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2025

JavaScript: Objects and Functions

“The” language of the Web

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JavaScript Cheat Sheet page 2
JS Programming Language of Web **JS**

Math PROPERTIES <ul style="list-style-type: none">E Euler's constantLN2 natural logarithm of 2LN10 natural logarithm of 10LOG2E base 2 logarithm of ELOG10E base 10 logarithm of EPI ratio circumference/diameterSQRT1_2 square root of 1/2SQRT2 square root of 2 METHODS <ul style="list-style-type: none">abs(x) absolute valuecbrt(x) cube rootclz32(x) return leading zero bits (32)exp(x) return e^xexpm1(x) return e^x-1hypot(x1, x2...) length of hypotenuseimul(a, b) signed multiplylog(x) natural logarithm (base e)log1p(x) natural logarithm (1+x)log10(x) base 10 logarithmlog2(x) base 2 logarithmmax(x1, x2...) return max numbermin(x1, x2...) return min numberpow(base, exp) return base^{exp}random() float random number [0,1)sign(x) return sign of numbersqrt(x) square root of number ROUND METHODS <ul style="list-style-type: none">ceil(x) superior round (smallest)floor(x) inferior round (largest)fround(x) nearest single precisionround(x) round (nearest integer)trunc(x) remove fractional digits TRIGONOMETRIC METHODS <ul style="list-style-type: none">acos(x) arccosineacosh(x) hyperbolic arccosineasin(x) arcsineasinh(x) hyperbolic arcsineatan(x) arctangentatan2(x, y) arctangent of quotient x/yatanh(x) hyperbolic arctangentcos(x) cosinecosh(x) hyperbolic cosinesin(x) sinesinh(x) hyperbolic sinetan(x) tangenttanh(x) hyperbolic tangent JSON METHODS <ul style="list-style-type: none">parse(str, tf(k,v)) parse string to objectstringify(obj, replf(wl, sp)) convert to str Error() PROPERTIES <ul style="list-style-type: none">name return name of errormessage return description of error	Object() PROPERTIES <ul style="list-style-type: none">constructor return ref. to object func. METHODS <ul style="list-style-type: none">assign(dst, src1, src2...) copy valuescreate(proto, prop) create obj w/propdefineProperties(obj, prop)defineProperty(obj, prop, desc)freeze(obj) avoid properties changesgetOwnPropertyDescriptor(obj, prop)getOwnPropertyNames(obj)getOwnPropertySymbols(obj)getPrototypeOf(obj) return prototypeis(val1, val2) check if are same valueisExtensible(obj) check if can add propisFrozen(obj) check if obj is frozenisSealed(obj) check if obj is sealedkeys(obj) return only keys of objectpreventExtensions(obj) avoid extendseal(obj) prop are non-configurablesetPrototypeOf(obj, prot) change prot INSTANCE METHODS <ul style="list-style-type: none">hasOwnProperty(prop) check if existisPrototypeOf(obj) test in another objpropertyIsEnumerable(prop)toString() return equivalent stringtoLocaleString() return locale versionvalueOf() return primitive value Promise() METHODS <ul style="list-style-type: none">all(obj) return promisecatch(onRejected(s)) = .then(undef,s)then(onFulfilled(v), onRejected(s))race(obj) return