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2026

JavaScript: Objects and Functions

The language of the Web

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JS

JavaScript

Cheat Sheet

page 2

JS

Math

PROPERTIES

- `E` Euler's constant
- `LN2` natural logarithm of 2
- `LN10` natural logarithm of 10
- `LOG2E` base 2 logarithm of E
- `LOG10E` base 10 logarithm of E
- `PI` ratio circumference/diameter
- `SQRT1_2` square root of 1/2
- `SQRT2` square root of 2

METHODS

- `abs(x)` absolute value
- `cbrt(x)` cube root
- `clz32(x)` return leading zero bits (32)
- `exp(x)` return e^x
- `expm1(x)` return e^x-1
- `hypot(x1, x2...)` length of hypotenuse
- `imul(a, b)` signed multiply
- `log(x)` natural logarithm (base e)
- `log1p(x)` natural logarithm (1+x)
- `log10(x)` base 10 logarithm
- `log2(x)` base 2 logarithm
- `max(x1, x2...)` return max number
- `min(x1, x2...)` return min number
- `pow(base, exp)` return base^{exp}
- `random()` float random number [0,1)
- `sign(x)` return sign of number
- `sqrt(x)` square root of number

ROUND METHODS

- `ceil(x)` superior round (smallest)
- `floor(x)` inferior round (largest)
- `fround(x)` nearest single precision
- `round(x)` round (nearest integer)
- `trunc(x)` remove fractional digits

TRIGONOMETRIC METHODS

- `acos(x)` arccosine
- `acosh(x)` hyperbolic arccosine
- `asin(x)` arcsine
- `asinh(x)` hyperbolic arcsine
- `atan(x)` arctangent
- `atan2(x, y)` arctangent of quotient x/y
- `atanh(x)` hyperbolic arctangent
- `cos(x)` cosine
- `cosh(x)` hyperbolic cosine
- `sin(x)` sine
- `sinh(x)` hyperbolic sine
- `tan(x)` tangent
- `tanh(x)` hyperbolic tangent

JSON

METHODS

- `parse(str, tf(k,v))` parse string to object
- `stringify(obj, replf(wl, sp))` convert to str

Error()

PROPERTIES

- `name` return name of error
- `message` return description of error

Object()

PROPERTIES

- `constructor` return ref. to object func.

METHODS

- `assign(dst, src1, src2...)` copy values
- `create(proto, prop)` create obj w/prop
- `defineProperties(obj, prop)`
- `defineProperty(obj, prop, desc)`
- `freeze(obj)` avoid properties changes
- `getOwnPropertyDescriptor(obj, prop)`
- `getOwnPropertyNames(obj)`
- `getOwnPropertySymbols(obj)`
- `getPrototypeOf(obj)` return prototype
- `is(val1, val2)` check if are same value
- `isExtensible(obj)` check if can add prop
- `isFrozen(obj)` check if obj is frozen
- `isSealed(obj)` check if obj is sealed
- `keys(obj)` return only keys of object
- `preventExtensions(obj)` avoid extend
- `seal(obj)` prop are non-configurable
- `setPrototypeOf(obj, prot)` change prot

INSTANCE METHODS

- `hasOwnProperty(prop)` check if exist
- `isPrototypeOf(obj)` test in another obj
- `propertyIsEnumerable(prop)`
- `toString()` return equivalent string
- `toLocaleString()` return locale version
- `valueOf()` return primitive value

Promise()

METHODS

- `all(obj)` return promise
- `catch(onRejected(s)) = .then(undef,s)`
- `then(onFulfilled(v), onRejected(s))`
- `race(obj)` return greedy promise (res/rep)
- `resolve(obj)` return resolved promise
- `reject(reason)` return rejected promise

Proxy()

METHODS

- `apply(obj, arg, arglist)` trap function call
- `construct(obj, arglist)` trap new oper
- `defineProperty(obj, prop, desc)`
- `deleteProperty(obj, prop)` trap delete
- `enumerate(obj)` trap for...in
- `get(obj, prop, rec)` trap get property
- `getOwnPropertyDescriptor(obj, prop)`
- `getPrototypeOf(obj)`
- `has(obj, prop)` trap in operator
- `ownKeys(obj)`
- `preventExtensions(obj)`
- `set(obj, prop, value)` trap set property
- `setPrototypeOf(obj, proto)`

globals

METHODS

- `eval(str)` evaluate javascript code
- `isFinite(obj)` check if is a finite number
- `isNaN(obj)` check if is not a number
- `parseInt(s, radix)` string to integer
- `parseFloat(s, radix)` string to float
- `encodeURIComponent(URI)` = to %3D
- `decodeURIComponent(URI)` %3D to =

Set()

PROPERTIES

- `size` return number of items

METHODS

- `add(item)` add item to set
- `has(item)` check if item exists
- `delete(item)` del item & return if del
- `clear()` remove all items from set

ITERATION METHODS

- `entries()` iterate items
- `values()` iterate only value of items

CALLBACK FOR EACH METHODS

- `forEach(cb(e,i,a), arg)` exec for each

Map()

PROPERTIES

- `size` return number of elements

METHODS

- `set(key, value)` add pair key=value
- `get(key)` return value of key
- `has(key)` check if key exist
- `delete(key)` del elem. & return if ok
- `clear()` remove all elements from map

ITERATION METHODS

- `entries()` iterate elements
- `keys()` iterate only keys
- `values()` iterate only values

CALLBACK FOR EACH METHODS

- `forEach(cb(e,i,a), arg)` exec for each

Symbol()

PROPERTIES

- `iterator` specifies default iterator
- `match` specifies match of regexp
- `species` specifies constructor function

METHODS

- `for(key)` search existing symbols
- `keyFor(sym)` return key from global reg

Generator()

METHODS

- `next(value)` return obj w/(value,done)
- `return(value)` return value & true done
- `throw(exception)` throw an error

