

oracle 返回一段时间内的每一天时间

参考：<https://zhidao.baidu.com/question/1701324991252981980.html>
<https://blog.csdn.net/xydyz/article/details/52448526>

法一：

```
with t as
(select rownum-1 rn from dual connect by rownum<=10000)
select to_date('2006-06-01','yyyy-mm-dd')+rn from t where to_date('2006-06-01','yyyy-mm-dd')+rn<=to_date('2013-12-31','yyyy-mm-dd')
```

法二：

```
declare
v_date1 varchar2(10);
v_date2 varchar2(10);
i int;
begin
i:=0;
v_date1:='2006-06-01';
while v_date1 <='2013-12-31' loop
v_date2:=to_char(to_date(v_date1,'yyyy-mm-dd')+i,'yyyy-mm-dd');
i:=i+1;
dbms_output.put_line(v_date2);
end loop;
end;
```

法三：

```
select *
from (select to_date('2006-01-01','yyyy-mm-dd') + rownum - 1 rq
from dual a connect by level<=10000)
where rq between to_date('2006-01-01','yyyy-mm-dd') and
to_date('2013-12-31','yyyy-mm-dd')
```

法四：

```
select trunc(to_date('2006-01-01','yyyy-mm-dd'),'yyyy')+rownum-1 from dual
connect by rownum<=(to_date('2013-12-31','yyyy-mm-dd')-to_date('2006-01-01','yyyy-mm-dd')+1)
```

法五：

```
SELECT TO_DATE('2016-01-01','yyyy-MM-dd') + ROWNUM - 1 as daylist,TO_DATE('2016-01-01','yyyy-MM-dd') + ROWNUM as daylists
FROM DUAL
CONNECT BY ROWNUM <=
trunc(to_date('2016-07-31','yyyy-MM-dd') -
to_date('2016-01-01','yyyy-MM-dd')) + 1
```