greedy promise (res/rej)resolve(obj) return resolved promisereject(reason) return rejected promise Proxy() METHODS <ul style="list-style-type: none">apply(obj, arg, arglist) trap function callconstruct(obj, arglist) trap new operdefineProperty(obj, prop, desc)deleteProperty(obj, prop) trap deleteenumerate(obj) trap for...inget(obj, prop, rec) trap get propertygetOwnPropertyDescriptor(obj, prop)getPrototypeOf(obj)has(obj, prop) trap in operatorownKeys(obj)preventExtensions(obj)set(obj, prop, value) trap set propertysetPrototypeOf(obj, proto) globals METHODS <ul style="list-style-type: none">eval(str) evaluate javascript codeisFinite(obj) check if is a finite numberisNaN(obj) check if is not a numberparseInt(s, radix) string to integerparseFloat(s, radix) string to floatencodeURIComponent(URI) = to %3DdecodeURIComponent(URI) %3D to =	Set() PROPERTIES <ul style="list-style-type: none">size return number of items METHODS <ul style="list-style-type: none">add(item) add item to set wshas(item) check if item exists wsdelete(item) del item & return if del wsclear() remove all items from set ITERATION METHODS <ul style="list-style-type: none">entries() iterate itemsvalues() iterate only value of items CALLBACK FOR EACH METHODS <ul style="list-style-type: none">forEach(cb(e,i,a), arg) exec for each Map() PROPERTIES <ul style="list-style-type: none">size return number of elements METHODS <ul style="list-style-type: none">set(key, value) add pair key=value wmget(key) return value of key wmhas(key) check if key exist wmdelete(key) del elem. & return if ok wmclear() remove all elements from map ITERATION METHODS <ul style="list-style-type: none">entries() iterate elementskeys() iterate only keysvalues() iterate only values CALLBACK FOR EACH METHODS <ul style="list-style-type: none">forEach(cb(e,i,a), arg) exec for each Symbol() PROPERTIES <ul style="list-style-type: none">iterator specifies default iteratormatch specifies match of regexpspecies specifies constructor function METHODS <ul style="list-style-type: none">for(key) search existing symbolskeyFor(sym) return key from global reg Generator() METHODS <ul style="list-style-type: none">next(value) return obj w/(value,done)return(value) return value & true donethrow(throw) throw an error Others FAST TIPS <ul style="list-style-type: none">var declare variablelet declare block scope local variableconst declare constant (read-only)func(a=1) default parameter valuefunc(...a) rest argument (spread operator)(a) => { ... } function equivalent (fat arrow)`string \${a}` template with variables0bn binary (2) number n to decimal0on octal (8) number n to decimal0xn hexadecimal (16) number n to decimalfor (i in array) { ... } iterate array, i = indexfor (e of array) { ... } iterate array, e = valueclass B extends A { } class sugar syntax
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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)