Others

FAST TIPS

- `var` declare variable
- `let` declare block scope local variable
- `const` declare constant (read-only)
- `func(a=1)` default parameter value
- `func(...a)` rest argument (spread operator)
- `(a) => { ... }` function equivalent (fat arrow)
- ``string ${a}`` template with variables
- `0b` binary (2) number `n` to decimal
- `0o` octal (8) number `n` to decimal
- `0x` hexadecimal (16) number `n` to decimal
- `for (i in array) { ... }` iterate array, i = index
- `for (e of array) { ... }` iterate array, e = value
- `class B extends A { }` class sugar syntax

Outline

- Objects
- Functions
 - Closures
- Dates



JavaScript: The Definitive Guide, 7th Edition Chapter 5. Objects

Mozilla Developer Network

- Learn web development JavaScript » Dynamic client-side scripting » Introducing JavaScript objects
- Web technology for developers » JavaScript » JavaScript reference » Standard built-in objects » Object
- Web technology for developers » JavaScript » JavaScript reference » Expressions and operators » in operator

JavaScript – The language of the Web

OBJECTS

Big Warnings (*a.k.a., forget Java objects*)

- In JavaScript, Objects may exist without Classes
 - Usually, Objects are **created directly**, without deriving them from a Class definition
- In JavaScript, Objects are dynamic
 - You may **add, delete, redefine** a **property** at any time
 - You may add, delete, redefine a **method** at any time
- In JavaScript, there are no access control methods
 - Every property and every method is always **public** (private/protected don't exist)
- There is no real difference between **properties and methods** (because of how JS functions work)

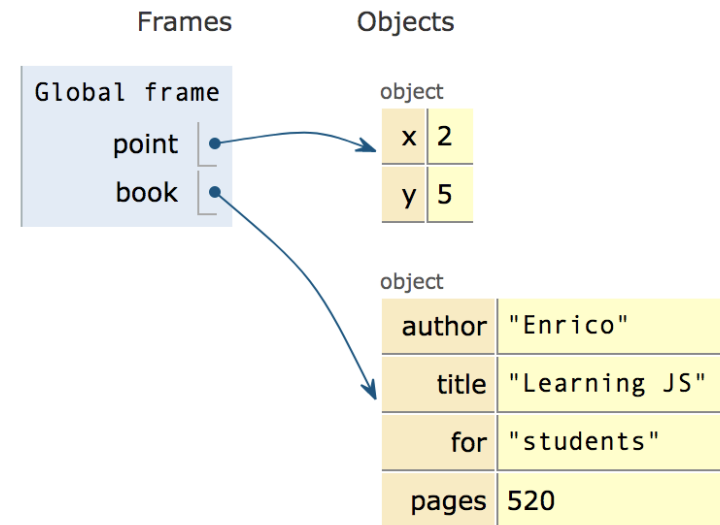
Object

- An object is an **unordered collection of properties**
 - Each property has a **name** (key), and a **value**
- You store and retrieve *property values*, through the *property names*
- Object creation and initialization:

```
let point = { x: 2, y: 5 };
```

```
let book = {  
  author : "Enrico",  
  title : "Learning JS",  
  for: "students",  
  pages: 520,  
};
```

Object literals syntax:
{"name": value,
"name": value, }
or:
{name: value,
name: value, }



Object Properties

Property names are ...

- Identified as a **string**
- Must be unique in each object
- Created at object initialization
- Added after object creation
 - With assignment
- Deleted after object creation
 - With `delete` operator

Property values are ...

- Reference to any **JS value**
- Stored inside the object
- May be **primitive** types
- May be **arrays**, other **objects**, ...
 - Beware: the object stores the reference, the value is *outside*
- May also be **functions** (*methods*)

Accessing Properties

The . dot notation and omitting the quotes are allowed **when the property name is a valid identifier, only.**

