Package ‘timechange’

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Title Efficient Manipulation of Date-Times

Version 0.2.0

Description Efficient routines for manipulation of date-time objects while accounting for time-zones and daylight saving times. The package includes utilities for updating of date-time components (year, month, day etc.), modification of time-zones, rounding of date-times, period addition and subtraction etc. Parts of the ‘CCTZ’ source code, released under the Apache 2.0 License, are included in this package. See <https://github.com/google/cctz> for more details.

Depends R (>= 3.3)

License GPL-3

Encoding UTF-8

LinkingTo cpp11 (>= 0.2.7)

Suggests testthat (>= 0.7.1.99), knitr

SystemRequirements A system with zoneinfo data (e.g. /usr/share/zoneinfo) as well as a recent-enough C++11 compiler (such as g++-4.8 or later). On Windows the zoneinfo included with R is used.

BugReports https://github.com/vspinu/timechange/issues

URL https://github.com/vspinu/timechange/

RoxygenNote 7.2.1

NeedsCompilation yes

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### timechange-package

**Package** timechange

**Description**

Utilities for efficient updating of date-times components while accounting for time-zones and daylight saving times. When it makes sense functions provide a refined control of what happens in ambiguous situations through roll_month and roll_dst arguments.

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**See Also**

Useful links:

- [https://github.com/vspinu/timechange/](https://github.com/vspinu/timechange/)
- Report bugs at [https://github.com/vspinu/timechange/issues](https://github.com/vspinu/timechange/issues)

### time-zones

**Time-zone manipulation**

**Description**

time_at_tz returns a date-time as it would appear in a different time zone. The actual moment of time measured does not change, just the time zone it is measured in. time_at_tz defaults to the Universal Coordinated time zone (UTC) when an unrecognized time zone is supplied.

time_force_tz returns the date-time that has the same clock time as input time, but in the new time zone. Although the new date-time has the same clock time (e.g. the same values in the seconds, minutes, hours, etc.) it is a different moment of time than the input date-time. Computation is vectorized over both time and tz arguments.

time_clock_at_tz retrieves day clock time in specified time zones. Computation is vectorized over both dt and tz arguments, tz defaults to the timezone of time.
Usage

time_at_tz(time, tz = "UTC")

time_force_tz(
  time,
  tz = "UTC",
  tzout = tz[[1]],
  roll_dst = c("boundary", "post")
)

time_clock_at_tz(time, tz = NULL, units = "secs")

Arguments

time a date-time object (POSIXct, POSIXlt, Date) or a list of date-time objects. When a list, all contained elements are updated the new list is returned.

tz a character string containing the time zone to convert to. R must recognize the name contained in the string as a time zone on your system. For time_force_tz and time_clock_at_tz, tz can be a vector of heterogeneous time-zones, in which case time and tz arguments are paired. If time and tz lengths differ, the smaller one is recycled according with usual R conventions.

tzout timezone of the output date-time vector. Meaningful only when tz argument is a vector of heterogeneous time-zones. This argument is necessary because R date-time vectors cannot hold elements with different time-zones.

roll_dst same as in time_add which see.

units passed directly to as.difftime().

Value
	a POSIXct object with the updated time zone

Examples

x <- as.POSIXct("2009-08-07 00:00:00", tz = "America/New_York")
time_at_tz(x, "UTC")
time_force_tz(x, "UTC")
time_force_tz(x, "Europe/Amsterdam")

## DST skip:
y <- as.POSIXct("2010-03-14 02:05:05", tz = "UTC")
time_force_tz(y, "America/New_York", roll = "boundary")
time_force_tz(y, "America/New_York", roll = "post")
time_force_tz(y, "America/New_York", roll = "pre")
time_force_tz(y, "America/New_York", roll = "NA")
## DST skipped and repeated

```r
y <- as.POSIXct(c("2010-03-14 02:05:05 UTC", "2014-11-02 01:35:00"), tz = "UTC")
time_force_tz(y, "America/New_York", roll_dst = c("NA", "pre"))
time_force_tz(y, "America/New_York", roll_dst = c("boundary", "post"))
```

