#### **获取当前或者未来时间**

public class TimeClass {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// 获取一个小时以后的时间

Calendar calendar = Calendar.getInstance();

SimpleDateFormat df = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss");

calendar.set(Calendar.HOUR\_OF\_DAY,

calendar.get(Calendar.HOUR\_OF\_DAY) + 1);

System.out.println("当前的时间：" + df.format(new Date()));

System.out.println("一个小时前的时间：" + df.format(calendar.getTime()));

// 获取一秒以后

calendar = Calendar.getInstance();

calendar.set(Calendar.SECOND,

calendar.get(Calendar.SECOND) + 1);

df = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss");

System.out.println("一秒以后的时间：" + df.format(calendar.getTime()));

// 获取一天以后的时间

calendar = Calendar.getInstance();

calendar.set(Calendar.DAY\_OF\_YEAR,

calendar.get(Calendar.DAY\_OF\_YEAR) + 1);

df = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss");

System.out.println("一天以后的时间：" + df.format(calendar.getTime()));

// 获取一个星期以后的时间

calendar = Calendar.getInstance();

calendar.set(Calendar.WEEK\_OF\_YEAR,

calendar.get(Calendar.WEEK\_OF\_YEAR) + 1);

df = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss");

System.out.println("一个星期以后的时间：" + df.format(calendar.getTime()));

// 获取一个月以后的时间

calendar = Calendar.getInstance();

calendar.add(Calendar.MONTH, 1);

df = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss");

System.out.println("一个月以后的时间：" + df.format(calendar.getTime()));

}

}