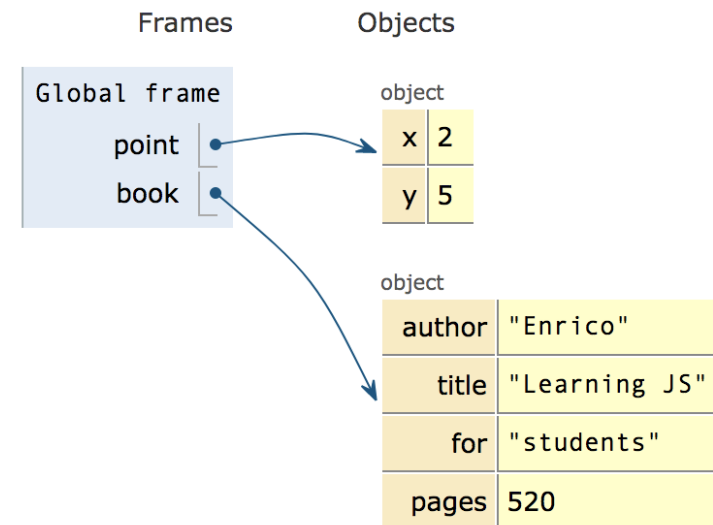
Object

- 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

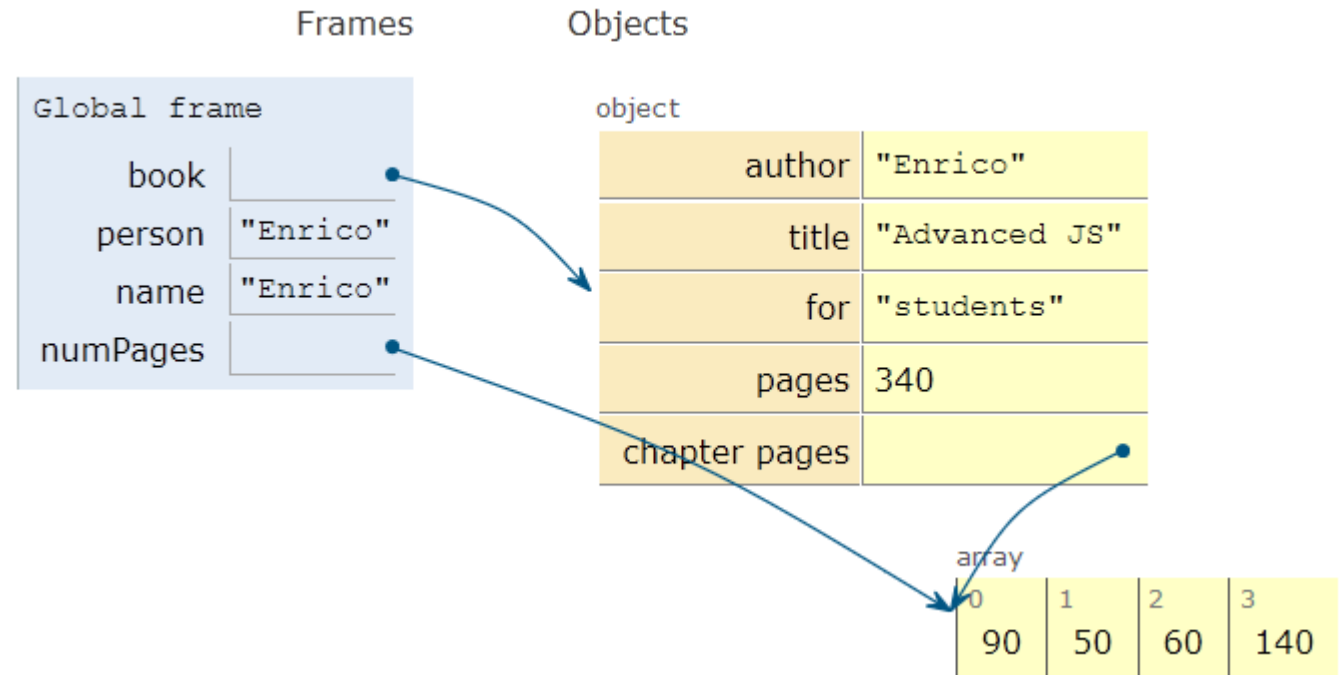
- Dot (.) or square brackets [] notation

```
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;
```

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~~



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:

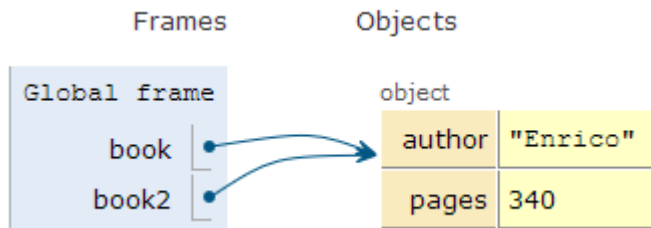
- `let keys_values = Object.entries(my_object)`

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

Copying objects

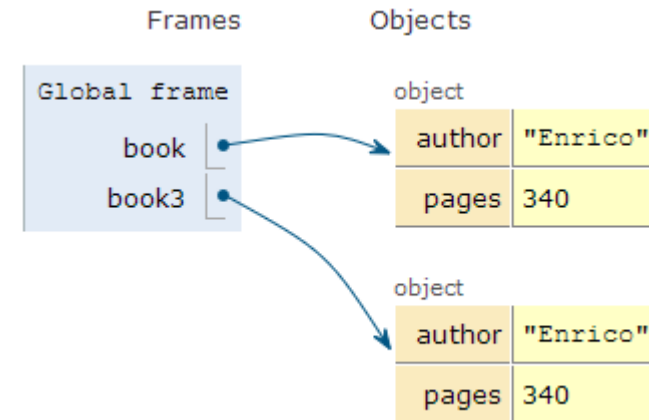
```
let book = {  
  author : "Enrico",  
  pages: 340,  
};
```

