$\ensuremath{\mathbb{R}}\text{-}$  There are many options in  $\ensuremath{\mathbb{R}}$  to handle Dates and Times.

- R- handles date and time in three classes:
  - as.Date
  - POSIX1t
  - POSIXct
  - · Ch601
  - · Lubridate package

Built-in function as. Date (wilhout times)

POSIX - Portable

operating system

interface - primarily

on UNIX. (allow for

dates and time

dates and time with time zones)

Chron - (allows for dates and time)

# For handling dates without times as. Date- is the best choice

as.Date-

```
> as.Date('1/15/2001',format='\%m/\%d/\%Y')
[1] "2001-01-15"
> as.Date('April 26, 2001',format='%B %d, %Y')
[1] "2001-04-26"
> as.Date('22JUN01',format='%d%b%y')
   "2001-06-22"
```

Code	Value
%1 -	- day of month (decimal number)
%m _	_ month c decinal number)
%Y <u>—</u>	- Year (4 digits)
% B -	Month (fall name)
%y -	Year (2 digits)
%b -	— Month (abbreviated name)
Specify	format if
•	<u> </u>

```
as.Date-
   bdays = c(CRRao=as.Date('1920-09-10'),
              PCMahalanobis=as.Date('1893-06-29'),
              Cramer=as.Date('1893-09-25'),
              KRParthasarathy=as.Date('1936-06-25')
   weekdays(bdays)
          CRRao
                  PCMahalanobis
                                          Cramer
       "Friday"
                      "Thursday"
                                         "Monday"
KRParthasarathy
     "Thursday"
  months(bdays)
          CRRao
                  PCMahalanobis
                                          Cramer
    "September"
                          "June"
                                     "September"
KRParthasarathy
         "June"
```

- week days?
- months two in built functions in R 15at will provide day of the week and name of the

```
as.Date-

> datef1<- as.Date("02/08/2021", format = "%m/%d/%Y")

> datef1

[1] "2021-02-08"

> datef2 <- as.Date("February 8, 2021", format = "%B %d, %Y")

> datef2

[1] "2021-02-08"
```

Computations with

· Specify format
of date

as.Date-

```
> datef2 <- as.Date("October 8, 2021", format = "%B %d, %Y")</pre>
> datef1-datef2
Time difference of -242 days
> difftime(datef1, datef2, units = "weeks")
Time difference of -34.57143 weeks
> difftime(datef1, datef2, units = "days")
Time difference of -242 days
> difftime(datef1, datef2)
Time difference of -242 days
> datef2+10
[1] "2021-10-18"
> datef1-10
[1] "2021-01-29"
```

· <u>Subtraction</u> Specifies différence in days.

built-in function

difftime

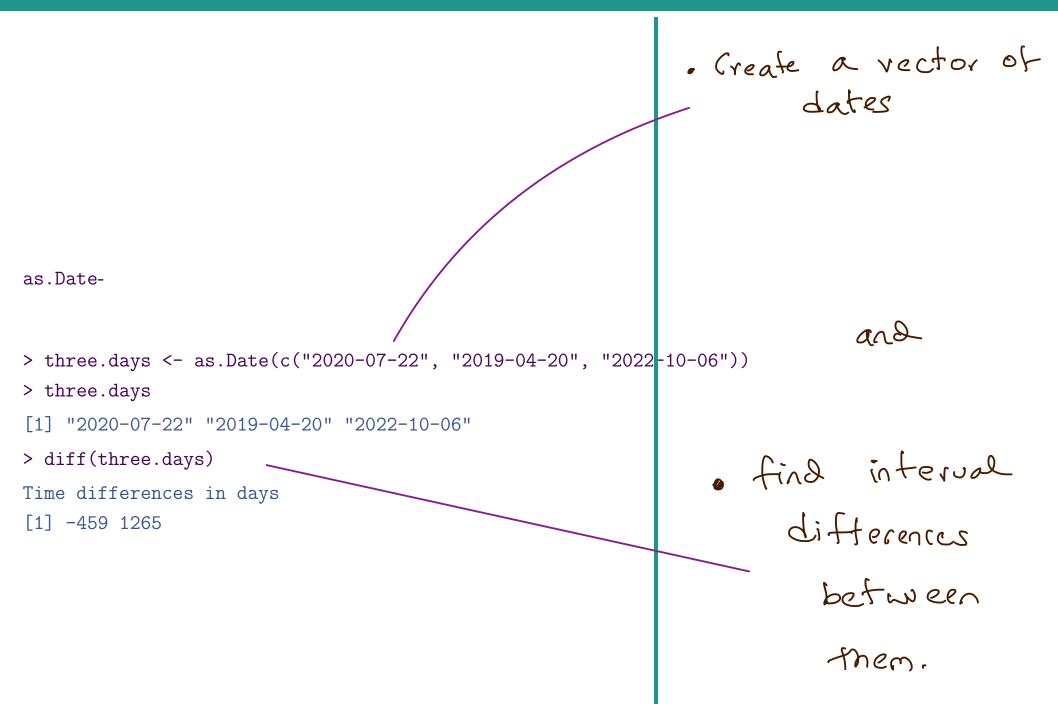
Specify units

That you prefer

to calculate

difference.

