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# JavaScript Get Date Methods



These methods can be used for getting information from a date object:

| Method            | Description                                       |
|-------------------|---|
| getFullYear()     | Get the <b>year</b> as a four digit number (yyyy) |
| getMonth()        | Get the <b>month</b> as a number (0-11)           |
| getDate()         | Get the <b>day</b> as a number (1-31)             |
| getHours()        | Get the <b>hour</b> (0-23)                        |
| getMinutes()      | Get the <b>minute</b> (0-59)                      |
| getSeconds()      | Get the <b>second</b> (0-59)                      |
| getMilliseconds() | Get the <b>millisecond</b> (0-999)                |
| getTime()         | Get the time (milliseconds since January 1, 1970) |
| getDay()          | Get the weekday as a number (0-6)                 |
| Date.now()        | Get the time. ECMAScript 5.                       |

### The getTime() Method

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

```
Example

var d = new Date();
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = d.getTime();

Try it Yourself >>
```

### The getFullYear() Method

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

```
Example

var d = new Date();
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = d.getFullYear();

Try it Yourself »
```



### The getMonth() Method

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

```
Example

var d = new Date();
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = d.getMonth();

Try it Yourself »
```

In JavaScript, the first month (January) is month number 0, so December returns month number 11.

You can use an array of names, and getMonth() to return the month as a name:

```
Example

var d = new Date();
var months = ["January", "February", "March", "April", "May", "June", "July", "August",
   "September", "October", "November", "December"];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = months[d.getMonth()];

Try it Yourself »
```

#### The getDate() Method

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

```
Example

var d = new Date();
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = d.getDate();

Try it Yourself »
```

## The getHours() Method

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

```
Example

var d = new Date();
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = d.getHours();

Try it Yourself >>
```

### The getMinutes() Method

The **getMinutes()** method returns the minutes of a date as a number (0-59):

```
Example

var d = new Date();
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = d.getMinutes();

Try it Yourself »
```

## The getSeconds() Method

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

```
var d = new Date();
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = d.getSeconds();
```

```
Try it Yourself »
```

## The getMilliseconds() Method

The getMilliseconds() method returns the milliseconds of a date as a number (0-999):

```
var d = new Date();
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = d.getMilliseconds();
Try it Yourself »
```

### The getDay() Method

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

```
Example

var d = new Date();
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = d.getDay();

Try it Yourself »
```

In JavaScript, the first day of the week (0) means "Sunday", even if some countries in the world consider the first day of the week to be "Monday"

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

```
var d = new Date();
var days = ["Sunday", "Monday", "Tuesday", "Wednesday", "Thursday", "Friday", "Saturday"];
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = days[d.getDay()];

Try it Yourself »
```

### **UTC Date Methods**

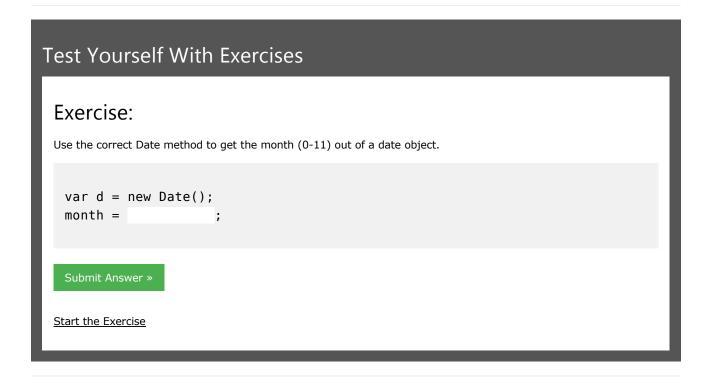
UTC date methods are used for working with UTC dates (Universal Time Zone dates):

| Method               | Description   |
|----------------------|---|
| getUTCDate()         | Same as getDate(), but returns the UTC date                 |
| getUTCDay()          | Same as getDay(), but returns the UTC day                   |
| getUTCFullYear()     | Same as getFullYear(), but returns the UTC year             |
| getUTCHours()        | Same as getHours(), but returns the UTC hour                |
| getUTCMilliseconds() | Same as getMilliseconds(), but returns the UTC milliseconds |
| getUTCMinutes()      | Same as getMinutes(), but returns the UTC minutes           |
| getUTCMonth()        | Same as getMonth(), but returns the UTC month               |
| getUTCSeconds()      | Same as getSeconds(), but returns the UTC seconds           |

## Complete JavaScript Date Reference

For a complete reference, go to our <u>Complete JavaScript Date Reference</u>.

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



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