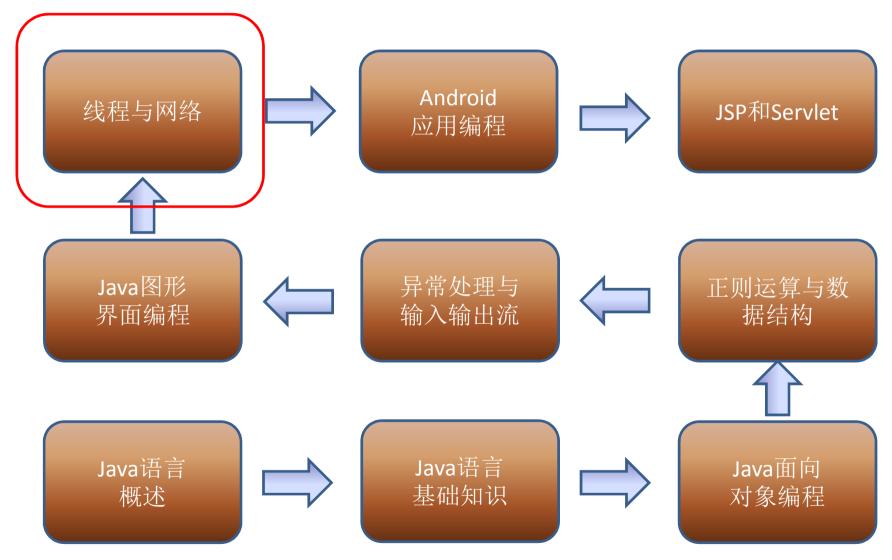


第七讲 线程与网络



课程内容安排





课前思考

- 1. 如何让程序在运行的过程中,实现多个程序段的同时运行?
- 2. 如何把新浪的网页抓下来?
- 3. 如何编写网络聊天程序?



学习目标

学习java中线程的使用,掌握线程的调度和控制方法,清楚地理解多线程的互斥和同步的实现原理,以及多线程的应用。

理解计算机网络编程的概念,掌握如何使用Java在一台或多台计算机之间进行基于TCP/IP协议的网络通讯。



难点和重点

- 1. 多线程的调度和控制
- 2. 多线程的互斥和同步
- 3. 基于URL的网络编程(主要针对WWW资源)
- 4. 基于TCP的C/S网络编程(单客户,多客户)
- 5. 基于UDP的C/S网络编程



线程

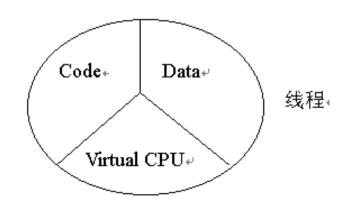


- 一个线程是一个程序内部的顺序控制流。
- 线程和进程
 - 每个进程都有独立的代码和数据空间(进程上下 文), 进程切换的开销大。
 - 线程: 轻量的进程,同一类线程共享代码和数据空间,每个线程有独立的运行栈和程序计数器(PC),线程切换的开销小。
 - 多进程: 在操作系统中,能同时运行多个任务 (程序)。
 - 多线程: 在同一应用程序中,有多个顺序流同时执行。



线程的概念模型

- 虚拟的CPU,封装在java.lang.Thread类中。
- CPU所执行的代码,传递给Thread类。
- CPU所处理的数据,传递给Thread类。





线程体

- java的线程是通过java.lang.Thread类来实现的。
- 每个线程都是通过某个特定Thread对象的方法run()来完成其操作的,方法run()称为线程体。

通过继承类Thread构造线程体



```
class SimpleThread extends Thread {
 public SimpleThread(String str) {
  super(str);
 public void run() {
  for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    System.out.println(i + " " + getName());
    try {
      sleep((int)(Math.random() * 1000));
    } catch (InterruptedException e) {}
```



```
System.out.println("DONE! " +getName());
public class TwoThreadsTest {
    public static void main (String args[]) {
    new SimpleThread("First").start();
    new SimpleThread("Second").start();
                                           RUN
```



- 0 First
- 0 Second
- 1 Second
- 1 First
- 2 First
- 2 Second
- 3 Second
- 3 First
- 4 First
- 4 Second
- 5 First
- 5 Second
- 6 Second



- 6 First
- 7 First
- 7 Second
- 8 Second
- 9 Second
- 8 First
- DONE! Second
- 9 First
- DONE! First

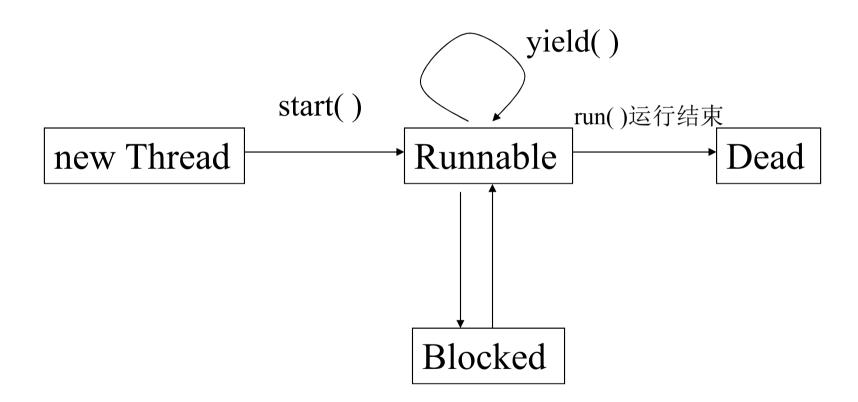


线程的状态

- 创建状态(new): 线程对象已经创建, 但尚未启动,所以不可运行。
- 可运行状态 (runnable): 所有资源都准备好,就差CPU资源,一旦线程调度器分配CPU资源给该线程,立刻开始执行。
- 死亡状态(dead):线程体执行完毕,即run()方法运行结束。
- 堵塞状态(blocked): 不仅缺乏CPU资源, 还缺乏其他资源