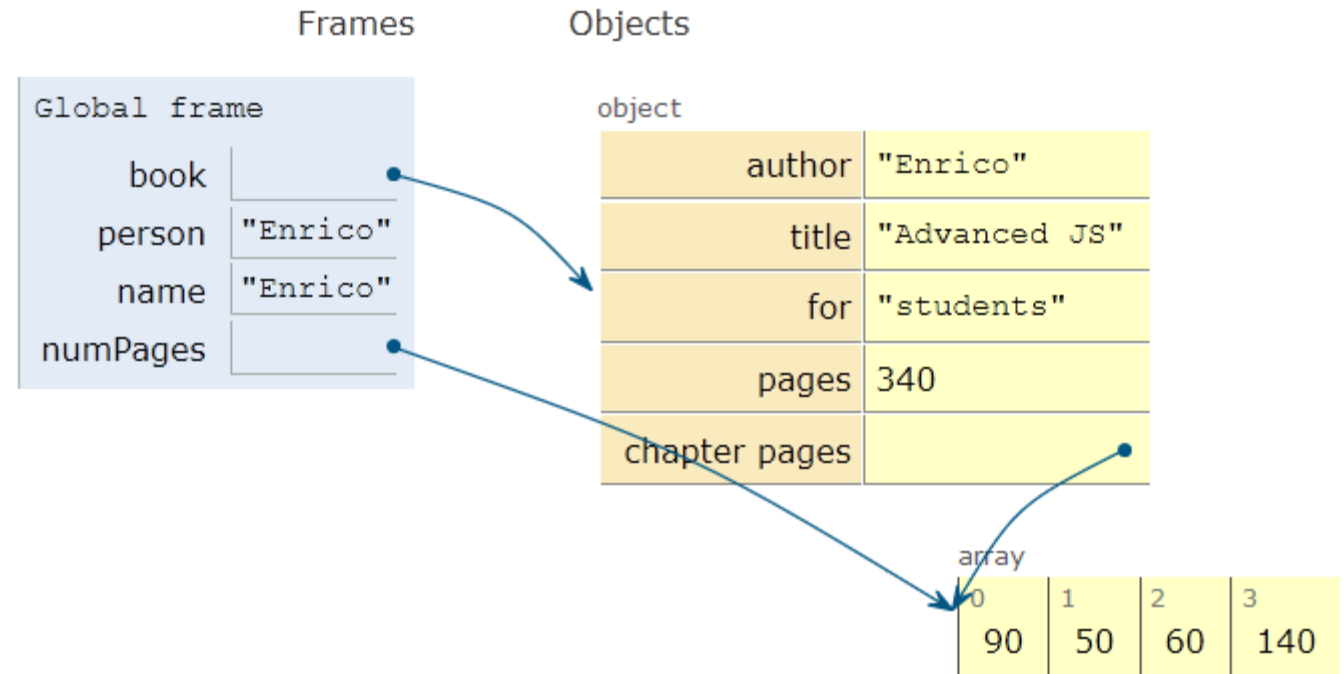
`book.title` or `book['title']`

`book['my title']` and not `book.my title`

- Dot (.) or square brackets [] notation

```
let book = {  
  author : "Enrico",  
  title : "Learning JS",  
  for: "students",  
  pages: 340,  
  "chapter pages": [90,50,60,140]  
};
```

```
let person = book.author;  
let name = book["author"];  
let numPages =  
  book["chapter pages"];  
book.title = "Advanced JS";  
book["pages"] = 340;
```



Objects as Associative Arrays

- The `[]` syntax looks like array access, but the index is *a string*
 - Generally known as *associative arrays*
- Setting a non-existing property creates it:
 - `person["telephone"] = "0110901234";`
 - `person.telephone = "0110901234";`
- Deleting properties
 - `delete person.telephone;`
 - `delete person["telephone"];`

Computed Property Names

- Flexibility in creating object properties
 - `{[prop]:value}` -> creates an object with property name equal to *the value of the variable prop*
 - `[]` can contain more complex expressions: e.g., *i*-th line of an object with multiple "address" properties (address1, address2, ...):
`person["address"+i]`
 - **Using expressions is not recommended...**
- Beware of quotes:
 - `book["title"]` -> property called `title`
 - Equivalent to `book.title`
 - `book[title]` -> property called with the value of variable `title` (if exists)
 - If `title=="author"`, then equivalent to `book["author"]`
 - No equivalent in dot-notation

Property Access Errors

- If a property is not defined, the (attempted) access returns `undefined`
- If unsure, must check before accessing
 - Remember: `undefined` is *falsy*, you may use it in Boolean expressions

```
let surname = undefined;  
if (book) {  
    if (book.author) {  
        surname = book.author.surname;  
    }  
}
```

```
surname = book && book.author && book.author.surname;
```

Iterating over properties

- **for** .. **in** iterates over the properties

```
for( let a in {x: 0, y:3}) {  
    console.log(a) ;  
}
```

```
x  
y
```

```
let book = {  
    author : "Enrico",  
    pages: 340,  
    chapterPages: [90,50,60,140],  
};
```

```
for (const prop in book)  
    console.log(`${prop} = ${book[prop]}` );
```

```
author = Enrico  
pages = 340  
chapterPages = 90,50,60,140
```

Iterating over properties

- All the (enumerable) properties names (keys) of an object can be accessed as an array, with:

- `let keys = Object.keys(my_object) ;`

```
[ 'author', 'pages' ]
```

- All pairs [key, value] are returned as an array with:

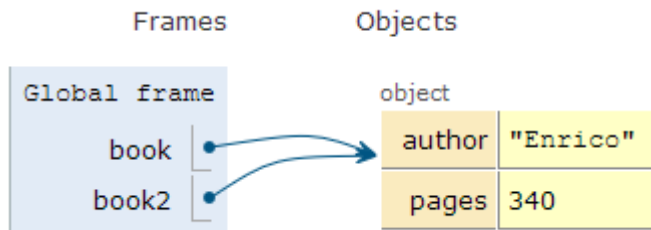
- `let keys_values = Object.entries(my_object)`

```
[ [ 'author', 'Enrico' ], [ 'pages', 340 ] ]
```

Copying Objects

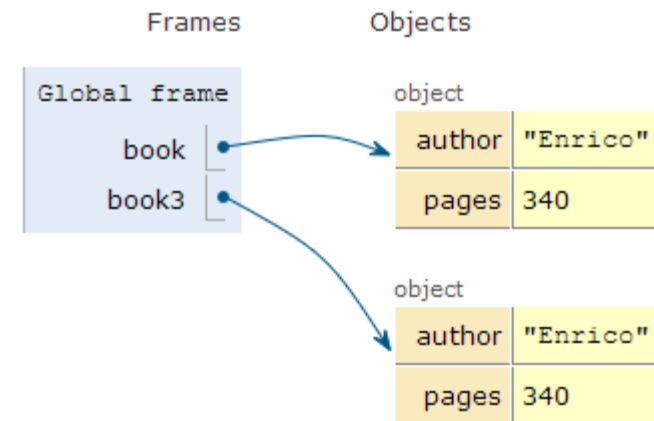
```
let book = {  
  author : "Enrico",  
  pages: 340,  
};
```

```
let book2 = book; // ALIAS
```



```
let book = {  
  author : "Enrico",  
  pages: 340,  
};
```

```
let book3 = // COPY  
Object.assign({}, book);
```



