# Representing time with datetimes

INTERMEDIATE PYTHON FOR FINANCE

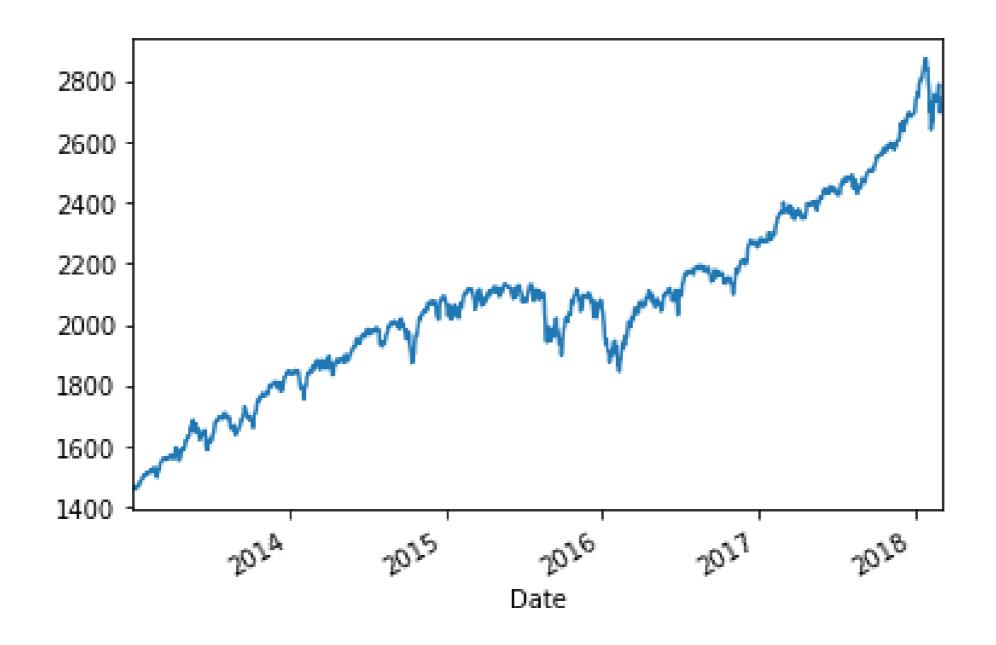


Kennedy Behrman

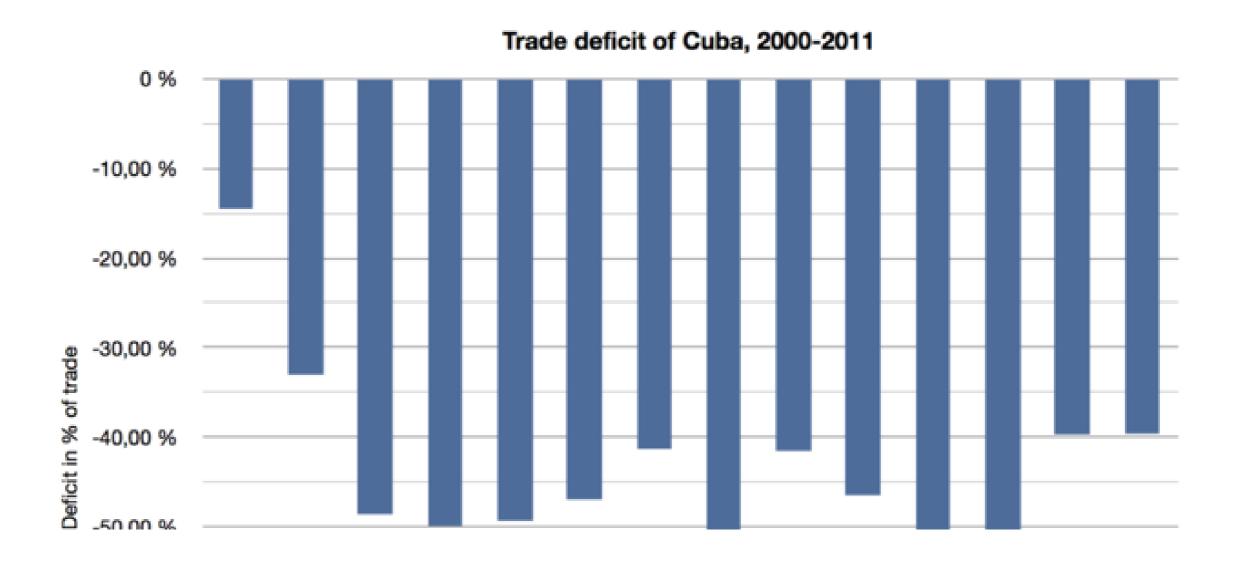
Data Engineer, Author, Founder



#### **Datetimes**



#### **Datetimes**





#### **Datetimes**

from datetime import datetime

```
black_monday = datetime(1987, 10, 19)
print(black_monday)
```

datetime.datetime(1987, 10, 19, 0, 0)



#### Datetime now

```
datetime.now()
```

datetime.datetime(2019, 11, 6, 3, 48, 30, 886713)



```
black_monday_str = "Monday, October 19, 1987. 9:30 am"
format_str = "%A, %B %d, %Y. %I:%M %p"
datetime.datetime.strptime(black_monday_str, format_str)
```

datetime.datetime(1987, 10, 19, 9, 30)

#### Year

- **%y** Without century (01, 02, ..., 98, 99)
- **%Y** With century (0001, 0002, ..., 1998, 1999, ..., 9999)

#### Month

- **%b** Abbreviated names (Jan, Feb, ..., Nov, Dec)
- **%B** Full names (January, February, ... November, December)
- %m As numbers (01, 02, ..., 11, 12)

#### Day of Month

• %d (01, 02, ..., 30, 31)

#### Weekday

- %a Abbreviated name (Sun, ... Sat)
- %A Full name (Sunday, ... Saturday)
- \(\mathbb{w}\) \(\mathbb{N}\) \(\mathbb{M}\) \(\m

#### Hour

- **%H** 24 hour (00, 01, ... 23)
- **%I** 12 hour (01, 02, ... 12)
- **%M** (01, 02, ..., 59)

#### Seconds

• **%S** (00, 01, ... 59)

#### Micro-seconds

• **%f** (000000, 000001, ... 999999)

#### AM/PM

• %p (AM, PM)



