Dates & Times

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Ice Breaker

Two Truths and One Lie

Outline

- Generalities
- Dates & Times Data Types
- Common Tasks
 - Create data types
 - Pull out individual date components (the month, day, or hour)
 - Round dates
 - Set date components
 - Perform arithmetic operations with dates
 - Work with time zones

Generalities

Package

library(lubridate)

not part of the tidyverse

Date/Times Data Types

1. date

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 1
## `my_date <- ymd("2021-04-07")`
## <date>
## 1 2021-04-07
```

1. date-time

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 1
##
     time hour
##
      <dttm>
##
   1 2013-01-01 05:00:00
## 2 2013-01-01 05:00:00
## 3 2013-01-01 05:00:00
## 4 2013-01-01 05:00:00
## 5 2013-01-01 06:00:00
## 6 2013-01-01 05:00:00
## 7 2013-01-01 06:00:00
## 8 2013-01-01 06:00:00
   9 2013-01-01 06:00:00
## 10 2013-01-01 06:00:00
## # ... with 336,766 more rows
```

Work with the simplest data type you can

- 1. From current date or date time
- 2. From a string
- 3. From unquoted numbers
- 4. From individual date-time components
- 5. From an existing date, date-time object

From current date or date time

Current date

today()

[1] "2021-04-07"

Current date-time

```
now()
```

[1] "2021-04-07 17:55:00 -05"

From strings

Approach 1: parsing (data import)

Approach 2: using lubridate helpers

- Helpers: y, m, d to represent year, month, day, etc.
- Identify the order in which the components appear in the data
- Specify the order of the components in your data to parse

```
ymd("2017-01-31")

## [1] "2017-01-31"

myd("01-2017-31")

## [1] "2017-01-31"
```

From strings (examples)

```
mdy("January 31st, 2017")
## [1] "2017-01-31"
dmy("31-Jan-2017")
## [1] "2017-01-31"
ymd_hms("2017-01-31 20:11:59")
## [1] "2017-01-31 20:11:59 UTC"
mdy_hm("01/31/2017 08:01")
  [1] "2017-01-31 08:01:00 UTC"
```

Exercise

Which of helpers will correctly parse the date-time objects?

"30/06/2020 06:01:01"

```
myd("30/06/2020 06:01")
mdy_hms("30/06/2020 06:01:01")
dmy_hms("30/06/2020 06:01:01")
none of the above
```

"April 7, 2021"

```
myd_hms("April 7, 2021")
mdy_hms("April 7, 2021")
ymd("April 7, 2021")
none of the above
```

From unquoted number

```
ymd(20170131)

## [1] "2017-01-31"

Adding the timezone

ymd(20170131, tz = "UTC")

## [1] "2017-01-31 UTC"
```

From individual components

use make_date() and make_datetime()

```
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 6
     flight year month
##
                         day hour minute
      <int> <int> <int> <int> <dbl>
##
                                   <dbl>
##
   1 1545 2013
                                5
                                      15
## 2 1714 2013
                                5
                                      29
## 3 1141 2013
                                5
                                      40
                           1
## 4 725 2013
                                5
                                      45
## 5 461 2013
                                6
                                       0
## 6 1696 2013
                                5
                                      58
## 7
        507 2013
                                       0
## 8 5708 2013
                                       0
##
         79 2013
                                       0
## 10
        301
            2013
                                       0
## # ... with 336,766 more rows
```

From individual components

use make_date() and make_datetime()

```
flights %>%
   select(flight, year, month, day, hour, minute) %>%
   mutate(departure = make_date(year, month, day))%>%
   print(n=5)
## # A tibble: 336,776 x 7
##
    flight year month day hour minute departure
## <int> <int> <int> <dbl> <dbl> <date>
## 1 1545 2013
                  1
                            5
                                 15 2013-01-01
## 2 1714 2013
                  1 1 5
                                 29 2013-01-01
## 3 1141 2013 1 1 5
                                 40 2013-01-01
## 4 725 2013 1 1 5
                                 45 2013-01-01
## 5 461 2013 1
                            6 0 2013-01-01
## # ... with 336,771 more rows
```

From an existing date, date-time object

To switch between date and date-time objects

```
as_datetime(today())

## [1] "2021-04-07 UTC"

as_date(now())

## [1] "2021-04-07"
```

Pulling out components

accessor function

year()

month()

mday()

yday()

wday()

hour()

minute()

second()

Pulling out components

```
datetime <-
   ymd_hms("2021-04-07 12:34:56"</pre>
```

```
year(datetime)
## [1] 2021
month(datetime)
## [1] 4
mday(datetime)
## [1] 7
yday(datetime)
## [1] 97
wday(datetime)
```

[1] 4

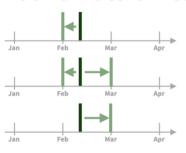
Pulling out components

```
datetime <-
ymd_hms("2021-04-07 12:34:56"
```

Rounding Date-times

Rounding Date-times

Round Date-times



floor_date(x, unit = "second") Round down to nearest unit. floor_date(dt, unit = "month")

round_date(x, unit = "second")
Round to nearest unit.
round_date(dt, unit = "month")

ceiling_date(x, unit = "second", change_on_boundary = NULL) Round up to nearest unit. ceiling_date(dt, unit = "month")

rollback(dates, roll_to_first =
FALSE, preserve_hms = TRUE)
Roll back to last day of previous
month. rollback(dt)

```
x < -now()
floor_date(x, "month")
  [1] "2021-04-01 -05"
round_date(x, "month")
  [1] "2021-04-01 -05"
ceiling_date(x,"month")
  [1] "2021-05-01 -05"
rollback(x)
  [1] "2021-03-31 17:55:00 -05"
```

Exercises

What should each of these rounding functions output?

Solutions

```
my_date <- mdy_hms("01-26-2021 16:35:00")</pre>
floor_date(my_date, "hour")
## [1] "2021-01-26 16:00:00 UTC"
round_date(my_date, "hour")
## [1] "2021-01-26 17:00:00 UTC"
ceiling_date(my_date, "hour")
## [1] "2021-01-26 17:00:00 UTC"
rollback(my_date)
## [1] "2020-12-31 16:35:00 UTC"
```

Setting components

Using accessor functions

setting the year

```
x
## [1] "2021-04-07 17:55:00 -05"

year(x) <- 2020
x
## [1] "2020-04-07 17:55:00 -05"</pre>
```

setting the month

```
month(x) <- month(x)+1
x
## [1] "2020-05-07 17:55:00 -05"</pre>
```

Setting components

Using update() function updating year

```
x
## [1] "2020-05-07 17:55:00 -05"

update(x, year = 2019)

## [1] "2019-05-07 17:55:00 -05"

x
## [1] "2020-05-07 17:55:00 -05"
```

Setting components

Using update() function

using rollover

```
ymd("2021-04-07") %>%
    update(mday = 31)
## [1] "2021-05-01"
```

Next Week

Time Spans

Thanks!

Slides created via the R package xaringan.