

I'm wondering if someone has a straightforward method of doing this in R.

Many thanks.

Matt

r datetime time type-conversion

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edited Sep 12, 2021 at 14:13

Henrik

asked Mar 15, 2015 at 23:14

Matt Jordan 587 1 6 14

The Time.Training vector is being pulled in from Google Sheets using the url. It comes into R in the format hh:mm:ss. Hoping to convert this so I can calculate a training load for an athlete but I need this in minutes. — Matt Jordan Mar 15, 2015 at 23:21

## 5 Answers

Sorted by: Highest score (default)

**\$** 



Using lubridate:

Time.Training<- c("1:00:00", "0:45:00", "0:30:00", "1:30:00")

library(lubridate)



res <- hms(Time.Training) # format to 'hours:minutes:seconds' hour(res)\*60 + minute(res) # convert hours to minutes, and add minutes ## [1] 60 45 30 90



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answered Mar 15, 2015 at 23:34



- This worked. The exact code I used was: library(lubridate); res <- hms(load\$Time.Spent.Training); load\$Time.Minutes<-hour(res)\*60 + minute(res). Thank you. Matt Jordan Mar 15, 2015 at 23:55
- 1 You're welcome. On your example given in the question @David Arenburg's method also works. If you want answers based on your actual data you should consider using dput() (at least on a subset of the data). tospig Mar 16, 2015 at 0:00



Try this. We basically converting to POSIXIt class first by pasting a real date to the vector using the Sys.Date() function (because there is no hour class in base R) and then using hour and min arguments in order to achieve the output



```
Res <- as.POSIXlt(paste(Sys.Date(), Time.Training))
Res$hour*60 + Res$min
## [1] 60 45 30 90</pre>
```



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answered Mar 15, 2015 at 23:20



1 The data table is called 'load' and the variable is called 'Time.Spent.Training'. I used the commands: attach(load) followed by Res <- as.POSIXIt(paste(Sys.Date(), Time.Spent.Training)). This gave a vector of dates 2015-03-15. I can't seem to get time from this — Matt Jordan Mar 15, 2015 at 23:35

You need to call your column from your data set. Try load\$Time.Spent.Training instaed of just Time.Spent.Training . — David Arenburg Mar 15, 2015 at 23:44



## Use as.difftime:

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```
> Time.Training<- c("1:00:00", "0:45:00", "0:30:00", "1:30:00")
> strtoi(as.difftime(Time.Training, format = "%H:%M:%S", units = "mins"))
[1] 60 45 30 90
```



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answered Feb 22, 2017 at 7:03





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Here are some alternatives:

1) The chron package has a "times" class in which 1 unit is a day and there are 60 \* 24 minutes in a day so:



library(chron) 60 \* 24 \* as.numeric(times(Time.Training))





giving:



[1] 60 45 30 90

**1a)** Another approach using chron is the following (giving the same answer):

```
library(chron)
ch <- times(Time.training)</pre>
60 * hours(ch) + minutes(ch)
```

2) Here is an approach using read.table and matrix/vector multiplication. No packages are needed:

```
c(as.matrix(read.table(text = Time.Training, sep = ":")) %*% c(60, 1, 1/60))
```

(Using "Posixit" is probably the most straight-forward approach without packages but another answer already provides that.)

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edited Mar 16, 2015 at 12:22

answered Mar 16, 2015 at 0:02



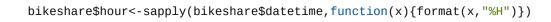
G. Grothendieck

264k 18 216 356



Taking the hour column from the date time column and create a new cloumn hour and give only hour data in that column 2011-01-01 00:00:01 Ans:







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edited Apr 10, 2022 at 22:22





tospig **8,233** 15 44 80