**%M** Minutes

"1837-05-10"



%m

%d

"%Y-%m-%d"

"Friday, 17 May 01" %A %d %B "%A, %d %B %y"

## String from datetime

dt.strftime(format\_string)

#### String from datetime

```
great_depression_crash = datetime.datetime(1929, 10, 29)
great_depression_crash
```

```
datetime.datetime(1929, 10, 29, 0, 0)
```

```
great_depression_crash.strftime("%a, %b %d, %Y")
```

```
'Tue, Oct 29, 1929'
```



# Let's practice!

INTERMEDIATE PYTHON FOR FINANCE



# Working with datetimes

INTERMEDIATE PYTHON FOR FINANCE



**Kennedy Behrman**Data Engineer, Author, Founder



#### Datetime attributes

now.year now.month now.day

now.hour
now.minute
now.second

20191113

223456

## **Comparing datetimes**

equals ==

less than <

more than >

#### Comparing datetimes

```
from datetime import datetime
asian_crisis = datetime(1997, 7, 2)
world_mini_crash = datetime(1997, 10, 27)
```

asian\_crisis > world\_mini\_crash

#### False

asian\_crisis < world\_mini\_crash</pre>

True



#### Comparing datetimes

```
asian_crisis = datetime(1997, 7, 2)
world_mini_crash = datetime(1997, 10, 27)
```

```
text = "10/27/1997"
format_str = "%m/%d/%Y"
sell_date = datetime.strptime(text, format_str)
```

```
sell_date == world_mini_crash
```

True



#### Difference between datetimes

- Compare with < , > , or == .
- Subtraction returns a timedelta object.
- timedelta attributes: weeks, days, minutes, seconds, microseconds

