java的Scoket入门

BIO编程 (面向字节流)

BIO编程的基本步骤:

- 1. 服务器启动一个serverSocket;
- 2. 客户端启动Socket对服务器进行通信,默认情况下服务器需要对每个客户建立一个线程与之通讯;
- 3. 客户端发出请求后, 先咨询服务器, 是否有线程响应, 如果没有则会等待, 或者被拒绝;
- 4. 如果有响应,客户端线程会等待请求结束后,再继续执行。

先创建服务端

```
package com.tian.socketproject.BIO.server;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.net.ServerSocket;
import java.net.Socket;
* Package: com.tian.socketproject.BIO.server
* Description: TODO
* Author: 田智龙
* Date: Created in 2021/7/14 19:30
* Copyright: Copyright (c) 2021
* Modified By: SmartDragon
*/
//服务端
public class BIOServer {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       try {
            ServerSocket serverSocket = new ServerSocket(1000);
            Socket socket = serverSocket.accept();
            InputStream inputStream = socket.getInputStream();
            BufferedReader bufferedReader = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(inputStream));
            String msg;
           while ((msg = bufferedReader.readLine())!=null){
                System.out.println("接受到的msg:"+msg);
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }finally {
        }
    }
}
```

```
package com.tian.socketproject.BIO.client;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintStream;
import java.net.Socket;
import java.util.Scanner;
/**
 * Package: com.tian.socketproject.BIO.client
 * Description: TODO
 * Author: 田智龙
 * Date: Created in 2021/7/14 19:33
 * Copyright: Copyright (c) 2021
 * Modified By: SmartDragon
 */
public class BIOClient {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            Socket socket = new Socket("localhost",1000);
            PrintStream printStream = new PrintStream(socket.getOutputStream());
            Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
            String msg;
            while (true){
                System.out.println("请发消息:");
                msg = scanner.nextLine();
                printStream.println(msg);
                printStream.flush();
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

运行结果如下:

BIO的改进 (利用线程来实现)

首先创建一个线程类实现服务端的任务

```
package com.tian.socketproject.BIOThread.thread;
import com.tian.socketproject.socket.Server;
import java.io.*;
import java.net.Socket;
/**
* Package: com.tian.socketproject.BIOThread.thread
* Description: TODO
* Author: 田智龙
* Date: Created in 2021/7/14 19:38
* Copyright: Copyright (c) 2021
* Modified By: SmartDragon
*/
//创建一个服务线程
public class ServerThread extends Thread{
   //套接字
   private Socket socket;
   //构造函数
   public ServerThread(Socket socket){
       this.socket = socket;
   }
   @override
   public void run(){
       try {
           InputStream inputStream = socket.getInputStream();
            BufferedReader bufferedReader = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(inputStream));
           String msg;
           while ((msg = bufferedReader.readLine())!=null){
               System.out.println("接受到的消息为: "+msg);
       } catch (IOException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
       }
   }
}
```

然后创建一个Server服务端

```
package com.tian.socketproject.BIOThread.server;
import com.tian.socketproject.BIOThread.thread.ServerThread;
import jdk.nashorn.internal.runtime.Scope;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.net.ServerSocket;
import java.net.Socket;
```

```
* Package: com.tian.socketproject.BIOThread.server
* Description: TODO
* Author: 田智龙
* Date: Created in 2021/7/14 19:44
* Company: 山东理工大学
 * Copyright: Copyright (c) 2021
* Modified By: SmartDragon
public class Server {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
       try {
            //创建端口号
           ServerSocket serverSocket = new ServerSocket(8888);
           while (true){
               //获取连接
               Socket socket = serverSocket.accept();
               //启动线程
               new ServerThread(socket).start();
           }
       } catch (IOException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
       }
   }
}
```

最后创建客户端

```
package com.tian.socketproject.BIOThread.client;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.PrintStream;
import java.net.Socket;
import java.util.Scanner;
/**
* Package: com.tian.socketproject.BIOThread.client
* Description: TODO
* Author: 田智龙
* Date: Created in 2021/7/14 19:49
* Copyright: Copyright (c) 2021
* Modified By: SmartDragon
*/
//客户端
public class Client {
   public static synchronized void main(String[] args) {
       try {
            Socket socket = new Socket("localhost",8888);
            PrintStream printStream = new PrintStream(socket.getOutputStream());
            Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
            String msg;
           while (true){
               System.out.println("请发送消息:");
               msg = scanner.nextLine();
               printStream.println(msg);
```

```
printStream.flush();
}
} catch (IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}finally {
}
}
```

运行结果如下(和之间的一样只不过是利用线程来创建服务,简化了而已!):

BIO的缺点

当同时开启多个客户端时,如果同时给服务端发消息,那么只有一个客户端发送的消息服务端可以接受到,而其他客户端发送的消息只能等待,进而服务端接受不到消息!这样大大影响了并发时的效率!于是NIO就来捧场来了! (如下图)

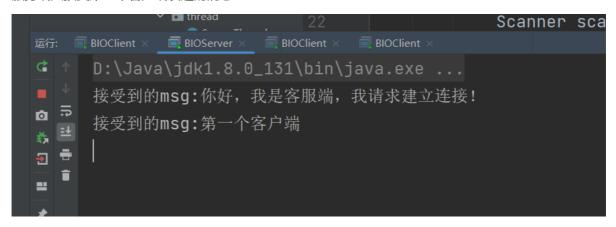
第一个客户端

第二个客户端

第三个客户端

