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## 24 2018-11-01 2018 ## 25 2019-01-01 2019 ## 26 2019-03-01 2019 ## 27 2019-05-01 2019

## 28 2019-07-01 2019

## 29 2019-09-01 2019

## 30 2019-11-01 2019

## 31 2020-01-01 2020

## 32 2020-03-01 2020 ## 33 2020-05-01 2020

## 34 2020-07-01 2020

## 35 2020-09-01 2020

## 36 2020-11-01 2020

## 37 2021-01-01 2021

## 38 2021-03-01 2021 ## 39 2021-05-01 2021

## 40 2021-07-01 2021 ## 41 2021-09-01 2021

## 42 2021-11-01 2021

## 43 2022-01-01 2022 ## 44 2022-03-01 2022 ## 45 2022-05-01 2022

## 46 2022-07-01 2022 ## 47 2022-09-01 2022

## 48 2022-11-01 2022

## 49 2023-01-01 2023 ## 50 2023-03-01 2023 ## 51 2023-05-01 2023

## 52 2023-07-01 2023

## 53 2023-09-01 2023

## 54 2023-11-01 2023

## 55 2024-01-01 2024

## 56 2024-03-01 2024 ## 57 2024-05-01 2024

## 58 2024-07-01 2024

## 59 2024-09-01 2024

## 60 2024-11-01 2024

## 61 2025-01-01 2025

## 62 2025-03-01 2025 ## 63 2025-05-01 2025

## 64 2025-07-01 2025

## 65 2025-09-01 2025

## 66 2025-11-01 2025

18

27

35 44

1

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44 52

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44 52

18

26

35

44

1

18

27

35

44

1

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36

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4

2

4

4

1

```
date_map rmd
Hsin Lei, Hsieh (Vincent)
2025-02-24
 library(lubridate)
 ## Warning: 套件 'lubridate' 是用 R 版本 4.4.2 來建造的
 ## 載入套件:'lubridate'
 ## 下列物件被遮斷自 'package:base':
       date, intersect, setdiff, union
 library(purrr)
 #Question 1: Generate a sequence of dates from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2025, spaced by every two months. Extract the
 year, quarter, and ISO week number for each date.
 date_seq <- seq(ymd("2015-01-01"), ymd("2025-12-31"), by = "2 months")</pre>
 date_ext <- data.frame(</pre>
   date = date_seq,
  year = map_dbl(date_seq, year), # Extract the year from each date
   quarter = map_dbl(date_seq, quarter), # Extract the quarter from each date
   iso_week = map_dbl(date_seq, isoweek) # Extract the ISO week number from each date
 date_ext
            date year quarter iso_week
 ## 1 2015-01-01 2015
 ## 2 2015-03-01 2015
 ## 3 2015-05-01 2015
                       2 18
                       3 27
 ## 4 2015-07-01 2015
                       3 36
 ## 5 2015-09-01 2015
 ## 6 2015-11-01 2015
                       1 53
 ## 7 2016-01-01 2016
 ## 8 2016-03-01 2016
 ## 9 2016-05-01 2016
                       2 17
 ## 10 2016-07-01 2016
                                 26
 ## 11 2016-09-01 2016
                                 35
 ## 12 2016-11-01 2016
 ## 13 2017-01-01 2017
                                  52
 ## 14 2017-03-01 2017
                                  9
 ## 15 2017-05-01 2017
 ## 16 2017-07-01 2017
                                  26
 ## 17 2017-09-01 2017
                       3
                                 35
 ## 18 2017-11-01 2017
 ## 19 2018-01-01 2018
                                  1
 ## 20 2018-03-01 2018
 ## 21 2018-05-01 2018
 ## 22 2018-07-01 2018
                                 26
 ## 23 2018-09-01 2018
                                 35
```

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```
#Question 2: Given the following dates, compute the difference in months and weeks between each consecutive pair.
sample_dates <- as.Date(c("2018-03-15", "2020-07-20", "2023-01-10", "2025-09-05"))</pre>
#Calculate the difference in months between each consecutive pair of dates.
month_diff <- map2_dbl(sample_dates[-length(sample_dates)], #Take all elements except the last one.</pre>
                       sample_dates[-1], #Take all elements except the first one.
                       ~ as.period(interval(.x, .y))$month + as.period(interval(.x, .y))$year * 12) #years converted to mont
hs + remaining months.
week_diff <- map2_dbl(sample_dates[-length(sample_dates)],</pre>
                      sample_dates[-1],
                      ~ as.numeric(difftime(.y, .x, units = "weeks"))) #Compute the total week difference.
#Create a data frame to display the results.
data.frame(
  Start_Date = sample_dates[-length(sample_dates)],
  End_Date = sample_dates[-1],
  Month_Difference = (month_diff),
  Week_Difference = (week_diff)
## Start_Date End_Date Month_Difference Week_Difference
## 1 2018-03-15 2020-07-20
                                         28
                                                   122.5714
## 2 2020-07-20 2023-01-10
                                         29
                                                   129.1429
## 3 2023-01-10 2025-09-05
                                         31
                                                   138.4286
#Question 3: Using map() and map_dbl(), compute the mean, median, and standard deviation for each numeric vector in the foll
owing list:
num_lists <- list(c(4, 16, 25, 36, 49), c(2.3, 5.7, 8.1, 11.4), c(10, 20, 30, 40, 50))
#Compute the mean.
mean_values <- map_dbl(num_lists, mean)</pre>
#Compute the median.
median_values <- map_dbl(num_lists, median)</pre>
#Compute the sd.
sd_values <- map_dbl(num_lists, sd)</pre>
#Create a data frame to store the results.
data_q3 <- data.frame(</pre>
 Mean = mean_values,
 Median = median_values,
 Std_Dev = sd_values
data_q3
      Mean Median Std_Dev
## 1 26.000 25.0 17.42125
## 2 6.875 6.9 3.84220
## 3 30.000 30.0 15.81139
#Question 4: Given a list of mixed date formats, use map() and possibly() from purrr to safely convert them to Date format a
nd extract the month name.
#This ensures that month names like "Aug" are correctly recognized in all systems.
Sys.setlocale("LC_TIME", "C")
## [1] "C"
date_strings <- list("2023-06-10", "2022/12/25", "15-Aug-2021", "InvalidDate")</pre>
#Create a safe function to parse dates while handling errors
safe\_parse\_date <- possibly(\sim as.Date(.x, tryFormats = c("%Y-%m-%d", "%Y/%m/%d", "%d-%b-%Y")), NA)
#Convert date strings into Date format safely.
converted_dates <- map(date_strings, safe_parse_date)</pre>
#Extract the month name from each valid date.
map_chr(converted_dates, ~ if (!is.na(.x)) as.character(month(.x, label = TRUE, locale = "en_US")) else "Invalid")
## [1] "Jun"
                 "Dec"
                           "Aug"
                                      "Invalid"
```