

Handling Date & Time in R



- get current date/time
- understand date/time classes in R
- date arithmetic
- time zones and daylight savings
- date/time formats
- parsing date/time
- date/time components
- create/update/verify
- Intervals, duration and period

- basic knowledge of R & RStudio
- laptop/desktop
- working internet connection

- Learning Management System
 - Videos
 - Slides
 - Code
 - Data
 - Suggested Readings
- Need help?
 - Discussion forum
 - support@rsquaredacademy.com
 - +91-9606872504
 - Raise a [ticket](#)

- [Slides](#)
- [Code & Data](#)
- [RStudio Cloud](#)
- [Online Course](#)
- [Blog Post](#)

- Go through the videos
- Run the code (locally or on RStudio Cloud)
- Experiment with the code
- Go through the suggested readings
- If you get stuck with the code or have any questions
 - Use the discussion forum
 - Mail us @ support@rsquaredacademy.com if you have any questions (**We believe no question is naive and every question is important.**) and we will try to reply at the earliest.

Module 1 **Introduction**



- `Sys.Date()` / `today()`
- `Sys.time()` / `now()`
- `am()`
- `pm()`
- `leap_year()`

- get current date
- get current time
- check whether the time is in AM or PM?
- check whether the following are leap years
 - 2018
 - 2016

	Invoice	Due	Payment
1	2013-01-02	2013-02-01	2013-01-15
2	2013-01-26	2013-02-25	2013-03-03
3	2013-07-03	2013-08-02	2013-07-08
4	2013-02-10	2013-03-12	2013-03-17
5	2012-10-25	2012-11-24	2012-11-28
6	2012-01-27	2012-02-26	2012-02-22
7	2013-08-13	2013-09-12	2013-09-09
8	2012-12-16	2013-01-15	2013-01-12
9	2012-05-14	2012-06-13	2012-07-01
10	2013-07-01	2013-07-31	2013-07-26

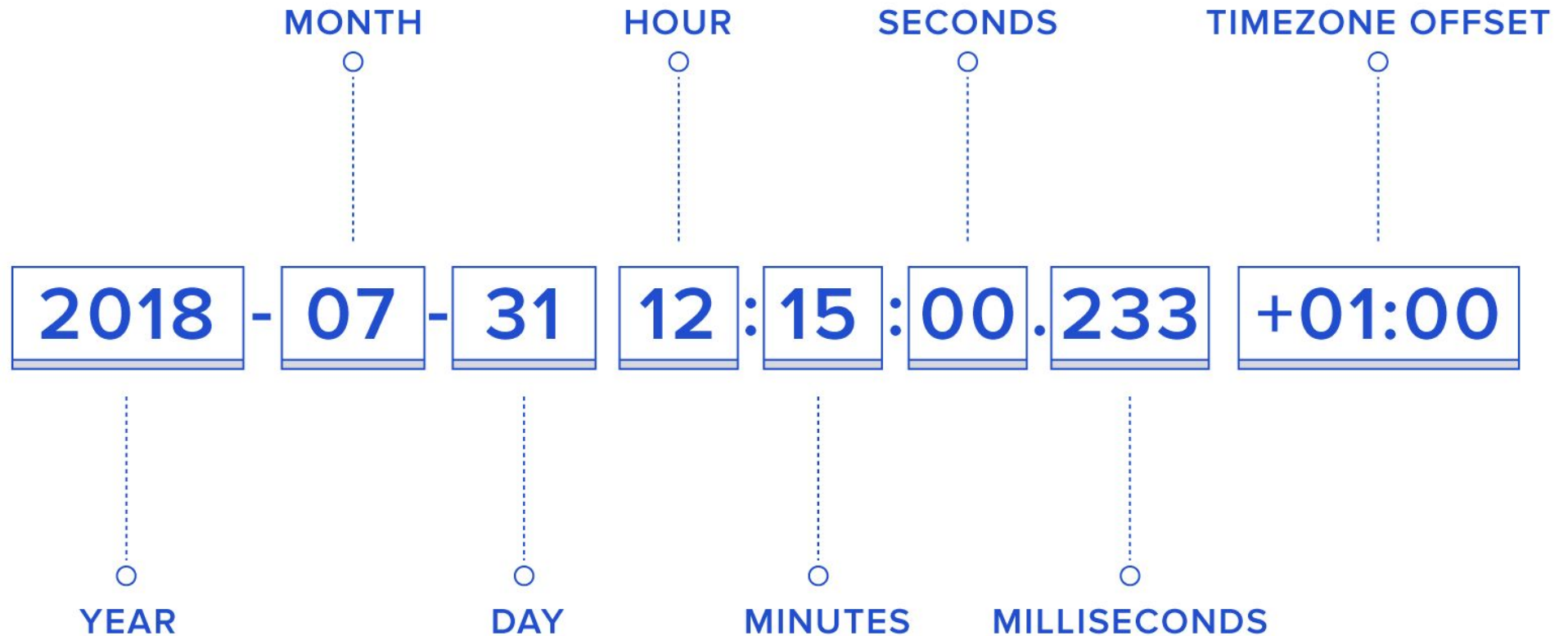
- extract date, month and year from Due
- compute the number of days to settle invoice
- compute days over due
- check if due year is a leap year
- check when due day in february is 29, whether it is a leap year
- how many invoices were settled within due date
- how many invoices are due in each quarter
- what is the average duration between invoice date and payment date

