

`-init` Initializes a newly allocated NSDate to the current date and time.

`-initWithString:(NSString *)description` Returns an NSDate with a date and time value specified by the international string-representation format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS

`-initWithTimeInterval:(NSTimeInterval)seconds
sinceDate:(NSDate *)anotherDate` Returns an NSDate initialized relative to another date object by seconds (plus or minus).

`-initWithTimeIntervalSinceNow:(NSTimeInterval)seconds` Returns an NSDate initialized relative to the current date and time by seconds (plus or minus).

`-initWithTimeIntervalSinceReferenceDate:(NSTimeInterval)seconds` Returns an NSDate initialized relative to the reference date and time by seconds (plus or minus).

`-NSDate *dateWithCalendarFormat:(NSString *)formatString
timeZone:(NSTimeZone *)timeZone` Returns an NSDate object bound to the format string formatString and the time zone timeZone. If you specify nil after either or both of these arguments, the default format string and time zone are assumed.

represent the locale data from localeDictionary.

NSString *)descriptionWithLocale:(NSDictionary *)localeDictionary

Returns a string representation of receiver (see description) and values that represent the locale data from localeDictionary.

TimeInterval:(NSTimeInterval)seconds

Returns an NSDate that's set to a specified number of seconds from receiver.

TimeInterval)timeIntervalSince1970

Returns the interval between the receiver and the reference date of 1970.

TimeInterval)timeIntervalSinceDate:(NSDate *)anotherDate

Returns the interval between the receiver and anotherDate.

TimeInterval)timeIntervalSinceNow

Returns the interval between the receiver and the current date.

TimeInterval)timeIntervalSinceReferenceDate

Returns the interval between the receiver and the system's reference date. This value is less than zero until the first instant of the year 2001.

ComparisonResult)compare:(NSDate *)anotherDate

Compares the receiver's date to that of anotherDate and returns NSOrderedDescending if the receiver is temporally later, NSOrderedAscending if it's temporally earlier, and NSOrderedSame if they are equal.

NSDate *)earlierDate:(NSDate *)anotherDate

Compares the receiver's date to anotherDate and returns the earlier.

BOOL)isEqual:(id)anotherDate

Returns YES if anotherDate and the receiver are within one second of each other, otherwise, returns NO.

NSDate *)laterDate:(NSDate *)anotherDate

Compares the receiver's date to anotherDate and returns the later.