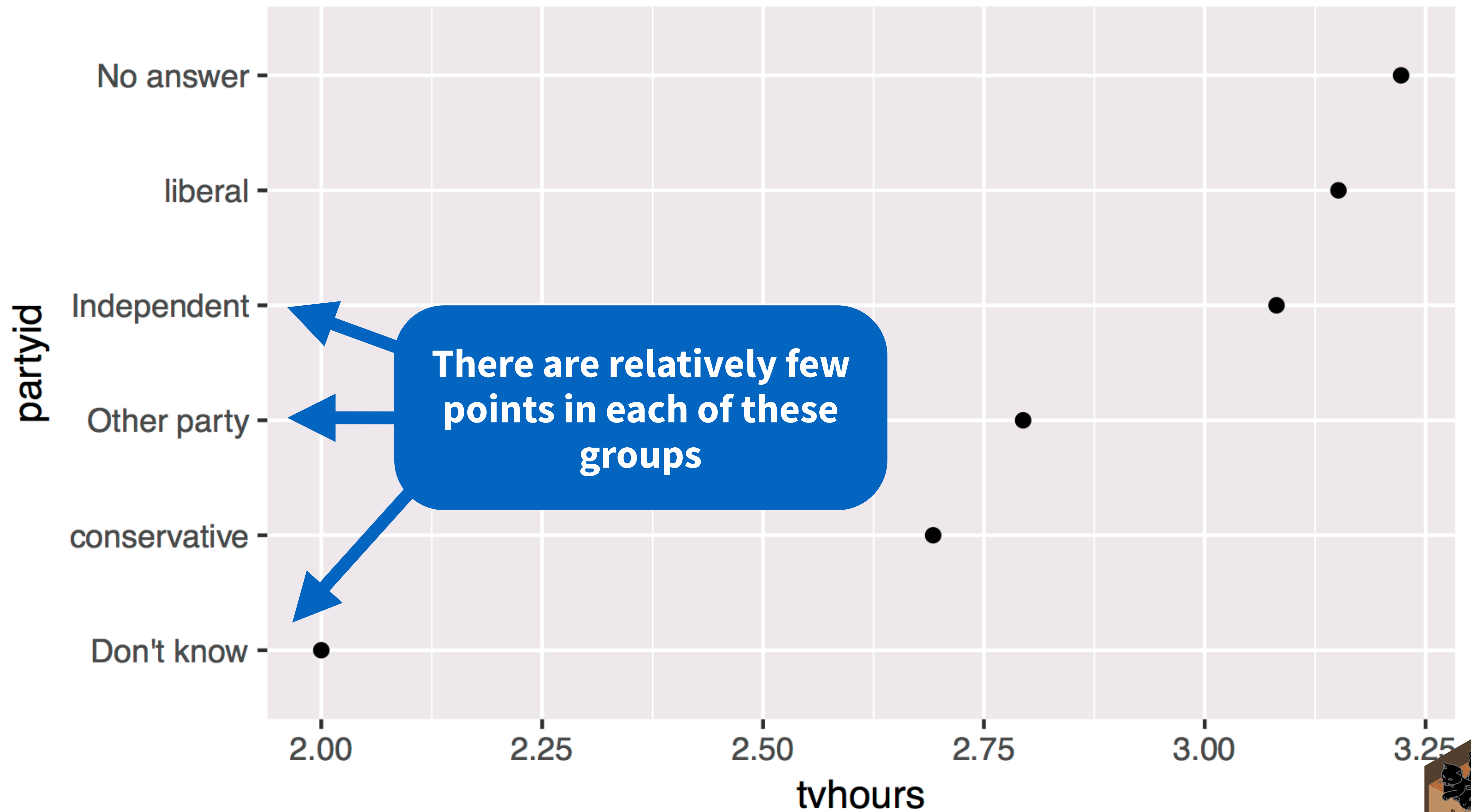
**factor with
levels**

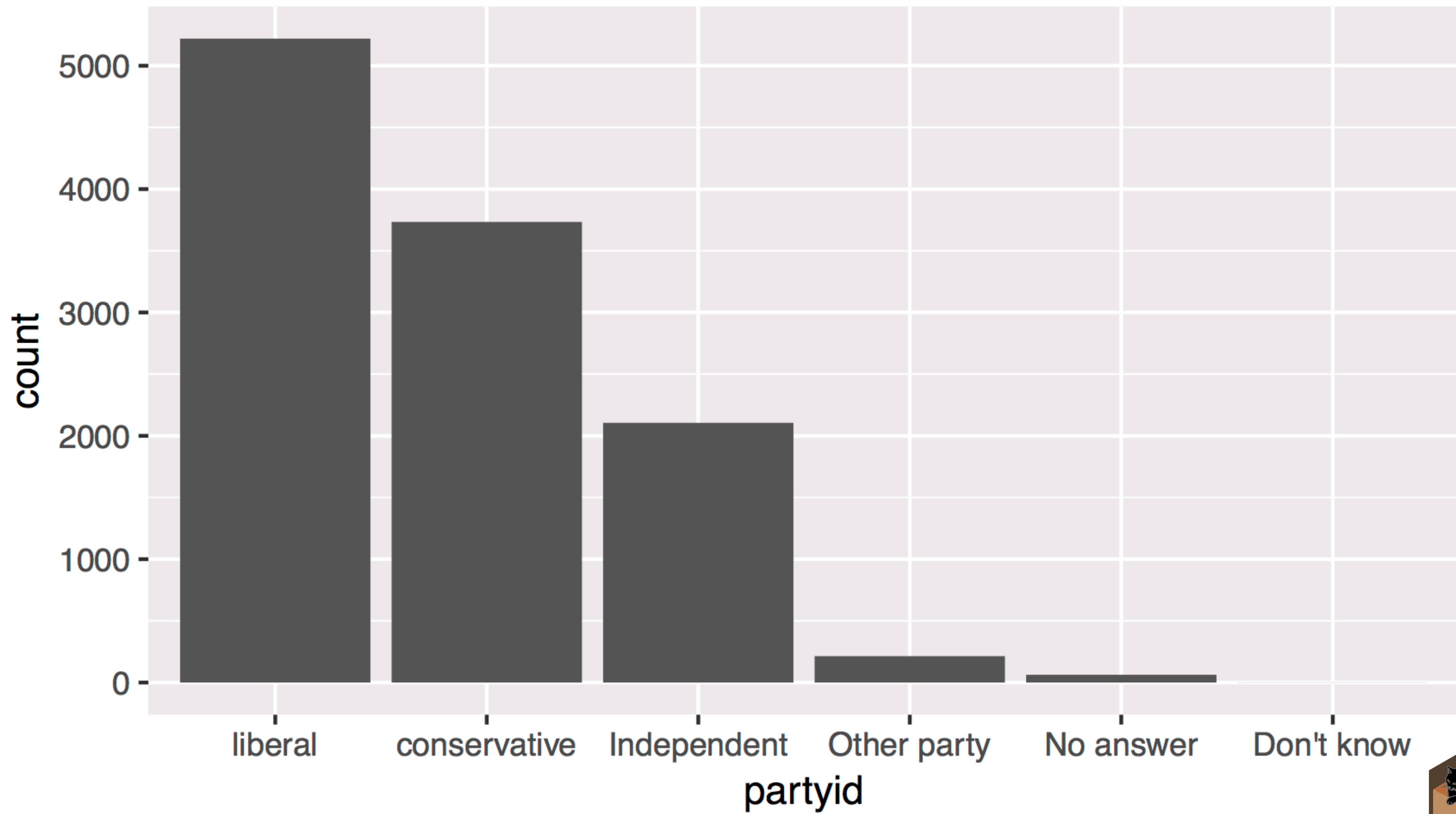
**named arguments set to a
character vector** (levels in the
vector will be collapsed to the name
of the argument)




```
gss_cat %>%  
  drop_na(tvhours) %>%  
  mutate(partyid = fct_collapse(partyid,  
    conservative = c("Strong republican",  
      "Not str republican",  
      "Ind,near rep"),  
    liberal = c("Strong democrat",  
      "Not str democrat",  
      "Ind,near dem")) %>%  
  group_by(partyid) %>%  
  summarise(tvhours = mean(tvhours)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(tvhours, fct_reorder(partyid, tvhours))) +  
    geom_point() + labs(y = "partyid")
```







fct_lump()

Collapses levels with fewest values into a single level. By default collapses as many levels as possible such that the new level is still the smallest.

```
fct_lump(f, other_level = "Other", ...)
```