Module 2

Date & Time Classes



- Date
- POSIXct
- POSIXlt



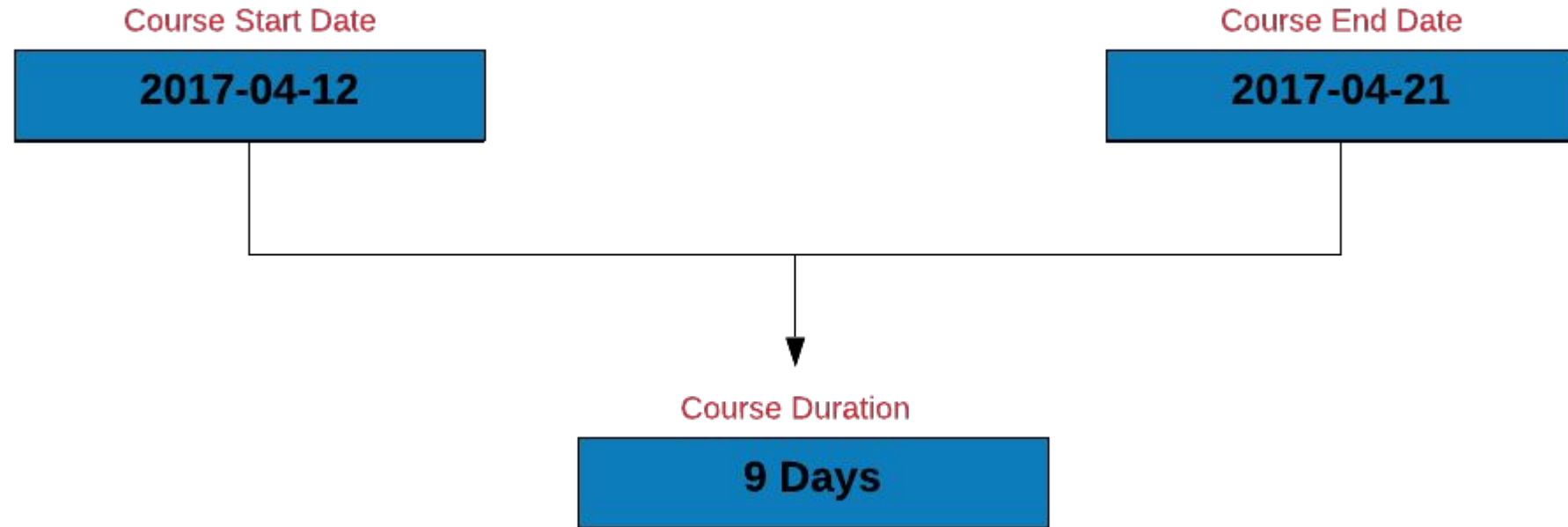
- sec
- min
- hour
- mon
- zone
- wday
- mday
- year
- yday
- ist
- gmtoff

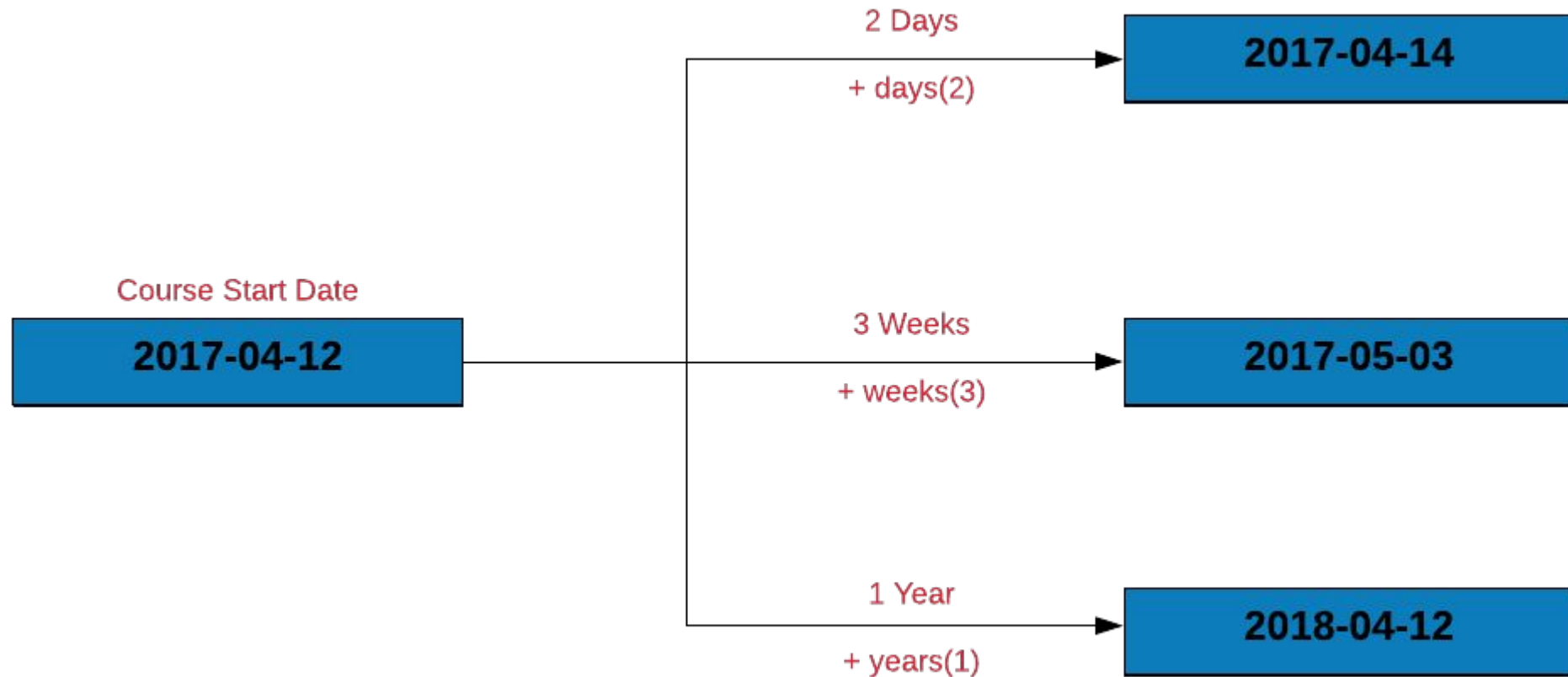
R 1.0.0 was released on 2000-02-09 08:55:23 UTC. Save it as