## Heterogeneous time-zones:

```r
x <- as.POSIXct(c("2009-08-07 00:00:01", "2009-08-07 01:02:03"), tz = "UTC")
time_force_tz(x, tz = c("America/New_York", "Europe/Amsterdam"))
time_force_tz(x, tz = c("America/New_York", "Europe/Amsterdam"), tzout = "America/New_York")

x <- as.POSIXct("2009-08-07 00:00:01", tz = "UTC")
time_force_tz(x, tz = c("America/New_York", "Europe/Amsterdam"))
```

## Local clock:

```r
x <- as.POSIXct(c("2009-08-07 01:02:03", "2009-08-07 10:20:30"), tz = "UTC")
time_clock_at_tz(x, units = "secs")
time_clock_at_tz(x, units = "hours")
time_clock_at_tz(x, "Europe/Amsterdam")

x <- as.POSIXct("2009-08-07 01:02:03", tz = "UTC")
time_clock_at_tz(x, tz = c("America/New_York", "Europe/Amsterdam", "Asia/Shanghai"), unit = "hours")
```

---

**time_add**

*Arithmetics with periods*

### Description

Add periods to date-time objects. Periods track the change in the "clock time" between two civil times. They are measured in common civil time units: years, months, days, hours, minutes, and seconds.

### Usage

```r
time_add(
  time,
  periods = NULL,
  year = NULL,
  month = NULL,
  week = NULL,
  day = NULL,
  hour = NULL,
  minute = NULL,
  second = NULL,
  roll_month = "preday",
  roll_dst = c("post", "pre"),
  ...
)
```
time_add

time_subtract(
  time,
  periods = NULL,
  year = NULL,
  month = NULL,
  week = NULL,
  day = NULL,
  hour = NULL,
  minute = NULL,
  second = NULL,
  roll_month = "preday",
  roll_dst = c("pre", "post"),
  ...
)

Arguments

time 
  date-time object

periods 
  a named list of the form list(year = 1, month = 2, ...).

year, month, week, day, hour, minute, second 
  Units to be added to time. Units except for seconds are converted to integer values. Components are replicated according to vctrs semantics, i.e vectors must be either of length 1 or same length as time vector.

roll_month 
  controls how addition of months and years behaves when standard arithmetic rules exceed limits of the resulting date's month. Possible values are "preday", "boundary", "postday", "full" and "NA". See "Details" or 
[(timechange::time_add())
  for further details.

roll_dst 
  is a string vector of length one or two. When two values are supplied they specify how to roll date-times when they fall into "skipped" and "repeated" DST transitions respectively. A single value is replicated to the length of two. Possible values are:

  * "pre" - Use the time before the transition boundary.
  * "boundary" - Use the time exactly at the boundary transition.
  * "post" - Use the time after the boundary transition.
  * "xfirst" - crossed-first: First time which occurred when crossing the boundary. For addition with positive units pre interval is crossed first and post interval last. With negative units post interval is crossed first, pre-last. For subtraction the logic is reversed.
  * "xlast" - crossed-last.
  * "NA" - Produce NAs when the resulting time falls inside the problematic interval.

For example 'roll_dst = c("NA", "pre")' indicates that for skiped intervals return NA and for repeated times return the earlier time.

When multiple units are supplied the meaning of "negative period" is determined by the largest unit. For example time_add(t, days = -1, hours = 2, roll_dst = "xfirst") would operate as if with negative period, thus crossing
the boundary from the "post" to "pre" side and "xfirst" and hence resolving to "post" time. As this might result in confusing behavior. See examples.
"xfirst" and "xlast" make sense for addition and subtraction only. An error is raised if an attempt is made to use them with other functions.

Details

Arithmetic operations with multiple period units (years, months etc) are applied in decreasing size order, from year to second. Thus time_add(x, month = 1, days = 3) first adds 1 month to x, then ads to the resulting date 3 days.

Generally period arithmetic is undefined due to the irregular nature of civil time and complexities with DST transitions. ‘timechange’ allows for a refined control of what happens when an addition of irregular periods (years, months, days) results in "unclear" date.

Let’s start with an example. What happens when you add "1 month 3 days" to "2000-01-31 01:02:03"?

