



# Dates and times

**Python datetime**  
**Pandas Timestamp**  
**To-datetime**  
**time\_range**



# Python's datetime Module

## Purpose:

Provides classes for manipulating dates and times.

## Key Features:

- **datetime.date**: Represents a calendar date (year, month, day).
- **datetime.datetime**: Represents a date and time.
- Access individual components (e.g., year, month, day).

# Python's datetime Module

```
import datetime as dt
dt.date(2022, 1, 1)  # Creates a date object
dt.datetime(2022, 1, 1, 15, 30)  # Includes time
now = dt.datetime.now()  # Current date and time
```

## Advantages:

- Handles basic date/time manipulations.
- Compatible with standard Python libraries.

# Timestamp

**pd.Timestamp**: A pandas equivalent of datetime.

- Handles flexible date formats.
- Integrates seamlessly with pandas DataFrames and Series.

## Advantages:

- Simplifies date/time operations.
- Supports advanced indexing and slicing.

```
pd.Timestamp("2024-01-01") # Creates a timestamp  
pd.Timestamp("3/3/2020 15:00:01") # Flexible parsing
```

# Creating Date Ranges with `pd.date_range`

## Purpose:

Generate sequences of dates.

## Key Parameters:

**start, end:** Define the range.

**freq:** Frequency of dates (e.g., daily, monthly).

**periods:** Number of dates.

```
pd.date_range(start="2024-01-01", periods=7, freq="D")
```

## Use Cases:

- Scheduling events.
- Creating time-based indexes.



to\_datetime

**Purpose:** Convert strings or objects to datetime.

**Syntax Options:**

pd.to\_datetime: Handles ambiguous formats.

errors: Control error handling (coerce, ignore).

```
pd.to_datetime(arg ,errors)
```





to\_datetime

## Advantages:

- Simplifies working with inconsistent data.
- Ensures uniform datetime representation.

### Code example

```
pd.to_datetime("2024-12-19")    # Standard format  
pd.to_datetime(["12/19/2024", "31/10/1983"], dayfirst=True)
```



# to\_datetime

## Custom Frequencies:

- **D**: Daily.
- **W**: Weekly.
- **M**: Month-end
- **Q**: quarter-end.

## Use Cases:

- Business-specific scheduling.
- Custom time intervals for analysis.

Every 9 days

```
pd.date_range("2024-12-13", "2024-12-31", freq="9D")
```

# Boolean Indexing with Dates

## Advantages:

- Easily filter data by date.
- Combine with other pandas operations.

## Use Cases:

- Tracking task completion.
- Filtering rows by specific dates.

```
date_range = pd.date_range("2024-01-01", "2024-01-31")
completed = [True, False, True, False, True]
date_series = pd.Series(completed, index=date_range)
```

# Error Handling in `to_datetime`

## Common Issues:

- Invalid dates (e.g., "2024-05-35").
- Ambiguous formats.

## Solutions:

- `errors='coerce'`: Converts invalid dates to NaT.
- `errors='ignore'`: Leaves invalid entries as strings.

```
dates = ["2024-05-35", "2024-12-19"]  
pd.to_datetime(dates, errors="coerce")
```



Invalid becomes NaT

## Key Concepts:

- Basic date manipulation with datetime.
- Advanced date handling with pandas.
- Generating, converting, and analyzing date ranges.

## Advantages:

- Simplifies date/time operations.
- Powerful tools for real-world scenarios.