线程的状态





- 创建状态(new Thread)
 Thread myThread = new MyThreadClass();
 (注意: MyThreadClass是Thread的子类)
- 可运行状态(Runnable)
 Thread myThread = new MyThreadClass();
 myThread.start();



- 阻塞状态(Blocked) 调用了sleep()方法; 为等候一个条件变量,线程调用wait()方法; 输入输出流中发生线程阻塞;
- 死亡状态(Dead) 自然撤消(线程执行完)



- 下面几种情况下,当前线程会放弃CPU, 进入阻塞状态(blocked):
 - 1. 线程调用sleep()方法主动放弃;
 - 2. 由于当前线程进行I/O访问,外存读写,等待用户输入等操作,导致线程阻塞;
 - 3. 为等候一个条件变量,线程调用wait()方法;
 - 4. 线程试图调用另一个对象的"同步"方法,但那个对象处于锁定状态,暂时无法使用。



线程体的构造

- public Thread(ThreadGroup group, Runnable target, String name);
- 任何实现接口Runnable的对象都可以作为一个线程的目标对象:



- 构造线程体的2种方法
 - 定义一个线程类,它继承类Thread并重写其中的方法run();
 - 提供一个实现接口Runnable的类作为线程的目标对象,在初始化一个Thread类或者Thread子类的线程对象时,把目标对象传递给这个线程实例,由该目标对象提供线程体run()。

通过接口构造线程体



```
import java.util.*;
import java.awt.*;
import java.applet.*;
public class Clock extends Applet implements Runnable {
      Thread clockThread;
      public void start() {
       if (clockThread == null) {
          clockThread = new Thread(this, "Clock");
          clockThread.start();
```



```
public void run() {
    while (clockThread != null) {
     repaint();
     try {
          clockThread.sleep(1000);
      } catch (InterruptedException e){}
```



```
public void paint(Graphics g) {
      Date now = new Date();
      Font f=new Font("Italian", Font.PLAIN, 20);
      g.drawString(now.getHours() + ":" +
  now.getMinutes() + ":" +now.getSeconds(), 5, 10);
  public void stop() {
      clockThread.stop();
      clockThread = null;
                                           RUN
```

两种方法的比较



- 使用Runnable接口
 - 可以将CPU,代码和数据分开,形成清晰的模型;还可以从其他类继承;保持程序风格的一致性。
- 直接继承Thread类 不能再从其他类继承; 编写简单,可以直接操纵线程,无需使用 Thread.currentThread()。



线程的调度

- java提供一个线程调度器来监控程序中 启动后进入就绪状态的所有线程。线程 调度器按照线程的优先级决定应调度哪 些线程来执行。
- 线程的调度是抢先式的,按照优先级来调度:
 - 时间片方式
 - 非时间片方式





- 线程的优先级用数字来表示,范围从1到10,即Thread.MIN_PRIORITY到 Thread.MAX_PRIORITY。一个线程的缺省优先级是5,即Thread.NORM_PRIORITY。
- int getPriority();
- void setPriority(int newPriority);





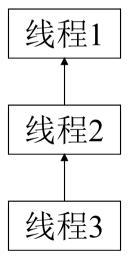
优先级为1

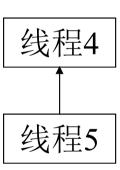
0 0 0

优先级为5

0 0 0

优先级为10





```
class ThreadTest{
  public static void main( String args [] ) {
  Thread t1 = new MyThread("T1");
  t1.setPriority(Thread.MIN PRIORITY);
  t1.start();
  Thread t2 = new MyThread("T2");
  t2.setPriority( Thread.MAX_PRIORITY );
  t2.start();
  Thread t3 = new MyThread("T3");
   t3.setPriority(Thread.MAX PRIORITY);
  t3.start();
```





```
class MyThread extends Thread {
  String message;
  MyThread ( String message ) {
    this.message = message;
  public void run() {
    for ( int i=0; i<3; i++ )
     System.out.println( message+" "+getPriority() );
```



运行结果:

- T2 10
- T2 10
- T2 10
- T3 10
- T3 10
- T3 10
- T1 1
- T1 1
- T1 1



• 注意:并不是在所有系统中运行Java程序时都采用时间片策略调度线程,所以一个线程在空闲时应该主动放弃CPU,以使其他同优先级(调用yield()方法)和低优先级(调用sleep()方法)的线程得到执行。

基本的线程控制



- 终止线程
 - -线程执行完其run()方法后,会自然终止。
- 测试线程状态
 - -可以通过Thread中的isAlive()方法来获取线程是否处于活动状态;
 - -线程由start()方法启动后,直到其被终止之间的任何时刻,都处于'Alive'状态。



