

Day 30, Today's Topic

Dates in JS

Part 1: Creating a Date Object



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/* ------ */
/* ================= Daily JS - Day 30 ======================== */
/* ------ */
 # Day 30: Dates in JS - Part 1
 Hello and welcome back to the 30th day of DailyJS,
 and our topic for this week would be `Dates in JS`.
 Today we will discuss how can we create the Date objects in JS,
 and from tomorrow we will see various methods in the Date Object.
 > JavaScript Date objects represent a single moment in time in a
   platform-independent format. Date objects contain a Number that
   represents milliseconds since 1 January 1970 UTC.
   (source: **MDN web docs**)
 The time - 00:00:00 UTC on 1 January 1970 - is also called as
 the UNIX epoch, and unix time is the number of seconds that
 have elapsed since that time.
 Let's take a look at the various ways of creating the Date Objects.
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/* ============== Daily JS - Day 30 ============== */
## Creating the Date Object
 We use the `Date()` constructor to creates a
 new Date object
 There are 4 ways to do so:
 (source: **W3Schools**)
  1. new Date ()
   2. new Date (year, month, day, hours,
            minutes, seconds, milliseconds)
   new Date (miliseconds)
   4. new Date (date string)
 Let's have a look at each one of them
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 ## Method #1
 The first method is to use the Date constructor as it is,
 without any arguments.
 By doing so, we create a new date object having the
 present time and date.
  new Date();
 **Example**
   const currentDate = Date ();
   console.log ("Current date and Time is: ");
   console.log (currentDate);
  // Output:
   // Current Date and Time is:
   // Wed Feb 12 2020 16:09:43 GMT+0530 (India Standard Time)
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## Method #2
  Using this method, we can create a new Date
  object with the given date and time.
  The arguments are - year, month, day, hours,
  minutes, seconds, milliseconds.
  But there is no need to provide all the arguments,
  we can use "1 to 7" number of arguments
  ```js
 new Date(year, month, day, hours, minutes,
 seconds, milliseconds)
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/* ------ Daily JS - Day 30 ----- */
/* ------ */
 /**
 * Dates in JS
 * Creating a Date Object - Method 2
 // 1. With all 7 arguments
 // year, month, day, hour, minute, second, and millisecond
 var d7 = new Date (2020, 1, 12, 16, 20, 00, 00);
 console.log (d7);
 // 2. With 6 arguments
 var d6 = new Date (2020, 1, 12, 16, 20, 00);
 console.log (d6):
 // 3. With 5 arguments
 // year, month, day, hour, and minute
 var d5 = new Date (2020, 1, 12, 16, 20);
 console.log (d5);
 // 4. With 4 arguments
 // year, month, day, and hour
 var d4 = new Date (2020, 1, 12, 16);
 console.log (d4);
 // 5. With 3 arguments
 // year, month, and day
 var d3 = new Date (2020, 1, 12);
 console.log (d3);
 // 6. With 2 arguments
 // year and month
 var d2 = new Date (2020, 1);
 console.log (d2);
 // 7. With 1 argument
 // With only one argument, it will be taken as milliseconds since the Epoch time
 var d1 = new Date (1581514183500);
 console.log (d1);
 // Also, you can see that the third method is same as this method with 1 argument
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/* ------ */
 ## Method #3
 This method is same as the previous method with a
 single argument.
 · · · js
 new Date(milliseconds)
 Let's see an example -
 ···js
 /**
 * Dates in JS
 * Creating a Date Object - Method 3
 */
 // Syntax - new Date (miliseconds)
 var date = new Date (1581514183500);
 console.log (date);
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/* ========== Daily JS - Day 30 ========== */
/* ================= */
 ## Method #4
 We can create a new date object by providing the date
 as a string.
 · · · js
 new Date (date-string);
 Let's see an example -
 ··`js
 /**
 * Dates in JS
 * Creating a Date Object - Method 4
 */
 const date1 = new Date ('February 12, 2020 16:20:00');
 const date2 = new Date ('2020-02-12T16:20:00');
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```



## Thank you!

Feel free to reach out...

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