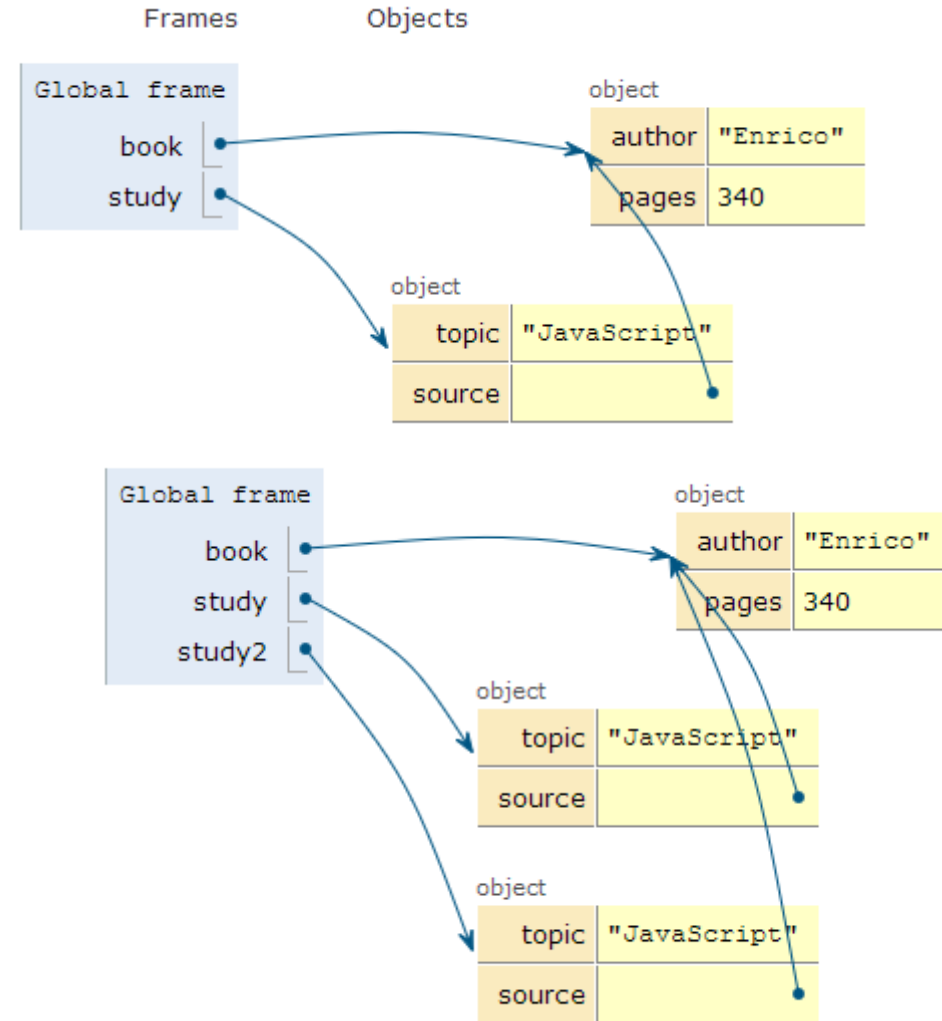
Object.assign

- `let new_object = Object.assign(target, source);`
- Assigns all the properties from the `source` object to the `target` one
- The target may be an existing object
- The target may be a new object: `{}`
- Returns the target object (after modification)

Beware! Shallow copy, only

```
let book = {  
  author : "Enrico",  
  pages: 340,  
};  
  
let study = {  
  topic: "JavaScript",  
  source: book,  
};
```

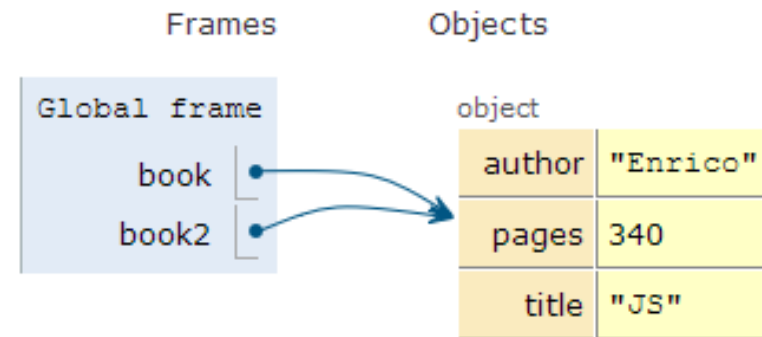
```
let study2 = Object.assign({},  
  study);
```



Merge properties (on existing object)

- `Object.assign(target, source, default values, ..);`

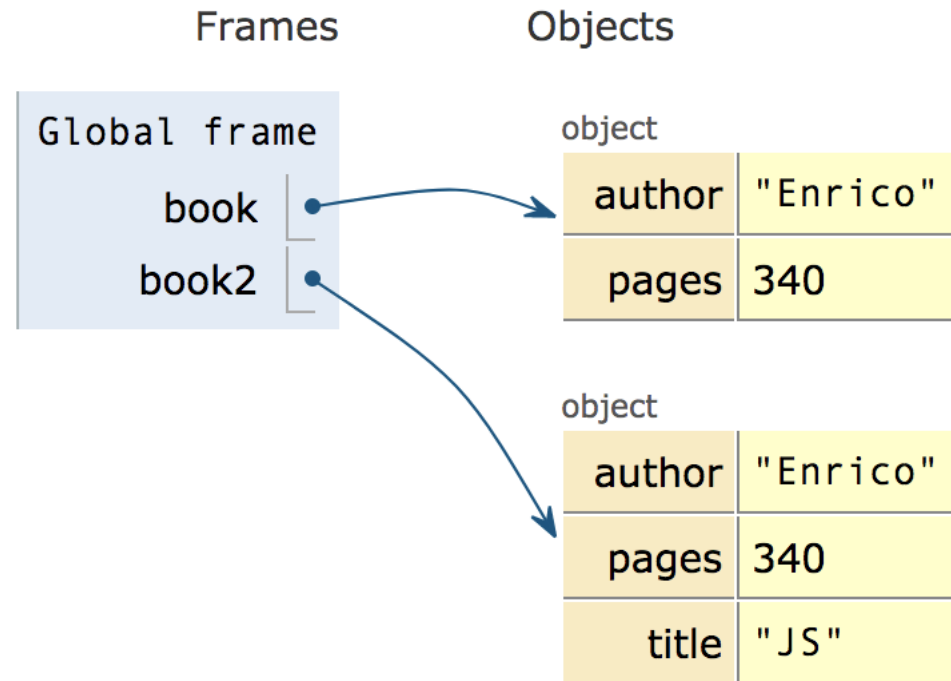
```
let book = {  
  author : "Enrico",  
  pages: 340,  
};  
  
let book2 = Object.assign(  
  book, {title: "JS"}  
);
```



Merge properties (on new object)

- `Object.assign(target, source, default values, ..);`

```
let book = {  
  author : "Enrico",  
  pages: 340,  
};  
  
let book2 = Object.assign(  
  {}, book, {title: "JS"}  
);
```