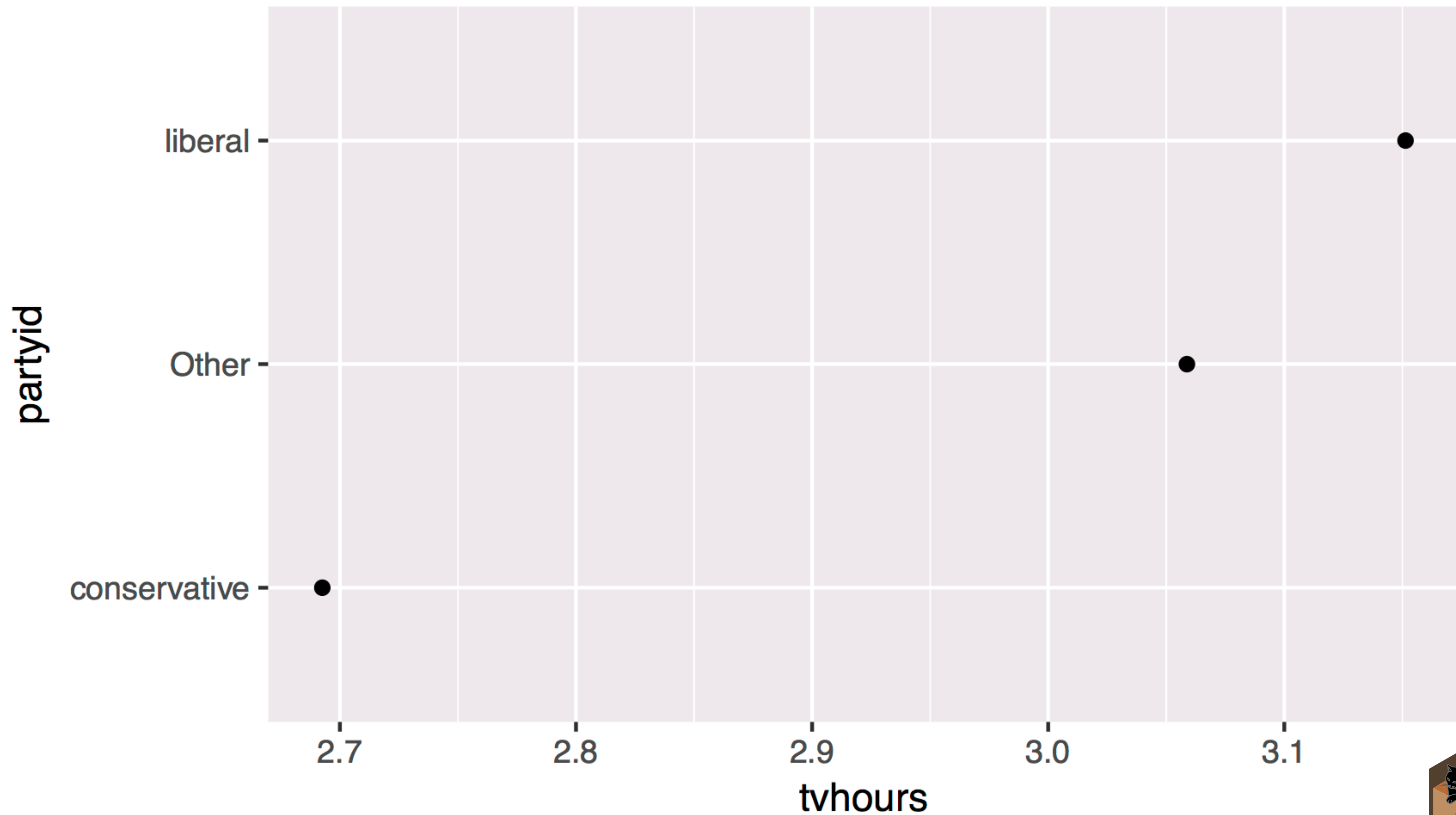
**factor with
levels**

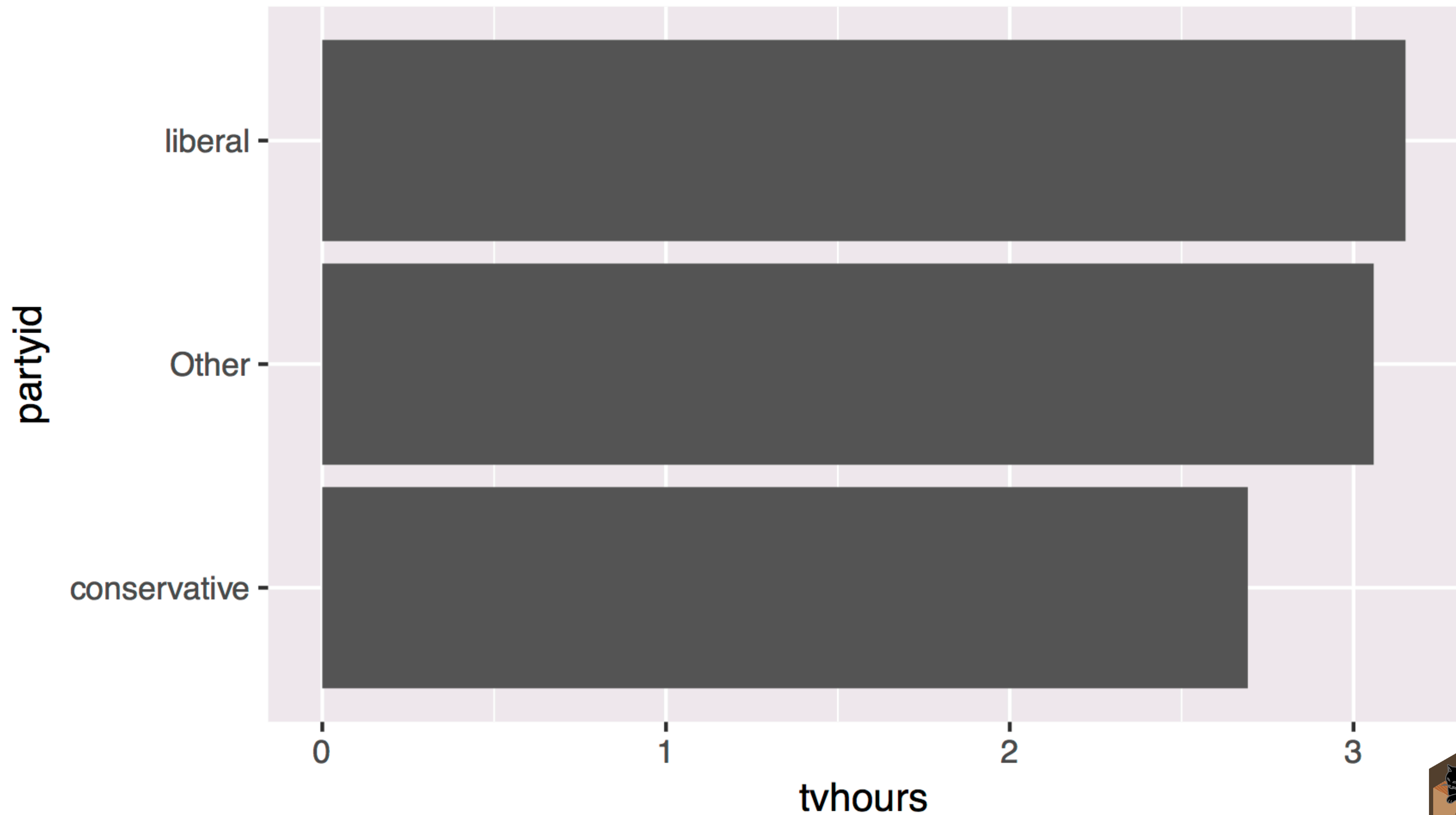
name of new level




```
gss_cat %>%  
  drop_na(tvhours) %>%  
  mutate(partyid = partyid %>%  
    fct_collapse(  
      conservative = c("Strong republican",  
                        "Not str republican", "Ind,near rep"),  
      liberal = c("Strong democrat", "Not str democrat",  
                  "Ind,near dem")) %>%  
    fct_lump()  
  ) %>%  
  group_by(partyid) %>%  
  summarise(tvhours = mean(tvhours)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(tvhours, fct_reorder(partyid, tvhours))) +  
    geom_point() + labs(y = "partyid")
```







```
gss_cat %>%  
  drop_na(tvhours) %>%  
  mutate(partyid = partyid %>%  
    fct_collapse(  
      conservative = c("Strong republican",  
                        "Not str republican", "Ind,near rep"),  
      liberal = c("Strong democrat", "Not str democrat",  
                  "Ind,near dem")) %>%  
    fct_lump()  
  ) %>%  
  group_by(partyid) %>%  
  summarise(tvhours = mean(tvhours)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(fct_reorder(partyid, tvhours), tvhours)) +  