- 线程的暂停和恢复
 - sleep()方法



yield()方法

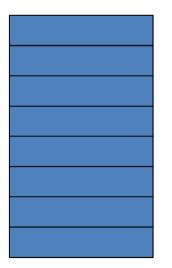
• 调用该方法的线程把自己的控制权让出来, 线程调度器把该线程放到同一优先级的 Runnable队列的最后,然后从该队列中取出 下一个线程执行。该方法是给同优先级的 线程以执行的机会,如果同优先级的 Runnable队列中没有其它线程,则该线程继 续执行。



多线程互斥与同步

```
线程 T1
class T1 extends Thread{
Stack s;
public T1(Stack s){
 this.s=s;
public void run(){
 s.pop();
```

Stack对象s



```
线程 T2
class T2 extends Thread{
Stack s;
public T2(Stack s){
 this.s=s;
public void run(){
 s.push(char c);
```



多线程的互斥与同步

• 临界资源问题

```
class Stack{
  int idx=0;
  char[] data = new char[6];
  public void push(char c){
   data[idx] = c;
   idx++;
```



```
public char pop(){
        idx--;
        return data[idx];
 两个线程A和B在同时使用Stack的同一个实例对象,
 A正在往堆栈里push一个数据,B则要从堆栈中pop
 一个数据。
    操作之前 data = | p | q | | | | |
                             idx=2
   A执行push中的第一个语句,将r推入堆栈;
2)
    data = | p | q | r | | | idx=2
```



3) A还未执行idx++语句,A的执行被B中断,B执行pop方法,返回q:

data = | p | q | r | | | idx=1

4) A继续执行push的第二个语句:

data = | p | q | r | | , | | idx=2

最后的结果相当于r没有入栈。

• 产生这种问题的原因在于对共享数据访问的操作的不完整性。

- 在Java 语言中,引入了对象互斥锁的概念,来保证共享数据操作的完整性。
 - 每个对象都对应于一个可称为"互斥锁"的标记,这个标记用来保证在任一时刻,只能有一个线程访问该对象。
 - 关键字synchronized 来与对象的互斥锁联系。 当某个方法用synchronized修饰时,表明该对 象在任一时刻只能由一个线程访问。
 - 对象没被访问时候, 其锁是打开的; 当对象被某个线程访问时, 锁就被该线程关上, 其他线程就无法访问该对象, 直到该线程访问完毕打开锁。



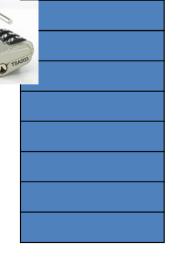
```
public void push(char c){
      synchronized(this){
      data[idx]=c;
      idx++;
public char pop(){
synchronized(this){
      idx--;
      return data[idx];
```



线程T1、T2未访问s前

```
线程 T1
class T1 extends Thread{
Stack s;
public T1(Stack s){
 this.s=s;
public void run(){
 s.pop();
```

Stack对象s

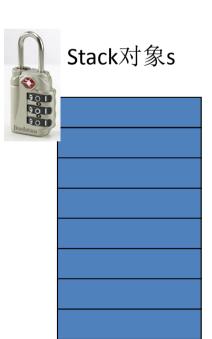


```
线程 T2
class T2 extends Thread{
Stack s;
public T2(Stack s){
 this.s=s;
public void run(){
 s.push(char c);
```



线程T1拿到s的锁,关闭

```
线程 T1
class T1 extends Thread{
Stack s;
public T1(Stack s){
 this.s=s;
public void run(){
 s.pop();
```



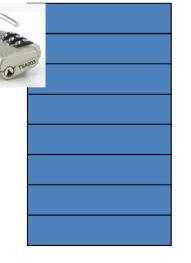
```
线程 T2
class T2 extends Thread{
Stack s;
public T2(Stack s){
 this.s=s;
public void run(){
 s.push(char c);
```



线程T1访问s结束,释放锁

```
线程 T1
class T1 extends Thread{
Stack s;
public T1(Stack s){
 this.s=s;
public void run(){
 s.pop();
```

Stack对象s



```
线程 T2
class T2 extends Thread{
Stack s;
public T2(Stack s){
 this.s=s;
public void run(){
 s.push(char c);
```



• synchronized 除了象上面讲的放在对象前面限制一段代码的执行外,还可以放在方法声明中,表示整个方法为同步方法。

public synchronized void push(char c){

....

多线程的同步



```
class SyncStack{
 private int index = 0;
 private char []buffer = new char[6];
 public synchronized void push(char c){
      while(index == buffer.length){
      try{
            this.wait();
            }catch(InterruptedException e){}
```



```
this.notify();
  buffer[index] = c;
  index++;
public synchronized char pop(){
  while(index ==0){
      try{
            this.wait();
      }catch(InterruptedException e){}
```



```
this.notify();
index- -;
return buffer[index];
}
```



生产者-消费者问题

```
class Producer implements Runnable{
    SyncStack theStack;
```

```
public Producer(SyncStack s){
    theStack = s;
}
```



```
public void run(){
 char c;
 for(int i=0; i<20; i++){
      c =(char)(Math.random()*26+'A');
      theStack.push(c);
      System.out.println("Produced: "+c);
      try{
      Thread.sleep((int)(Math.random()*1000));
      }catch(InterruptedException e){}
```



class Consumer implements Runnable{ SyncStack theStack;

```
public Consumer(SyncStack s){
    theStack = s;
}
```



```
public void run(){
 char c;
 for(int i=0;i<20;i++){
c = theStack.pop();
System.out.println("Consumed: "+c);
try{
      Thread.sleep((int)(Math.random()*1000));
      }catch(InterruptedException e){}
```



```
public class SyncTest{
 public static void main(String args[]){
      SyncStack stack = new SyncStack();
      Runnable source=new Producer(stack);
      Runnable sink = new Consumer(stack);
      Thread t1 = new Thread(source);
      Thread t2 = new Thread(sink);
      t1.start();
     t2.start();
                                           RUN
```