```
运行: ■ BloClient × □ BloClien
```

服务端只接受第一个客户端发送的消息



NIO编程 (面向管道和选择器的)

NIO编程的基本步骤:

- 1、创建Selector;
- 2、创建ServerSocketChannel,并绑定监听端口;
- 3、将Channel设置为非阻塞模式;
- 4、将Channel注册到Selector上,监听连接事件;
- 5、循环调用Selector的select方法, 检测就绪情况;
- 6、调用selectedKeys方法获取就绪channel集合;
- 7、判断就绪事件种类,调用业务处理方法;
- 8、根据业务需要决定是否再次注册监听事件, 重复执行第3步操作。

创建NIO服务端

```
package com.tian.socketproject.NIO.one;
```

```
import java.net.InetSocketAddress;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.channels.SelectionKey;
import java.nio.channels.Selector;
import java.nio.channels.ServerSocketChannel;
import java.nio.channels.SocketChannel;
import java.util.Iterator;
/**
* Package: com.tian.socketproject.BIOThread.thread
* Description: TODO
* Author: 田智龙
* Date: Created in 2021/7/14 19:38
* Copyright: Copyright (c) 2021
* Modified By: SmartDragon
/**
   目标: NIO非阻塞通信下的入门案例: 服务端开发
public class Server {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
       System.out.println("----服务端启动---");
       // 1、获取通道
       ServerSocketChannel ssChannel = ServerSocketChannel.open();
       // 2、切换为非阻塞模式
       ssChannel.configureBlocking(false);
       // 3、绑定连接的端口
       ssChannel.bind(new InetSocketAddress(9999));
       // 4、获取选择器Selector
       Selector selector = Selector.open();
       // 5、将通道都注册到选择器上去,并且开始指定监听接收事件
       ssChannel.register(selector , SelectionKey.OP_ACCEPT);
       // 6、使用Selector选择器轮询已经就绪好的事件
       while (selector.select() > 0){
           System.out.println("开始一轮事件处理~~~");
           // 7、获取选择器中的所有注册的通道中已经就绪好的事件
           Iterator<SelectionKey> it = selector.selectedKeys().iterator();
           // 8、开始遍历这些准备好的事件
           while (it.hasNext()){
              // 提取当前这个事件
              SelectionKey sk = it.next();
              // 9、判断这个事件具体是什么
              if(sk.isAcceptable()){
                  // 10、直接获取当前接入的客户端通道
                  SocketChannel schannel = ssChannel.accept();
                  // 11 、切换成非阻塞模式
                  schannel.configureBlocking(false);
                  // 12、将本客户端通道注册到选择器
                  schannel.register(selector , SelectionKey.OP_READ);
              }else if(sk.isReadable()){
                  // 13、获取当前选择器上的读就绪事件
                  SocketChannel sChannel = (SocketChannel) sk.channel();
                  // 14、读取数据
                  ByteBuffer buf = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024);
                  int len = 0;
                  while((len = sChannel.read(buf)) > 0){
                      buf.flip();
                      System.out.println(new String(buf.array() , 0, len));
                      buf.clear();// 清除之前的数据
```

```
}

it.remove(); // 处理完毕之后需要移除当前事件

}

}

}
```

创建客户端

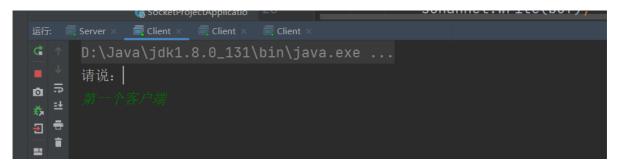
```
package com.tian.socketproject.NIO.one;
import java.net.InetSocketAddress;
import java.nio.ByteBuffer;
import java.nio.channels.SocketChannel;
import java.util.Scanner;
/**
* Package: com.tian.socketproject.BIOThread.thread
* Description: TODO
* Author: 田智龙
* Date: Created in 2021/7/14 19:38
 * Copyright: Copyright (c) 2021
* Modified By: SmartDragon
   目标:客户端案例实现-基于NIO非阻塞通信。
public class Client {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
       // 1、获取通道
       SocketChannel sChannel = SocketChannel.open(new
InetSocketAddress("127.0.0.1", 9999));
       // 2、切换成非阻塞模式
       sChannel.configureBlocking(false);
       // 3、分配指定缓冲区大小
       ByteBuffer buf = ByteBuffer.allocate(1024);
       // 4、发送数据给服务端
       Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
       while (true){
           System.out.println("请说: ");
           String msg = sc.nextLine();
           buf.put(("波妞: "+msg).getBytes());
           buf.flip();
           sChannel.write(buf);
           buf.clear();
       }
   }
}
```

运行结果:

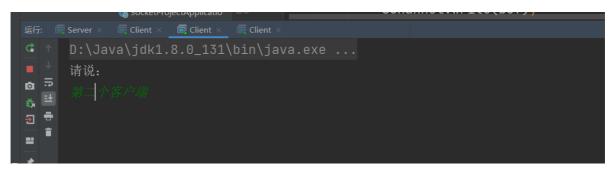
服务器启动:

```
运行: ■ Server × ■ Client × ■ Cli
```

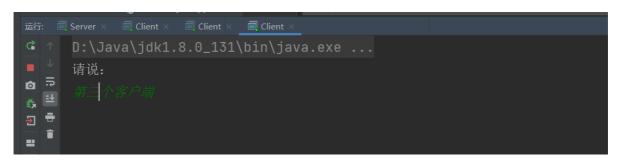
第一个客户端:



第二个客户端:



第三个客户端:



成果接收到三个客户端的消息!

```
| Server × | Client × | Client
```

大功告成!

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欢迎留言交流哈! 你的留言就是我的进步啊!