- Date
- Date using origin
- POSIXct
- POSIXlt and extract
 - month day
 - day of year
 - month
 - zone
- ISODate

Module 3
Date Arithmetic

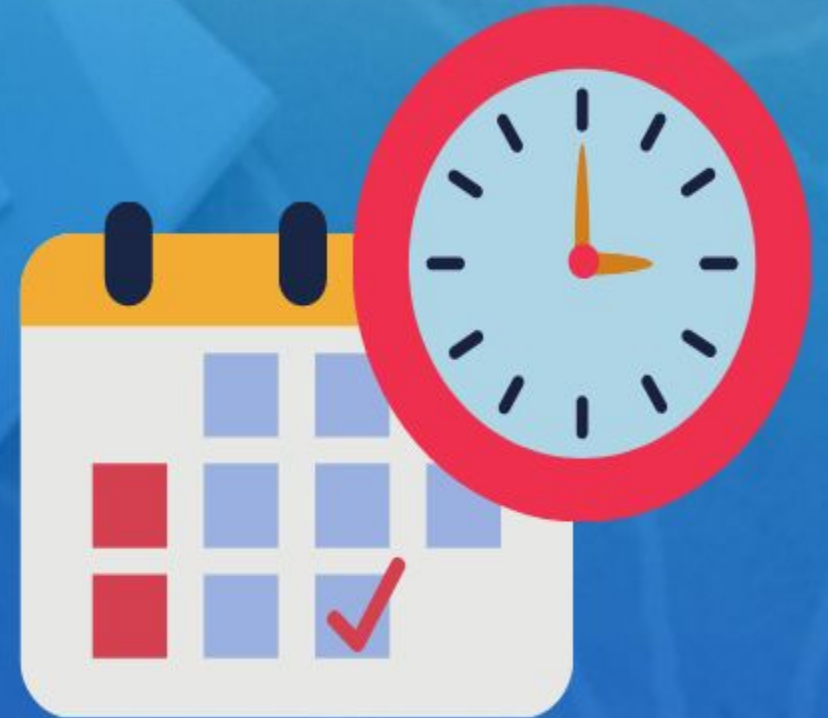






- compute the length of a vacation which begins on 2020-04-19 and ends on 2020-04-25
- recompute the length of the vacation after shifting the vacation start and end date by **10 days** and **2 weeks**
- compute the days to settle invoice and days overdue from the **receivables.csv** data set
- compute the length of employment (only for those employees who have been terminated) from the **hr-data.csv** data set (use date of hire and termination)

Module 4
**Time Zones &
Daylight Savings**







- check the time zone you live in
- check if daylight savings is in effect
- check the current time in **UTC** or any other time zone

Module 5

Date & Time Formats



- December 12, 2019
- 12th Dec, 2019
- Dec 12th, 19
- 12-Dec-19
- 12 December, 2019
- 12.12.19

Specification	Description	Example
%d	Day of the month (decimal number)	12
%m	Month (decimal number)	12
%b	Month (abbreviated)	Dec
%B	Month (full name)	December
%y	Year (2 digit)	19
%Y	Year (4 digit)	2019
%H	Hour	8
%M	Minute	5
%S	Second	3

Use conversion specifications to specify the below dates using `as.Date()`

- 05.07.19
- 5-July, 2019
- July 5th, 2019
- July 05, 2019
- 2019-July-05
- 05/07/2019
- 07/05/2019
- 7/5/2019
- 07/5/19
- 2019-07-05

Module 6

Parse Date & Time



- Convert string/character to date using
 - `strptime()`
 - `parse_date_time()`
- Convert date to string character using
 - `strftime()`
 - `as.character()`
 - `format()`
- Use helper functions to convert string/character to date without using conversion specifications.

Parse the below dates using `strptime()/parse_date_time()` or appropriate helper functions:

- 05.07.19
- 5-July, 2019
- July 5th, 2019
- July 05, 2019
- 2019-July-05
- 05/07/2019
- 07/05/2019
- 7/5/2019
- 07/5/19
- 2019-07-05