Copying with **spread operator** (ES9 – ES2018)

```
let book = {  
  author : "Enrico",  
  pages: 340,  
};  
  
let book2 = {...book, title: "JS"};  
let book3 = { ...book2 } ;  
console.log(book2);
```

```
{ author: 'Enrico', pages: 340, title: 'JS' }
```

```
const {a,b,...others} =  
  {a:1, b:2, c:3, d:4};  
  
console.log(a);  
console.log(b);  
console.log(others);
```

```
1  
2  
{ c: 3, d: 4 }
```

Checking if properties exist

- Operator **in**
 - Returns true if property is in the object. Do not use with Array

```
let book = {  
  author : "Enrico",  
  pages: 340,  
};
```

```
console.log('author' in book);  
delete book.author;  
console.log('author' in book);
```

```
true  
false
```

```
const v=['a','b','c'];  
  
console.log('b' in v);  
  
console.log('PI' in Math);
```

```
false  
true
```

Object creation (equivalent methods)

- By object literal: `const point = {x:2, y:5} ;`
- By object literal (empty object): `const point = {} ;`
- By constructor: `const point = new Object() ;`
- By object static method create:
`const point = Object.create({x:2,y:5}) ;`
- Using a *constructor function*

Preferred



JavaScript – The language of the Web

FUNCTIONS

Functions

- **One of the most important** elements in JavaScript
- Delimits a block of code with a private scope
- Can accept parameters and returns one value
 - Can also be an object
- Functions themselves **are objects** in JavaScript
 - They can be **assigned** to a variable
 - Can be **passed** as an argument
 - Used as a **return** value

Declaring functions: 3 ways

1) Classic

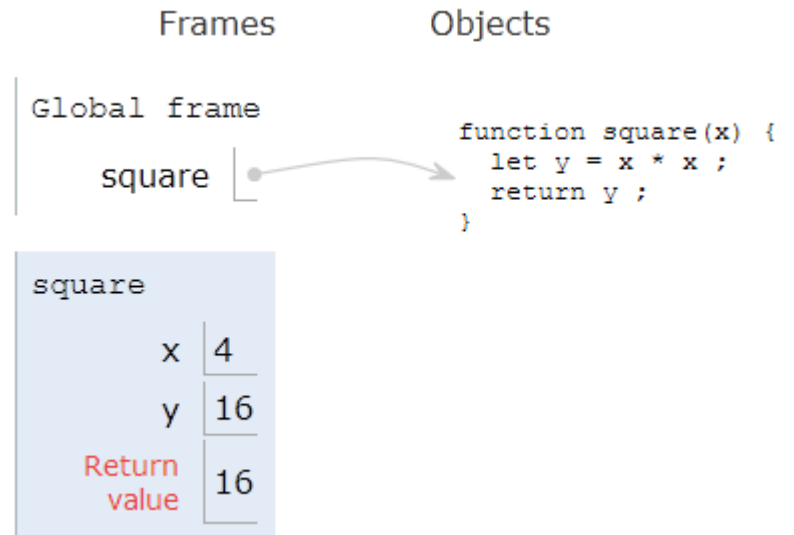
```
function do(params) {  
  /* do something */  
}
```

Classic functions

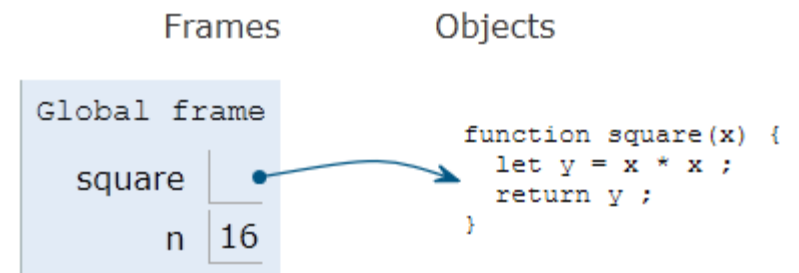
```
function square(x) {  
  let y = x * x ;  
  return y ;  
}
```

```
let n = square(4) ;
```

During
execution



After
execution



Parameters

- Comma-separated list of parameter names
 - May assign a default value, e.g., `function(a, b=1) {}`
- Parameters are passed **by-value**
 - Copies of the **reference** to the object
- Parameters that are not passed in the function call get the value 'undefined'
- Check missing/optional parameters with:
 - `if(p===undefined) p = default_value ;`
 - `p = p || default_value ;`

Variable number of parameters

- Syntax for functions with variable number of parameters, using the `...` operator (called “rest”)
function fun (par1, par2, `...arr`) { }
- The “rest” parameter must be the last, and will deposit all extra arguments into an array

```
function sumAll(initVal, ...arr) {  
    let sum = initVal;  
    for (let a of arr) sum += a;  
    return sum;  
}  
sumAll(0, 2, 4, 5); // 11
```

Declaring functions: 3 ways

1) Classic

```
function do(params) {  
  /* do something */  
}
```

2a) Function expression

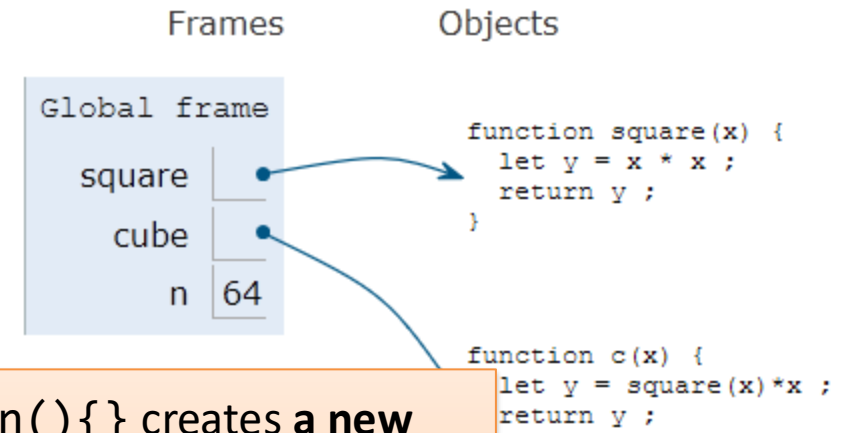
```
const fn = function(params) {  
  /* do something */  
}
```

2b) Named function expression

```
const fn = function do(params) {  
  /* do something */  
}
```

Function expression: indistinguishable

```
function square(x) {  
  let y = x * x ;  
  return y ;  
}  
  
let cube = function c(x) {  
  let y = square(x)*x ;  
  return y ;  
}  
  
let n = cube(4) ;
```



The *expression* `function() {}` creates a **new object of type 'function'** and returns the result.

