

温绍锦(温高铁)

http://weibo.com/wengaotie



How to get?

- http://repo1.maven.org/maven2/com/ alibaba/fastjson/
- Maven2

```
<dependency>
```

<groupId>com.alibaba/groupId>

<atifactId>fastjson</artifactId>

<version>1.1.xxx

</dependency>

Sourcecode

https://github.com/alibaba/fastjson



特点

- 最快
- API最简洁
- 功能强大
- 扩展性最好
- 稳定



一直最快

- 第三方测试表明,fastjson是Java语言中最快的JSON库。
- 两年来从未被超越。

	序列化耗时	反序列化耗时	总耗时	大小
kryo	588	814	1403	214
protobuf	1103	684	1787	238
fastjson	1201	1216	2417	486
jackson	1842	2421	4262	485
hessian	3812	6708	10519	501
bson/jackson	5645	6895	12541	506
gson	7421	5065	12485	486
java-built-in	5608	29649	35257	889
json-lib	27555	87292	114848	485



```
假定有序,Key不用读取,只做匹配
{"id":123,"name":"gaotie"}
             类型预判, 优化读取
 public class\VO {
     public int id;
     public String name;
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```

内置裁剪版本的ASM实现算法

还能更快么?

能!



Fastjson可以做什么?

- Web框架处理JSON参数返回JSON结果
- Cache缓存对象
- 远程方法调用RPC
- Android/阿里云手机处理JSON
- MessageQueue传输对象
- 配置文件代替XML
- 保存数据到磁盘、数据库、Hbase



功能完备

- 支持序列化和反序列化
- 支持循环引用
- 支持泛型
- 能够定制序列化,可以过滤和修改
- 支持代理对象,cglib和javassist
- 自动识别各种日期格式
- 支持GetOnly的List/Map反序列化
- Stream API支持超大对象和JSON文本



API简洁

• 当前Java JSON库中最简洁的API

```
public abstract class JSON {
    static <T> T parseObject(String text, Class<T> clazz); // JSON文本 -> JavaBean static String toJSONString(Object object); // JavaBean -> JSON文本
    static Object parse(String text); // JSON文本 -> JSON对象
    static Object toJSON(Object javaObject); // Java对象 -> JSON对象
    static <T> T toJavaObject(JSON json, Class<T> clazz); // JSON对象 -> Java对象
}
```





序列化

```
User user = new User();
user.setId(123);
user.setName("wenshao");
String text = JSON.toJSONString(user);
System.out.println(text);
```

{"id":123, "name": "wenshao"}



反序列化

```
String text = "{id:123,name:'wenshao'}";
User o = JSON.parseObject(text, User.class);
```

```
String text = "[{'id':
123,'name':'wenshao'}]";
List<User> users = JSON.parseObject(text, new
TypeReference<List(User>>() {});
```



循环引用

```
Object[] array = new Object[1];
array[0] = array;

String text = JSON.toJSONString(array);
Assert.assertEquals("[{\"$ref\":\"@\"}]", text);

Object[] a2 = JSON.parseObject(text, Object[].class);
Assert.assertSame(a2, a2[0]);
```



支持双引号、单引号、无引号

标准,针对性优化,在fastjson中性能最好

{"id":123,"name":"wenshao"}

{'id':123, 'name':'wenshao'} 兼容

{id:123,name:"wenshao"} 兼容



```
public interface NameFilter extends SerializeFilter {修改Name
 String process(Object source, String name, Object value);
public interface ValueFilter extends SerializeFilter {修改Value
 Object process(Object source, String name, Object value);
public interface PropertyFilter extends SerializeFilter {
 boolean apply(Object source, String name, Object value);
               根据Name和Value判断是否序列
```

public interface PropertyPreFilter extends SerializeFilter {
 boolean apply(JSONSerializer serializer, Object source, String name);
}
根据Name判断是否序列化



序列化时修改Key

```
NameFilter filter = new NameFilter() {
   public String process(Object source, String name, Object value) {
       if (name.equals("id")) {
           return "ID";
                                           按需要修改Key
       return name;
Map<String, Object> map = new HashMap<String, Object>();
map.put("id", 0);
String text = JSON.toJSONString(map, filter);
Assert.assertEquals("{\"ID\":0}", text);
```



序列化时修改Value

