## JAVA编写的使用Socket模拟Http的GET操作

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JAVA编写的使用Socket模拟Http的GET操作 ,看后就很容易理解Web浏览器的原理了。

```
1.
      import iava.io.BufferedReader:
      import java.io.InputStream;
3.
      import java.io.InputStreamReader;
4.
      import java.io.OutputStream;
5.
      import java.net.Socket;
      public class TestSocket {
8.
       String host = "www.javathinker.org";
9.
        int port = 80;
10.
      Socket socket;
11.
        public void createSocket() throws Exception {
12.
13.
          socket = new Socket("www.163.com", 80);
14.
15.
      public void communicate() throws Exception {
16.
          StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer("GET / HTTP/1.1/r/n");
17.
18.
          sb.append("Host: <A href="www.163.com" mce_href="www.163.com" target=\_blank>www.163.com</A>/r/n"); \\
19.
          sb.append("Connection: Keep-Alive/r/n");
20.
      sb.append("Accept: */*/r/n/r/n");
21.
22.
      // 发出HTTP请求
23.
          OutputStream socketOut = socket.getOutputStream();
      socketOut.write(sb.toString().getBytes());
24.
25.
          socket.shutdownOutput(); // 关闭输出流
26.
          // 接收响应结果
27.
28.
      System.out.println(socket);
29.
      InputStream socketIn = socket.getInputStream();
30.
31.
          {\tt BufferedReader} \ {\tt br = new} \ {\tt BufferedReader} ( {\tt new} \ {\tt InputStreamReader} ( {\tt socketIn}) ) \ ;
32.
          String data;
33.
          while ((data = br.readLine()) != null) {
34.
          System.out.println(data);
35.
36.
          socket.close();
37.
38.
        public static void main(String args[]) throws Exception {
39.
40.
          TestSocket client = new TestSocket();
41.
          client.createSocket();
42.
         client.communicate():
43.
44.
45.
```

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