程序执行结果

Produced:V

Consumed:V

Produced:E

Consumed:E

Produced:P

Produced:L

• • •

Consumed:L

Consumed:P



wait(),notify(),notifyAll()

- (1) wait,nofity,notifyAll必须在已经持有锁的情况下执行,所以它们只能出现在synchronized作用的范围内.
- (2) wait的作用:释放已持有的锁,进入wait队列.
- (3) notify的作用:唤醒wait队列中的第一个线程 并把它移入锁申请队列.
- (4) notifyAll的作用:唤醒wait队列中的所有的线程并把它们移入锁申请队列.



网络编程

网络基础知识



- IP地址(32位,4个字节)
 - 如: 166.111.136.3, 166.111.52.80
- 主机名(hostname)
 - 如: www.tsinghua.edu.cn www.sun.com
- 端口号(port number)如:80,21,23,25,1~1024为保留端口号
- 服务类型(service) http, telnet, ftp, smtp

两类传输协议



TCP (Transport Control Protocol)

面向连接的能够提供可靠的流式数据传输的协议。 类似于打电话的过程。

URL, URLConnection, Socket, ServerSocket等类都使用TCP协议进行网络通讯。

UDP (User Datagram Protocol)

非面向连接、提供不可靠的数据包式数据传输的协议。类似于从邮局发送信件的过程。

DatagramPacket, DatagramSocket, MulticastSocket等 类使用UDP协议进行网络通讯。

通过URL读取WWW信息



```
import java.net.*;
import java.io.*;
public class URLReader {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws Exception {
      URL cs = new URL("http://www.sina.com/");
       BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new
       InputStreamReader(cs.openStream()));
      String inputLine;
      while ((inputLine = in.readLine()) != null)
             System.out.println(inputLine);
      in.close();
                                             Run
```

URL类



- URL(Uniform Resource Locator)
 - 一致资源定位器的简称,它表示Internet上某一资源的地址。
- URL的组成

protocol:resourceName

协议名指明获取资源所使用的传输协议,如http、ftp、gopher、file等,资源名则应该是资源的完整地址,包括主机名、端口号、文件名或文件内部的一个引用。



- http://www.sun.com/
- http://home.netscape.com/home/welcome.html
- http://www.gamelan.com:80/Gamelan/network.ht ml#BOTTOM
- file:///e:\download\Fop.htm

构造URL对象



```
    public URL(String spec)

URL urlBase = new URL( "http://www.gamelan.com/");

    public URL(URL context, String spec)

URL gamelan =
    new URL("http://www.gamelan.com/pages/");
URL gamelanGames =
      new URL(gamelan, "Gamelan.game.html");
URL gamelanNetwork =
      new URL(gamelan, "Gamelan.net.html");
```



```
public URL(String protocol, String host, String file);
new URL("http", "www.gamelan.com", "/pages/Gamelan.net.html");
public URL(String protocol, String host, int port, String file);
URL gamelan = new
URL("http", "www.gamelan.com", 80, "pages/Gamelan.network.html");
```

例外处理



```
try {
  URL myURL = new URL(...)
} catch (MalformedURLException e) {
  // exception handler code here
```



获取URL对象属性

- public String getProtocol()
- public String getHost()
- public String getPort()
- public String getFile()
- public String getRef()

通过URLConnection读写WWW资源



```
import java.net.*;
import java.io.*;
public class URLConnector {
  public static void main(String[] args){
      try {
        URL cs = new URL("http://www.sina.com/");
        URLConnection tc = cs.openConnection();
        BufferedReader in = new BufferedReader(new
  InputStreamReader(tc.getInputStream()));
        String inputLine;
```

通过URLConnection读写WWW资源



Run



- 得到URLConnection对象之后,可以用如下 方法得到相应的输入/输出流:
 - -getInputStream()
 - -getOutputStream()
 - 之后就可以读写输入/输出流,完成数据的读写。

