Assignment 5

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Exercise 1

```
a)
mdy("September 13, 2010")
## [1] "2010-09-13"
  b)
mdy("Sept 13, 2010")
## Warning: All formats failed to parse. No formats found.
## [1] NA
  c)
mdy("Sep 13, 2010")
## [1] "2010-09-13"
  d)
mdy("S 13, 2010")
## Warning: All formats failed to parse. No formats found.
## [1] NA
Abbreviations of months need to be the first three letters of the month.
mdy("07-Dec-1941")
## [1] "2041-07-19"
  f)
mdy("1-5-1998")
## [1] "1998-01-05"
Using single digits for both the month and day makes it hard to know which is the month or day.
  g)
dmy("21-5-1998")
## [1] "1998-05-21"
```

1

It is clear to see which is the day, and which is the month. h)

```
ymd_hm("2020-May-5 10:30 am")
## [1] "2020-05-05 10:30:00 UTC"
    i)
ymd_hm("2020-May-5 10:30 am PDT (ex Seattle)")
## [1] "2020-05-05 10:30:00 UTC"
    j)
ymd_hm("2020-May-5 10:30 am AST (ex Puerto Rico)")
## [1] "2020-05-05 10:30:00 UTC"

Exercise 3

dates <- c("May-8-2025 3:00 PM", "May-8-2025 3:00 PM")
zones <- c("US/Arizona", "Pacific/Auckland")
data.frame(date = dates, zone = zones) %>%
    rowwise() %>%
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 2
## # Rowwise:
## date zone
## <dttm> <chr>
## 1 2025-05-08 15:00:00 US/Arizona
## 2 2025-05-07 20:00:00 Pacific/Auckland
```

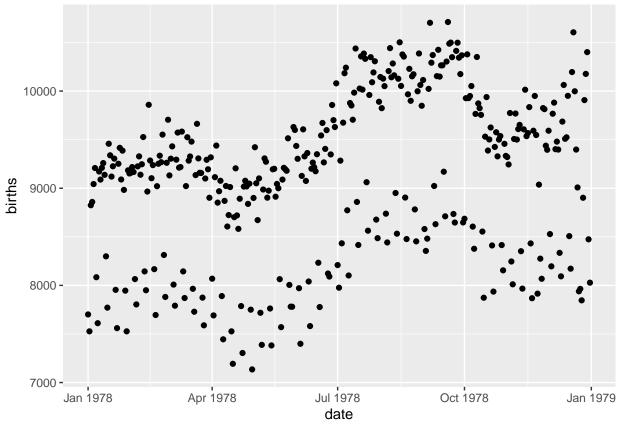
mutate(date = mdy_hm(date,tz = zone))

After finding what the tz identifier was for Auckland, New zealand. I applied each timezone rowwise as only a single timezone can be sent to the dates vector.

Exercise 5

```
a)
births1 <- Births78 %>%
  select(date,births)

b)
births1 %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = date, y = births)) +
  geom_point()
```



There are almost two graphs, it seems consistently there are certain days which have much more births than other days. I think it might be people having kids on weekends.

```
C)
births2 <- births1 %>%
  mutate(dow = wday(date, label=TRUE, abbr=FALSE))

d)
births2 %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = date, y = births)) +
  geom_point(aes(color = dow))
```

