线程控制的方法

• sleep()

它是Thread的一个静态方法,可以让程序暂停,参数是毫秒

• join()

线程排队,执行join方法的线程优先执行

setDaemon(true)

调用该方法后线程变成守护线程(后台线程),在其它线程结束后它才结束

yield()

主动放弃资源,回到就绪状态

• setPriority ()

设置线程的优先级。参数是1-10, MAX_PRIORITY 最高优先级, MIN_PRIORITY最低优先级

• wait() & notify() notifyAll()

Object对象的放,wait被调用线程进入阻塞状态,直到notify被调用才重新回到就绪

网络编程

三次握手, 四次挥手

TCP/IP:长连接,可靠通信

OSI七层/四层

IP和端口:

xxx.xxx.xxx 四段组成,每段之间用.分开,每一段可以是0~255,如:192.168.3.255。IP一般对应电脑,相当于一栋大楼

端口: 相当于一栋楼的房间号,对应一个应用程序。16位正整数,1024以下端口操作保留,自己写程序最好用3000以上

网段: LAN局域网, WAN广域网

A段: 10.0.0.0~10.255.255.255

B段: 172.16.0.0~172.31.255.255

C段: 192.168.0.0~192.168.255.255

InetAddress

用于描述IP或域名

```
InetAddress address = InetAddress.getByName("www.baidu.com");
System.out.println(address.getHostAddress()); //返回域名对应IP
System.out.println(address.getHostName()); //返回域名
System.out.println(address.isReachable(50)); //测试该地址再指定的时间能是
否能连通
```

URLEncoder, **URLDdecoder**

对url讲行编码或解码

```
String encode = URLEncoder.encode("中文","UTF-8");
System.out.println(encode);
String decode = URLDecoder.decode(encode, "UTF-8");
System.out.println(decode);
```

URL, URL Connection

```
package com.hqyj.javaadvanceday07;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.net.MalformedURLException;
import java.net.URL;
import java.net.URLConnection;
import java.util.List;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;
public class URLDemo {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       InputStream inputStream = null;
       try {
           URL url = new URL("http://www.baidu.com");//描述一个网页地址
           URLConnection connection = url.openConnection();//创建一个连接对象
           connection.connect(); //连通网页
           Map<String, List<String>> map = connection.getHeaderFields();//获取
HTTP协议的头部信息
           Set<String> keySet = map.keySet();
           for(String s : keySet) {
               System.out.println(s + ": " + map.get(s));
           }
           inputStream = connection.getInputStream();//获取网页内容
           byte[] b = new byte[4096];
           while(inputStream.read(b)>0) {
               System.out.println(new String(b));
       } catch (MalformedURLException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
       } catch (IOException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
       }finally {
```

```
try {
      inputStream.close();
} catch (IOException e) {
      e.printStackTrace();
}
}
```

Socket (套接字) 通信

服务器端

```
package com.hqyj.javaadvanceday07;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.io.PrintStream;
import java.net.ServerSocket;
import java.net.Socket;
public class ServerDemo {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       Socket socket = null;
       OutputStream stream = null;
       PrintStream ps = null;
       ServerSocket ss = null;
       try {
           ss = new ServerSocket(3000);
           socket = ss.accept();//接受客户端的请求。 这个方法会阻塞程序运行,一直等到有请
求之后才会继续往后运行
           stream = socket.getOutputStream();
           ps = new PrintStream(stream);
           ps.println("你好,我是谁谁谁"); //给客户端发送一条信息
       } catch (IOException e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
       }finally {
           try {
               ps.close();
               stream.close();
               socket.close();
               ss.close();
           } catch (IOException e) {
               e.printStackTrace();
           }
       }
   }
}
```

```
package com.hqyj.javaadvanceday07;
import java.io.BufferedInputStream;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.net.Socket;
import java.net.UnknownHostException;
public class ClientDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        BufferedReader reader = null;
        InputStream stream = null;
        Socket socket = null;
        try {
            socket = new Socket("127.0.0.1", 3000); //localhost和127.0.0.1都是指本
机地址
            stream = socket.getInputStream(); //从socket获取输入流(读服务器端返回的
信息)
            reader = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(stream));
            String line = reader.readLine();
            System.out.println(line);
        } catch (UnknownHostException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
       } finally {
            try {
                reader.close();
                stream.close();
                socket.close();
            } catch (IOException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

多线程Socket通信, 实现多人群聊功能

服务器端线程

