

## Programación orientada a objetos con JAVA

### Networking y Multithreading

#### Cliente Socket

```
import java.net.*;
import java.io.*;

PrintWriter out;
BufferedReader in;

try {
    Socket socket = new Socket("localhost",23);
    out = new PrintWriter(socket.getOutputStream(), true);
    in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));
    ....
    out.println("enviando mensaje");
    System.out.println(in.readLine());
    ...
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

#### Servidor Socket

```
import java.io.*;
import java.net.*;

ServerSocket servidor = null;
Socket socket = null;
PrintWriter out;
BufferedReader in;

try {
    servidor = new ServerSocket(23);
    socket = servidor.accept();
    out = new PrintWriter(socket.getOutputStream(), true);
    in = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(socket.getInputStream()));
    ....
    out.println("enviando mensaje");
    System.out.println(in.readLine());
    ...
} catch (Exception e) {
    e.printStackTrace();
}
```

## Hilos

### Utilizando la clase Thread

```
public class Tarea extends Thread {  
    public void run() {  
        while (true) {  
            ...  
            this.sleep(1000);  
            ...  
        }  
    }  
}  
  
...  
Tarea tarea = new Tarea();  
tarea.setPriority(1);  
tarea.start();  
...
```

### Utilizando la interfaz Runnable

```
public class Tarea implements Runnable {  
    public void run() {  
        while (true) {  
            ...  
            this.sleep(1000);  
            ...  
        }  
    }  
}  
  
...  
Thread thread = new Thread(new Tarea(), "tarea");  
thread.setPriority(10);  
thread.start();  
...
```