Module 7
**Date & Time
Components**

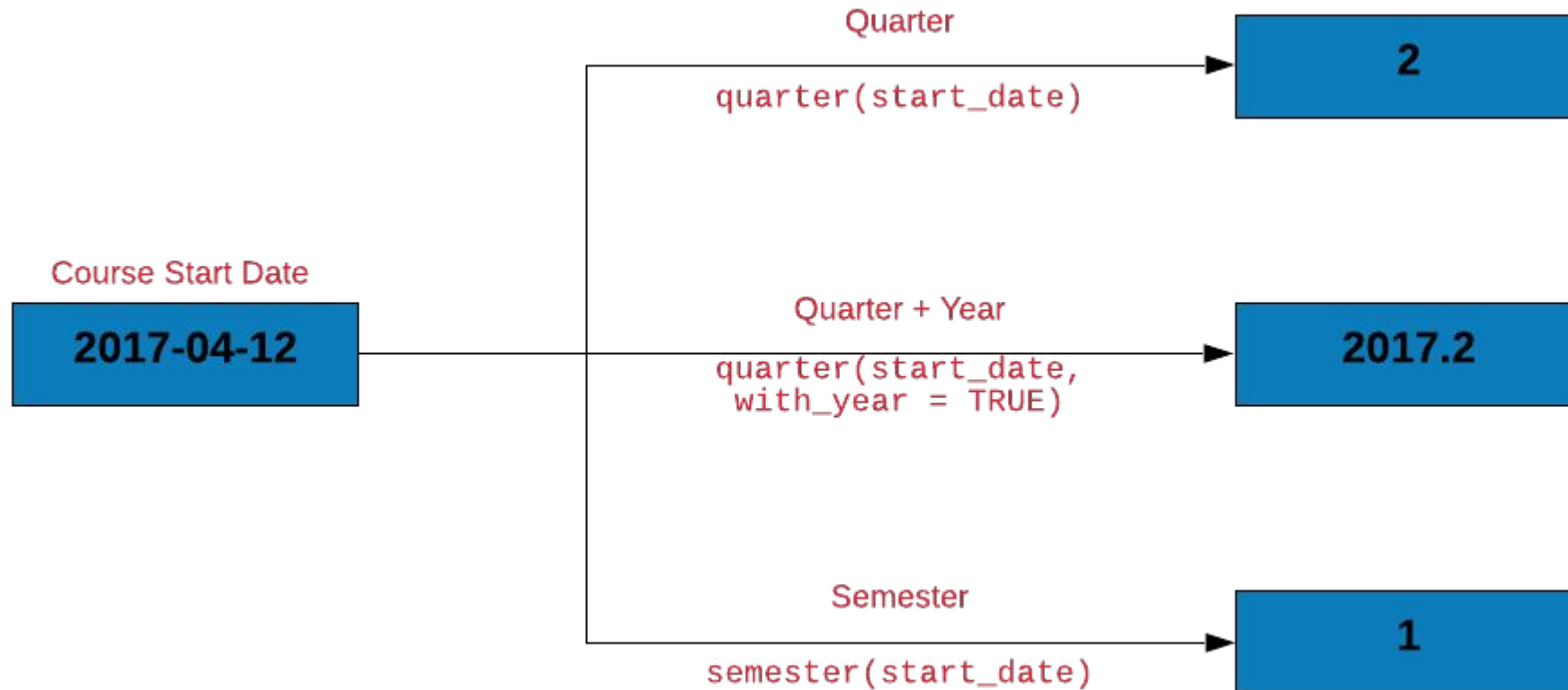


- year
- month
- date
- week
- day
- quarter
- semester
- hour
- minute
- second
- timezone

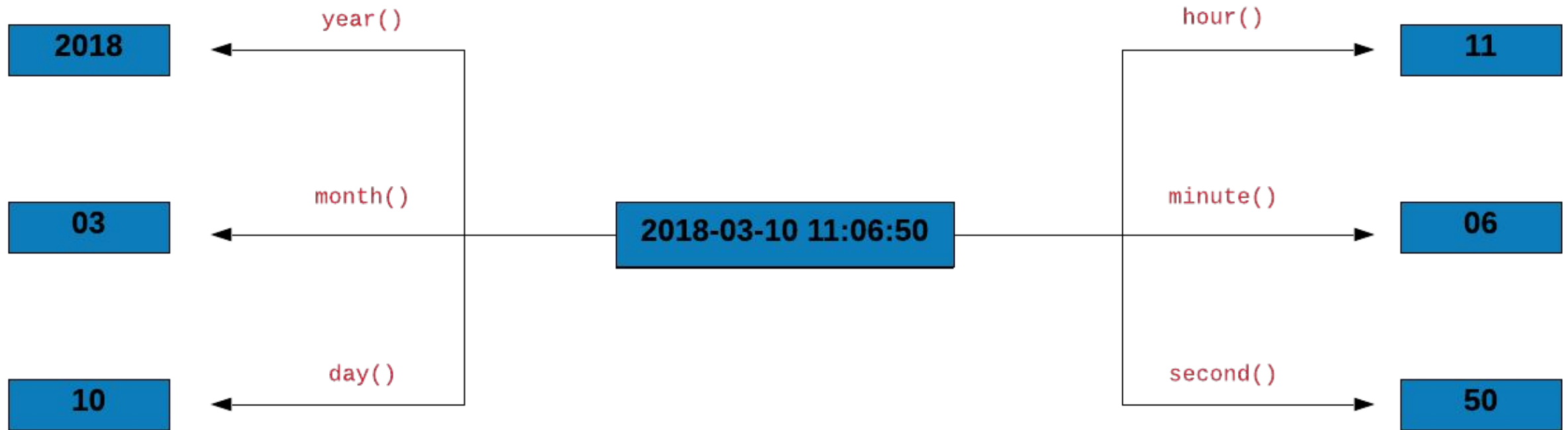
Function	Description
<code>year()</code>	Get year
<code>month()</code>	Get month (number)
<code>month(label = TRUE)</code>	Get month (abbreviated name)
<code>month(abbr = FALSE)</code>	Get month (full name)
<code>months()</code>	Get month
<code>week()</code>	Get week

Function	Description
<code>day()</code>	Get day
<code>mday()</code>	Day of the month
<code>wday()</code>	Day of the week
<code>qday()</code>	Day of quarter
<code>yday()</code>	Day of year
<code>weekdays()</code>	Day of week
<code>days_in_month()</code>	Days in the month

Function	Description
hour()	Get hour
minute()	Get minute
second()	Get second
seconds()	Number of seconds since 1970-01-01



Function	Description
<code>quarter()</code>	Get quarter
<code>quarter(with_year = TRUE)</code>	Quarter with year
<code>quarter(fiscal_start = 4)</code>	Fiscal starts in April
<code>quarters()</code>	Get quarter
<code>semester()</code>	Get semester



Let us do some data sanitization. If the due day happens to be February 29, let us ensure that the due year is a leap year. Below are the steps to check if the due year is a leap year:

- we will extract the following from the due date:
 - day
 - month
 - year
- we will then create a new column `is_leap` which will have be set to TRUE if the year is a leap year else it will be set to FALSE
- filter all the payments due on 29th Feb
- select the following columns:
 - Due
 - `is_leap`

Get the R release dates using `r_versions()` from the **rversions** package and tabulate the following