‘timechange’ operates by applying larger periods first. First months are added 1 + 1 \(=\) February which results in non-existent time of 2000-02-31 01:02:03. Here the roll_month adjustment kicks in. After the adjustment, the remaining 3 days are added.

roll_month can be one of the following:

- **boundary** - if rolling over a month boundary occurred due to setting units smaller than month, the date is adjusted to the beginning of the month (the boundary). For example, 2000-01-31 01:02:03 + 1 month = 2000-02-01 00:00:00.
- **preday** - roll back to the last valid day of the previous month (pre-boundary day) preserving the H, M, S units. For example, 2000-01-31 01:02:03 + 1 month = 2000-02-28 01:02:03. This is the default.
- **postday** - roll to the first day post-boundary preserving the H, M, S units. For example, 2000-01-31 01:02:03 + 1 month = 2000-03-01 01:02:03.
- **full** - full rolling. No adjustment is done to the simple arithmetic operations (the gap is skipped as if it’s not there). For example, 2000-01-31 01:02:03 + 1 month + 3 days is equivalent to 2000-01-01 01:02:03 + 1 month + 31 days + 3 days resulting in 2000-03-05 01:02:03.
- **NA** - if end result was rolled over the month boundary due to addition of units smaller than month (day, hour, minute, second) produce NA.
- **NAym** - if intermediate date resulting from first adding years and months ends in a non-existing date (e.g. Feb 31) produce NA. This is how period addition in lubridate works for historical reasons.

Examples

```r
# Addition

## Month gap

x <- as.POSIXct("2000-01-31 01:02:03", tz = "America/Chicago")
time_add(x, month = 1, roll_month = "postday")
time_add(x, month = 1, roll_month = "preday")
time_add(x, month = 1, roll_month = "boundary")
```
time_add(x, month = 1, roll_month = "full")
time_add(x, month = 1, roll_month = "NA")
time_add(x, month = 1, day = 3, roll_month = "postday")
time_add(x, month = 1, day = 3, roll_month = "preday")
time_add(x, month = 1, day = 3, roll_month = "boundary")
time_add(x, month = 1, day = 3, roll_month = "full")
time_add(x, month = 1, day = 3, roll_month = "NA")

## DST gap
x <- as.POSIXlt("2010-03-14 01:02:03", tz = "America/Chicago")
time_add(x, hour = 1, minute = 50, roll_dst = "pre")
time_add(x, hour = 1, minute = 50, roll_dst = "boundary")
time_add(x, hour = 1, minute = 50, roll_dst = "post")

## DST repeated time with cross-first and cross-last
(tt <- as.POSIXct(c("2014-11-02 00:15:00", "2014-11-02 02:15:00"), tz = "America/New_York"))
time_add(tt, hours = c(1, -1), roll_dst = "pre")
time_add(tt, hours = c(1, -1), roll_dst = "post")
time_add(tt, hours = c(1, -1), roll_dst = "xfirst")
time_add(tt, hours = c(1, -1), roll_dst = "xlast")

## DST skip with cross-first and cross-last
cst <- as.POSIXlt("2010-03-14 01:02:03", tz = "America/Chicago")
cdt <- as.POSIXlt("2010-03-14 03:02:03", tz = "America/Chicago")
time_add(cst, hour = 1, roll_dst = "xfirst")
time_add(cst, hour = 1, roll_dst = "xlast")
time_add(cdt, hour = -1, roll_dst = "xfirst")
time_add(cdt, hour = -1, roll_dst = "xlast")

# WARNING:
# In the following example the overall period is treated as a negative period
# because the largest unit (hour) is negative. Thus 'xfirst' roll_dst results in the
# "post" time. To avoid such confusing behavior either avoid supplying multiple
# units with heterogeneous sign.
time_add(cst, hour = -1, minute = 170, roll_dst = "xfirst")

## SUBTRACTION

## Month gap
x <- as.POSIXct("2000-03-31 01:02:03", tz = "America/Chicago")
time_subtract(x, month = 1, roll_month = "postday")
time_subtract(x, month = 1, roll_month = "preday")
time_subtract(x, month = 1, roll_month = "boundary")
time_subtract(x, month = 1, roll_month = "full")
time_subtract(x, month = 1, roll_month = "NA")
time_subtract(x, month = 1, day = 0, roll_month = "postday")
time_subtract(x, month = 1, day = 3, roll_month = "postday")
time_subtract(x, month = 1, day = 0, roll_month = "preday")
time_subtract(x, month = 1, day = 3, roll_month = "preday")
time_subtract(x, month = 1, day = 3, roll_month = "boundary")
time_subtract(x, month = 1, day = 3, roll_month = "full")
time_subtract(x, month = 1, day = 3, roll_month = "NA")
## DST gap

```r
y <- as.POSIXlt("2010-03-15 01:02:03", tz = "America/Chicago")
time_subtract(y, hour = 22, minute = 50, roll_dst = "pre")
time_subtract(y, hour = 22, minute = 50, roll_dst = "boundary")
time_subtract(y, hour = 22, minute = 50, roll_dst = "post")
time_subtract(y, hour = 22, minute = 50, roll_dst = "NA")
```

