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Javascript current time to string

Javascript convert current time to string.

The toLocaleTimeString () method returns a string with a language-sensitive representation of the time portion of the date. The latest localization arguments and options allow applications to specify the formatting conventions of the language to be used. These arguments can also customize the behavior of the function. Older implementations ignore location and options arguments. In these circumstances, the shape of the returned string is entirely implementation-independent. toLocaleTimeString () toLocaleTimeString (locals) toLocaleTimeString (locals, options) The localization and options arguments customize the behavior of the function and allow applications to specify which language formatting conventions should be used. In older implementations that ignore location and option arguments, the locale and the shape of the returned string will be entirely implementation-independent. See the constructor Intl.DateTimeFormat () for details about these parameters and how to use them. The default value for each data-time component property is undefined, but if the hour, minute, second properties are all undefined, then hour, minute, and second properties are considered “numeric.” A string representing the time portion of the date instance indicated according to the specific language conventions. When you format large numbers of dates, it is best to create an Intl. Object DateTimeFormat and use the feature provided by its format property. The basic use of this method without specifying a locale returns a string formatted in the default locale and with default options. var date = new Date (Date.UTC (2012, 11, 12, 3, 0, 0)); console.log (date.toLocaleTimeString ()); This example shows some of the variations in localized time formats. To get the format of the language used in your application’s UI, make sure to specify that language (and perhaps some fallback languages) using the locale argument: var date = newlog Data (Date.UTC (2012, 11, 20, 3, 0, 0)); console.log (date.toLocaleTimeString (‘en-US')); console.log (date.toLocaleTimeString) TimeString (['ban', ‘id')]); The results provided by toLocaleTimeString () can be customized using the option argument: var date = new Date (Date.UTC (2012, 11, 20, 3, 0, 0)); var options = { timeZone: ‘UTC', timeZoneName: ‘short' }; console.log (date.toLocaleTimeString (‘en-ca, options)); console. TimeString (‘en-US', {ora12: false })); console.log (date.toLocalTimeString ([], {now: ‘2-digit', minute: ‘2-digit' })); BCD tables load only in the browserSee also The toTimeString () method returns the time portion of a Data object in human readable form in English. A string representing the time part of the date indicated in human readable form English. Date instances refer to a specific point in time. Calling toString () will return the formatted date in a human-readable English form. In SpiderMonkey, this is this the date portion (day, month and year) followed by the time portion (hours, minutes, seconds and time zone). Sometimes it is desirable to get a string of the time portion; this can be done with the toTimeString () method. The toTimeString () method is particularly useful because compliant engines implementing ECMA-262 may differ in the string obtained by toString () for Date objects, as the format is implementation-dependent; single string cutting approaches may not produce consistent results across multiple engines. var d = new Date (1993, 6, 28, 14, 39, 7); console.log (d.toString ()); console.log (d.toTimeString ()); BCD tables load only in the browser See also There are four ways to invert a string, starting from the simplest and going to the most complex. All you have to do is go through each character in the string, and reverse his order. This is more than a classic interview response and reverses the string more manually. I would use it in an interview to show that I am aware of ES6 features, and it has the advantage of a fairly compact syntax. Using ES6 to loop… (see docs) is a way to use Javascript to do some of the heavy lifting. Senior engineer. Mostly it writes Javascript. He loves the QL chart and deep immersions in linguistic environments. Stress reversal is a very common interview question, and fortunately it’s pretty straightforward. There are many different ways to do it, but here are four methods, starting from the simplest and going to the most complex. Using Arrays This is a very simple method that takes advantage of existing language features in order to accomplish a task. Most interviewers would