

Java 语言程序设计 实验报告

实验四

实验题目: 基于TCP协议的Socket 编程

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一、实验目的:

- 1. 掌握 Java 中的有关网络编程的相关类。
- 2. 练习使用这些类进行基于 TCP 协议的 Socket 网络编程。

二、实验内容:

分别编写一个客户端程序和一个服务端程序,两个程序能够实现通讯。

三、实验代码:

1. 客户端界面代码 (ClientFrame.java):

```
import java.awt.*;
   import java.net.*;
   import java.awt.event.*;
public class ClientFrame {
   private Frame f;
   private TextField tf:
   private Button but;
   private TextArea ta;
   ClientFrame() {
       init():
   public TextArea getTextArea() {
       return this. ta:
   public void init() {
       f = new Frame("客户端");
       f. setBounds (300, 100, 400, 300);
       f. setLayout (new FlowLayout());
       tf = new TextField(40);
       but = new Button("发送"):
       ta = new TextArea(25, 50);
       f. add(tf);
       f. add(but);
       f. add(ta);
       myEvent();
       f. setVisible(true);
```

```
}
   private void myEvent() {
       f. addWindowListener(new WindowAdapter() {
           public void windowClosing(WindowEvent e) {
               System. exit(0);
       });
       but.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
           public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
               //ta. setText(tf. getText());
               try {
                   DatagramSocket ds = new DatagramSocket();
                   byte[] buf = tf.getText().getBytes();
                   DatagramPacket dp = new DatagramPacket(buf, buf.length,
                           InetAddress.getByName("127.0.0.1"), 10001);
                   ds. send (dp);
                   ta. append("客户端说::"+tf. getText()+"\r\n");
                   tf. setText("");
               } catch (Exception ex) {
                   ex. toString();
               } finally {
                   // ds. close();
       });
   2. 服务端界面代码 (ServerFrame.java):
   import java.net.DatagramPacket;
    import java.net.DatagramSocket;
    import java.net.SocketException;
public class ServerFrame {
   private Frame f;
   private TextField tf;
   private Button but;
```

```
private TextArea ta;
private DatagramSocket ds1;
ServerFrame() {
    init();
public TextArea getTextArea() {
   return this. ta;
}
public TextField getTextField() {
    return this.tf;
public void init() {
    f = new Frame("服务端");
    f. setBounds (300, 100, 400, 300);
    f. setLayout (new FlowLayout());
    tf = new TextField(40);
    but = new Button("发送");
    ta = new TextArea(25, 50);
    f. add(tf);
    f. add(but);
    f.add(ta);
    myEvent();
    f. setVisible(true);
private void myEvent() {
    f.addWindowListener(new WindowAdapter() {
        public void windowClosing(WindowEvent e) {
           System. exit(0);
   });
    but.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
        public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
           try {
               ds1 = new DatagramSocket();
```

```
byte[] buf1 = tf.getText().getBytes();
                   DatagramPacket dp1 = new DatagramPacket (buf1, buf1. length,
                           InetAddress.getByName("127.0.0.1"), 10002);
                   ds1. send(dp1);
                   ta.append("服务端说::"+tf.getText()+"\r\n");
                   tf. setText("");
               } catch (Exception ex) {
                   ex. toString();
       });
}
3. 服务端代码(UdpRece2.java):
import java.net.*;
public class UdpRece2 {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
       final ServerFrame frame = new ServerFrame();
       new Thread(new Runnable() {
           @Override
           public void run() {
               // TODO Auto-generated method stub
               try {
                   DatagramSocket ds = new DatagramSocket(10001);
                   while (true) {
                       byte[] buf = new byte[1024];
                       DatagramPacket dp = new DatagramPacket(buf,
buf. length);
                       ds. receive (dp);
                       String ip = dp.getAddress().getHostAddress();
                       String data = new String(dp.getData(), 0, dp
                               . getLength());
                       frame.getTextArea().append("客户端好友说:
"+data+"\r\n");
               } catch (Exception e) {
                   // TODO Auto-generated catch block
                   e. printStackTrace():
```

```
}).start();
4. 客户端代码 (UdpSend2.java):
import java.net.*;
import java.net.SocketException;public class UdpSend2 {
   public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
       final ClientFrame frame = new ClientFrame();
       new Thread(new Runnable() {
           @Override
           public void run() {
               // TODO Auto-generated method stub
               try {
                   DatagramSocket ds1 = new DatagramSocket(10002);
                   while (true) {
                      byte[] buf1 = new byte[1024];
                      DatagramPacket dp1 = new DatagramPacket(buf1,
                              buf1.length);
                       ds1. receive (dp1);
                      String ip = dpl.getAddress().getHostAddress();
                      String data = new String(dpl.getData(), 0,
                              dp1. getLength());
                       frame.getTextArea().append("服务端好友说:
"+data+"\r\n");
               } catch (Exception e) {
                   // TODO Auto-generated catch block
                   e. printStackTrace();
       }).start();
```

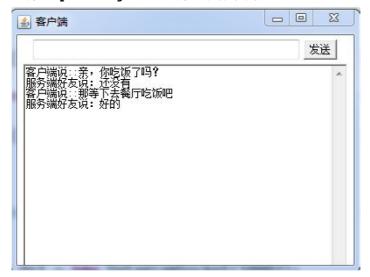
}

}四、运行结果:

1、运行 UdSend2.java, 出现的结果为:



2、运行 UdpRece2.java, 出现的结果为



五、实验总结:

在这次实验中,我对 Socket 编程有了进一步的了解和掌握了。但是在实验中,我发现自己在有些地方还是不太熟悉,希望自己在平时多加的练习和掌握。