



JavaScript Get Date Methods

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The new Date() Constructor

In JavaScript, date objects are created with `new Date()` .

`new Date()` returns a date object with the current date and time.

Get the Current Time

```
const date = new Date();
```

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Date Get Methods

Method	Description
<code>getFullYear()</code>	Get year as a four digit number (yyyy)
<code>getMonth()</code>	Get month as a number (0-11)
<code>getDate()</code>	Get day as a number (1-31)
<code>getDay()</code>	Get weekday as a number (0-6)



getSeconds()	Get second (0-59)
getMilliseconds()	Get millisecond (0-999)
getTime()	Get time (milliseconds since January 1, 1970)

Note 1

The get methods above return **Local time**.

Universal time (UTC) is documented at the bottom of this page.

Note 2

The get methods return information from existing date objects.

In a date object, the time is static. The "clock" is not "running".

The time in a date object is NOT the same as current time.

The getFullYear() Method

The `getFullYear()` method returns the year of a date as a four digit number:

Examples

```
const d = new Date("2021-03-25");  
d.getFullYear();
```

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Warning !

Old JavaScript code might use the non-standard method `getYear()`.

`getYear()` is supposed to return a 2-digit year.

`getYear()` is deprecated. Do not use it!

The `getMonth()` Method

The `getMonth()` method returns the month of a date as a number (0-11).

Note

In JavaScript, January is month number 0, February is number 1, ...

Finally, December is month number 11.

Examples

```
const d = new Date("2021-03-25");  
d.getMonth();
```

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```
const d = new Date();  
d.getMonth();
```



Note

You can use an array of names to return the month as a name:

Examples

```
const months = ["January", "February", "March", "April", "May", "June",  
"July", "August", "September", "October", "November", "December"];  
  
const d = new Date("2021-03-25");  
let month = months[d.getMonth()];
```

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```
const months = ["January", "February", "March", "April", "May", "June",  
"July", "August", "September", "October", "November", "December"];  
  
const d = new Date();  
let month = months[d.getMonth()];
```

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The getDate() Method

The `getDate()` method returns the day of a date as a number (1-31):

Examples

```
const d = new Date("2021-03-25");  
d.getDate();
```

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```
d.getDate();
```

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The getHours() Method

The `getHours()` method returns the hours of a date as a number (0-23):

Examples

```
const d = new Date("2021-03-25");  
d.getHours();
```

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```
const d = new Date();  
d.getHours();
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)



Examples

```
const d = new Date("2021-03-25");  
d.getMinutes();
```

Try it Yourself »

```
const d = new Date();  
d.getMinutes();
```

Try it Yourself »

The getSeconds() Method

The `getSeconds()` method returns the seconds of a date as a number (0-59):

Examples

```
const d = new Date("2021-03-25");  
d.getSeconds();
```

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```
const d = new Date();  
d.getSeconds();
```

Try it Yourself »

The getMilliseconds() Method



Examples

```
const d = new Date("2021-03-25");  
d.getMilliseconds();
```

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```
const d = new Date();  
d.getMilliseconds();
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

The getDay() Method

The `getDay()` method returns the weekday of a date as a number (0-6).

Note

In JavaScript, the first day of the week (day 0) is Sunday.

Some countries in the world consider the first day of the week to be Monday.

Examples

```
const d = new Date("2021-03-25");  
d.getDay();
```

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```
const d = new Date();  
d.getDay();
```



Note

You can use an array of names, and `getDay()` to return weekday as a name:

Examples

```
const days = ["Sunday", "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday",  
"Friday", "Saturday"];  
  
const d = new Date("2021-03-25");  
let day = days[d.getDay()];
```

Try it Yourself »

```
const days = ["Sunday", "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday",  
"Friday", "Saturday"];  
  
const d = new Date();  
let day = days[d.getDay()];
```

Try it Yourself »

The getTime() Method

The `getTime()` method returns the number of milliseconds since January 1, 1970:

Examples

```
const d = new Date("1970-01-01");  
d.getTime();
```




```
d.getTime();
```

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```
const d = new Date();  
d.getTime();
```

[Try it Yourself »](#)

The Date.now() Method

`Date.now()` returns the number of milliseconds since January 1, 1970.

Examples

```
let ms = Date.now();
```

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Calculate the number of years since 1970/01/01:

```
const minute = 1000 * 60;  
const hour = minute * 60;  
const day = hour * 24;  
const year = day * 365;  
  
let years = Math.round(Date.now() / year);
```

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`Date.now()` is a static method of the Date object.

You cannot use it on a date object like `myDate.now()` .



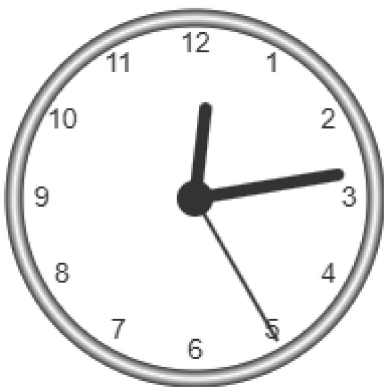
UTC Date Get Methods

Method	Same As	Description
getUTCDate()	getDate()	Returns the UTC date
getUTCFullYear()	getFullYear()	Returns the UTC year
getUTCMonth()	getMonth()	Returns the UTC month
getUTCDay()	getDay()	Returns the UTC day
getUTCHours()	getHours()	Returns the UTC hour
getUTCMinutes()	getMinutes()	Returns the UTC minutes
getUTCSeconds()	getSeconds()	Returns the UTC seconds
getUTCMilliseconds()	getMilliseconds()	Returns the UTC milliseconds

UTC methods use UTC time (Coordinated Universal Time).

UTC time is the same as GMT (Greenwich Mean Time).

The difference between Local time and UTC time can be up to 24 hours.



Local Time?

UTC Time?



time an UTC time:

Example

```
let diff = d.getTimezoneOffset();
```

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Complete JavaScript Date Reference

For a complete Date reference, go to our:

[Complete JavaScript Date Reference.](#)

The reference contains descriptions and examples of all Date properties and methods.

Exercise [?]

What is the return value of the `getDay()` ?

- ☐ A number between 1 and 31
- ☐ A number between 0 and 30
- ☐ A number between 1 and 7
- ☐ A number between 0 and 6

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```
INSERT INTO table_name
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);
```

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