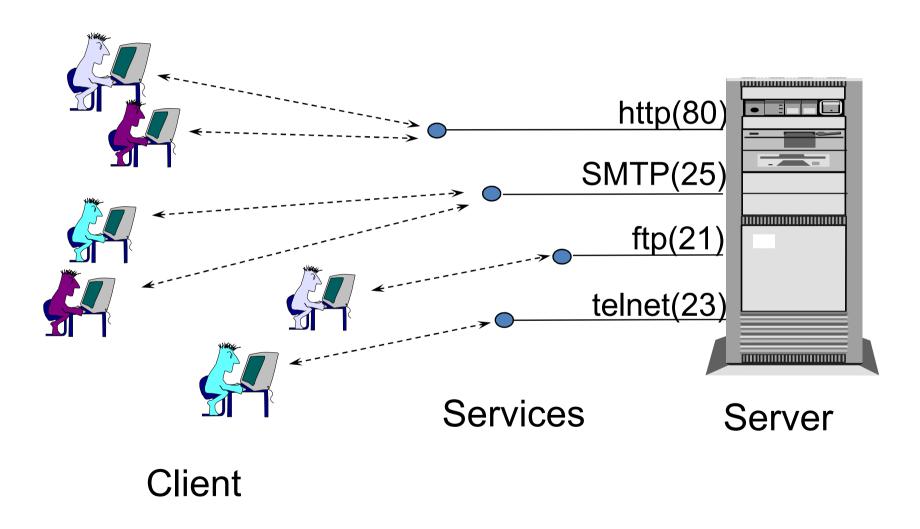


socket通讯

- 网络上的两个程序通过一个双向的通讯连接实现数据的交换,这个双向链路的一端称为一个socket。
- socket通常用来实现客户方和服务方的连接。

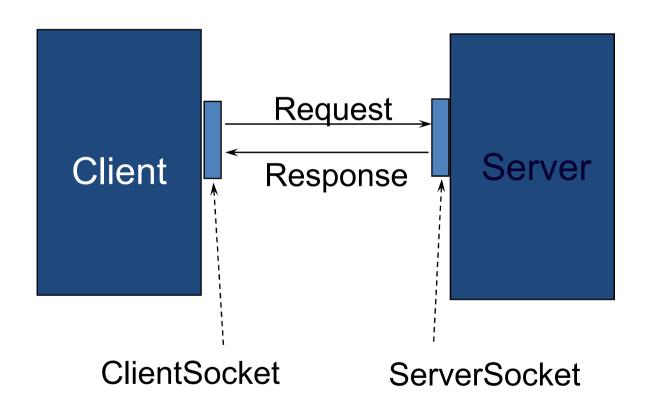


Client-server and Service



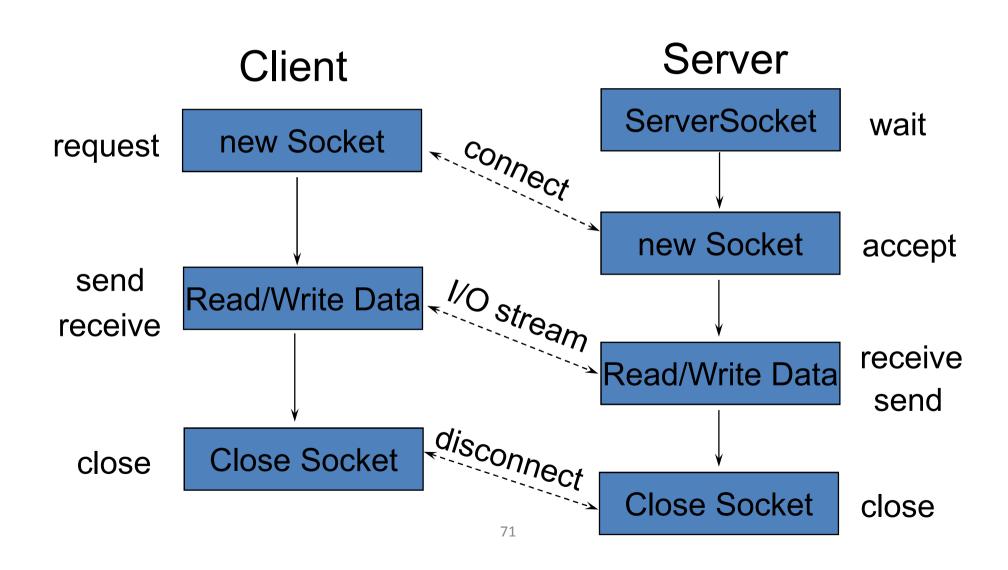


Socket Communication





Socket Programming Model



创建socket



- Socket()
- Socket(InetAddress address, int port);
- Socket(String host, int port);
- Socket(InetAddress host, int port, InetAddress localAddr, int localPort)
- Socket(String host, int port, InetAddress localAddr, int localPort)



客户端Socket的建立
 try{
 Socket socket=new Socket("127.0.0.1",2000);
 }catch(IOException e){
 System.out.println("Error:"+e);
 }

• 服务器端Socket的建立



```
ServerSocket server=null;
try {
    server=new ServerSocket(2000);
}catch(IOException e){
   System.out.println("can not listen to :"+e);
Socket socket=null;
try {
  socket=server.accept();
}catch(IOException e){
   System.out.println("Error:"+e);
```



打开输入/输出流

```
PrintStream os=new PrintStream(new BufferedOutputStream(socket.getOutputStream()));
DataInputStream is=new
```

DataInputStream(socket.getInputStream());

PrintWriter out=new

PrintWriter(socket.getOutputStream(),true);

BufferedReader in=new

BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));



关闭socket

- os.close();
- is.close();
- socket.close();

