# 1、项目使用

## 1、从前台接受的日期来到后台，我们要对它进行日期的比较



@Override  
 public List<SignetApplyRecord> getVerifySignetData(Long admId, Pageable pageable, SignetQuery query) {  
  
 query.setStartDate(DateHelper.getDateFirstTime(query.getStartDate()));  
 query.setEndDate(DateHelper.getDateLastTime(query.getEndDate()));  
 query.setOffset(pageable.getOffset());  
 query.setLimit(pageable.getPageSize());  
  
 Integer authType = sysAuthService.getAuthUserDataType(admId, MenuConstans.***VERIFY\_SIGNET***);  
 if (authType.compareTo(UserBindAuth.***DATATYPE\_INHERIT***) == 0) {  
  
 query.setCurrAdmId4Auth(admId);  
 } else {  
   
 }  
 List<SignetApplyRecord> list = signetMapper.findVerifySignetList(query);  
 if (CollectionUtils.isNotEmpty(list)) {  
 for (SignetApplyRecord record : list){  
 record.setAttachsList(signetApplyRecordAttachsDAO.findByPid(record.getId()));  
 }  
 }  
  
 return list;  
 }

## 2、获取一段时间内的日期，（在曲线统计的时候用到过）

List<Date> lDate = findDates(

DateHelper.convertString2Date(startDate,DateHelper.***YYYY\_MM\_DD***), DateHelper.convertString2Date(endDate,DateHelper.YYYY\_MM\_DD));

/\*\*  
 \* 获取一段时间之内的日期  
 \* @param dBegin  
 \* @param dEnd  
 \* @return  
 \*/  
private List<Date> findDates(Date dBegin, Date dEnd) {  
 List lDate = new ArrayList();  
 lDate.add(dBegin);  
 Calendar calBegin = Calendar.getInstance();  
 calBegin.setTime(dBegin);  
 Calendar calEnd = Calendar.getInstance();  
 calEnd.setTime(dEnd);  
 // 测试此日期是否在指定日期之后  
 while (dEnd.after(calBegin.getTime()))  
 {  
 // 根据日历的规则，为给定的日历字段添加或减去指定的时间量  
 calBegin.add(Calendar.***DAY\_OF\_MONTH***, 1);  
 lDate.add(calBegin.getTime());  
 }  
 return lDate;  
}

## 3、取得某天中最早时间和最晚时间

for (Date date : lDate) {  
 xlist.add(DateHelper.convertDate2String(date, DateHelper.***YYYY\_MM\_DD***));  
 String sdate = DateHelper.convertDate2String(date, DateHelper.***YYYY\_MM\_DD***) + " 00:00:00";  
 String edate = DateHelper.convertDate2String(date, DateHelper.***YYYY\_MM\_DD***) + " 23:59:59";  
 Date stime = DateHelper.convertString2Date(sdate, DateHelper.***YYYY\_MM\_DD\_HH\_MM\_SS***);  
 Date etime = DateHelper.convertString2Date(edate, DateHelper.***YYYY\_MM\_DD\_HH\_MM\_SS***);  
 List<UserAppsSpreadData> spreadIdsList = userAppMapper.getSpreadIdsList(4l, stime, etime);  
 y1list.add(Long.valueOf(spreadIdsList.size()));  
}

## 4、取得当月的第一天 时间String （crm 项目/sale/曲线）

private String getMonthFirstDay() {  
 Calendar calendar = Calendar.getInstance();  
 calendar.set(Calendar.***DAY\_OF\_MONTH***,  
 calendar.getActualMinimum(Calendar.***DAY\_OF\_MONTH***));  
 SimpleDateFormat firstDay= new SimpleDateFormat(DateHelper.***YYYY\_MM\_DD***);  
 return firstDay.format(calendar.getTime());  
}

# 5、取得前面几个月的日期

### 1、getYm(-i)当前月份的接触上减去（6，5，4，3，2，1） 也就是显示8，9，10，11，12，1 月的曲线

#### 比如当前月份为2月 参数为-6结果为2018-08

private String getYm(int num) {  
 Date date = new Date();  
 Calendar calendar = Calendar.getInstance();  
 calendar.setTime(date);  
 calendar.add(Calendar.***MONTH***, num);  
 return DateHelper.convertDate2String(calendar.getTime(), DateHelper.***YYYY\_MM***);  
}

