

# Parsing dates with lubridate

WORKING WITH DATES AND TIMES IN R



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Instructor

# ymd()

- 27th of February 2013
- `ymd()` - **y**ear, then **m**onth, then **d**ay

```
ymd("2013-02-27")
```

```
"2013-02-27"
```

```
ymd("2013.02.27")
```

```
"2013-02-27"
```

```
ymd("2013 Feb 27th")
```

```
"2013-02-27"
```

# Friends of ymd()

`ymd()` , `ydm()` , `mdy()` , `myd()` , `dmy()` , `dym()`

```
dmy("27-02-2013")
```

```
"2013-02-27"
```

```
mdy("02-27-2013")
```

```
"2013-02-27"
```

```
dmy_hm("27-02-2013 12:12pm")
```

```
"2013-02-27 12:12:00 UTC"
```

# parse\_date\_time(x = \_\_\_\_, order = \_\_\_\_)

```
parse_date_time("27-02-2013", order = "dmy")
```

```
"2013-02-27 UTC"
```

```
parse_date_time(c("27-02-2013", "2013 Feb 27th"),  
+ order = c("dmy", "ymd"))
```

```
"2013-02-27 UTC" "2013-02-27 UTC"
```

# Formatting characters

Character	Meaning
d	Numeric day of the month
m	Month of year
y	Year with century
Y	Year without century
H	Hours (24 hour)
M	Minutes
S	Seconds

Character	Meaning
a	Abbreviated weekday
A	Full weekday
b	Abbreviate month name
B	Full month name
I	Hours (12 hour)
p	AM/PM
Z	Timezone, offset from UTC

# Let's practice!

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# Weather in Auckland

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# akl\_weather\_daily.csv

```
date,max_temp,min_temp,mean_temp,mean_rh,events,ccloud_cover
2007-9-1,60,51,56,75,NA,4
2007-9-2,60,53,56,82,Rain,4
2007-9-3,57,51,54,78,NA,6
2007-9-4,64,50,57,80,Rain,6
2007-9-5,53,48,50,90,Rain,7
```



# akl\_weather\_hourly\_2016.csv

```
year,month,mday,time,temperature,weather,conditions,events,humidity,date_utc  
2016,1,1,00:00:00,68,Clear,Clear,NA,68,2015-12-31T11:00:00Z  
2016,1,1,00:30:00,68,Clear,Clear,NA,68,2015-12-31T11:30:00Z  
2016,1,1,01:00:00,68,Clear,Clear,NA,73,2015-12-31T12:00:00Z  
2016,1,1,01:30:00,68,Clear,Clear,NA,68,2015-12-31T12:30:00Z  
2016,1,1,02:00:00,68,Clear,Clear,NA,68,2015-12-31T13:00:00Z
```

# make\_date(year, month, day)

```
make_date(year = 2013, month = 2, day = 27)
```

```
"2013-02-27"
```

`make_datetime(year, month, day, hour, min, sec)` for  
datetimes

# dplyr Review

- `mutate()` - add new columns (or overwrite old ones)
- `filter()` - subset rows
- `select()` - subset columns
- `arrange()` - order rows
- `summarise()` - summarise rows
- `group_by()` - useful in conjunction with `summarise()`

# Pipe %>%

```
# Without the pipe: nested functions
summarise(group_by(filter(releases, major == 3), minor), n = n())

# With pipe: more linear
releases %>%
  filter(major == 3) %>%
  group_by(minor) %>%
  summarise(n = n())
```

# Let's practice!

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# Extracting parts of a datetime

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# Extracting parts of a datetime

```
x <- ymd("2013-02-23")
```

```
year(x)
```

```
2013
```

```
month(x)
```

```
2
```

```
day(x)
```

```
23
```

# Extracting parts of a datetime

Function	Extracts
<code>year()</code>	Year with century
<code>month()</code>	Month (1-12)
<code>day()</code>	Day of month (1-31)
<code>hour()</code>	Hour (0-23)
<code>min()</code>	Minute (0-59)
<code>second()</code>	Second (0-59)
<code>wday()</code>	Weekday (1-7)
<code>yday()</code>	Day of year a.k.a. Julian day (1-366)
<code>tz()</code>	Timezone



# Setting parts of a datetime

```
x
```

```
"2013-02-23"
```

```
year(x) <- 2017x
```

```
"2017-02-23"
```

# Other useful functions

Function	Extracts
<code>leap_year()</code>	In leap year ( <code>TRUE</code> or <code>FALSE</code> )
<code>am()</code>	In morning ( <code>TRUE</code> or <code>FALSE</code> )
<code>pm()</code>	In afternoon ( <code>TRUE</code> or <code>FALSE</code> )
<code>dst()</code>	During daylight savings ( <code>TRUE</code> or <code>FALSE</code> )
<code>quarter()</code>	Quarter of year (1-4)
<code>semester()</code>	Half of year (1-2)

# Let's practice!

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# Rounding datetimes

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# Rounding versus extracting

```
release_time <- releases$datetime  
head(release_time)
```

```
"1997-12-04 08:47:58 UTC" "1997-12-21 13:09:22 UTC"  
"1998-01-10 00:31:55 UTC" "1998-03-14 19:25:55 UTC"  
"1998-05-02 07:58:17 UTC" "1998-06-14 12:56:20 UTC"
```

```
head(release_time) %>% hour()
```

```
8 13 0 19 7 12
```

```
head(release_time) %>% floor_date(unit = "hour")
```

```
"1997-12-04 08:00:00 UTC" "1997-12-21 13:00:00 UTC"  
"1998-01-10 00:00:00 UTC" "1998-03-14 19:00:00 UTC"  
"1998-05-02 07:00:00 UTC" "1998-06-14 12:00:00 UTC"
```

# Rounding in lubridate

- `round_date()` - round to **nearest**
- `ceiling_date()` - round **up**
- `floor_date()` - round to **down**
- Possible values of `unit`:
  - `"second"`, `"minute"`, `"hour"`, `"day"`, `"week"`, `"month"`, `"bimonth"`, `"quarter"`, `"halfyear"`, or `"year"`.
  - Or multiples, e.g `"2 years"`, `"5 minutes"`

# Let's practice!

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