---

### time_get

Description

Get components of a date-time object

Usage

```r
time_get(
  time, 
  components = c("year", "month", "yday", "mday", "wday", "hour", "minute", "second"),
  week_start = getOption("timechange.week_start", 1)
)
```

Arguments

- **time**: a date-time object
- **components**: a character vector of components to return. Component is one of "year", "month", "yday", "day", "mday", "wday", "hour", "minute", "second" where "day" is the same as "mday".
- **week_start**: week starting day (Default is 1, Monday). Set `timechange.week_start` option to change this globally.

Value

A `data.frame` of the requested components

Examples

```r
x <- as.POSIXct("2019-02-03")
time_get(x)
```
Description

timechange provides rounding to the nearest unit or multiple of a unit with fractional support whenever makes sense. Units can be specified flexibly as strings. All common abbreviations are supported - secs, min, mins, 2 minutes, 3 years, 2s, 1d etc.

Usage

time_round(
  time,
  unit = "second",
  week_start = getOption("timechange.week_start", 1),
  origin = unix_origin
)

time_floor(
  time,
  unit = "seconds",
  week_start = getOption("timechange.week_start", 1),
  origin = unix_origin
)

time_ceiling(
  time,
  unit = "seconds",
  change_on_boundary = inherits(time, "Date"),
  week_start = getOption("timechange.week_start", 1),
  origin = unix_origin
)

Arguments

time a date-time vector (Date, POSIXct or POSIXlt)
unit a character string specifying a time unit or a multiple of a unit. Valid base periods for civil time rounding are second, minute, hour, day, week, month, bimonth, quarter, season, halfyear and year. The only units for absolute time rounding are asecond, aminute and ahour. Other absolute units can be achieved with multiples of asecond (e.g. "24ah"). See "Details" and examples. Arbitrary unique English abbreviations are allowed. One letter abbreviations follow strftime formats "y", "m", "d", "M", "H", "S". Multi-unit rounding of weeks is currently not supported.

Rounding for a unit is performed from the parent’s unit origin. For example when rounding to seconds origin is start of the minute. When rounding to days, origin is first date of the month. See examples.
With fractional sub-unit (unit < 1) rounding with child unit is performed instead. For example 0.5mins == 30secs, .2hours == 12min etc. Please note that for fractions which don’t match exactly to integer number of the child units only the integer part is used for computation. For example .7days = 16.8hours will use 16 hours during the computation.

**week_start**
When unit is weeks, this is the first day of the week. Defaults to 1 (Monday).

**origin**
Origin with respect to which to perform the rounding operation. For absolute units only. Can be a vector of the same length as the input time vector. Defaults to the Unix origin "1970-01-01 UTC".

**change_on_boundary**
If NULL (the default) don’t change instants on the boundary (time_ceiling(ymd_hms('2000-01-01 00:00:00'))) is 2000-01-01 00:00:00, but round up Date objects to the next boundary (time_ceiling(ymd("2000-01-01"), "month") is "2000-02-01"). When TRUE, instants on the boundary are rounded up to the next boundary. When FALSE, date-time on the boundary are never rounded up (this was the default for lubridate prior to v1.6.0. See section Rounding Up Date Objects below for more details.

**Value**
An object of the same class as the input object. When input is a Date object and unit is smaller than day a POSIXct object is returned.

**Civil Time vs Absolute Time rounding**
Rounding in civil time is done on actual clock time (ymdHMS) and is affected by civil time irregularities like DST. One important characteristic of civil time rounding is that floor (ceiling) does not produce civil times that are bigger (smaller) than the rounded civil time.

Absolute time rounding (with aseconds, aminutes and ahours) is done on the absolute time (number of seconds since origin), thus, allowing for fractional seconds and arbitrary multi-units. See examples of rounding around DST transition where rounding in civil time does not give the same result as rounding with the corresponding X aseconds.