• 注意关闭的顺序



```
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;
public class TalkClient {
  public static void main(String args[]) {
      try{
       Socket socket=new Socket("127.0.0.1",4700);
       BufferedReader sin=new BufferedReader(new
  InputStreamReader(System.in));
       PrintWriter os=new
  PrintWriter(socket.getOutputStream());
```



```
BufferedReader is=new BufferedReader( new
  InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));
String readline;
readline=sin.readLine();
while(!readline.equals("bye"))
  {os.println(readline);
   os.flush();
  System.out.println("Client:"+readline);
  System.out.println("Server:"+is.readLine());
   readline=sin.readLine();
  os.close();
  is.close();
```



```
socket.close();
}catch(Exception e) {
         System.out.println("Error"+e);
     }
}
```





```
import java.net.*;
import java.applet.Applet;
public class TalkServer{
  public static void main(String args[]) {
      try{
             ServerSocket server=null;
             try{
                server=new ServerSocket(4700);
             }catch(Exception e) {
              System.out.println("can not listen to:"
                                       +e);}
```



```
Socket socket=null;
try{
  socket=server.accept();
}catch(Exception e) {
  System.out.println("Error."+e);
String line;
BufferedReader is=new BufferedReader(new
  InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));
PrintWriter os=new
  PrintWriter(socket.getOutputStream());
BufferedReader sin=new BufferedReader(new
  InputStreamReader(System.in));
```



```
System.out.println("Client:"+is.readLine());
line=sin.readLine();
while(!line.equals("bye"))
  os.println(line);
   os.flush();
   System.out.println("Server:"+line);
   System.out.println("Client:"+is.readLine());
   line=sin.readLine();
os.close();
is.close();
socket.close();
```



```
server.close();
}catch(Exception e){
         System.out.println("Error:"+e);
     }
}
```



运行结果

Client:hello!

Server:hello!

Client:how are you?

Server: I am fine, thank you!

. . .

Client:bye.

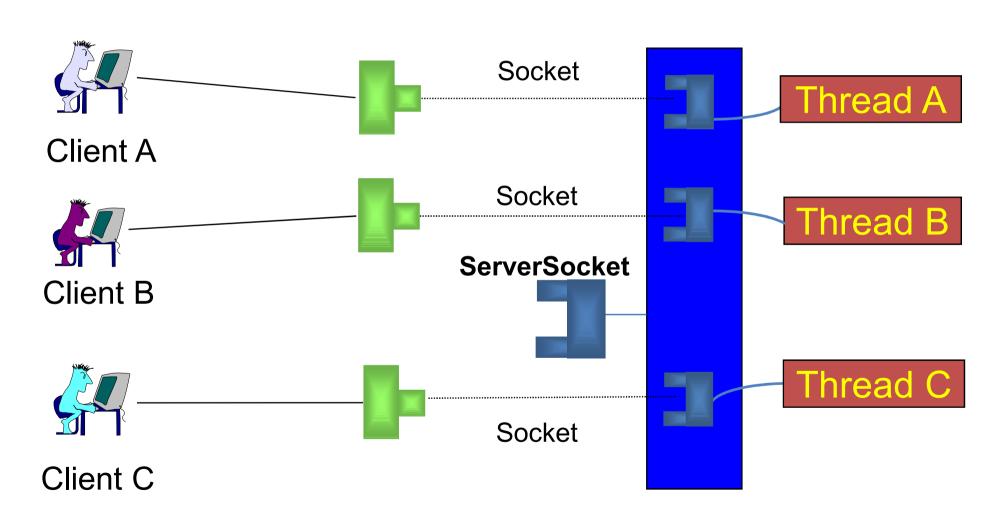
Server:bye.

Run Server

Run Client

多客户机制







```
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;
public class MultiTalkClient {
  int num;
  public static void main(String args[]) {
      try{
            Socket socket=new Socket("127.0.0.1",4700);
            BufferedReader sin=new BufferedReader(new
  InputStreamReader(System.in));
            PrintWriter os=new
  PrintWriter(socket.getOutputStream());
```

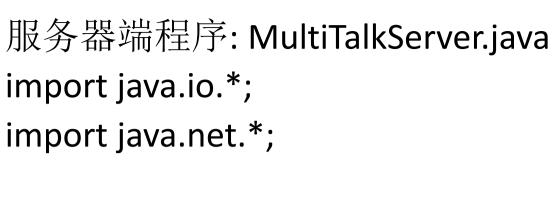


```
BufferedReader is=new BufferedReader( new InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));
String readline:
```

```
String readline;
readline=sin.readLine();
while(!readline.equals("bye"))
  {os.println(readline);
   os.flush();
   System.out.println("Client:"+readline);
   System.out.println("Server:"+is.readLine());
   readline=sin.readLine();
  os.close();
  is.close();
```



```
socket.close();
}catch(Exception e) {
         System.out.println("Error"+e);
     }
}
```





```
public class MultiTalkServer{
  static int clientnum=0;
  public static void main(String args[]) throws IOException {
      ServerSocket serverSocket=null;
      boolean listening=true;
      try{ serverSocket=new ServerSocket(4700);
             }catch(IOException e) {
              System.out.println("Could not listen
                                on port:4700.");
```

```
System.exit(-1);
```

```
while(listening)
  new
  ServerThread(serverSocket.accept(),clientnum).star
  t();
  clientnum++;
serverSocket.close();
```



```
程序ServerThread.java
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;
public class ServerThread extends Thread{
  Socket socket=null;
  int clientnum;
  public ServerThread(Socket socket,int num) {
      this.socket=socket;
      clientnum=num+1;
  public void run() {
      try{
            String line;
```



```
BufferedReader is=new BufferedReader(new
  InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));
PrintWriter os=new
  PrintWriter(socket.getOutputStream());
BufferedReader sin=new BufferedReader(new
  InputStreamReader(System.in));
System.out.println("Client"+clientnum+ ":" +
  is.readLine());
line=sin.readLine();
while(!line.equals("bye"))
  os.println(line);
  os.flush();
```



```
System.out.println("Server:"+line);
   System.out.println("Client:"+ clientnum + ":"
  +is.readLine());
   line=sin.readLine();
os.close();
is.close();
socket.close();
}catch(Exception e) {
  System.out.println("Error:"+e);
      Run Server
                           Client1
                                        Client2
```