#### Difference between datetimes

delta = world\_mini\_crash - asian\_crisis

type(delta)

datetime.timedelta

delta.days

117



datetime.datetime(2019, 1, 14, 0, 0)

datetime(dt.year, dt.month, dt.day - 7)

```
datetime.datetime(2019, 1, 7, 0, 0)
```

```
datetime(dt.year, dt.month, dt.day - 15)
```



```
delta = world_mini_crash - asian_crisis
type(delta)
```

datetime.timedelta



```
from datetime import timedelta
```

```
offset = timedelta(weeks = 1)
offset
```

```
datetime.timedelta(7)
```

dt - offset

datetime.datetime(2019, 1, 7, 0, 0)



```
offset = timedelta(days=16)
dt - offset
```

datetime.datetime(2018, 12, 29, 0, 0)

```
cur_week = last_week + timedelta(weeks=1)
# Do some work with date
# set last week variable to cur week and repeat
last_week = cur_week
```

```
source_dt = event_dt - timedelta(weeks=4)
# Use source datetime to look up market factors
```



# Let's practice!

INTERMEDIATE PYTHON FOR FINANCE



## Dictionaries

INTERMEDIATE PYTHON FOR FINANCE



**Kennedy Behrman**Data Engineer, Author, Founder



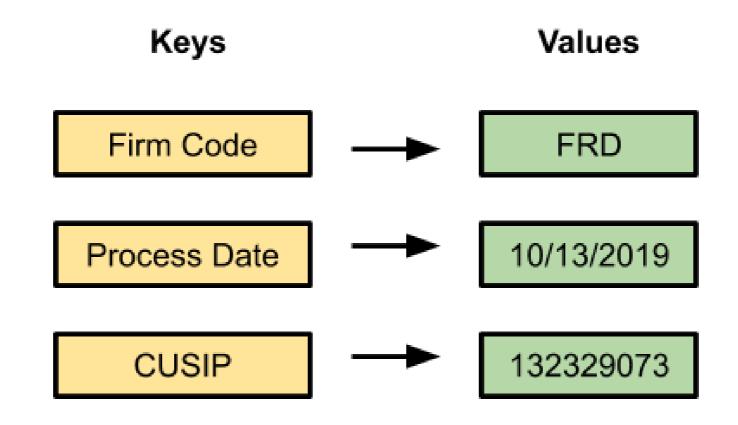
## Lookup by index

```
my_list = ['a','b','c','d']
['a','b','c','d']
my_list[0]
my_list.index('c')
```



## Lookup by key

**Dictionaries** 



#### Representation

```
{ 'key-1':'value-1', 'key-2':'value-2', 'key-3':'value-3'}
```

## Creating dictionaries

```
my_dict = {}
my_dict
```

{}

```
my_dict = dict()
my_dict
```

{

#### **Creating dictionaries**

```
ticker_symbols = {'AAPL':'Apple', 'F':'Ford', 'LUV':'Southwest'}
print(ticker_symbols)
{'AAPL':'Apple', 'F':'Ford', 'LUV':'Southwest'}
ticker_symbols = dict([['APPL','Apple'],['F','Ford'],['LUV','Southwest']])
print(ticker_symbols)
{'AAPL':'Apple', 'F':'Ford', 'LUV':'Southwest'}
```

#### Adding to dictionaries

```
ticker_symbols['XON'] = 'Exxon'
ticker_symbols

{'APPL': 'Apple', 'F': 'Ford', 'LUV': 'Southwest', 'XON': 'Exxon'}

ticker_symbols['XON'] = 'Exxon OLD'
ticker_symbols

{'APPL': 'Apple', 'F': 'Ford', 'LUV': 'Southwest', 'XON': 'Exxon OLD'}
```

## Accessing values

```
ticker_symbols['F']
```

'Ford'



#### Accessing values

```
ticker_symbols['XOM']
```

#### Accessing values

```
company = ticker_symbols.get('LUV')
print(company)
'Southwest'
company = ticker_symbols.get('XOM')
print(company)
None
company = ticker_symbols.get('XOM', 'MISSING')
print(company)
```

DataCamp

MISSING'

#### Deleting from dictionaries

```
ticker_symbols
 'APPL': 'Apple', 'F': 'Ford', 'LUV': 'Southwest', 'XON': 'Exxon OLD'}
del(ticker_symbols['XON'])
ticker_symbols
 'APPL': 'Apple', 'F': 'Ford', 'LUV': 'Southwest'}
```



# Let's practice!

INTERMEDIATE PYTHON FOR FINANCE