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



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

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



Object.assign

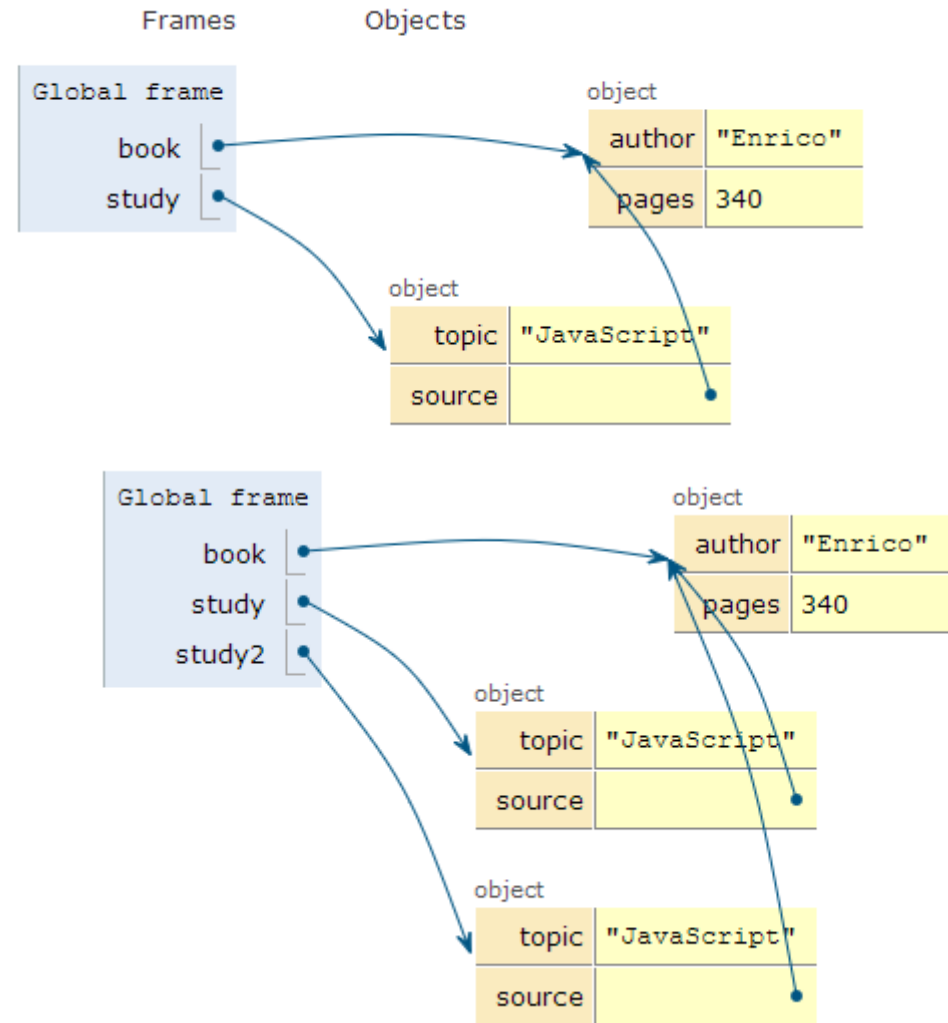
- `let new_object = Object.assign(target, source);`
- Assigns all the properties from the `source` object to the `target` one
- The target may be an existing object
- The target may be a new object: `{}`
- Returns the target object (after modification)

Beware! Shallow copy, only

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

```
let study = {  
  topic: "JavaScript",  
  source: book,  
};
```

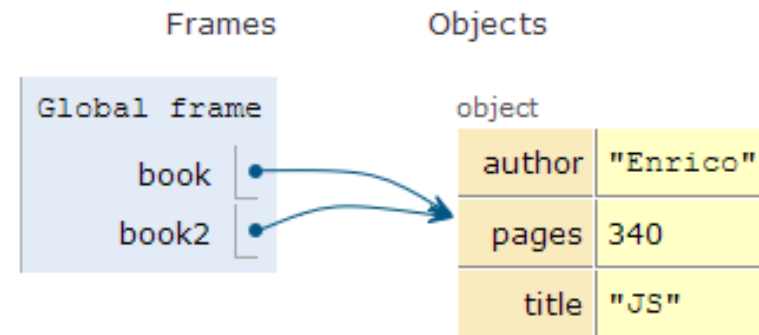
```
let study2 = Object.assign({},  
  study);
```



Merge properties (on existing object)