    geom_col() + labs(x = "partyid") + coord_flip()
```



Date times



Quiz

Does every year have 365 days?

Quiz

Does every day have 24 hours?

Quiz

Does every minute have 60 seconds?

Quiz

What does a month measure?

Most useful skills

1. Creating dates/times (i.e. *parsing*)
2. Access and change parts of a date
3. Deal with time zones
4. Do math with instants and time spans



Warm Up

Decide in your group:

- What is the best time of day to fly?
- What is the best day of the week to fly?

01:00


```
flights %>% select(c(1, 2, 3, 17, 18, 5, 19))
```

year <int>	month <int>	day <int>	hour <dbl>	minute <dbl>	sched_dep_time <int>	time_hour <S3: POSIXct>
2013	1	1	5	15	515	2013-01-01 05:00:00
2013	1	1	5	29	529	2013-01-01 05:00:00
2013	1	1	5	40	540	2013-01-01 05:00:00
2013	1	1	5	45	545	2013-01-01 05:00:00
2013	1	1	6	0	600	2013-01-01 06:00:00
2013	1	1	5	58	558	2013-01-01 05:00:00
2013	1	1	6	0	600	2013-01-01 06:00:00
2013	1	1	6	0	600	2013-01-01 06:00:00
2013	1	1	6	0	600	2013-01-01 06:00:00
2013	1	1	6	0	600	2013-01-01 06:00:00

