## 建立连接

1.把虚拟机当作服务器,把实体机当作客户端。首先在虚拟机上监听8080端口

```
//在服务端写的代码
while(true){
          try{
              ServerSocket serverSocket = new ServerSocket(8080);
              Socket socket = serverSocket.accept();//如果在这个端口上监听到客户端连
接,那么就返回一个socket对象
               System.out.println("ip:"+socket.getInetAddress()+" is
connecting");
              System.out.println("connect successfully");
              break;
           }catch(IOException e){
             //如果出现端口被占用,则会抛出异常,需要捕获
              System.err.println("disconnect with server");
              //e.printStackTrace();
           }
       }
```

 shaofa@shaofa-virtual-machine:~, ip:/192.168.109.1 is connecting connect successfully

//在客户端写的代码

```
try {
    Socket socket = new Socket("192.168.109.131",8080);
    //先运行服务端的程序开始监听,然后再运行客户端的程序,如果客户端的socket对象创建成功,则说明两者的连接建立,
    //在服务端会显示connect successfully

    System.out.println("连接成功");
} catch (IOException e) {
    throw new RuntimeException(e);
}
```

## 发送和接收消息

1.服务端的代码

```
BufferedReader read = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));
//socket.getInputStream()返回一个InputStream对象,用来读取从客户端发送过来的字符流
//new InputStreamReader()接收一个InputStream对象,将字节流转换成字符流
//new BufferedReader()是包装流,在这里包装了一个InputStreamReader对象,能调用
readline()方法一次读取一行

String line;
line = read.readLine();//read the whole line
System.out.println("message from server:"+line);
socket.close();
```

## 2.客户端的代码

```
//发送一段消息的到服务器
PrintWriter out = new PrintWriter(socket.getOutputStream(), true);//true 表示自动刷新,确保消息能及时发送
//socket.getOutputStream()返回一个OutputStream对象,用于向服务器发送数据
//PrintWriter是一个包装器类,它可以将一个OutputStream或Writer对象包装起来,提供方便的打印方法,如print、println等。
//
String message = "good morning my neighbours!";
out.println(message);
System.out.println("已发送消息到服务器: 192.168.109.131");
```

先运行服务端,然后再运行客户端的代码,就可以看到服务端显示客户端发送的消息

```
• shaofa@shaofa-virtual-machine:~/hhh$ cd /home/s
ip:/192.168.109.1 is connecting
connect successfully
message from server:good morning my neighbours!
disconnect with server
```

## 服务端的完整程序

