JS Dates

Understanding JavaScript Dates



Introduction to Errors in JavaScript

JavaScript Provides The Date
Object For Working With Dates
And Times. You Can Create,
Modify, And Format Dates Easily
Using This Object.



Creating Date Objects

You Can Create A Date Object
Using The new Date() Constructor.
It Can Take Different Arguments To
Represent Specific Dates.

```
let date1 = new Date();

// Current Date
let date2 = new Date(2023, 11, 25);

// December 25, 2023
let date3 = new Date("2024-06-26");

// June 26, 2024
```

Getting Date Components

The Date Object Provides Methods
To Get Various Components Like
The Year, Month, And Day.

```
let today = new Date();
console.log(today.getFullYear());

// Get Year
console.log(today.getMonth());

// Get Month (0-11)
console.log(today.getDate());

// Get Day Of The Month (1-31)
```

Setting Date Components

You Can Also Modify The Components Of A Date Using Methods Like setFullYear, setMonth, And setDate.

```
let newYear = new Date();
newYear.setFullYear(2025);
newYear.setMonth(0);

// January
newYear.setDate(1);

// 1st Day
console.log(newYear);

// January 1, 2025
```

Formatting Dates

Use Methods Like toDateString, toLocaleDateString, And toISOString To Format Dates As Strings For Display.

```
let someDate = new Date(2024, 5, 26);
console.log(someDate.toDateString());
// e.g., 'Wed Jun 26 2024'
console.log(someDate.toLocaleDateString());
// e.g., '6/26/2024'

console.log(someDate.toISOString());
// e.g., '2024-06-26T00:00:00.000Z'
```

Calculating Time Differences

You Can Calculate The Difference Between Two Dates In Milliseconds And Convert It To Days, Hours, Or Minutes.

```
let startDate = new Date("2024-01-01");
let endDate = new Date("2024-12-31");
let timeDiff = endDate - startDate;

// In Milliseconds
let daysDiff = timeDiff / (1000 * 60 * 60 * 24);

console.log(daysDiff);

// Number Of Days Between Dates
```

Working With Time Zones

JavaScript Date Objects Handle Time Zones. Use Methods Like getTimezoneOffset To Work With Different Time Zones.

```
let localDate = new Date();
let timeZoneOffset = localDate.getTimezoneOffset();
// In Minutes
console.log(`Time Zone Offset:
${timeZoneOffset} Minutes`);
```







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