```
package com.hqyj.javaadvanceday07;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
```

```
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.io.PrintStream;
import java.net.Socket;
public class ServerThread extends Thread {
    private Socket socket;
    public ServerThread(Socket socket) {
        this.socket = socket;
   }
   @override
    public void run() {
        try {
            InputStream inputStream = socket.getInputStream(); //接收客户端消息
            BufferedReader bufferedReader = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(inputStream));
            String line = null;
            while((line = bufferedReader.readLine())!=null) {
                System.out.println("接收到消息: " + line);
                for(Socket s : ServerThreadDemo.sockets) {
                    OutputStream outputStream = s.getOutputStream(); //发送消息给
所有客户端
                    PrintStream printStream = new PrintStream(outputStream);
                    printStream.println(line);
                }
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
            ServerThreadDemo.sockets.remove(socket);
        }
    }
}
```

服务器端主程序

```
System.out.println("等待客户端连接...");
Socket socket = serverSocket.accept();
System.out.println("客户端连接成功");
sockets.add(socket);//把socket连接添加列表
new ServerThread(socket).start();
}
catch (IOException e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}

}
```

客户端线程

```
package com.hqyj.javaadvanceday07;
import java.io.BufferedReader;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.InputStream;
import java.io.InputStreamReader;
import java.net.Socket;
public class ClientThread extends Thread {
    private Socket socket;
    @override
    public void run() {
        try {
            InputStream inputStream = socket.getInputStream();
            BufferedReader bufferedReader = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(inputStream));
            String line = null;
            while((line = bufferedReader.readLine())!=null) {
                System.out.println(line);
            }
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
    public ClientThread(Socket socket) {
        this.socket = socket;
    }
}
```

```
package com.hqyj.javaadvanceday07;
import java.io.IOException;
import java.io.OutputStream;
import java.io.PrintStream;
import java.net.Socket;
import java.net.UnknownHostException;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class ClientThreadDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        try {
            Socket socket = new Socket("127.0.0.1", 3000);
            new ClientThread(socket).start();
            Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
            String line = null;
            OutputStream outputStream = socket.getOutputStream(); //把键盘输入的消
息发送给服务器
            PrintStream printStream = new PrintStream(outputStream);
            while((line = scanner.nextLine())!=null) {
                printStream.println(line);
            }
        } catch (UnknownHostException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        } catch (IOException e) {
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

UDP

不是长连接(发送/接受信息时才连接),消息不可靠。(相当于发短信)

常用的即时通讯软件一般采用UDP

类加载和反射

类加载和初始化

把类读入到内存中,初始化(静态属性,静态初始化代码块)的过程称为类加载。同一个虚拟机,类的加载和初始化只会执行一次

什么情况下类会被初始化:

1.创建实例对象, new XXX()

- 2.调用类的静态方法或属性
- 3.使用反射方式创建对象
- 4.创建子类实例,所有的父类全部会被初始化
- 5.java命令运行一个类,它也会被初始化

反射

- 可以获得类的Class对象, 通过Class对象获得类的相关信息(构造方法,属性,方法) 获取Class对象有三种方式
 - Student.class
 - student.getClass()
 - Class.forName("com.hqyj.javaadvanceday07.Student")