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

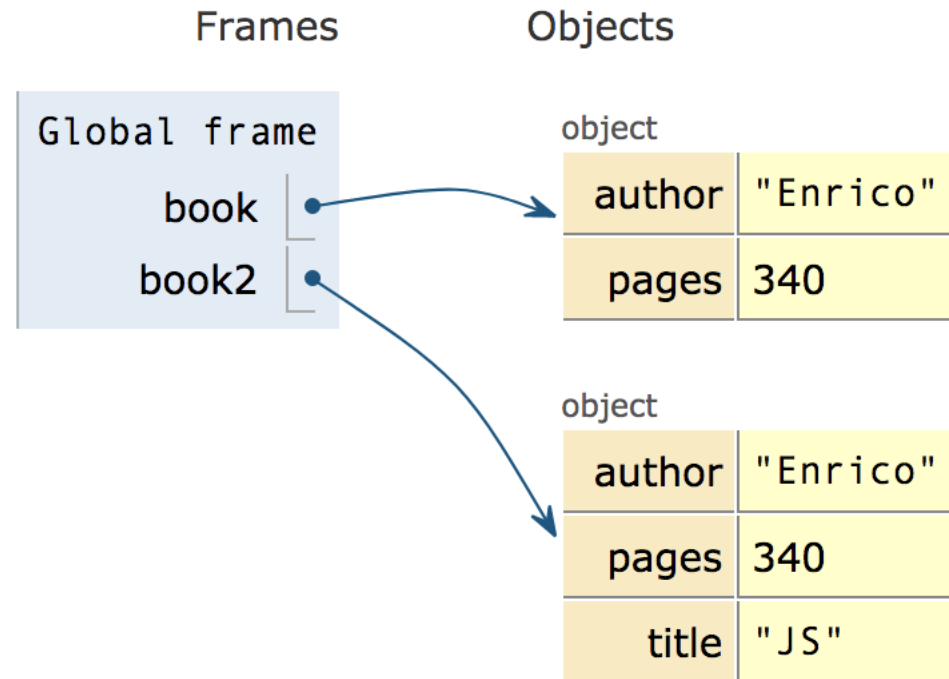
```
let book = {  
  author : "Enrico",  
  pages: 340,  
};  
  
let book2 = Object.assign(  
  book, {title: "JS"}  
);
```



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

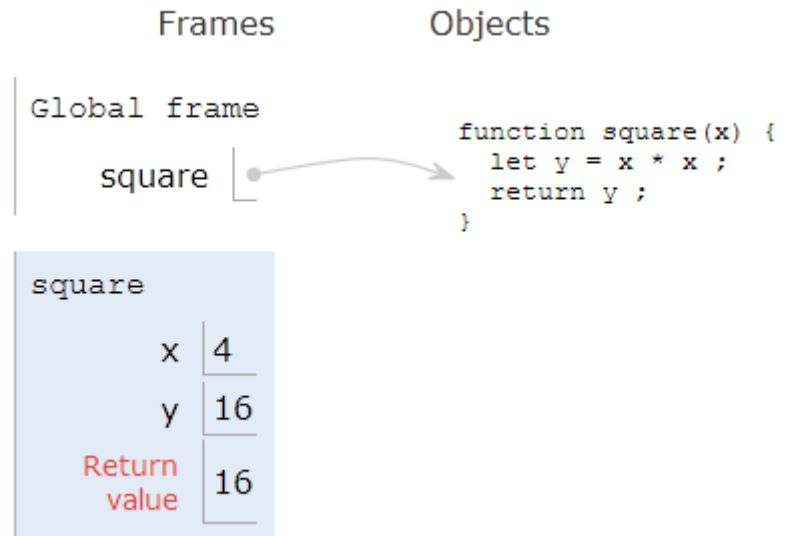
```
function do(params) {  
  /* do something */  
}
```