- add days



as.Date-

- > Seven <- seq(datef1, length = 7, by = "week")
- > Seven
- > Seven <- seq(datef1, length = 7, by = 14)
- > Seven
- > Seven <- seq(datef1, length = 7, by = "2 weeks")
- > Seven

produce 7 dates that differ by a week, starting from datefi

produce 7 dates that differ by 14 days, starting from datefl

produce 7 dates that differ by two weeks, starting from datef as.Date-

> ?strptime

strptime in conjunction with a package called strings is very useful.

· Combine dates and times with sting manipulation ct = calendar time

For handling dates with times

POSIXct-) is the best choice

- > Time1 <- as.POSIXct("2023-07-24 23:55:26")
- > Time1

[1] "2023-07-24 23:55:26 IST"

- > Time2 <- as.POSIXct("25072023 08:32:07", format = "%d%m%Y %H:%M:%S")
- > Time2
- [1] "2023-07-25 08:32:07 IST"

# POSIXct

- handles dates and times
  - also takes care of fine zones

accurate regresentation of time.

Time zone is that of system time

```
Time 1:
             "2023-07-24 23:55:26 IST"
             \perp m \cup L
Tine 2: "2023-07-25 08:32:07 IST"
POSIXct-
> Time3 <- as.POSIXct("2020-01-01 11:42:03", tz = "cmt")
> Time3
[1] "2020-01-01 11:42:03 GMT"
> Time2 > Time1
[1] TRUE
> Time2 - Time1
Time difference of 8.611389 hours
> Time1 + 30
[1] "2023-07-24 23:55:56 IST"
> Time1 - 30
[1] "2023-07-24 23:54:56 IST"
```

Specify time zones

Compute with dates and fines

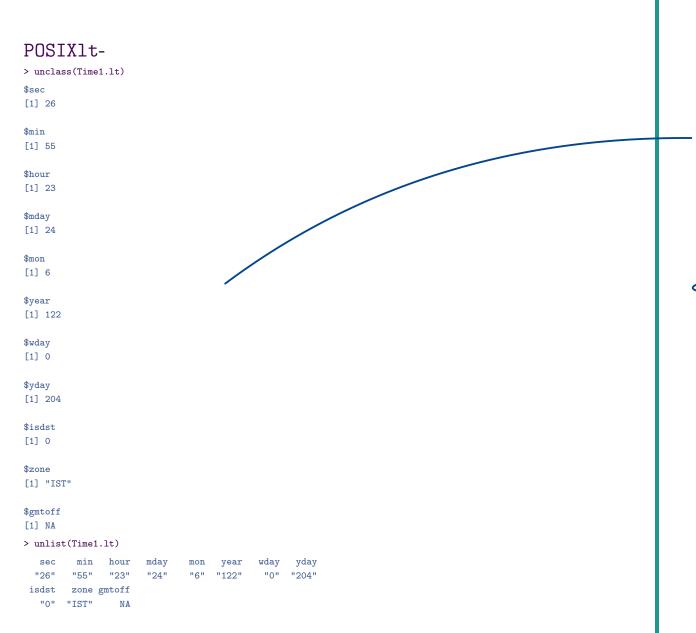
adds 30 seconds

```
POSIXct-
> as.POSIXct("2021-03-10 08:32:07") - as.POSIXct("2023-03-09 23:55:26")
                                                                             - adjust for day light savings time.
Time difference of -729.6412 days
> Sys.time()
                                       internal
. integer representation
. difference from
[1] "2022-02-08 09:54:51 IST"
> unclass(Time1)
   1690223126
attr(,"tzone")
   11/11
[1]
> difftime(Time1, as.POSIXct("1970-01-01 00:00:00", tz = "UTC"), units = "secs")
                                                                                 use difftime
Time difference of 1690223126 secs
```

Usc as.

```
POSIX1t-
> Time1.lt <- as.POSIX1t("2022-07-24 23:55:26")
> Time1.lt
[1] "2022-07-24 23:55:26 IST"
```

objects au stored as lists



- unclass 2 - to strip
unlist
specific units from
Late and time

```
POSIX1t-
> Time1.lt$sec
[1] 26
> Time1.lt$wday
[1] 0
> trunc(Time1.lt, "days")
[1] "2022-07-24 IST"
> trunc(Time1.lt, "mins")
[1] "2022-07-24 23:55:00 IST"
```