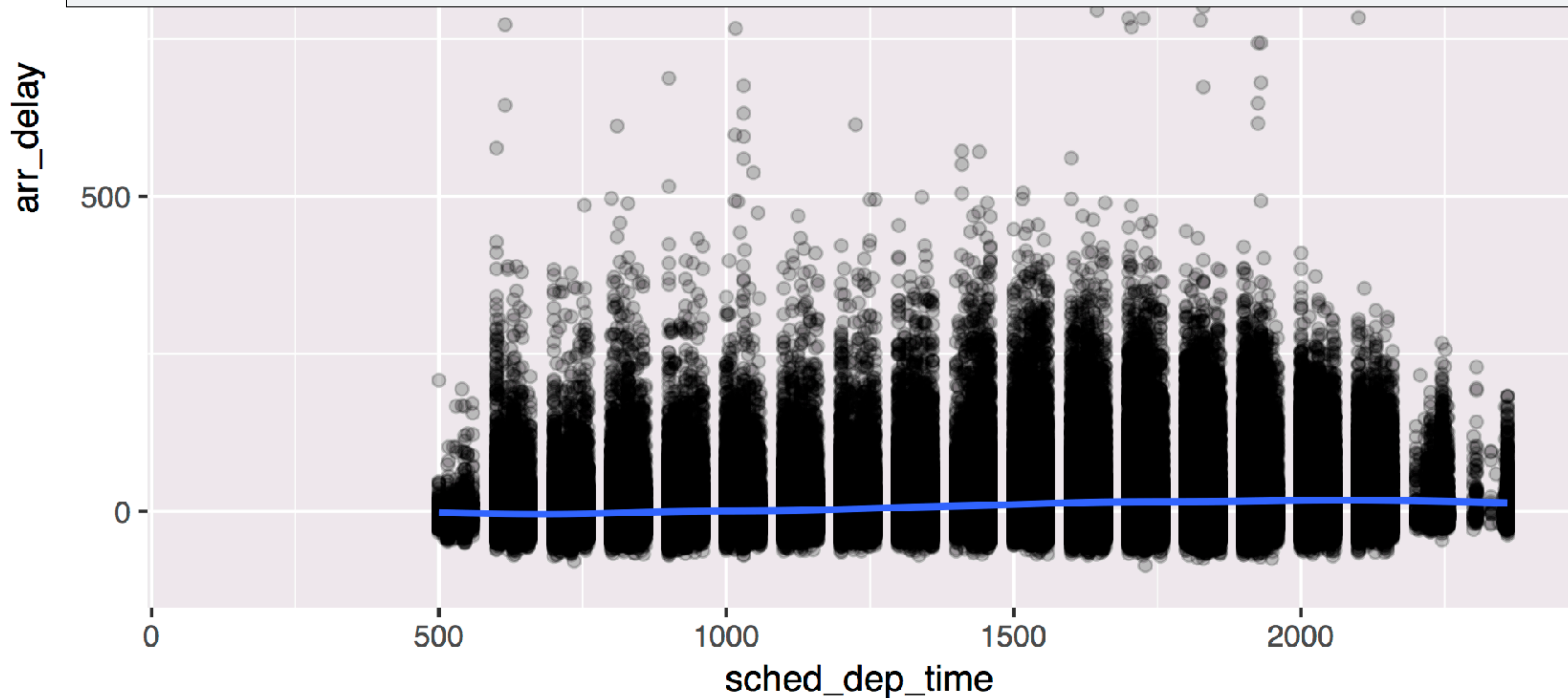
1-10 of 336,776 rows

Previous **1** 2 3 4 5 6 ... 100 Next




```
flights %>%
```

```
  ggplot(mapping = aes(x = sched_dep_time, y = arr_delay)) +  
    geom_point(alpha = 0.2) + geom_smooth()
```



```
flights %>% select(c(1, 2, 3, 17, 18, 5, 19))
```

year <int>	month <int>	day <int>	hour <dbl>	minute <dbl>	sched_dep_time <int>	time_hour <S3: POSIXct>
2013	1	1	5	15	515	2013-01-01 05:00:00
2013	1	1	5	29	529	2013-01-01 05:00:00
2013	1	1	5	40	540	2013-01-01 05:00:00
2013	1	1	5	45	545	2013-01-01 05:00:00
2013	1	1	6	0	600	2013-01-01 06:00:00
2013	1	1	5	58	558	2013-01-01 05:00:00
2013	1	1	6	0	600	2013-01-01 06:00:00
2013	1	1	6	0	600	2013-01-01 06:00:00
2013	1	1	6	0	600	2013-01-01 06:00:00
2013	1	1	6	0	600	2013-01-01 06:00:00

1-10 of 336,776 rows

Previous **1** 2 3 4 5 6 ... 100 Next



Creating dates and times



hms



A class for representing just clock times.

```
# install.packages("tidyverse")  
library(hms)
```



hms

2017-01-01 12:34:56

Stored as the number of seconds since 00:00:00.*

```
library(hms)
```

```
hms(seconds = 56, min = 34, hour = 12)
```

```
## 12:34:56
```

```
unclass(hms(56, 34, 12))
```

```
## 45296
```

* on a typical day



hms()

2017-01-01 12:34:56

```
library(hms)
```

```
hms(seconds, minutes, hours, days)
```

* on a typical day



Your Turn 5

What is the best time of day to fly?

Use the **hour** and **minute** variables in flights to compute the time of day for each flight as an hms. Then use a smooth line to plot the relationship between time of day and **arr_delay**.

