**[Java建立URL请求](http://blog.csdn.net/anialy/article/details/8364652)**

分类： [Java](http://blog.csdn.net/anialy/article/category/1134781) 2012-12-21 19:14 5386人阅读 [评论](http://blog.csdn.net/anialy/article/details/8364652#comments)(1) [收藏](javascript:void(0);) [举报](http://blog.csdn.net/anialy/article/details/8364652#report)

**简述：**

使用Java写 向后台服务做GET和POST请求

**代码：**

Test1.java

建立Http Connection， 向后台的Servlet做出Get请求

**[java]** [view plaincopy](http://blog.csdn.net/anialy/article/details/8364652)

1. package test.java\_request;
3. import java.io.BufferedReader;
4. import java.io.FileInputStream;
5. import java.io.IOException;
6. import java.io.InputStream;
7. import java.io.InputStreamReader;
8. import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
9. import java.net.URL;
10. import java.util.logging.Level;
11. import java.util.logging.Logger;
13. class StreamToString{
14. public static String ConvertToString(InputStream inputStream){
15. InputStreamReader inputStreamReader = new InputStreamReader(inputStream);
16. BufferedReader bufferedReader = new BufferedReader(inputStreamReader);
17. StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder();
18. String line = null;
19. try {
20. while((line = bufferedReader.readLine()) != null){
21. result.append(line + "\n");
22. }
23. } catch (IOException e) {
24. e.printStackTrace();
25. } finally {
26. try{
27. inputStreamReader.close();
28. inputStream.close();
29. bufferedReader.close();
30. }catch(IOException e){
31. e.printStackTrace();
32. }
33. }
34. return result.toString();
35. }

38. public static String ConvertToString(FileInputStream inputStream){
39. InputStreamReader inputStreamReader = new InputStreamReader(inputStream);
40. BufferedReader bufferedReader = new BufferedReader(inputStreamReader);
41. StringBuilder result = new StringBuilder();
42. String line = null;
43. try {
44. while((line = bufferedReader.readLine()) != null){
45. result.append(line + "\n");
46. }
47. } catch (IOException e) {
48. e.printStackTrace();
49. } finally {
50. try{
51. inputStreamReader.close();
52. inputStream.close();
53. bufferedReader.close();
54. }catch(IOException e){
55. e.printStackTrace();
56. }
57. }
58. return result.toString();
59. }
60. }
62. public class Test1 {
63. public static void main(String[] args) {
64. try{
65. URL url = new URL("http://localhost:8090/MyWebProject/Test");
66. HttpURLConnection urlConnection = (HttpURLConnection)url.openConnection();
67. //GET Request Define:
68. urlConnection.setRequestMethod("GET");
69. urlConnection.connect();
71. //Connection Response From Test Servlet
72. System.out.println("Connection Response From Test Servlet");
73. InputStream inputStream = urlConnection.getInputStream();
75. //Convert Stream to String
76. String responseStr = StreamToString.ConvertToString(inputStream);
77. System.out.println(responseStr);
78. }catch(IOException e){
79. Logger.getLogger(Test1.class.getName()).log(Level.SEVERE, null, e);
80. }
81. }
82. }

**输出1: (GET)**

**Test2.java**

**通过修改urlConnection RequestMethod来**做出POST的请求

**进而向后台做Post请求**

**[java]** [view plaincopy](http://blog.csdn.net/anialy/article/details/8364652)

1. package test.java\_request;
3. import java.io.IOException;
4. import java.io.InputStream;
5. import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
6. import java.net.URL;
7. import java.util.logging.Level;
8. import java.util.logging.Logger;
10. public class Test2 {
11. public static void main(String[] args) {
12. try{
13. URL url = new URL("http://localhost:8090/MyWebProject/Test");
14. HttpURLConnection urlConnection = (HttpURLConnection)url.openConnection();
15. //POST Request Define:
16. urlConnection.setRequestMethod("POST");
17. urlConnection.connect();
19. //Connection Response From Test Servlet
20. System.out.println("Connection Response From Test Servlet");
21. InputStream inputStream = urlConnection.getInputStream();
23. //Convert Stream to String
24. String responseStr = StreamToString.ConvertToString(inputStream);
25. System.out.println(responseStr);
26. }catch(IOException e){
27. Logger.getLogger(Test2.class.getName()).log(Level.SEVERE, null, e);
28. }
29. }
30. }

**后台服务的代码：**

TestSertlet.java

**[java]** [view plaincopy](http://blog.csdn.net/anialy/article/details/8364652)

1. package test.java\_request;
3. import java.io.IOException;
4. import java.io.InputStream;
5. import java.net.HttpURLConnection;
6. import java.net.URL;
7. import java.util.logging.Level;
8. import java.util.logging.Logger;
10. public class Test2 {
11. public static void main(String[] args) {
12. try{
13. URL url = new URL("http://localhost:8090/MyWebProject/Test");
14. HttpURLConnection urlConnection = (HttpURLConnection)url.openConnection();
15. //Post Request Define:
16. urlConnection.setRequestMethod("POST");
17. urlConnection.connect();
19. //Connection Response From Test Servlet
20. System.out.println("Connection Response From Test Servlet");
21. InputStream inputStream = urlConnection.getInputStream();
23. //Convert Stream to String
24. String responseStr = StreamToString.ConvertToString(inputStream);
25. System.out.println(responseStr);
26. }catch(IOException e){
27. Logger.getLogger(Test2.class.getName()).log(Level.SEVERE, null, e);
28. }
29. }
30. }

**输出2：（POST）**

**小结：**

从代码试写中，感觉建立和后台的连接之后，通过数据流的传递，得到后台的response，进而做下一步

通过修改urlConnection 的RequestMethod , 告诉后台Servlet 需要那个接口来接受客户端的请求  
从而可以修改， “POST” 请求