Classic functions

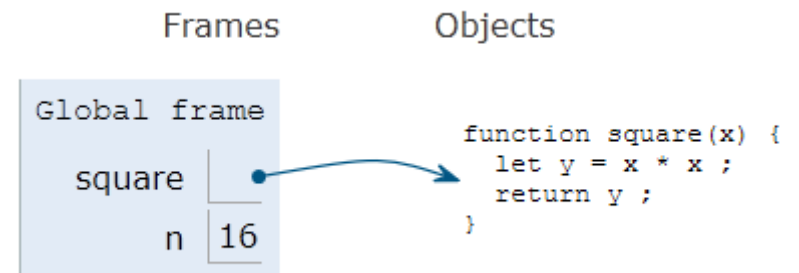
```
function square(x) {  
  let y = x * x ;  
  return y ;  
}
```

```
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

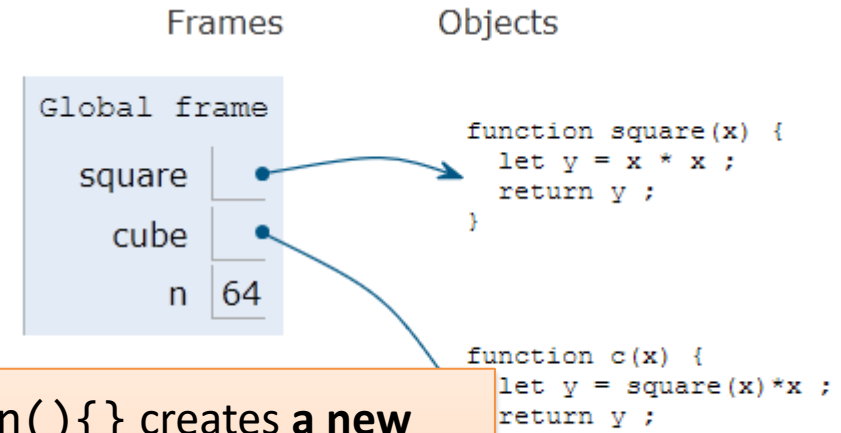
```
const fn = function(params) {  
  /* do something */  
}
```

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

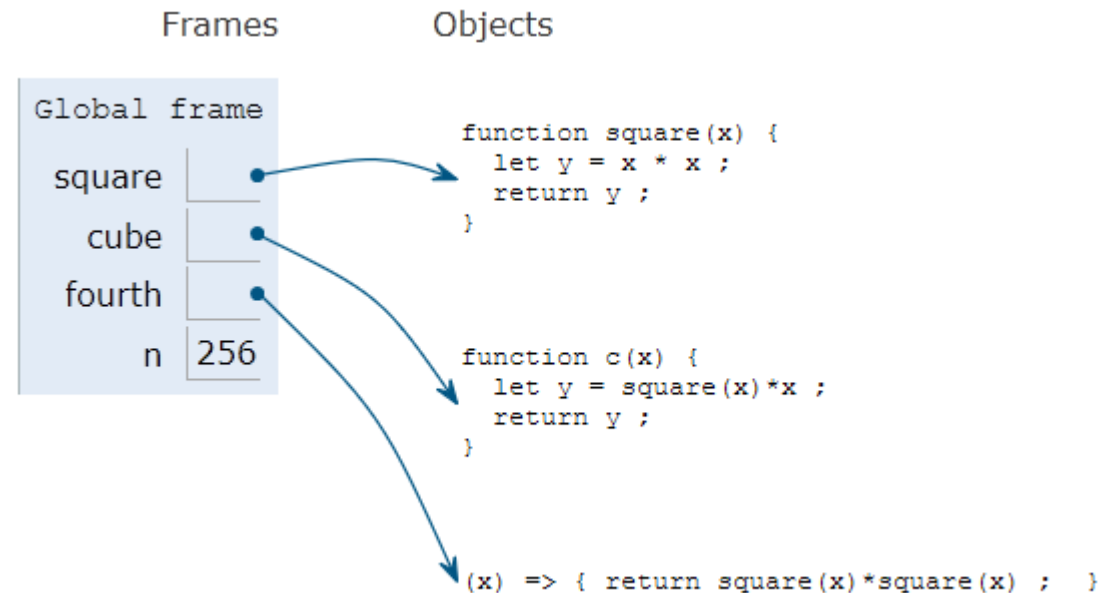
```
const fn = (params) => {  
  /* do something */  
}
```

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: one of the most 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

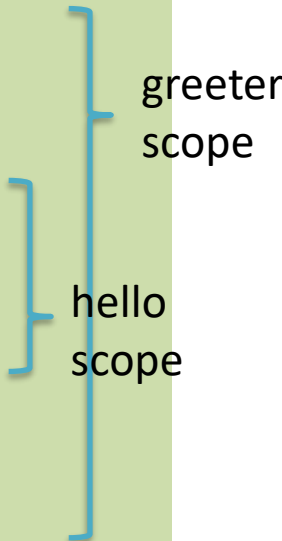
- `hello` accesses the variable `myname`, defined in the outer scope
- The function is returned (as `helloTom` or `helloJerry`)
- Each of the functions “remembers” the reference to `myname`, when it was defined
- The variable `myname` goes out of scope, but is not destroyed
 - Still accessible (referred)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



The diagram illustrates the scope of the variables in the provided code. A large blue bracket on the right side of the code block, labeled "greeter scope", encompasses the entire `greeter` function definition. A smaller blue bracket, labeled "hello scope", encompasses the inner `hello` function definition. The variable `myname` is highlighted in yellow in both the `greeter` function and the `hello` function, demonstrating that the inner function retains access to the variable defined in the outer function's scope.

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
```