Please note that absolute rounding to fractions smaller than 1ms will result to large precision errors due to the floating point representation of the POSIXct objects.

**Note on time_round()**
For rounding date-times which is exactly halfway between two consecutive units, the convention is to round up. Note that this is in line with the behavior of R's base::round.POSIXt() function but does not follow the convention of the base base::round() function which "rounds to the even digit" per IEC 60559.

**Ceiling of Date objects**
By default rounding up Date objects follows 3 steps:

1. Convert to an instant representing lower bound of the Date: 2000-01-01 -> 2000-01-01 00:00:00
2. Round up to the **next** closest rounding unit boundary. For example, if the rounding unit is month then next closest boundary of 2000-01-01 is 2000-02-01 00:00:00. The motivation for this is that the "partial" 2000-01-01 is conceptually an interval (2000-01-01 00:00:00 – 2000-01-02 00:00:00) and the day hasn’t started clocking yet at the exact boundary 00:00:00. Thus, it seems wrong to round up a day to its lower boundary.

The behavior on the boundary can be changed by setting `change_on_boundary` to a non-NULL value.

3. If rounding unit is smaller than a day, return the instant from step 2 (POSIXct), otherwise convert to and return a `Date` object.

**See Also**

`base::round()`

**Examples**

```r
## print fractional seconds
options(digits.secs=6)

x <- as.POSIXct("2009-08-03 12:01:59.23")
time_round(x, ".5 asec")
time_round(x, "sec")
time_round(x, "second")
time_round(x, "asecond")
time_round(x, "minute")
time_round(x, "5 mins")
time_round(x, "5M") # "M" for minute "m" for month
time_round(x, "hour")
time_round(x, "2 hours")
time_round(x, "2H")
time_round(x, "day")
time_round(x, "week")
time_round(x, "month")
time_round(x, "bimonth")
time_round(x, "quarter") == time_round(x, "3 months")
time_round(x, "halfyear")
time_round(x, "year")

x <- as.POSIXct("2009-08-03 12:01:59.23")
time_floor(x, ".1 asec")
time_floor(x, "second")
time_floor(x, "minute")
time_floor(x, "M")
time_floor(x, "hour")
time_floor(x, ",2 ahour")
time_floor(x, "day")
time_floor(x, "week")
time_floor(x, "m")
time_floor(x, "month")
time_floor(x, "bimonth")
```

time_floor(x, "quarter")
time_floor(x, "season")
time_floor(x, "halfyear")
time_floor(x, "year")

x <- as.POSIXct("2009-08-03 12:01:59.23")
time_ceiling(x, ".1 asec")
time_ceiling(x, "second")
time_ceiling(x, "minute")
time_ceiling(x, "5 mins")
time_ceiling(x, "hour")
time_ceiling(x, ".2 ahour")
time_ceiling(x, "day")
time_ceiling(x, "week")
time_ceiling(x, "month")
time_ceiling(x, "bimonth") == time_ceiling(x, "2 months")
time_ceiling(x, "quarter")
time_ceiling(x, "season")
time_ceiling(x, "halfyear")
time_ceiling(x, "year")

## behavior on the boundary
x <- as.Date("2000-01-01")
time_ceiling(x, "month")
time_ceiling(x, "month", change_on_boundary = FALSE)

## As of R 3.4.2 POSIXct printing of fractional numbers is wrong
as.POSIXct("2009-08-03 12:01:59.3", tz = "UTC") ## -> "2009-08-03 12:01:59.2 UTC"
time_ceiling(x, ".1 asec") ## -> "2009-08-03 12:01:59.2 UTC"

## Civil Time vs Absolute Time Rounding

# "2014-11-02 01:59:59.5 EDT" before 1h backroll at 2AM
x <- .POSIXct(1414907999.5, tz = "America/New_York")
x
time_ceiling(x, "hour") # "2014-11-02 02:00:00 EST"
time_ceiling(x, "minute")
time_ceiling(x, "sec")
time_ceiling(x, "1ahour") # "2014-11-02 01:00:00 EST"
time_ceiling(x, "1asec")

# "2014-11-02 01:00:00.5 EST" .5s after 1h backroll at 2AM
x <- .POSIXct(1414908000.5, tz = "America/New_York")
x
time_floor(x, "hour") # "2014-11-02 01:00:00 EST"
time_floor(x, "ahour") # "2014-11-02 01:00:00 EST"

