一、获取当前系统时间和日期并格式化输出:

SimpleDateFormat df = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss");//设置日期格式

System.out.println(df.format(new Date()));// new Date()为获取当前系统时间

二、Date转换为Datetime

Date date = new Date();

Timestamp timestamp = new Timestamp(date.getTime()); //2013-01-14 22:45:36.484

三、String转换为Date

//String转换为java.util.Date

String str = "2013-01-14";

SimpleDateFormat sdf = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd");

Date date = null; //初始化date

try {

date = sdf.parse(str); //Mon Jan 14 00:00:00 CST 2013

} catch (ParseException e) {

e.printStackTrace();

}

四、Date转换为String

//java.util.Date转换为String

Date date = new Date();

DateFormat format = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd");

String str = format.format(date); //2013-01-14

五、String转化为java.sql.Date

//String转换为java.sql.Date

String str = "2013-01-14";

SimpleDateFormat sdf = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd");

java.sql.Date sdate = null; //初始化

try {

java.util.Date udate = sdf.parse(str);

sdate = new java.sql.Date(udate.getTime()); //2013-01-14

} catch (ParseException e) {

e.printStackTrace();

}