Task	lubridate	Date	POSIXct
now (system time zone)	now()		Sys.time()
now (GMT)	now("GMT")	Sys.Date()	
origin	origin	structure(0, class = "Date")	<pre>structure(0, class = c("POSIXt", "POSIXct"))</pre>
x days since origin	origin + days(x)	structure(floor(x), class = "Date")	structure(x*24*60*60, class=c("POSIXt","POSIXct"))
next day	date + days(1)	date + 1	<pre>seq(date, length = 2, by = "day")[2]</pre>
previous day	date - days(1)	date - 1	seq(date, length = 2, by = "-1 day")[2]
		DST and time zones	
x days since date			
(day exactly 24 hours)	date + ddays(x)		<pre>seq(date, length = 2, by = paste(x, "day"))[2]</pre>
(allowing for DST)	date + days(x)	date + floor(x)	<pre>seq(date, length = 2, by = paste(x,"DSTday"))[2]</pre>
display date in new time zone	with_tz(date, "TZ")		<pre>as.POSIXct(format(as.POSIXct(date), tz = "TZ"), tz = "TZ")</pre>
keep clock time, replace time zone	<pre>force_tz(date, tz = "TZ")</pre>		
		Exploring	
sequence	date + c(0:9) * days(1)	seq(date, length = 10, by = "day")	<pre>seq(date, length = 10, by = "DSTday")</pre>
every 2nd week	date + $c(0:2)$ * weeks(2)	<pre>seq(date, length = 3, by = "2 week")</pre>	seq(date, length = 3, by = "2 week"
first day of month	<pre>floor_date(date, "month")</pre>	as.Date(format(date, "%Y-%m-01"))	as.POSIXct(format(date, "%Y-%m-01"))
round to nearest first of month	<pre>round_date(date,"month")</pre>		
extract year value	year(date)	as.numeric(format(date,"%Y"))	as.numeric(format(date, "%Y"))
change year value	year(date) <- z	as.Date(format(date, "z-%m-%d"))	as.POSIXct(format(date, "z-%m-%d"))
day of week	wday(date) # Sun = 1	as.numeric(format(date,"%w")) # Sun = 0	as.numeric(format(date, "%w")) # Sun = 0
day of year	yday(date)	<pre>as.numeric(format(date, "%j"))</pre>	<pre>as.numeric(format(date, "%j"))</pre>
express as decimal of year	decimal_date(date)		
		Parsing dates	
z = "1970-10-15"	ymd(z)	as.Date(z)	as.POSIXct(z)
z = "10/15/1970"	mdy(z)	as.Date(z, "%m/%d/%Y")	as.POSIXct(strptime(z, "%m/%d/%Y"))
z = 15101970	dmy(z)	as.Date(as.character(z),	as.POSIXct(as.character(z),tz ="GMT",
		format = "%d%m%Y")	format = "%d%m%Y")

## Durations comparison

Duration	lubridate	Base R
1 second	seconds(1)	as.difftime(1, unit = "secs")
5 days, 3 hours and - 1 minute	$new_duration(day = 5,$	as.difftime(60 * 24 * 5 + 60 * 3 - 1, unit = "mins")
	hour = 3, minute = $-1$ )	# Time difference of 7379 mins
1 month	months(1)	
1 year	years(1)	

Table 3: **lubridate** provides a simple alternative for many date and time related operations. Table adapted from Grothendieck and Petzoldt (2004).