Any variable may “refer” to the function and call it.
You can also store that reference into an array, an object property, pass it as a parameter to a function, redefine it, ...

method

callback

Declaring functions: 3 ways

1) Classic

```
function do(params) {  
  /* do something */  
}
```

2a) Function expression

```
const fn = function(params) {  
  /* do something */  
}
```

3) Arrow function

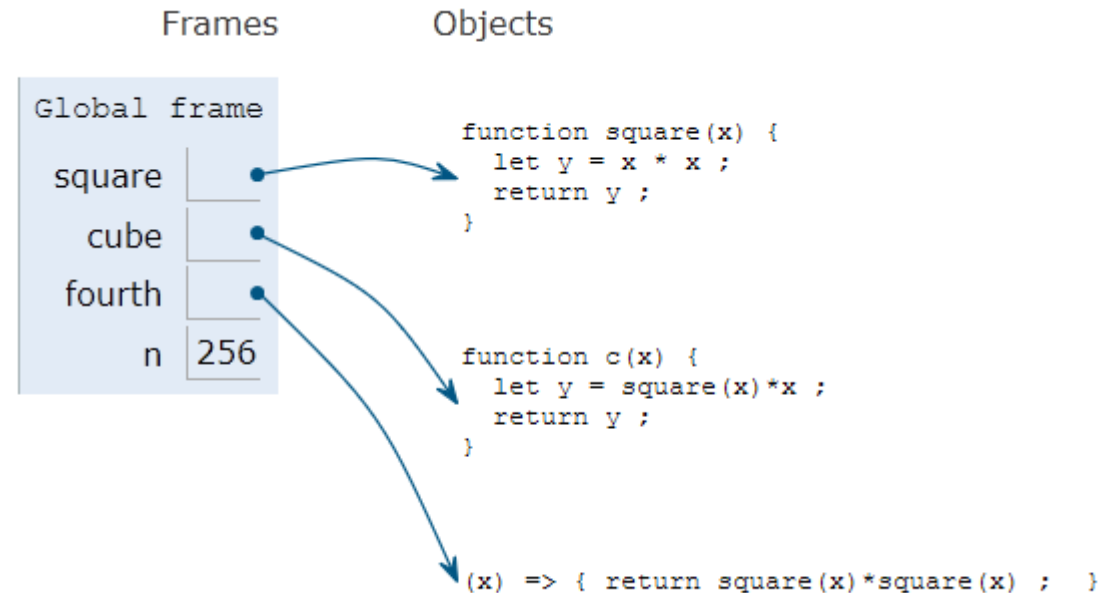
```
const fn = (params) => {  
  /* do something */  
}
```

2b) Named function expression

```
const fn = function do(params) {  
  /* do something */  
}
```

Arrow Function: just a shortcut

```
function square(x) {  
  let y = x * x ;  
  return y ;  
}  
  
let cube = function c(x) {  
  let y = square(x)*x ;  
  return y ;  
}  
  
let fourth = (x) => { return  
square(x)*square(x) ; }  
  
let n = fourth(4) ;
```



Parameters in arrow functions

```
const fun = () => { /* do something */ }           // no params
```

```
const fun = param => { /* do something */ }         // 1 param
```

```
const fun = (param) => { /* do something */ }       // 1 param
```

```
const fun = (par1, par2) => { /* smtg */ } // 2 params
```

```
const fun = (par1 = 1, par2 = 'abc') => { /* smtg */ } // default values
```

Return value

- Default: **undefined**
- Use **return** to return a value
- Only one value can be returned
- However, objects (or arrays) can be returned

```
const fun = () => { return ['hello', 5] ; }  
const [ str, num ] = fun() ;  
console.log(str) ;
```

- Arrow functions have **implicit return** if there is only one value

```
let fourth = (x) => { return square(x)*square(x) ; }  
let fourth = x => square(x)*square(x) ;
```


Nested functions

- Function can be nested, i.e., defined within another function

```
function hypotenuse(a, b) {  
    const square = x => x*x ;  
    return Math.sqrt(square(a) + square(b));  
}
```

=> Preferred in nested functions

```
function hypotenuse(a, b) {  
    function square(x) { return x*x; }  
    return Math.sqrt(square(a) + square(b));  
}
```

- The inner function is *scoped within* the external function and cannot be called outside
- The inner function might *access variables declared* in the *outside* function

Closure: definition (somewhat cryptic)

A **closure** is a name given to a feature in the language by which a **nested** function executed **after** the execution of the outer function can still access **outer function's scope**.

