

# JavaScript Date Object

The **JavaScript date** object can be used to get year, month and day. You can display a timer on the webpage by the help of JavaScript date object.

You can use different Date constructors to create date object. It provides methods to get and set day, month, year, hour, minute and seconds.

## Constructor

You can use 4 variant of Date constructor to create date object.

1. Date()
2. Date(milliseconds)
3. Date(dateString)
4. Date(year, month, day, hours, minutes, seconds, milliseconds)

## JavaScript Date Methods

Let's see the list of JavaScript date methods with their description.



Methods	Description
<code>getDate()</code>	It returns the integer value between 1 and 31 that represents the day for the specified date on the basis of local time.
<code>getDay()</code>	It returns the integer value between 0 and 6 that represents the day of the week on the basis of local time.

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<code>getFullYear()</code>	It returns the integer value that represents the year on the basis of local time.
<code>getHours()</code>	It returns the integer value between 0 and 23 that represents the hours on the basis of local time.
<code>getMilliseconds()</code>	It returns the integer value between 0 and 999 that represents the milliseconds on the basis of local time.
<code>getMinutes()</code>	It returns the integer value between 0 and 59 that represents the minutes on the basis of local time.
<code>getMonth()</code>	It returns the integer value between 0 and 11 that represents the month on the basis of local time.
<code>getSeconds()</code>	It returns the integer value between 0 and 60 that represents the seconds on the basis of local time.
<code>getUTCDate()</code>	It returns the integer value between 1 and 31 that represents the day for the specified date on the basis of universal time.
<code>getUTCDay()</code>	It returns the integer value between 0 and 6 that represents the day of the week on the basis of universal time.
<code>getUTCFullYear()</code>	It returns the integer value that represents the year on the basis of universal time.
<code>getUTCHours()</code>	It returns the integer value between 0 and 23 that represents the hours on the basis of universal time.
<code>getUTCMinutes()</code>	It returns the integer value between 0 and 59 that represents the minutes on the basis of universal time.
<code>getUTCMonth()</code>	It returns the integer value between 0 and 11 that represents the month on the basis of universal time.
<code>getUTCSeconds()</code>	It returns the integer value between 0 and 60 that represents the seconds on the basis of universal time.
<code>setDate()</code>	It sets the day value for the specified date on the basis of local time.
<code>setDay()</code>	It sets the particular day of the week on the basis of local time.
<code>setFullYear()</code>	It sets the year value for the specified date on the basis of local time.
↑ SCROLL TO TOP	It sets the hour value for the specified date on the basis of local time.

<code>setMilliseconds()</code>	It sets the millisecond value for the specified date on the basis of local time.
<code>setMinutes()</code>	It sets the minute value for the specified date on the basis of local time.
<code>setMonth()</code>	It sets the month value for the specified date on the basis of local time.
<code>setSeconds()</code>	It sets the second value for the specified date on the basis of local time.
<code>setUTCDate()</code>	It sets the day value for the specified date on the basis of universal time.
<code>setUTCDay()</code>	It sets the particular day of the week on the basis of universal time.
<code>setUTCFullYear()</code>	It sets the year value for the specified date on the basis of universal time.
<code>setUTCHours()</code>	It sets the hour value for the specified date on the basis of universal time.
<code>setUTCMilliseconds()</code>	It sets the millisecond value for the specified date on the basis of universal time.
<code>setUTCMinutes()</code>	It sets the minute value for the specified date on the basis of universal time.
<code>setUTCMonth()</code>	It sets the month value for the specified date on the basis of universal time.
<code>setUTCSeconds()</code>	It sets the second value for the specified date on the basis of universal time.
<code>toDatestring()</code>	It returns the date portion of a Date object.
<code>toISOString()</code>	It returns the date in the form ISO format string.
<code>toJSON()</code>	It returns a string representing the Date object. It also serializes the Date object during JSON serialization.
<code>toString()</code>	It returns the date in the form of string.
<code>toTimeString()</code>	It returns the time portion of a Date object.
<code>toUTCString()</code>	It converts the specified date in the form of string using UTC time zone.
<code>valueOf()</code>	It returns the primitive value of a Date object.

## JavaScript Date Example

Let's see the simple example to print date object. It prints date and time both.

Current Date and Time: `<span id="txt"></span>`

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e();

```
document.getElementById('txt').innerHTML=today;  
</script>
```

Test it Now

### Output:

Current Date and Time: Thu Jun 09 2022 10:07:26 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)

Let's see another code to print date/month/year.

```
<script>  
var date=new Date();  
var day=date.getDate();  
var month=date.getMonth()+1;  
var year=date.getFullYear();  
document.write("<br>Date is: "+day+"/"+month+"/"+year);  
</script>
```

### Output:

Date is: 9/6/2022

## JavaScript Current Time Example

Let's see the simple example to print current time of system.

```
Current Time: <span id="txt"></span>  
<script>  
var today=new Date();  
var h=today.getHours();  
var m=today.getMinutes();  
var s=today.getSeconds();  
document.getElementById('txt').innerHTML=h+":"+m+":s;  
</script>
```

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**Output:**

Current Time: 10:7:26

## JavaScript Digital Clock Example

Let's see the simple example to display digital clock using JavaScript date object.

There are two ways to set interval in JavaScript: by `setTimeout()` or `setInterval()` method.

```
Current Time: <span id="txt"></span>
<script>
window.onload=function(){getTime();}
function getTime(){
var today=new Date();
var h=today.getHours();
var m=today.getMinutes();
var s=today.getSeconds();
// add a zero in front of numbers<10
m=checkTime(m);
s=checkTime(s);
document.getElementById('txt').innerHTML=h+":"+m+":"+s;
setTimeout(function(){getTime()},1000);
}
//setInterval("getTime()",1000);//another way
function checkTime(i){
if (i<10){
```

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```
}  
return i;  
}  
</script>
```

**Test it Now**

### Output:

Current Time: 10:08:37

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