- year
- month with label
- weekday with label
- hour
- and quarter

Module 8
Create, Update & Verify



- `make_date()`
- `make_datetime()`
- `update()`

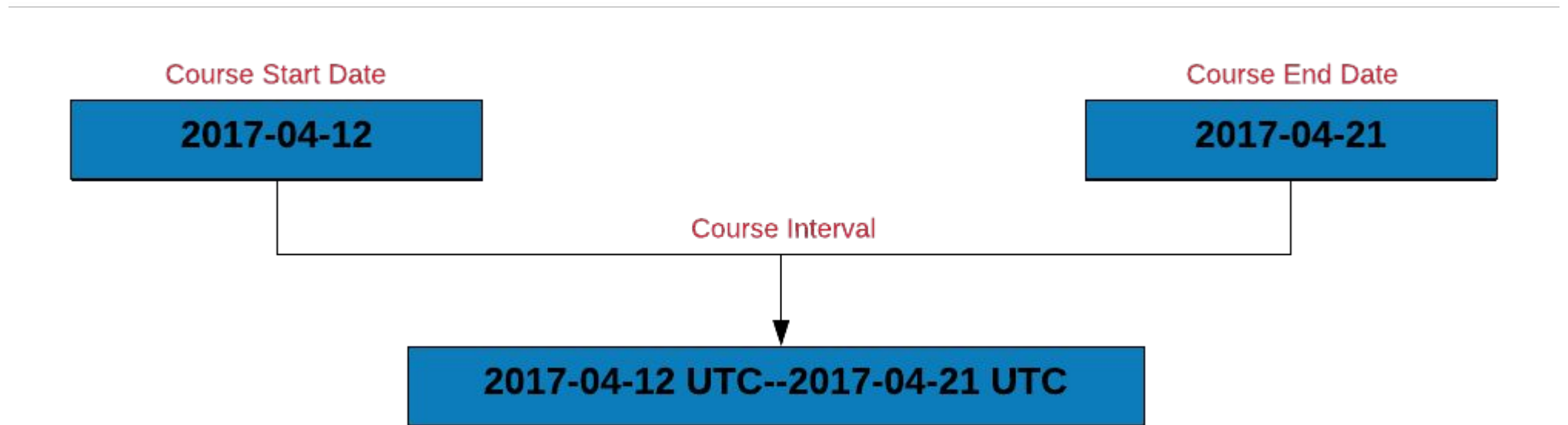
Function	Description
from	Starting date of the sequence
by	End date of the sequence
to	Date increment of the sequence
length.out	Length of the sequence
along.with	Use length of this value as length of sequence

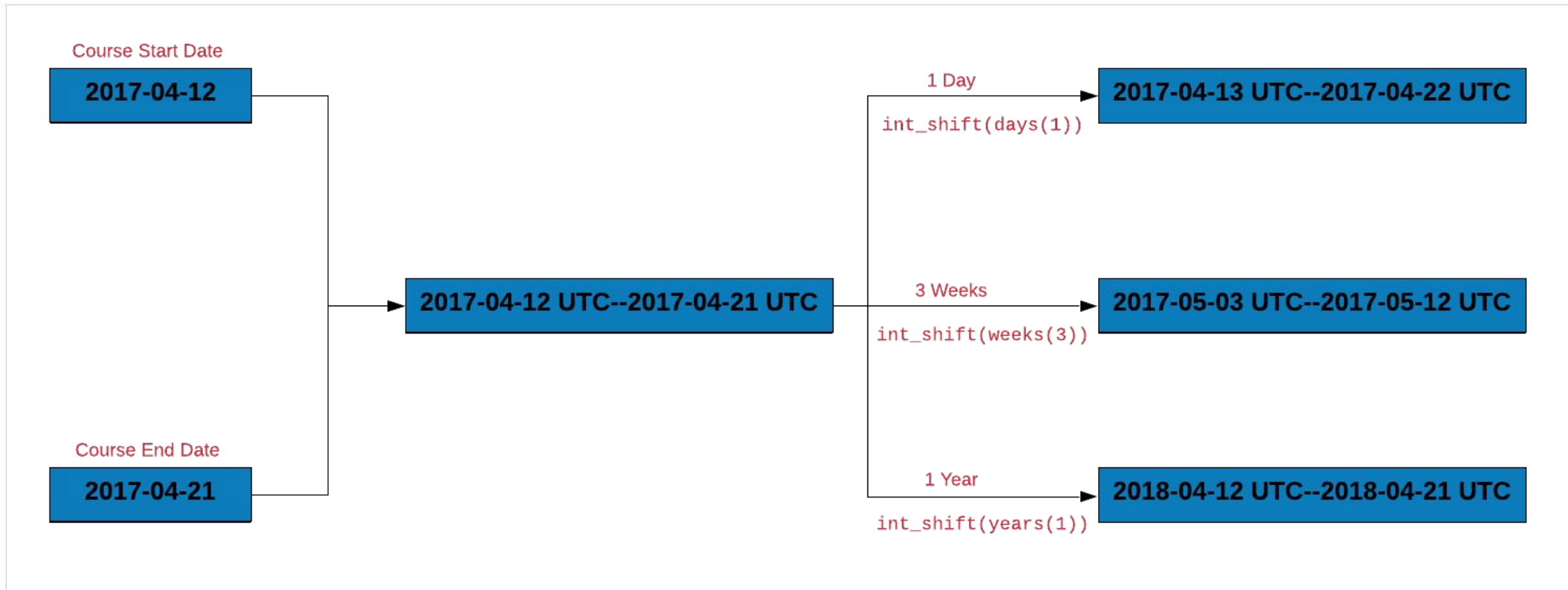
R 2.0.0 was released on 2004-10-04 14:24:38. Create this date using