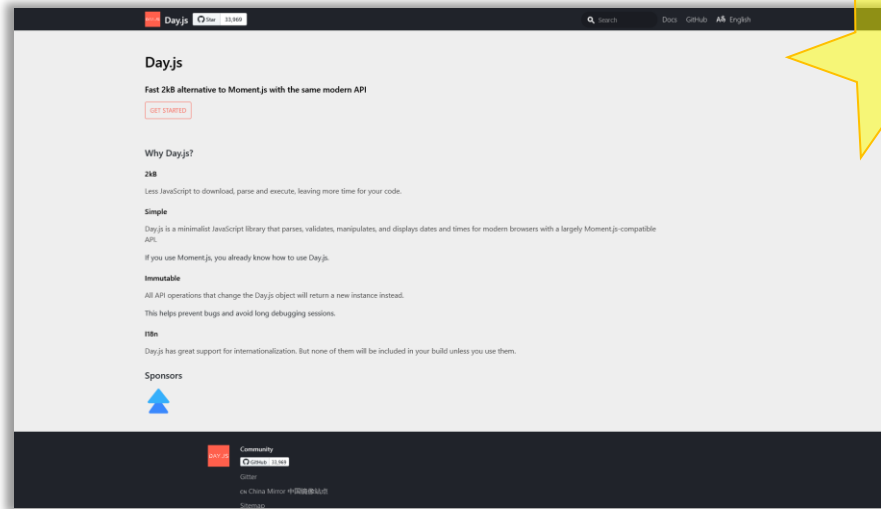
Formatting is locale and implementation dependent



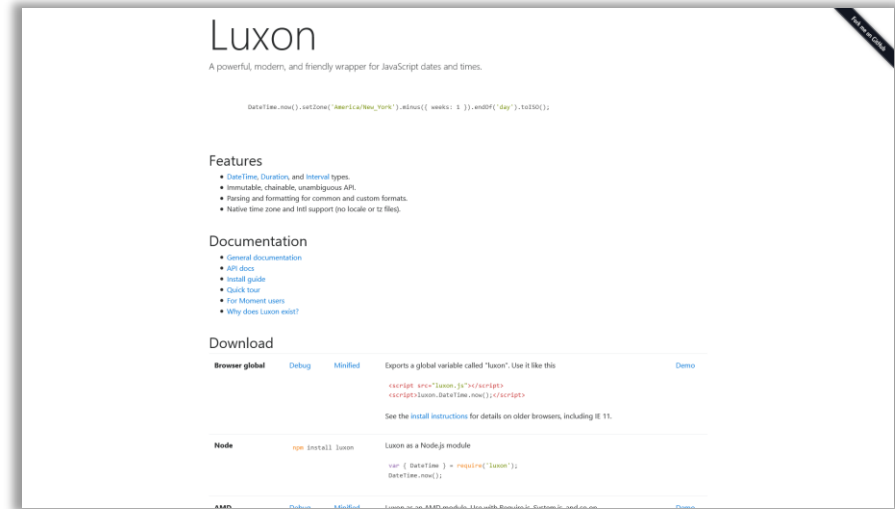
Comparisons are difficult (no way to specify which fields you want, must set them to zero explicitly)



Serious JS date/time handling libraries



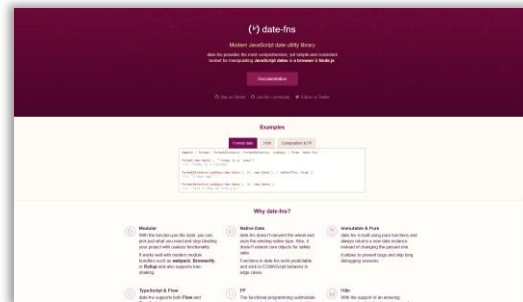
<https://day.js.org/>



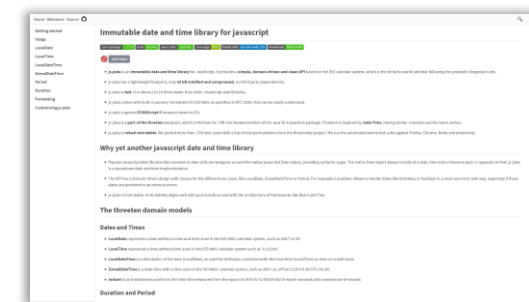
<https://moment.github.io/luxon/>



<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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