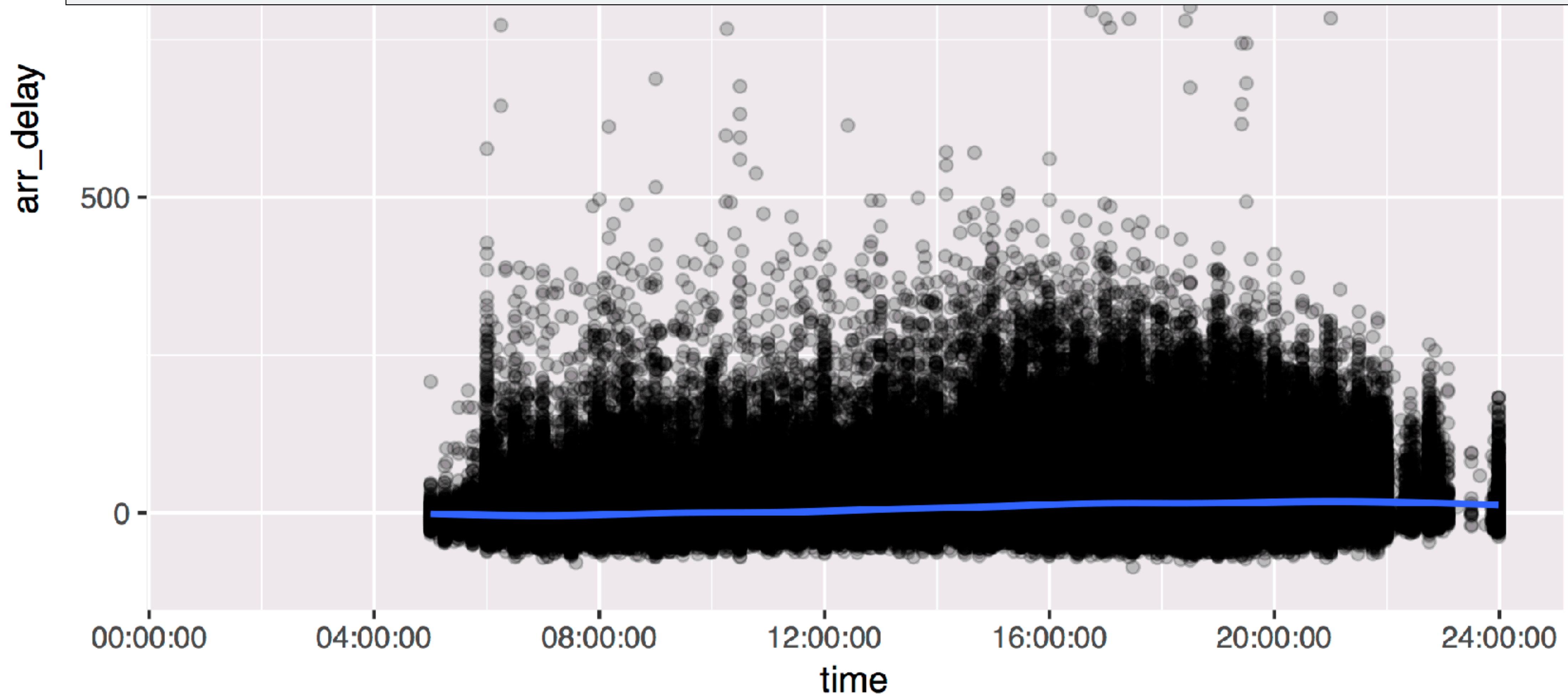
A digital clock display showing the time 04:00 in a black, segmented font on a white background.