ask you to perform the same task more “manually” if you tried it, but it shows a Javascript awareness, and that’s what I would use in real life to do that. Javascript allows calling the inverse method on arrays. You can see some examples in the documentation here. Then we’ll create a function that does the following: Converts the string to an arrayReverses the arrayTransforms the array back into a string and returns itreverse = str = > { return str.split (“”).reverse ().join (“); };Calling reverse (‘Ruairidh') return hdiriauR for example. Using a loop This is more than a classic interview response and reverses the string more manually. All you have to do is go through each character in the string, and reverse his order. Take a look at the following code:reverse = str => { let reversed = “”; for (leaves str character) { inverted = character + inverted; } inverted; }; Everything we’re doing here is creating an empty inverse string into which we’re going to push our characters. Then we pass through the string we receive using an ES6 to loop… (see docs) and push each to the inverse string. So, if we had a salute, they’d pass through it and we’d add h to an empty string. Then our next character is and that would be added to our string which now became eh. Running in sequence you get: This is nice nice and has a temporal complexity of O (N). Using JavaScript HelpersDrove is a JavaScript Array method that is really useful. I would use it in an interview to demonstrate that I am aware of the ES6 features, and has the advantage of a quite compact syntax. If you have not seen reduce () in stock then it's just a way to perform a function on each array element and return a single value at the end. You can read a little more in the documents. For example of code, it seems a bit like this: reverse = str => {return str.split (''). Reduce ((Rev, Char) => Char + Rev,''); }; So there are some things that are happening here. First, we convert our string into an array using the division. So we reduce each element of our array and in the callback we provide our accumulated results so far (REV), then add the next character into the matrix to rev. We also shorten the syntax through arrow functions and an implicit return. The logic is exactly the same as our loop above, but we use JavaScript to make some of the heavy lifting. Conclusions As you have seen above, it is actually very easy to reverse a string once you have seen some examples. Any than your task will take place, even if I recommend the last two for an interview. Personally I prefer the second option as it shows your work a little more than the last option that is based more on the ES6 features. Do you have another way to reverse a rope? Tweet Me!. Or try your hand to reverse the strings on LEETCODE. Originally published in ruairidhwm.github.io On 2 January 2019. Join Hacker Noon creates your free account to unlock your personalized reading experience. We meet a new embedded object: date. Keep the date, the time and provides methods for management of the date / time. For example, we can use it to store the creation / modification times, measure the time, or simply to print the current date. Creation to create a new DATE object call new date () with one of the following topics: new date () without arguments â € "Create a date object for the current date and time: leave now = new date (); Alert (Now); // Show current / time new date (milliseconds) Create a date object with the time equal to the number of milliseconds (1/1000 of a second) passed after 1st January of 1970 UTC + 0. // 0 means 01.01.1970 utc + 0 leave jan01_1970 = new date (0); Alert (JAN01_1970); // Time to add 24 hours, get 02.01.1970 UTC + 0 Let jan02_1970 = New date (24 an integer that represents the number of milliseconds that has passed since the beginning of 1970 is called a timestamp. It is a numerical representation Light of a date. We can always create a date from a timestamp using the new date (timestamp) and convert the existing date object into a timestamp using the date.gettime () method (see Dates before 01.01.1970 have negative timestamps, for example: // 31 Dec 1969 let Dec31_1969 = new Date(-24 * 3600 * 1000); alert(Dec31_1969); new Date(datestring) If there is only one argument, and it is a string, then it is parsed automatically. TheIt is the same as Date.Parse uses, we cover it later. Leave the date = new date ("2017-01-26"); Alert (date); // Time is not set, so it is presumed midnight GMT and // is adjusted according to the timezone code is executed in // then the result could be // Thu 26 2017 11:00:00 GMT + 1100 (Australian Eastern Daylight Time) // or // wed 