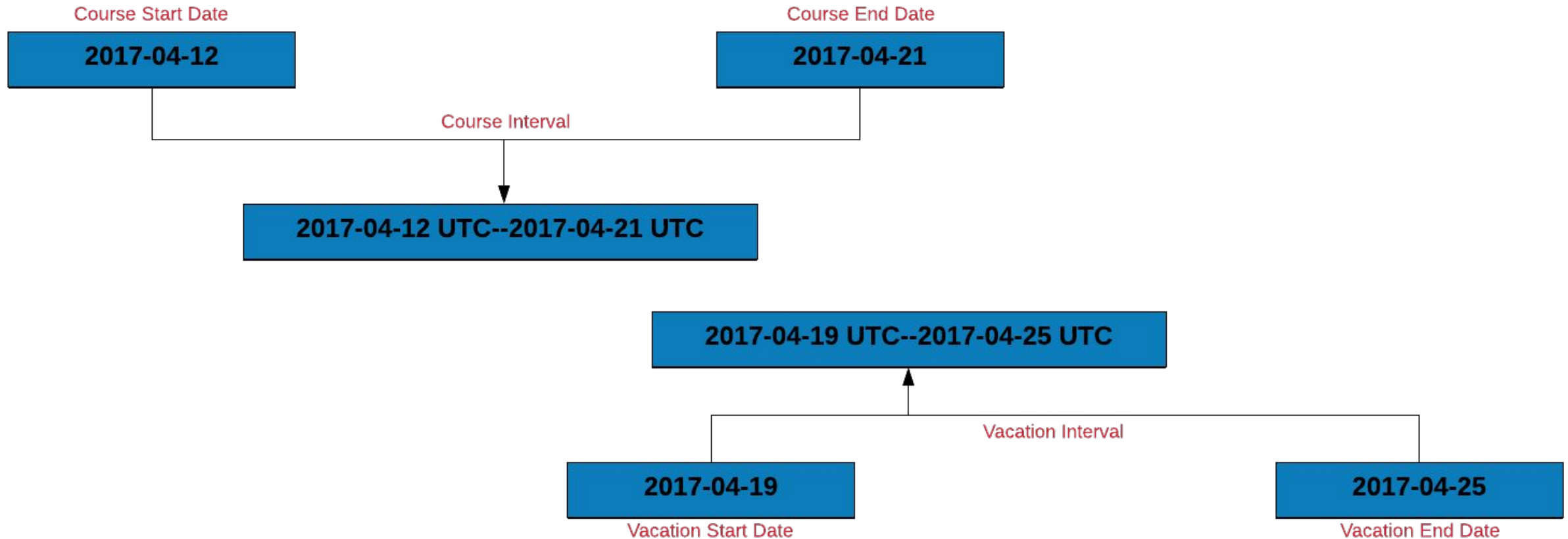
- `make_date()`
- `make_datetime()`
- and update to 2013-04-03 07:12:36 (**R 3.0.0 release date**)