TCP (Transport Control Protocol)

面向连接的能够提供可靠的流式数据传输的协议。 类似于打电话的过程。

URL, URLConnection, Socket, ServerSocket等类都使用TCP协议进行网络通讯。

UDP (User Datagram Protocol)

非面向连接的提供不可靠的数据包式的数据传输的协议。类似于从邮局发送信件的过程。

DatagramPacket, DatagramSocket, MulticastSocket等 类使用UDP协议进行网络通讯。



- TCP有建立时间
- UDP传输有大小限制:64K以内
- TCP的应用:Telnet, ftp
- UDP的应用:ping



- DatagramSocket()
- DatagramSocket(int port)

- DatagramPacket(byte ibuf[],int ilength) //接收
- DatagramPacket(byte ibuf[],int ilength,
 InetAddress iaddr, int iport); //发送



• 收数据报:

DatagramPacket packet=new DatagramPacket (buf,256); socket.receive(packet);

• 发数据报

DatagramPacket packet=new DatagramPacket (buf,buf.length,address,port); socket.send(packet);

客户方程序 QuoteClient.java



```
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;
import java.util.*;
public class QuoteClient {
  public static void main(String[] args) throws
  IOException {
  if(args.length!=1) {
      System.out.println("Usage:java QuoteClient
  <hostname>");
      return;
DatagramSocket socket=new DatagramSocket();
```

```
//send request
byte[] buf=new byte[256];
InetAddress address=InetAddress.getByName(args
  [0]);
DatagramPacket packet=new DatagramPacket
  (buf,buf.length,address,4445);
socket.send(packet);
//get response
packet=new DatagramPacket(buf,buf.length);
socket.receive(packet);
//display response
String received=new String(packet.getData());
System.out.println("Quote of the
  Moment:"+received );
```



```
socket.close();
}
```



```
服务器方程序:QuoteServer.java
public class QuoteServer{
  public static void main(String args[]) throws
  java.io.IOException {
  new QuoteServerThread().start();
程序QuoteServerThread.java
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;
import java.util.*;
public class QuoteServerThread extends Thread {
```



```
protected DatagramSocket socket=null;
protected BufferedReader in=null;
protected boolean moreQuotes=true;
public QuoteServerThread() throws IOException {
  this("QuoteServerThread");
public QuoteServerThread(String name) throws
  IOException {
  super(name);
  socket=new DatagramSocket(4445);
  try{ in= new BufferedReader(new FileReader(" one-
  liners.txt"));
  }catch(FileNotFoundException e) {
```



```
System.err.println("Could not open quote file.
  Serving time instead.");
public void run() {
while(moreQuotes) {
  try{
      byte[] buf=new byte[256];
      DatagramPacket packet=new
  DatagramPacket(buf,buf.length);
socket.receive(packet);
String dString=null;
if(in==null) dString=new_Date().toString();
```



```
else dString=getNextQuote();
buf=dString.getBytes();
//send the response to the client at "address" and
//"port"
InetAddress address=packet.getAddress();
int port=packet.getPort();
packet=new
  DatagramPacket(buf,buf.length,address,port);
  socket.send(packet);
  }catch(IOException e) {
      e.printStackTrace();
      moreQuotes=false;
```



```
socket.close();
protected String getNextQuote(){
  String returnValue=null;
  try {
      if((returnValue=in.readLine())==null) {
            in.close( );
            moreQuotes=false;
            returnValue="No more quotes.Goodbye.";
```



```
}catch(IOException e) {
    returnValue="IOException occurred in server";
    }
  return returnValue;
}
```

Run Server Run Client



使用数据报进行广播通信

- DatagramSocket只允许数据报发往一个目的 地址
- MulticastSocket将数据报以广播方式发送到 该端口的所有客户.
- MulticastSocket用在客户端,监听服务器广播 来的数据

客户方程序:MulticastClient.java



```
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;
import java.util.*;
public class MulticastClient {
  public static void main(String args[]) throws
  IOException {
  MulticastSocket socket=new MulticastSocket(4446);
  InetAddress
  address=InetAddress.getByName("230.0.0.1");
  socket.joinGroup(address);
  DatagramPacket packet;
```



```
//get a few quotes
for(int i=0;i<5;i++) {
  byte[] buf=new byte[256];
  packet=new DatagramPacket(buf,buf.length);
  socket.receive(packet);
  String received=new String(packet.getData());
  System.out.println("Quote of theMoment:"+received);
  socket.leaveGroup(address);
  socket.close();
```



```
服务器方程序:MulticastServer.java
public class MulticastServer{
  public static void main(String args[]) throws
  java.io.IOException {
  new MulticastServerThread().start();
程序MulticastServerThread.java
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;
import java.util.*;
public class MulticastServerThread extends
  QuoteServerThread {
```



```
private long FIVE_SECOND=5000;
public MulticastServerThread() throws IOException {
  super("MulticastServerThread");
public void run() {
while(moreQuotes) {
  try{
      byte[] buf=new byte[256];
  //construct quote
String dString=null;
if(in==null) dString=new Date().toString();
  else dString=getNextQuote();
```



```
buf=dString.getBytes();
//send it
InetAddress
  group=InetAddress.getByName("230.0.0.1");
DatagramPacket packet=new
  DatagramPacket(buf,buf.length,group,4446);
socket.send(packet);
//sleep for a while
  try{
  sleep((long)(Math.random()*FIVE SECOND));
  }catch(InterruptedException e) { }
}catch(IOException e){
  e.printStackTrace( );
```