25 January 2017 16:00:00 GMT-0800 (Pacific Standard Time) New date (year, month, time, minutes, seconds Only the first two topics are mandatory. The year must have 4 digits: 2013 is ok, 98 is not. The count of the month begins with 0 (Jan), up to 11 (DEC). The parameter of the date is actually the day of the month, if assumed then 1 is assumed. If hours / minutes / seconds / ms is absent, it is assumed that they are equal 0. For example: new date (2011, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0); // 1 Jan 2011, 00:00:00 New date (2011, 0, 1); // Same, hours etc. They are 0 by default, the maximum accuracy is 1 ms (1/1000 sec): Allow the date = new date (2011, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 567); Alert (data); // 1.01.2011, 02: 03: 04.567 Access date ComponentsThere are methods to access the year, month and so on from the subject of the date: Get Provided () Get the year (4 digits) GETMONHTH () Get the month, from 0 to 11. Get the day of the month, from 1 to 31 years, the name of the method seems a little strange. GetHours (), GetMinutes (), GetEconds (), GetMillisEconds () Get the components of the corresponding time. Many JavaScript engines implement a non-standard GetYear (). This method is deprecated. Sometimes it returns a year to 2 digits. Please never use it. There is gangable () for the year. In addition, we can get a day of the week: GetDay () Get the day of the week, from 0 (Sunday) to 6 (Saturday). The first day is always Sunday, in some countries that is not so, but cannot be changed. All the above methods return the local time zone components. There are also their UTC counterparts, that return day, month, year and so on for UTC time zone + 0: GetUtCenfultely (), Getuttcmonth (), GettTcDay (). Just enter the "UTC" right after "Get". If your local time zone is moved compared to UTC, the following code shows different hours: // Current date Allows the date = new date (); // the time in your Alert of the current time zone (date.Gethours ()); // Time in UTC + 0 time zone (London time without Daylight Savings) Alert (data.GetTutchours ()); In addition to data methods, there are two specials that do not have a UTC variant: gettime () returns the timestamp for the date - a number of milliseconds passed from 1 January 1970 UTC + 0. gettimezoneoffset () returns the difference between UTC and the local time zone, in a few minutes: // If you are in timezone UTC-1, exits 60 // if you are in Timezone UTC + 3, exits -180 Alert (new date () .getTimezoneOffset ());of the date setting the following methods allow date/time components: Each of them, except setTime () has a UTC-variant, for example: setUTCHours (). See, some methods can set more components simultaneously, for example Sethours. The non-mentioned components are not modified. For example: Let Today = New Date (); Today.Sethours (0); Alert (today); // Even today, but the time has changed to 0 Today.Sethours (0, 0, 0, 0); Alert (today); // Even today, time 00:00:00 acute. Auto-correction automatic correction is a very useful feature of dates objects. We can set off-line values, and will automatically arrange. For example: Let Date = New Date (2013, 0, 32); // 32 Jan 2013?!? Alert (Date); // ... is 1st Feb 2013! The components of the external date are automatically distributed. Let's say we have to increase the date â € œ28 Feb 2016â € 2 days. It can be â € œ2 Marâ € or â € œ1 Marâ € in case of a year of year. We don't need to think about it. Just add 2 days. The data object will do the rest: the date = new date (2016, 1, 28); dates.setdate (dates.getdate () + 2); Alert (date); // 1 Mar 2016 This function is often used to obtain the date after the given time period. For example, we get the date for â € œ70 seconds after nowâ €: Let Date = New Date (); date.setseconds (date.getseconds () + 70); Alert (date); // Show the correct date We can also set zero or even negative values. For example: Let Date = New Date (2016, 0, 2); // 2 Jan 2016 Date.Setdate (1); // sets day 1 of the month alert (date); dates.setdate (0); // min day is 1, so the last day of the previous month has been assumed notice (date); // 31 December 2015 Date to the number, Date diff When a DATA object is converted into a number, becomes the same time as a date.Gettime (): Let Date = New Date (); Alert (+ Date); // The number of milliseconds, same as dates. The important side effect: dates can be subtracted, the result is their difference in ms. This can be used for time measurements: leave to start = new date (); // Start the measuring time // do the job for (LET I = 0; i

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