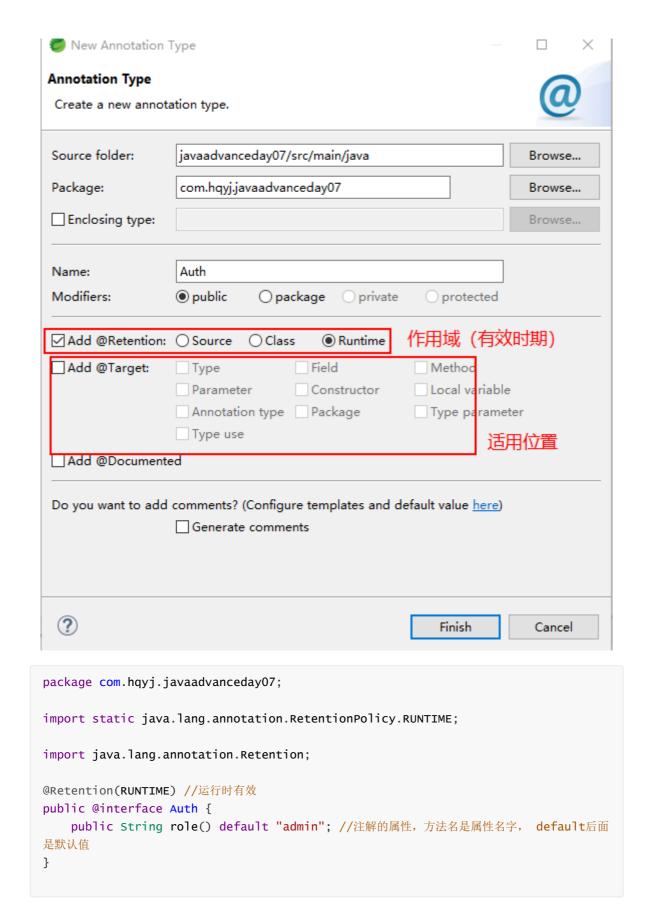
```
package com.hqyj.javaadvanceday07;
import java.lang.reflect.Constructor;
import java.lang.reflect.Field;
import java.lang.reflect.Method;
public class ReflectDemo {
   //获取类的Class对象: Student.class, student.getClass(),
class.forName("com.hqyj.javaadvanceday07.Student")
   //获取类信息(构造方法,属性,方法)
   public static void main(String[] args) throws ClassNotFoundException {
           Class<Student> clazz = Student.class;
//
//
           Student student = new Student();
//
           Class<? extends Student> clazz = student.getClass();
           class<?> clazz =
Class.forName("com.hqyj.javaadvanceday07.Student");//类的全限定名(带上包名)
           //获取类的方法
           Method[] methods = clazz.getMethods();
           for(Method m : methods) {
               System.out.println(m);
           }
           //获取属性 (public)
           Field[] fields = clazz.getFields();
           for(Field f:fields) {
               System.out.println(f);
           }
           //获取构造方法
           Constructor<?>[] constructors = clazz.getConstructors();
           for(Constructor c : constructors) {
               System.out.println(c);
           }
   }
}
```

• 通过反射创建对象,调用方法

```
package com.hqyj.javaadvanceday07;
import java.lang.reflect.Method;
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.List;
public class ReflectInvoke {
   //第一个参数类的全限定名,第二个参数是要调用的方法名
   public static void main(String[] args) {
       List<Student> list = new ArrayList<>();
       try {
           Class<?> clazz = Class.forName(args[0]);//创建class对象
           Object instance = clazz.newInstance(); //创建实例
           Method method = clazz.getMethod(args[1]);//获得方法
           Object result = method.invoke(instance);//调用方法,第一个参数是实例,后面
的参数是该方法的实参
           System.out.println(result);
           Method method2 = clazz.getMethod("setName", String.class);//调用有参数
的方法。第二个参数是setName方法的参数的Class类型
           method2.invoke(instance, "Mike");//第二个参数就是调用setName方法传递的实参
           System.out.println(instance);
           int i = 0;
           while(true) {
              System.out.println(++i);
              list.add(new Student());
           }
           */
       } catch (Exception e) {
           e.printStackTrace();
       }
   }
}
```

注解

创建注解



注解的使用

先再类或方法添加注解

```
@Auth(role = "root")
public String getName() {
    return name;
}
```

```
package com.hqyj.javaadvanceday07;
import java.lang.reflect.Method;
public class AnnotationDemo {
    public static void main(String[] args) throws NoSuchMethodException,
SecurityException {
        Class<?> clazz = Student.class;
        Method method = clazz.getMethod("getName");
        Auth annotation = method.getAnnotation(Auth.class);//获得注解对象
        System.out.println(annotation.role()); //返回注解的role属性
    }
}
```