Really: an important concepts in JS

<https://medium.com/@vvkchandra/learn-javascript-closures-through-the-laws-of-karma-49d32d35b3f7>

Closures

- JS uses *lexical scoping*
 - Each new functions defines a *scope* for the variables declared inside
 - Nested functions may access the scope of *all enclosing* functions
- Every function object **remembers the scope** where it is defined, even after the external function is no longer active → Closure

```
"use strict" ;

function greeter(name) {
    const myname = name ;

    const hello = function () {
        return "Hello " + myname ;
    }

    return hello ;
}

const helloTom = greeter("Tom") ;
const helloJerry = greeter("Jerry") ;

console.log(helloTom()) ;
console.log(helloJerry()) ;
```

Warning: not
return hello() ;

Closures

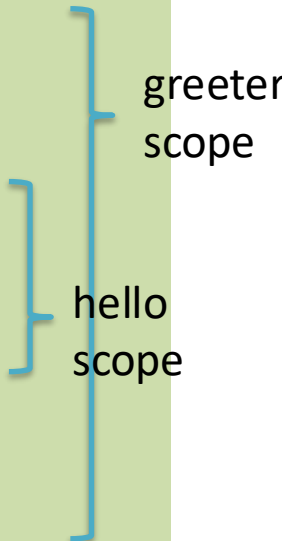
- `hello` accesses the variable `myname`, defined in the outer scope
- The function is returned (as `helloTom` or `helloJerry`)
- Each of the functions “remembers” the reference to `myname`, when it was defined
- The variable `myname` goes out of scope, but is not destroyed
 - Still accessible (referred) by the `hello` functions.

```
"use strict" ;

function greeter(name) {
    const myname = name ;
    const hello = function () {
        return "Hello " + myname ;
    }
    return hello ;
}

const helloTom = greeter("Tom") ;
const helloJerry = greeter("Jerry") ;

console.log(helloTom()) ;
console.log(helloJerry()) ;
```



Using closures to emulate objects

```
"use strict" ;

function counter() {
    let value = 0 ;

    const getNext = () => {
        value++;
        return value;
    }

    return getNext ;
}
```

```
const count1 = counter() ;
console.log(count1()) ;
console.log(count1()) ;
console.log(count1()) ;
```

```
const count2 = counter() ;
console.log(count2()) ;
console.log(count2()) ;
console.log(count2()) ;
```

```
1
2
3
1
2
3
```

Using closures to emulate objects (with methods)

```
"use strict";

function counter() {
  let n = 0;

  // return an object,
  // containing two function-valued
  // properties
  return {
    count: function() {
      return n++;
    },
    reset: function() { n = 0; }
  };
}
```

```
let c = counter(), d = counter();
    // Create two counters

c.count()
    // => 0

d.count()
    // => 0: they count independently

c.reset()
    // reset() and count() methods

c.count()
    // => 0: because we reset c

d.count()
    // => 1: d was not reset
```

Immediately Invoked Function Expressions (IIFE)

- Functions may protect the *scope* of variables and inner functions
- May declare a function
 - With internal variables
 - With inner functions
 - Call it only once, and discard everything

```
( function() {  
    let a = 3 ;  
    console.log(a) ;  
} ) () ;
```

```
let num = ( function() {  
    let a = 3 ;  
    return a ;  
} ) () ;
```

<https://flaviocopes.com/javascript-iife/>

<https://medium.com/@vvkchandra/essential-javascript-mastering-immediately-invoked-function-expressions-67791338ddc6>

Using IIFE to emulate objects (with methods)

```
"use strict";

const c = (
  function () {
    let n = 0;

    return {
      count: function () {
        return n++;
      },
      reset: function () {
        n = 0;
      }
    };
  })();
```

```
console.log(c.count());
console.log(c.count());
c.reset();
console.log(c.count());
console.log(c.count());
```

```
0
1
0
1
```


Construction functions

- Define the object type
 - Use a capital initial letter
 - Set the properties with the keyword **this**
- Create an instance of the object with **new**

```
function Car(make, model, year) {  
  this.make = make;  
  this.model = model;  
  this.year = year;  
  this.isNew = ()=>(year>2000);  
}
```

```
let mycar = new Car('Eagle',  
  'Talon TSi', 1993);
```



JavaScript: The Definitive Guide, 7th Edition
Chapter 9.4 Dates and Times

Mozilla Developer Network
Web technology for developers » JavaScript »
JavaScript reference »
Standard built-in objects » Date

Day.js
<https://day.js.org/en/>

JavaScript – The language of the Web

DATES

Date object

Once the [Temporal API](#) will be stable, the Date object will be a *legacy* feature.

- Store a time instant with *millisecond* precision, counted from Jan 1, 1970 UTC (Unix Epoch)
- Careful with time zones
 - Most methods work in local time (not UTC) the computer is set to

```
let now = new Date();
```

```
let newYearMorning = new Date(  
  2021, // Year 2021  
  0, // January (from 0)  
  1, // 1st  
  18, 15, 10, 743);  
// 18:15:10.743, local time
```

UTC vs Local time zone are confusing.

```
> new Date('2020-03-18')  
2020-03-18T00:00:00.000Z  
> new Date('18 March 2020')  
2020-03-17T23:00:00.000Z
```



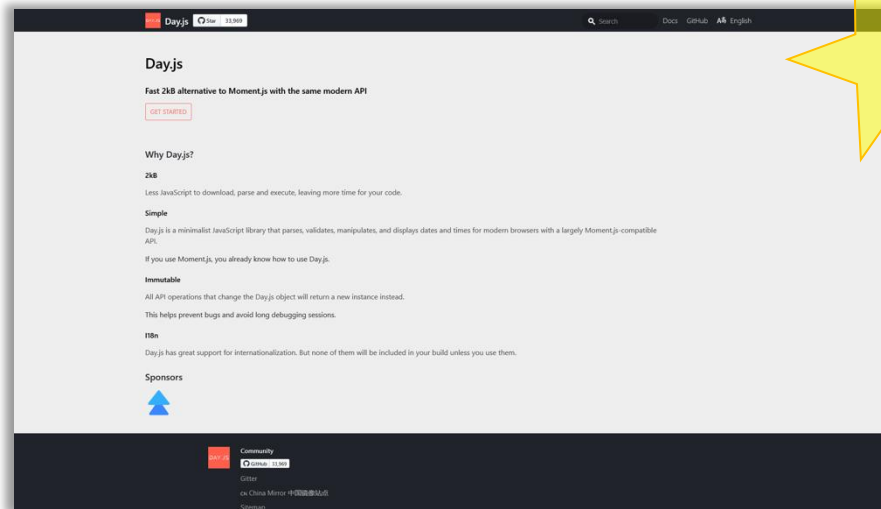
Formatting is locale and implementation dependent



