# Funtimes (and fundates) with lubridate

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Dates and times are complicated

Dates and times in R are worse

#### Familiar?

```
this_date <- "2014-03-31" day <- sub("\\d{4}-\\d{2}-(\\d{2})","\\1",this_date) sub("\\d{2}$",as.numeric(day)+1,this_date) ## [1] "2014-03-32"
```

#### What about...

```
this_date <- as.numeric(strsplit("2014-02-28","-")[[1]])
that_date <- as.numeric(strsplit("2014-03-01","-")[[1]])
secs <-
  sum(that_date * c(365*24*60*60,30*24*60*60,24*60*60)) -
  sum(this date * c(365*24*60*60.30*24*60*60.24*60*60))
secs
## [1] 259200
secs/(60*60*24)
## [1] 3
```



# Journal of Statistical Software

April 2011, Volume 40, Issue 3.

http://www.jstatsoft.org/

#### Dates and Times Made Easy with lubridate

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# An important lie

Human-readable dates can be specified in universally understood formats like 05/07/11

# parsing dates

```
if you know the format:
library(lubridate)
ymd("2004-12-03")
## [1] "2004-12-03 UTC"
# as American-style date
mdy("03/04/11")
## [1] "2011-03-04 UTC"
# as Euro-style date
dmy("03/04/11")
## [1] "2011-04-03 UTC"
```

## extracting parts of dates

```
today <- now()
today
## [1] "2014-07-17 10:03:03 BST"
month(today)
## [1] 7
month(today, label = TRUE, abbr = FALSE)
## [1] July
## 12 Levels: January < February < March < April < May < Ju
```

#### arithmetic

```
tomorrow <- today + days(1)
tomorrow

## [1] "2014-07-18 10:03:03 BST"

month_from_today <- today + months(1)
month_from_today

## [1] "2014-08-17 10:03:03 BST"</pre>
```

## rounding

```
this.date <- ymd_hms("2004-04-08 12:54:15")
round_date(this.date,"hour")

## [1] "2004-04-08 13:00:00 UTC"

floor_date(this.date,"hour")

## [1] "2004-04-08 12:00:00 UTC"</pre>
```

#### sequences

today + (0:5) \* days(1)

```
## [1] "2014-07-17 10:03:03 BST" "2014-07-18 10:03:03 BST" ## [3] "2014-07-19 10:03:03 BST" "2014-07-20 10:03:03 BST" ## [5] "2014-07-21 10:03:03 BST" "2014-07-22 10:03:03 BST"
```

#### Some more lies

- ▶ There are always 24 hours in a day
- ▶ Months have either 30 or 31 days
- February is always 28 days long
- Years have 365 days
- There is a leap year every year divisible by 4

### instants, durations and periods

- a date-time is an instant
- what if we want to specify a length of time
- durations are exact time spans recorded in seconds
- periods are inexact measures (seconds in a month changes)

#### intervals

```
dave_age <- new_interval(ymd_h("1986-01-29 03"), now())</pre>
dave_age %/% years(1)
## [1] 28
dave_age %/% weeks(2)
## [1] 742
dave_age / dweeks(1)
## [1] 1485
```

#### lies about timezones

- Britain uses GMT
- ► Time zones always differ by a whole hour
- ▶ The offsets between two time zones will remain constant

#### timezones

```
dave_time <- ymd_h("2014-03-09 06")
dave_time <- force_tz(dave_time, "America/New_York")</pre>
eric_time <- ymd_h("2014-03-09 11")
eric_time <- force_tz(eric_time, "Europe/London")</pre>
interval(dave_time,eric_time)/dhours(1)
## [1] 1
with_tz(eric_time,tz="America/New_York")
## [1] "2014-03-09 07:00:00 EDT"
```

# things I don't like

```
# arghhh!
wday(today)
## [1] 5
# I think this should thow an error
this_day <- ymd("2014-02-28")
day(this_day) <- 34
this_day
## [1] "2014-03-06 UTC"
```

example problem (Tiago)

#### Credit

- ► Noah Sussman's excellent (and unbelievable) list of untruths about time
  http://infiniteundo.com/post/25326999628/
  falsehoods-programmers-believe-about-time
- ► Noah's follow-up article http://infiniteundo.com/post/25509354022/ more-falsehoods-programmers-believe-about-time-wisdom
- ► Dates and times made easy with lubridate by Grolemund & Wickham http://www.jstatsoft.org/v40/i03

#### Thanks!

Talk available at:
converged.yt/talks/rusers-time/talk.pdf
.Rmd available
converged.yt/talks/rusers-time/talk.Rmd