Module 9
**Intervals, Duration
& Period**



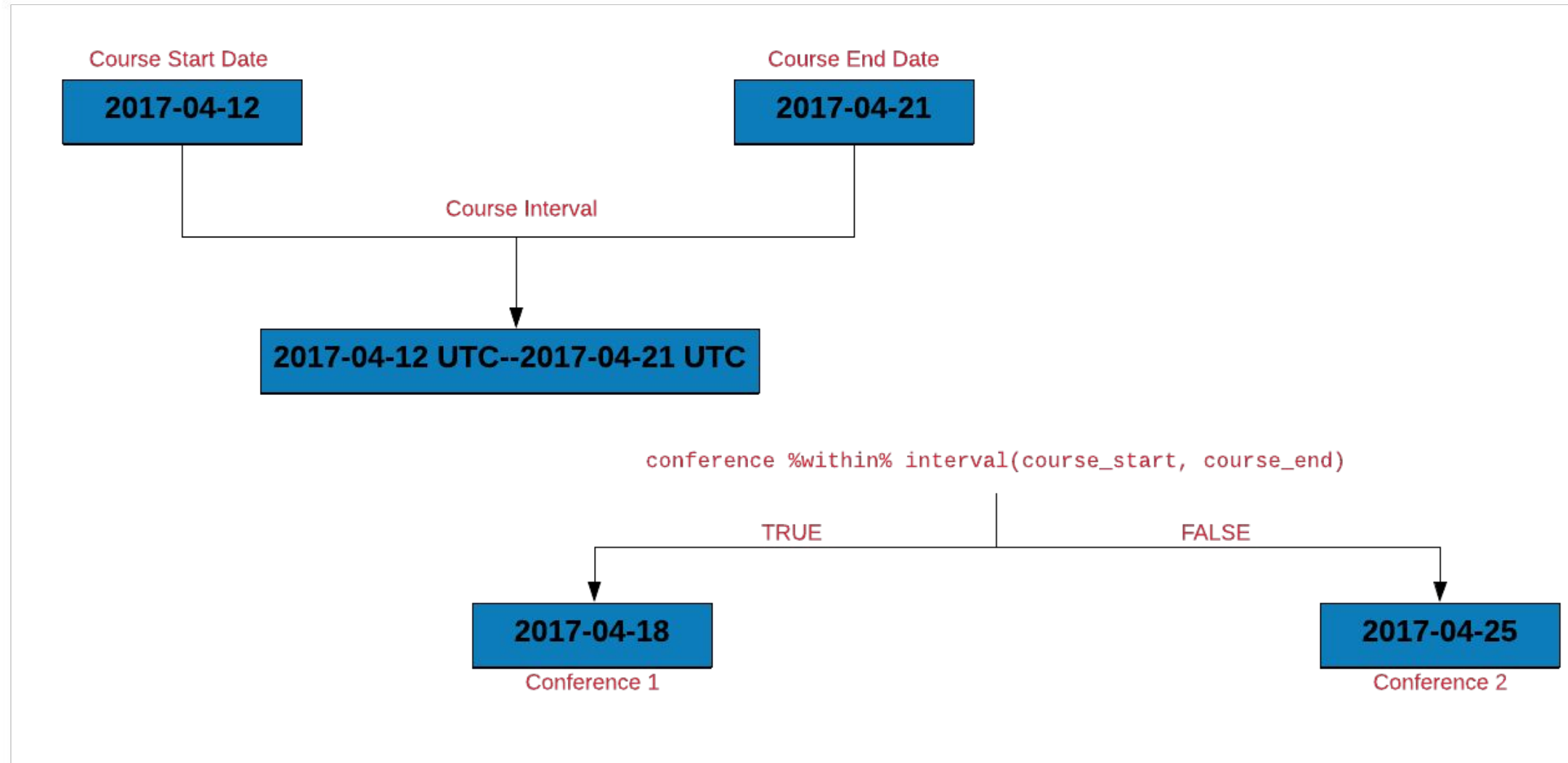






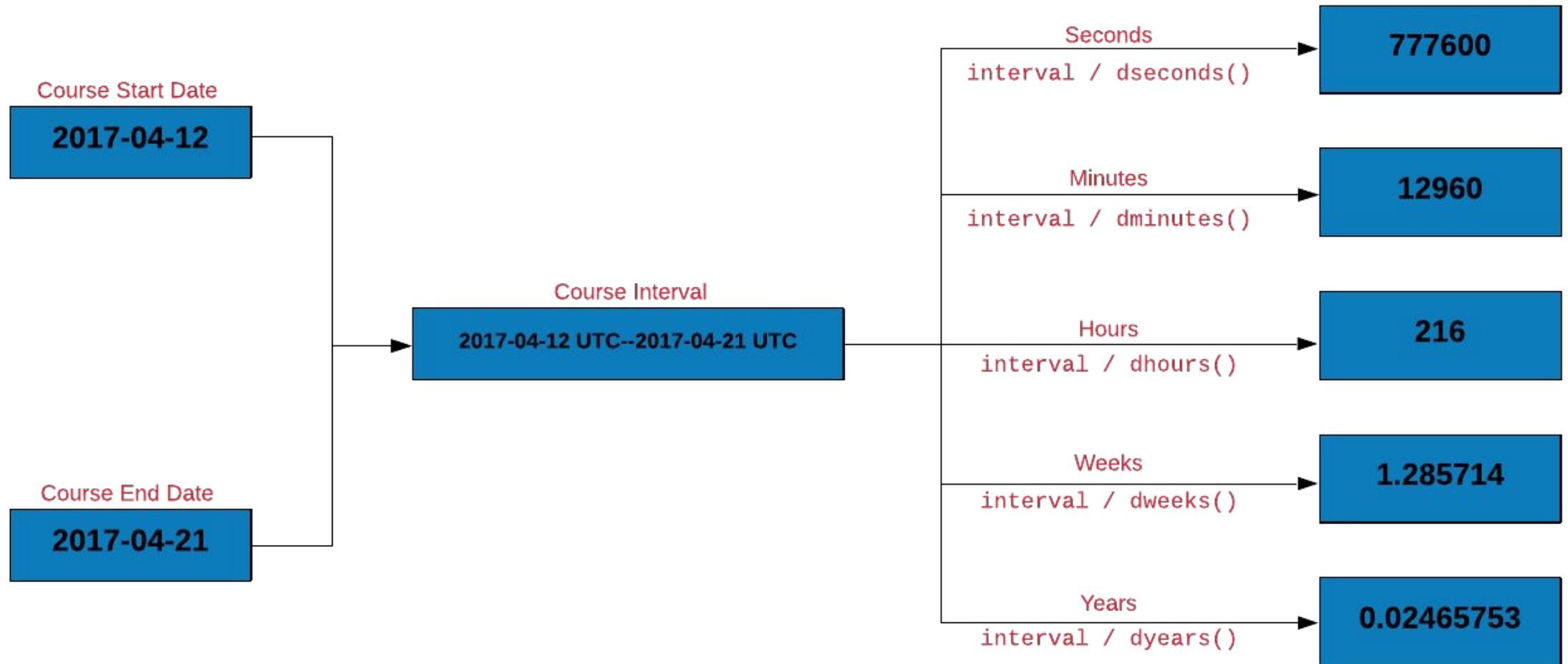
Let us use intervals to count the number of invoices that were settled within the due date. To do this, we will:

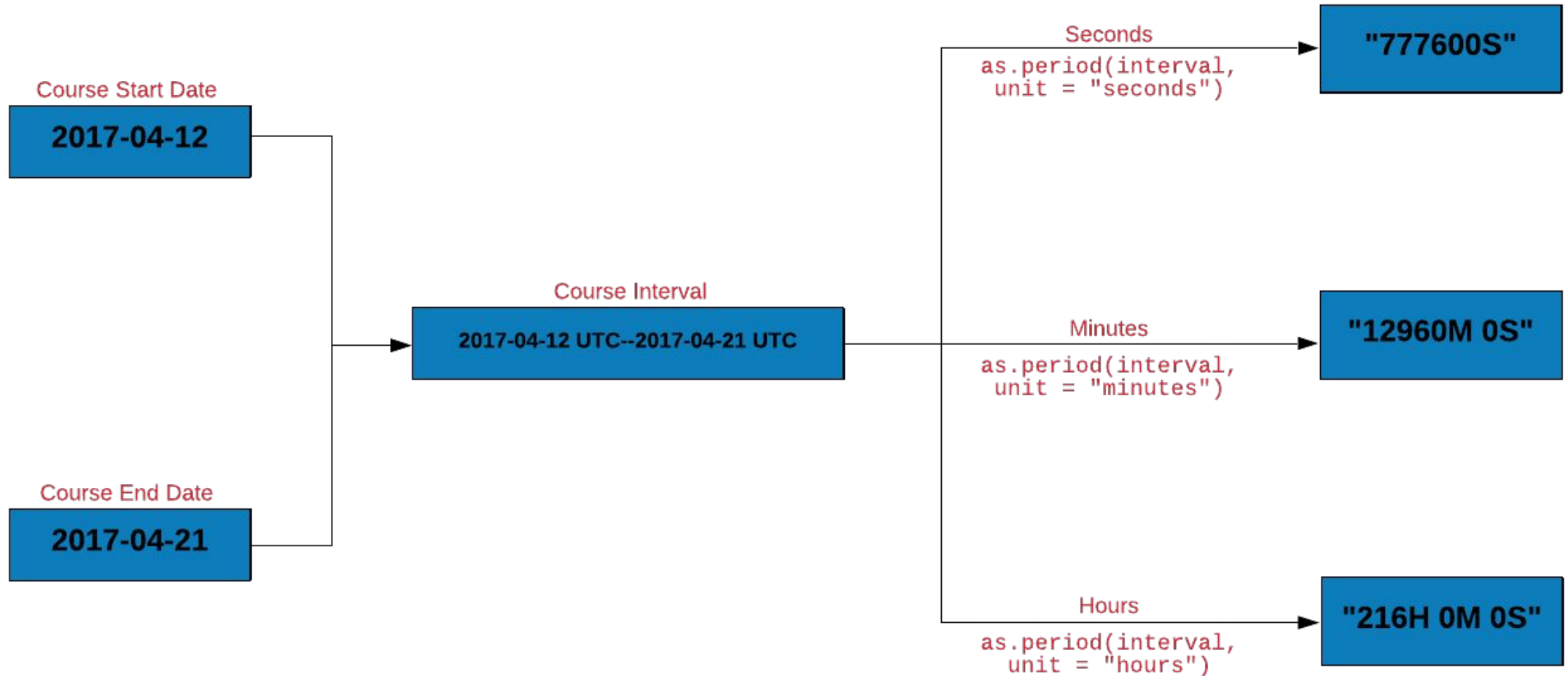
- create an interval for the invoice and due date
- create a new column `due_next` by incrementing the due date by 1 day
- another interval for `due_next` and the payment date
- if the intervals overlap, the payment was made within the due date