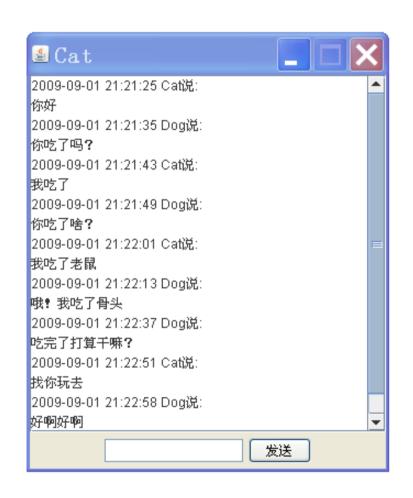


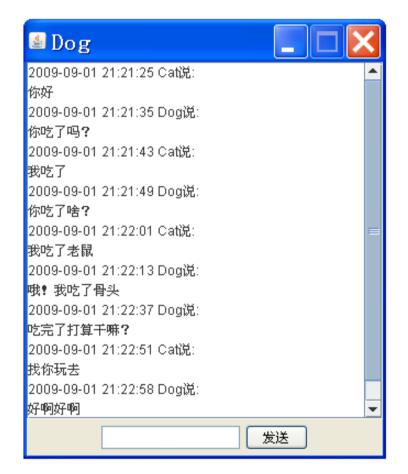
```
moreQuotes=false;
}
socket.close();
}
```

Client 1 Client 2 Server



带界面的聊天程序







```
import javax.swing.*;
import java.awt.event.*;
import java.net.*;
import java.io.*;
import java.util.*;
import java.text.*;
public class ChatFrame extends JFrame implements
  ActionListener{
  JTextField tf;
  JTextArea ta;
  JScrollPane sp;
  JButton send;
  JPanel p;
```



```
int port;
String s="";
String myID;
Date date;
ServerSocket server;
Socket mySocket;
BufferedReader is;
PrintWriter os;
String line;
```

```
public ChatFrame(String ID, String remoteID, String IP, int port, boolean
  isServer){
   super(ID);
   myID=ID;
   this.port=port;
   ta=new JTextArea();
   ta.setEditable(false);
   sp=new JScrollPane(ta);
   this.setSize(330,400);
   this.setResizable(false);
   try {
  UIManager.setLookAndFeel(UIManager.getSystemLookAndFeelClass
  Name());
   }catch(Exception e){
      System.out.println("UI error");
```



```
this.getContentPane().add(sp,"Center");
p=new JPanel();
this.getContentPane().add(p,"South");
send=new JButton("发送");
tf=new JTextField(20);
tf.requestFocus();
p.add(tf);
p.add(send);
this.setDefaultCloseOperation(EXIT ON CLOSE);
this.setVisible(true);
send.addActionListener(this);
tf.addActionListener(this);
```

```
if (isServer){
    try{
```



```
server=null;
    try{
       server=new ServerSocket(port);
    }catch(Exception e) {
     System.out.println("can not listen to:"+e);
  mySocket=null;
  try{
    mySocket=server.accept();
    }catch(Exception e) {
     System.out.println("Error."+e);
  is=new BufferedReader(new
       InputStreamReader(mySocket.getInputStream()));
  os=new PrintWriter(mySocket.getOutputStream());
  }catch(Exception e){
    System.out.println("Error: in server client socket"+e);
}//end of if
                                 119
```



```
else {
      try{
           mySocket=new Socket(IP,port);
        os=new PrintWriter(mySocket.getOutputStream());
        is=new BufferedReader(new
    InputStreamReader(mySocket.getInputStream()));
      }catch(Exception e){
        System.out.println("Error: in client socket"+e);
```



```
while(true){
     try{
        line=is.readLine();
        date=new Date();
        SimpleDateFormat formatter = new
  SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss");
        String currentTime= formatter.format(date);
       s+=currentTime+" "+remoteID+"说:\n"+line+"\n";
       ta.setText(s);
     }catch(Exception e){
      System.out.println("Error: in receive remote information"+e);
```



```
public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e){
   date=new Date();
   SimpleDateFormat formatter = new SimpleDateFormat("yyyy-
  MM-dd HH:mm:ss");
   String currentTime= formatter.format(date);
   s+=currentTime+" "+myID+"说:\n"+tf.getText()+"\n";
   ta.setText(s);
   os.println(tf.getText());
    os.flush();
   tf.setText("");
   tf.requestFocus();
```



```
public class ChatServerFrame {
   public static void main(String args[]){
      ChatFrame cserver=new
   ChatFrame("Cat","Dog","127.0.0.1",2009,
      true);
   }
}
```



```
public class ChatClientFrame {
   public static void main(String args[]){
      ChatFrame cclient=new
   ChatFrame("Dog","Cat","127.0.0.1",2009,
   false);
   }
}
```



小结

- 线程的互斥与同步
- 基于TCP和UDP的网络编程



谢谢!