## 2、取得上个月的第一天，和上个月的最后一天（这里是28号，不过也差不多就是个这） 减去几就是上几个月的值

#### 比如 当前月为2月 参数为-1 就是为1月份的第一天和1月份的最后一天

private Date getFirstYMDHMS(int num) {  
 Calendar calendar = Calendar.getInstance();  
 calendar.set(Calendar.***DAY\_OF\_MONTH***,  
 calendar.getActualMinimum(Calendar.***DAY\_OF\_MONTH***));  
 calendar.add(Calendar.***MONTH***, num);  
 String time = DateHelper.convertDate2String(calendar.getTime(), DateHelper.***YYYY\_MM\_DD***)+" 00:00:00";  
 return DateHelper.convertString2Date(time, DateHelper.***YYYY\_MM\_DD\_HH\_MM\_SS***);  
}  
  
private Date getLastYMDHMS(int num) {  
 Date date = new Date();  
 Calendar calendar = Calendar.getInstance();  
 calendar.set(Calendar.***DAY\_OF\_MONTH***,  
 calendar.getActualMaximum(Calendar.***DAY\_OF\_MONTH***));  
 calendar.add(Calendar.***MONTH***, num);  
 String time = DateHelper.convertDate2String(calendar.getTime(), DateHelper.***YYYY\_MM\_DD***)+" 23:59:59";  
 return DateHelper.convertString2Date(time, DateHelper.***YYYY\_MM\_DD\_HH\_MM\_SS***);  
}

# 7、js日期格式转化

function timestampToTime(timestamp) {

        var date = new Date(timestamp \* 1000);//时间戳为10位需\*1000，时间戳为13位的话不需乘1000

        Y = date.getFullYear() + '-';

        M = (date.getMonth()+1 < 10 ? '0'+(date.getMonth()+1) : date.getMonth()+1) + '-';

        D = date.getDate() + ' ';

        h = date.getHours() + ':';

        m = date.getMinutes() + ':';

        s = date.getSeconds();

        return Y+M+D+h+m+s;

    }

    timestampToTime(1403058804);

    console.log(timestampToTime(1403058804));//2014-06-18 10:33:24

# 8、获取最近前多少天的开始时间

@Override  
public List<CouponExpireChange> getRecentlyDayData(Integer day) {  
 Date startDate = getRecentlyDayFirstTime(-day);  
 Date endDate = DateHelper.getDateLastTime(new Date());  
 return couponExpireChangeMapper.findByRecentlyDay(startDate,endDate);  
}

private Date getRecentlyDayFirstTime(Integer num) {  
 Date date = new Date();  
 Calendar calendar = Calendar.getInstance();  
 calendar.setTime(date);  
 calendar.add(Calendar.***DATE***, num);  
 String time = DateHelper.convertDate2String(calendar.getTime(), DateHelper.***YYYY\_MM\_DD***)+" 00:00:00";  
 return DateHelper.convertString2Date(time,DateHelper.***YYYY\_MM\_DD\_HH\_MM\_SS***);  
}

# 9、获取前后多少分钟的开始时间

/\*\*  
 \* 获取最近前或者后 多少分钟的开始时间  
 \* @param num  
 \* @return  
 \*/  
public static Date getRecentMinuteFirstTime(Integer num){  
 Date date = new Date();  
 Calendar calendar = Calendar.getInstance();  
 calendar.setTime(date);  
 calendar.add(Calendar.***MINUTE***, num);  
 String time = DateHelper.convertDate2String(calendar.getTime(), DateHelper.***YYYY\_MM\_DD\_HH\_MM***)+":00";  
 return DateHelper.convertString2Date(time,DateHelper.***YYYY\_MM\_DD\_HH\_MM\_SS***);  
}

# 9、常见的方法

## 1、long设置为calender

Calendar cal = Calendar.getInstance();

cal.setTimeInMillis(longDate);  
cal.set(Calendar.***SECOND***, 0);  
cal.set(Calendar.***MILLISECOND***, 0);

new Date(cal.getTimeInMillis())

## 2、date设置为calender

Calendar cal = Calendar.getInstance();  
cal.setTime(date);  
cal.set(Calendar.***HOUR\_OF\_DAY***, 0);  
cal.set(Calendar.***MINUTE***, 0);  
cal.set(Calendar.***SECOND***, 0);  
cal.set(Calendar.***MILLISECOND***, 0);  
  
return new Date(cal.getTimeInMillis());

## 3、long获取date

long lt = new Long(s);  
Date date = new Date(lt);

## 4。返回时间，日期添加

public static Date getRecentMinute(Date date,Integer num){  
 Calendar calendar = Calendar.getInstance();  
 calendar.setTime(date);  
 calendar.add(Calendar.***MINUTE***, num);  
 return calendar.getTime();’

return new Date(cal.getTimeInMillis())  
}