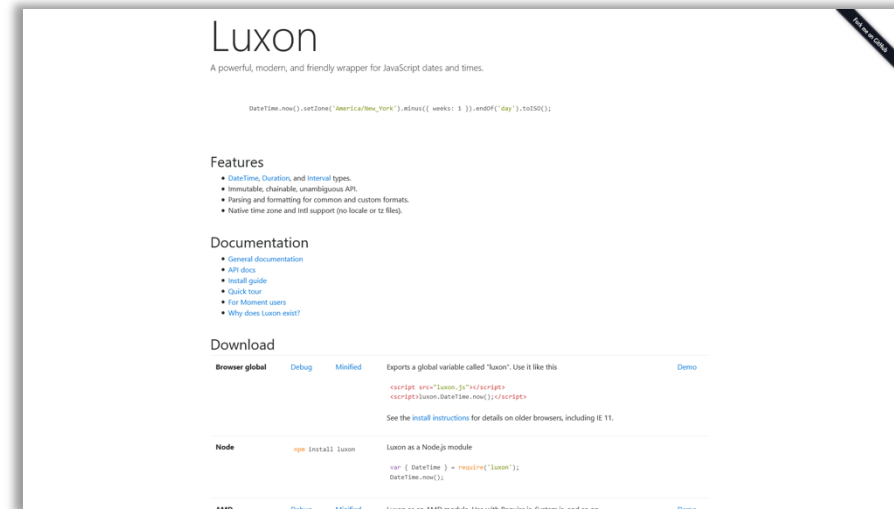
Comparisons are difficult (no way to specify which fields you want, must set them to zero explicitly)



Serious JS date/time handling libraries



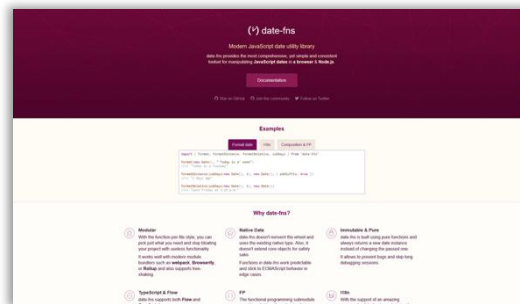
<https://day.js.org/>



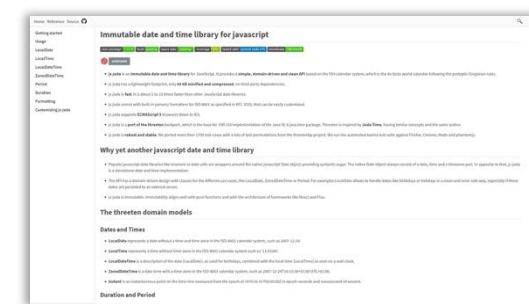
<https://moment.github.io/luxon/>



<https://momentjs.com/>



<https://date-fns.org/>



<https://js-joda.github.io/js-joda/>

Day.js Library

DAY.JS <https://day.js.org/>

- Goals
 - Compatible with moment.js
 - But very small (2kB)
 - Works in nodejs and in the browser
 - All objects are *immutable*
 - All API functions that modify a date, will always return a new object instance
 - Localization
 - Plugin system for extending functionality
- Install

```
npm init # if not already done
npm install dayjs
```
- Import

```
const dayjs = require('dayjs')
```
- Use

```
let now = dayjs()
console.log(now.format())
```

Basic operations with Day.js

Creating date objects – dayjs() constructor

```
let now = dayjs() // today
let date1 = dayjs('2019-12-27T16:00');
    // from ISO 8601 format
let date2 = dayjs('20191227');
    // from 8-digit format
let date3 = dayjs(new Date(2019, 11, 27));
    // from JS Date object
let date5 = dayjs.unix(1530471537);
    // from Unix timestamp
```

By default, Day.js parses in local time

<https://day.js.org/docs/en/parse/parse>

Displaying date objects – format()

```
console.log(now.format());
    2021-03-02T16:38:38+01:00

console.log(now.format('YYYY-MM [on the] DD'));
    2021-03 on the 02

console.log(now.toString());
    Tue, 02 Mar 2021 15:43:46 GMT
```

By default, Day.js displays in local time

Get/Set date/time components

```
# obj.unit() -> get
# obj.unit(new_val) -> set

let now2 = now.date(15);
let now2 = now.set('date', 15);
2021-03-15T16:50:26+01:00

let now3 = now.minute(45);
let now3 = now.set('minute', 45);
2021-03-02T16:45:26+01:00

let today_day = now.day();
let today_day = now.get('day');
2
```

Unit	Shorthand	Description
date	D	Date of Month
day	d	Day of Week (Sunday as 0, Saturday as 6)
month	M	Month (January as 0, December as 11)
year	y	Year
hour	h	Hour
minute	m	Minute
second	s	Second
millisecond	ms	Millisecond

<https://day.js.org/docs/en/get-set/get-set>

Date Manipulation and Comparison

```
let wow = dayjs('2019-01-25').add(1, 'day').subtract(1, 'year').year(2009).toString() ;  
// "Sun, 25 Jan 2009 23:00:00 GMT"
```

- Methods to "modify" a date (and return a modified one)
- .add / .subtract
- .startOf / .endOf
- d1.diff(d2, 'unit')
- Specify the unit to be added/subtracted/rounded
- Can be easily *chained*
- Day.js objects can be compared
- .isBefore / .isSame / .isAfter
- .isBetween
- .isLeapYear / .daysInMonth

Day.js Plugins

- To keep install size minimal, several functions are only available in *plugins*
- Plugins must be
 - Loaded
 - Registered into the libraries
- Then, functions may be freely used

```
const isLeapYear =  
  require('dayjs/plugin/isLeapYear') ;  
  // load plugin  
  
dayjs.extend(isLeapYear) ;  
  // register plugin  
  
console.log(now.isLeapYear()) ;  
  // use function
```

Advanced Day.js Topics

- Localization / Internationalization
 - Language-aware and locale-aware parsing and formatting
 - Various formatting patterns for different locales/languages
- Durations
 - Measuring time intervals (the difference between two time instants)
 - Interval arithmetic
- Time Zones
 - Conversion between time zones

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