## behavior on the boundary when rounding multi-units

x <- as.POSIXct("2009-08-28 22:56:59.23", tz = "UTC")
time_ceiling(x, "3.4 secs") # "2009-08-28 22:57:03.4"
time_ceiling(x, "50.5 secs") # "2009-08-28 22:57:50.5"
time_ceiling(x, "57 min") # "2009-08-28 22:57:00"
## time_update

Update components of a date-time object

**Description**

Update components of a date-time object

**Usage**

```r
time_update(
  time,
  updates = NULL,
  year = NULL,
  month = NULL,
  yday = NULL,
  mday = NULL,
  wday = NULL,
  hour = NULL,
  minute = NULL,
)```
second = NULL,
    tz = NULL,
    roll_month = "preday",
    roll_dst = c("boundary", "post"),
    week_start =getOption("timechange.week_start", 1),
    exact = FALSE)

Arguments

time  a date-time object
updates a named list of components
year, month, yday, wday, mday, hour, minute, second
    components of the date-time to be updated. All components except second will be converted to integer. Components are replicated according to vctrs semantics, i.e. vectors must be either of length 1 or same length as time vector.
tz  time zone component (a singleton character vector)
roll_month  controls how addition of months and years behaves when standard arithmetic rules exceed limits of the resulting date's month. Possible values are "preday", "boundary", "postday", "full" and "NA". See "Details" or ((timechange::time_add())) for further details.
roll_dst  is a string vector of length one or two. When two values are supplied they specify how to roll date-times when they fall into "skipped" and "repeated" DST transitions respectively. A single value is replicated to the length of two. Possible values are:

* 'pre' - Use the time before the transition boundary.
* 'post' - Use the time after the transition boundary.
* 'boundary' - Use the time exactly at the boundary transition.
* 'xfirst' - crossed-first: First time which occurred when crossing the boundary. For addition with positive units pre interval is crossed first and post interval last. With negative units post interval is crossed first, pre - last. For subtraction the logic is reversed.
* 'xlast' - crossed-last.
* 'NA' - Produce NAs when the resulting time falls inside the problematic interval.

For example ‘roll_dst = c("NA", "pre") indicates that for skipped intervals return NA and for repeated times return the earlier time.

When multiple units are supplied the meaning of "negative period" is determined by the largest unit. For example time_add(t, days = -1, hours = 2, roll_dst = "xfirst") would operate as if with negative period, thus crossing the boundary from the "post" to "pre" side and "xfirst" and hence resolving to "post" time. As this might result in confusing behavior. See examples.

"xfirst" and "xlast" make sense for addition and subtraction only. An error is raised if an attempt is made to use them with other functions.

week_start  first day of the week (default is 1, Monday). Set timechange.week_start option to change this globally.
exact logical (TRUE), whether the update should be exact. If set to FALSE no rolling or unit-recycling is allowed and NA is produced whenever the units of the end date-time don’t match the provided units. This can occur when an end date falls into a gap (e.g. DST or Feb.29) or when large components (e.g. hour = 25) are supplied and result in crossing boundaries of higher units. When exact = TRUE, roll_month and roll_dst arguments are ignored.

Value
A date-time with the requested elements updated. Retain its original class unless the original class is Date and at least one of the hour, minute, second or tz is supplied, in which case a POSIXct object is returned.

See Also
[time_add()]

Examples

date <- as.Date("2009-02-10")
time_update(date, year = 2010, month = 1, mday = 1)
time_update(date, year = 2010, month = 13, mday = 1)
time_update(date, minute = 10, second = 3)
time_update(date, minute = 10, second = 3, tz = "America/New_York")

time <- as.POSIXct("2015-02-03 01:02:03", tz = "America/New_York")
time_update(time, month = 2, mday = 31, roll_month = "preday")
time_update(time, month = 2, mday = 31, roll_month = "boundary")
time_update(time, month = 2, mday = 31, roll_month = "postday")
time_update(time, month = 2, mday = 31, exact = TRUE)
time_update(time, month = 2, mday = 31, exact = FALSE)

## DST skipped
time <- as.POSIXct("2015-02-03 01:02:03", tz = "America/New_York")
time_update(time, year = 2016, yday = 10)
time_update(time, year = 2016, yday = 10, tz = "Europe/Amsterdam")
time_update(time, second = 30, tz = "America/New_York")
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