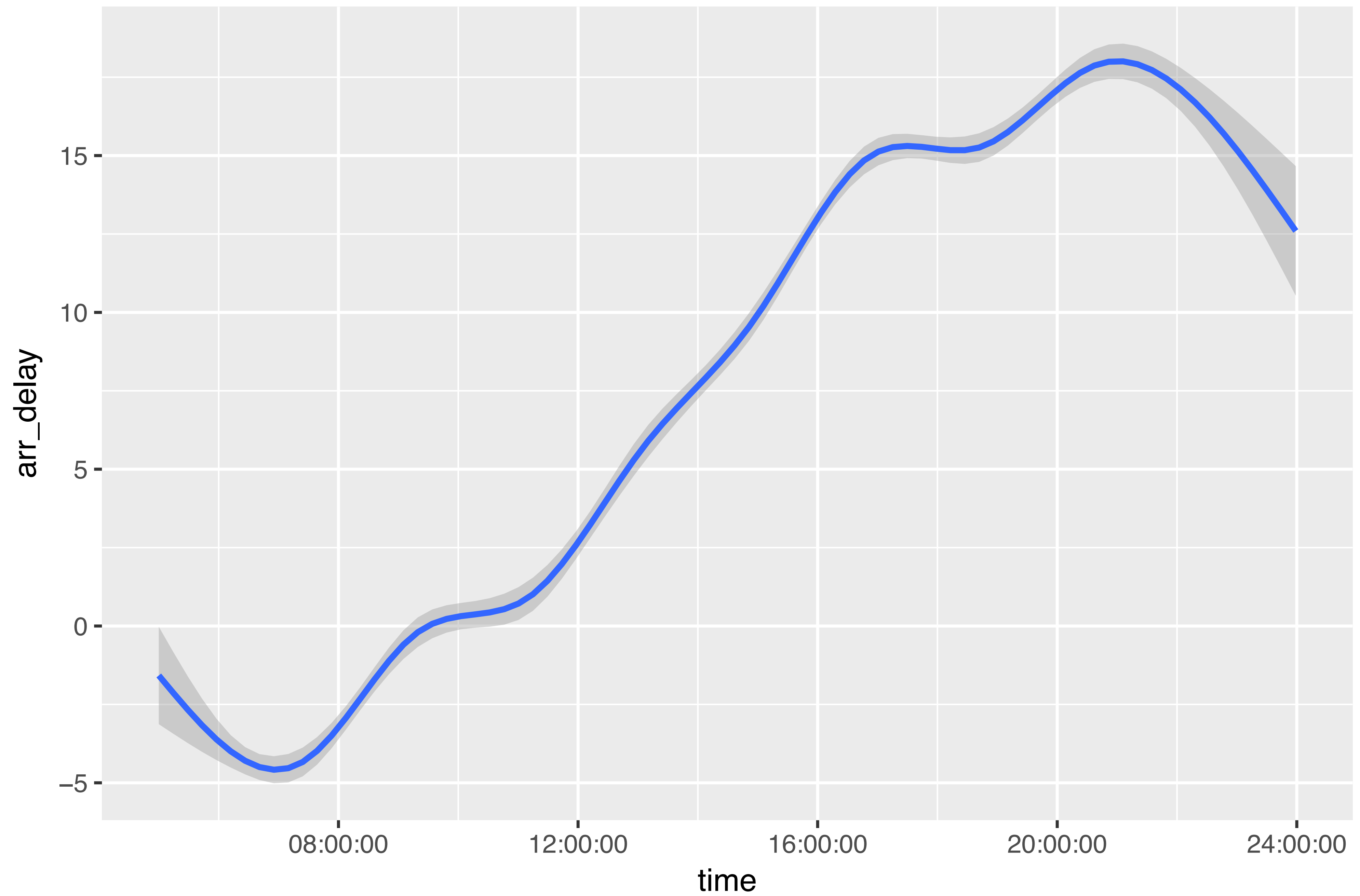

```
flights %>%
```

```
  mutate(time = hms(hour = hour, minute = minute)) %>%
```

```
  ggplot(aes(time, arr_delay)) +
```

```
    geom_point(alpha = 0.2) + geom_smooth()
```





lubridate



Functions for working with dates and time spans

```
# install.packages("tidyverse")  
library(lubridate)
```



ymd() family

To parse strings as dates, use a y, m, d, h, m, s combo

```
ymd("2017/01/11")
```

```
mdy("January 11, 2017")
```

```
ymd_hms("2017-01-11 01:30:55")
```

Parsing functions

function	parses to
ymd_hms(), ymd_hm(), ymd_h() ydm_hms(), ydm_hm(), ydm_h() dmy_hms(), dmy_hm(), dmy_h() mdy_hms(), mdy_hm(), mdy_h()	POSIXct
ymd(), ydm(), mdy() myd(), dmy(), dym(), yq()	Date (POSIXct if tz specified)
hms(), hm(), ms()	Period

Accessing
and changing
components



Accessing components

Extract components by name with a **singular** name

```
date <- ymd("2017-01-11")  
year(date)  
## 2017
```

Setting components

Use the same function to set components

```
date  
## "2017-01-11"  
year(date) <- 1999  
date  
## "1999-01-11"
```

Accessing date time components

function	extracts	extra arguments
year()	year	
month()	month	label = FALSE, abbr = TRUE
week()	week	
day()	day of month	
wday()	day of week	label = FALSE, abbr = TRUE
qday()	day of quarter	
yday()	day of year	
hour()	hour	
minute()	minute	
second()	second	

Accessing components

```
wday(ymd("2017-01-11"))
```

```
## 3
```

```
wday(ymd("2017-01-11"), label = TRUE)
```

```
## [1] Wed
```

```
## 7 Levels: Sun < Mon < Tues < Wed < Thurs < ... < Sat
```

```
wday(ymd("2017-01-11"), label = TRUE, abbr = FALSE)
```

```
## [1] Sunday
```

```
## 7 Levels: Sunday < Monday < Tuesday < ... < Saturday
```

Your Turn 6

Fill in the blanks to:

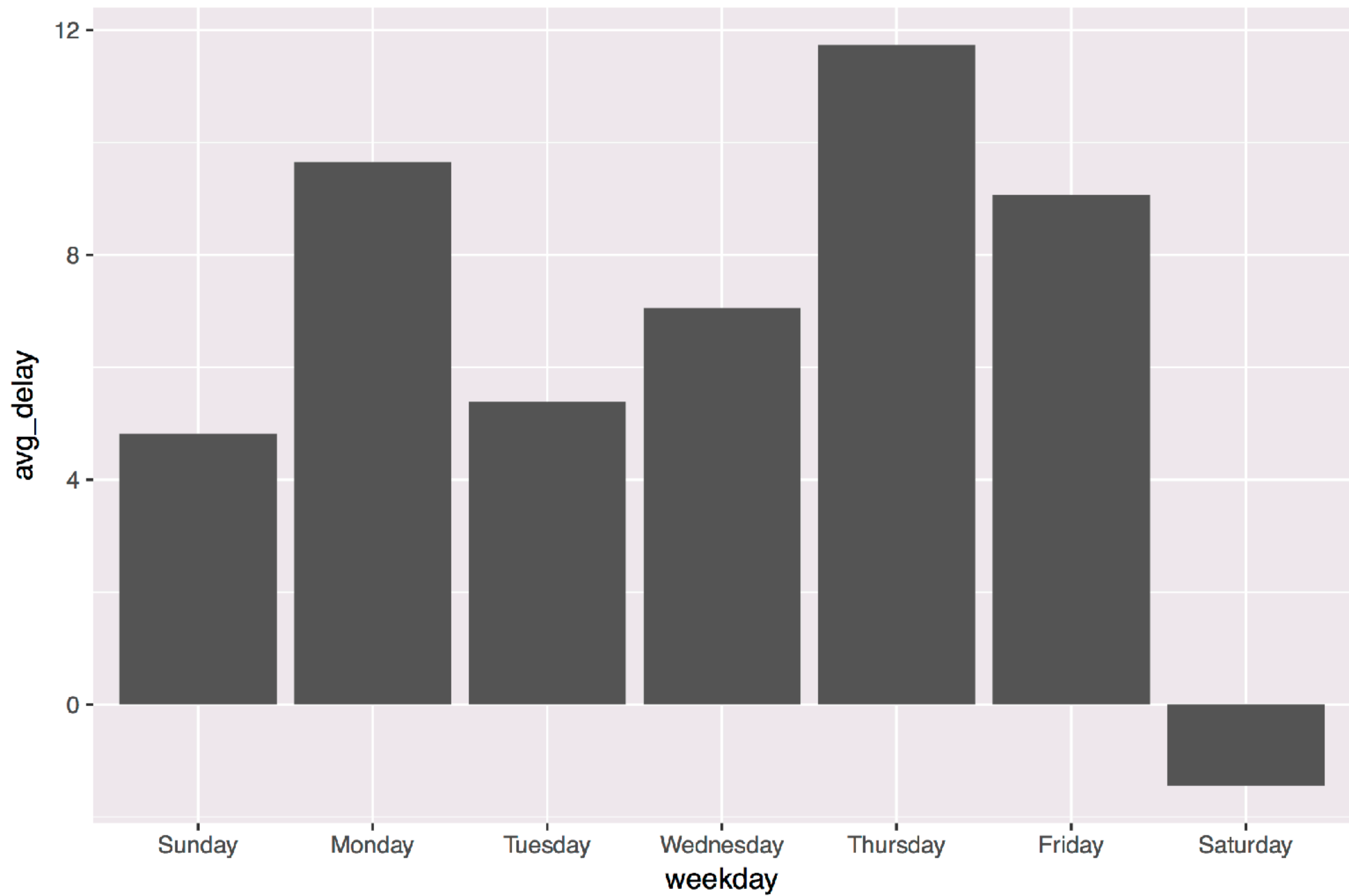
Extract the day of the week of each flight (as a full name) from **time_hour**.

Calculate the average **arr_delay** by day of the week.

Plot the results as a column chart (bar chart) with **geom_col()**.

05:00

```
flights %>%  
  mutate(weekday = wday(time_hour, label = TRUE, abbr = FALSE)) %>%  
  group_by(weekday) %>%  
  drop_na(arr_delay) %>%  
  summarise(avg_delay = mean(arr_delay)) %>%  
  ggplot() +  
    geom_col(mapping = aes(x = weekday, y = avg_delay))
```



Parsing functions

function	parses to
ymd_hms(), ymd_hm(), ymd_h() ydm_hms(), ydm_hm(), ydm_h() dmy_hms(), dmy_hm(), dmy_h() mdy_hms(), mdy_hm(), mdy_h()	POSIXct
ymd(), ydm(), mdy() myd(), dmy(), dym(), yq()	Date (POSIXct if tz specified)
hms(), hm(), ms()	Period

Parsing functions

function	parses to
ymd_hms(), ymd_hm(), ymd_h() ydm_hms(), ydm_hm(), ydm_h() dmy_hms(), dmy_hm(), dmy_h() mdy_hms(), mdy_hm(), mdy_h()	POSIXct
ymd(), ydm(), mdy() myd(), dmy(), dym(), yq()	Date (POSIXct if tz specified)
hms() , hm(), ms()	Period

Same name as
hms() in hms

`hms::hms()`

**package
name**

**function
name**

* on a typical day



`hms::hms()`

`lubridate::hms()`

* on a typical day



hms()

```
hms::hms(seconds = 3, hours = 5)
```

Use the
hms() function in
the hms package

* on a typical day



Data types with