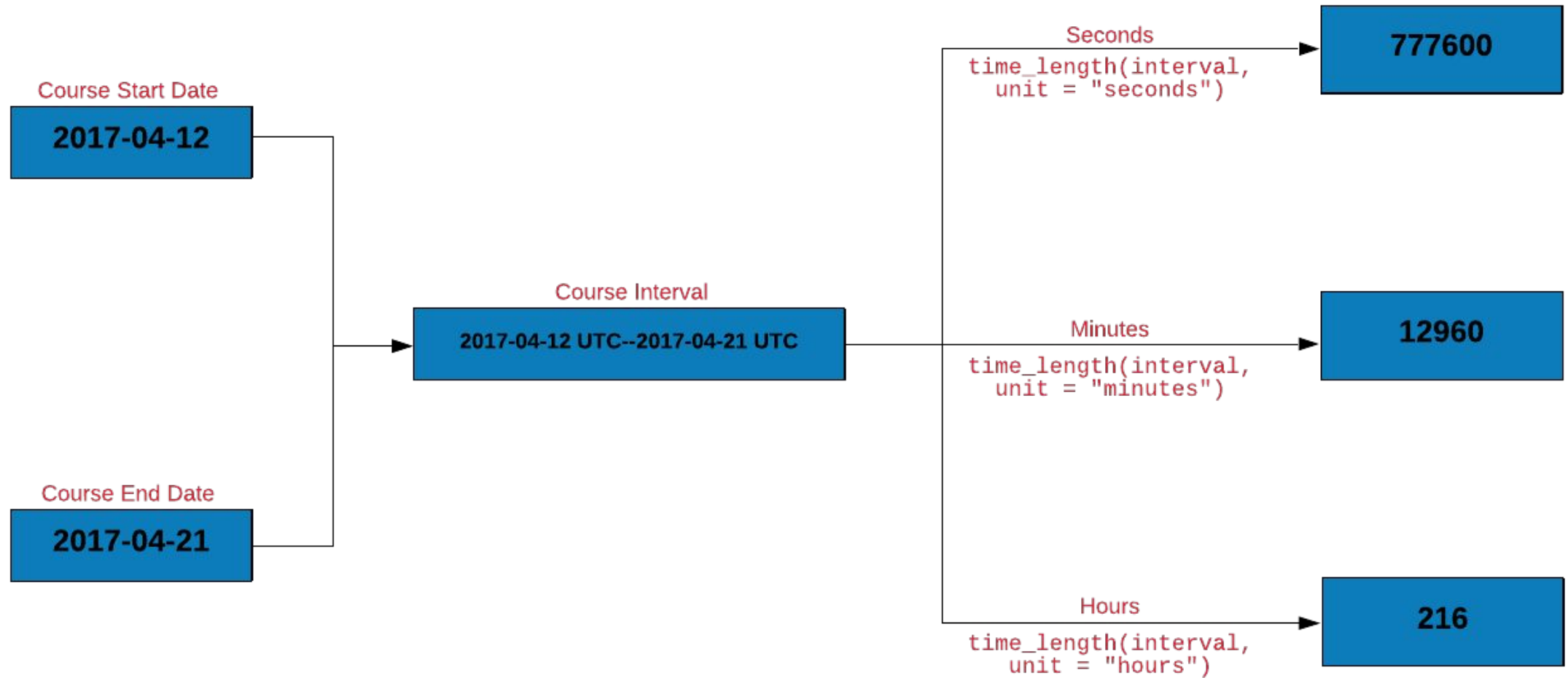


Let us use `%within%` to count the number of invoices that were settled within the due date. We will do this by:

- creating an interval for the invoice and due date
- check if the payment date falls within the above interval







Module 10
Round & Rollback



We will explore functions for rounding dates

- to the nearest value using `round_dates()`
- down using `floor_date()`
- up using `ceiling_date()`

The unit for rounding can be any of the following:

- second
- minute
- hour
- day
- week
- month
- bimonth
- quarter
- season
- halfyear
- and year

- round up R release dates to hours
- round down R release dates to minutes
- rollback R release dates to the beginning of the month

- <https://lubridate.tidyverse.org/>
- <https://r4ds.had.co.nz/dates-and-times.html>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daylight_saving_time
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_zone
- <https://www.worldtimebuddy.com/>
- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/POSIX>

- [Website](#)
- [Free Online R Courses](#)
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Thank You

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