* Putem converti o data in timestamp usor cu Number(data)

**Create a date**

1. new Date() – returneaza data si timpul de acum

*console*.log(new *Date*())

1. new Date(‘data’) – pe baza la un string
2. new Date(year, month, date, hour, minutes, seconds, miliseconds)

Atentie! Month incepe de la 0 pana la 11!

1. new Date(timestamp)

**Methods**

- .get/setFullYear() – returneaza anul

- .get/setMonth()

- get/setDate() – ziua

- get/setDay() – numele zilei din saptamana

- get/setHours()

- get/setMinutes()

- get/setSeconds()

- toISOString() – transforma data in Internation date format

- timeStamp()

- Date.now() – timestamp de acum

**Internationalizing dates(IntL)**

* Este un API care creaza diferite dati sau alte date(km,miles etc.) in diferite limbi si zone

**- new Intl.DateTimeFormat(‘format’, options).format(timestamp)**

* *console*.log(new Intl.DateTimeFormat('eng-US').format(Date.now()))

9/10/2023

- options e pentru a cocnretiza ce anume sa fie returnat si cum, ca ora si alte chestii suplimentare, dar necesita un obiect:

*console*.log(new Intl.DateTimeFormat('eng-US',{hour: 'numeric', minute: 'numeric'}).format(Date.now()))

1:42 AM

‘numeric’ – numar

‘long’- nume cu litere

‘2-digit’ – daca de ex e data de 8, va arata 08

Asa de ex afisam luna cu litere, si data cu ora cu cifre:

*console*.log(new Intl.DateTimeFormat('eng-US',{hour: 'numeric', minute: 'numeric', day: 'numeric', month: 'long', year: 'numeric'}).format(Date.now()))

September 10, 2023 at 1:45 AM

- **new Intl.NumbeFormat(‘format’).format(numar)** – formateaza un numar, si pune , sau . sau orice in dependenta de tara:

*console*.log(new Intl.NumberFormat('eng-US').format(158963222))

158,963,222

**navigator.language**

Returneaza limba setata in browser:

* *console*.log(*navigator*.language)

en-US