```
ValueFilter filter = new ValueFilter() {
   public Object process(Object source, String name, Object value) {
       if (name.equals("id")) {
           return 123;
                                           按需要修改Value
       return value;
Map<String, Object> map = new HashMap<String, Object>();
map.put("id", 0);
String text = JSON.toJSONString(map, filter);
Assert.assertEquals("{\"id\":123}}", text);
```

根据Key和Value判断是否序列化

```
class VO {
    public int
              id;
    public String name;
PropertyFilter filter = new PropertyFilter() {
   public boolean apply(Object source, String name, Object value) {
       return "id".equals(name);
                                       按需要修改Value
VO vo = new VO();
vo.id = 123;
vo.name = "gaotie";
String text = JSON.toJSONString(vo, filter);
Assert.assertEquals("{\"id\":123}", text);
```

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按名称过滤

```
class VO {
   public int getId() { throw new RuntimeException(); }
PropertyPreFilter filter = new PropertyPreFilter () {
boolean apply(JSONSerializer serializer, Object source, String name) {
   return false;
                                       只按Key过滤,不
                                       会调用get方法
VO vo = new VO();
String text = JSON.toJSONString(vo, filter);
Assert.assertEquals("{}", text);
```



序列化定制添加内容

```
public abstract class BeforeFilter implements SerializeFilter {
    protected final void writeKeyValue(String key, Object value) {
       // ... ...
   public abstract void writeBefore(Object object);
BeforeFilter filter = new BeforeFilter() {
   @Override
    public void writeBefore(Object object) {
       this.writeKeyValue("id", 123);
       this.writeKeyValue("name", "wenshao");
                                             按需要添加内容
String text = JSON.toJSONString(new Object(), filter);
Assert.assertEquals("{\"id\":123,\"name\":\"wenshao\"}", text
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```

通过Annotation定制

```
public static class User {
    @JSONField(name="ID")
    private int id;

public int getId() { return id; }
    public void setId(int id) { this.id = id; }
}
```

还可以配置interface的Getter/Setter上



支持Proxy对象

- 支持常见的Proxy
 - java.reflect.Proxy
 - cglib Proxy
 - javaassist Proxy
- hibernate对象序列化不会导致拖库



自动识别各种日期格式

- ISO-8601日期格式
- yyyy-MM-dd
- yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss
- yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss.SSS
- 毫秒数字
- 毫秒数字字符串
- .NET JSON 日期格式
- new Date(198293238)



GetOnly反序列化支持

AtomcXXX、List、Map这几个类型,没有setter 也支持反序列化



序列化和反序列化相关字段

- 标准JavaBean Getter/Setter (public)
- public field
- get_/set_
- getfXX/setfXX
- 自动识别getter/setter相关的field
 - 标准javaBean的fieldName
 - -下划线_fieldName
 - m_前缀 m_fieldName



Stream Writer API

```
JSONWriter writer = new JSONWriter(new FileWriter("/tmp/huge.json"));
writer.startArray();
for (int i = 0; i < 1000 * 1000; ++i) {
        writer.writeValue(new VO());
}
writer.endArray();
writer.close();</pre>
```

```
JSONWriter writer = new JSONWriter(new FileWriter("/tmp/huge.json"));
writer.startObject();
for (int i = 0; i < 1000 * 1000; ++i) {
        writer.writeKey("x" + i);
        writer.writeValue(new VO());
}
writer.endObject();
writer.close();</pre>
```

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支持巨大JSON

Stream Reader API

```
JSONReader reader = new JSONReader(new FileReader("/tmp/huge.json"));
reader.startObject();
while(reader.hasNext()) {
    String key = reader.readString();
    VO vo = reader.readObject(VO.class);
    // handle vo ...
}
reader.endObject();
reader.close();
```

代码规模和覆盖率

Lines of code

18,593 😼

26,751 lines **1** 10,637 statements **1** 190 files **1**

Classes

198 🖫

8 packages 1,042 methods 🐿

88 accessors *

Unit tests coverage

97.4% 🗷

99.0% line coverage <a>
94.1% branch coverage <a>

Unit test success

100.0%

0 failures

0 errors

2,151 tests 🚜

14.9 sec 🗷



大小恰当

Json库	大小
jackson-core-2.2.2.jar	188k

jackson-annotations-2.2.2.jar

jackson-module-afterburner-0.7.1.jar fastjson-1.1.33.jar

fastjson-1.1.33-android.jar

gson-2.2.4.jar

ison-lib-2.4.jar

jackson-databind-2.2.2.jar

350k

33k

864k

111k

190k

159k

255k