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2019年11月(7)

<u>2019年10月(10)</u> <u>2019年9月(5)</u>

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最新评论

1. Re:BMP格式详解

感谢博主,对最后一句话也有感触。想了想,bmp的设计者是对

AMF解析之数据类型定义(转)

目录(?)[L]OpenRTMFPCumulus Primer15AMF解析之数据类型定义

- 1. 数据类型
- 2. undefined Type
- 3. null Type
- 4. false type
- 5. true type
- 6. integer type
- 7. double type
- 8. String type
- 9. XMLDocument type
- 10. Date type
- 11. Array type
- 12. Object type
- 13. XML type
- 14. ByteArray
- 15. Usages of AMF3
 - 1. NetConnection and AMF 3
 - 2. NetConnection in ActionScript 30
 - 3. ByteArray IDataInput and IDataOutput
- 16. Reference

OpenRTMFP/Cumulus Primer (15) AMF解析之数据类型定义

- Author: 柳大·Poechant (钟超)
- Email: zhongchao.ustc#gmail.com (#->@)
- Blog: Blog.CSDN.net/Poechant
- Date: April 24th, 2012

1 数据类型

各种数据类型的标示都在 AMF.h 中定义为宏

#define AMF_NUMBER0x00// 浮点数#define AMF_BOOLEAN0x01// 布尔型#define AMF_STRING0x02// 字符串

的,当处理图像算法的时候,需要坐标,如果做一个Y方向朝下为正的坐标系,不符合数学的习惯,更不好处理。这样看坐标系,其实更合理。最近我就需要做类...

--邢焕平

2. Re:BMP格式详解

我转载了这篇文章以作记录,链接是,如果不方便转载,请及时通知我。

--guol1003

3. Re:BMP格式详解

So great,看过之后对bmp了解 很深刻。

--guol1003

4. Re:C++ 获取特定进程的CPU 使用率<转>

感觉不是很准确

--小念之歌

5. Re:MFC 打开外部EXE文件 的三种方法

楼主,请问在用上面哪个函数别 人的工具,并且能够运行别人工 具上的开始按钮呢?

--lwei2

推荐排行榜

- 1. BMP格式详解(12)
- <u>2. Android.mk 文件语法详解(1</u> <u>0)</u>
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- 5.! [rejected] master -> master (non-fast-forward)(3)

```
#define AMF BEGIN OBJECT
                                        // 对象,开始
                                0x03
#define AMF NULL
                                        // null
                                0x05
#define AMF UNDEFINED
                                0x06
#define AMF REFERENCE
                                0x07
#define AMF MIXED ARRAY
                                0x08
#define AMF END OBJECT
                                0x09
                                        // 对象,结束
#define AMF BEGIN TYPED OBJECT
                                0x10
#define AMF_STRICT_ARRAY
                                0x0A
#define AMF DATE
                                0x0B
                                        // 日期
                                        // 字符串
#define AMF LONG STRING
                                0x0C
#define AMF_UNSUPPORTED
                                0x0D
#define AMF AVMPLUS OBJECT
#define AMF END
                            0xFF
#define AMF3 UNDEFINED
                            0x00
#define AMF3 NULL
                            0x01
#define AMF3 FALSE
                            0x02
#define AMF3 TRUE
                            0x03
#define AMF3 INTEGER
                            0x04
#define AMF3 NUMBER
                            0x05
#define AMF3 STRING
                            0x06
#define AMF3_DATE
                            0x08
#define AMF3 ARRAY
                            0x09
#define AMF3 OBJECT
                            0x0A
#define AMF3 BYTEARRAY
                            0x0C
#define AMF3 DICTIONARY
                            0x11
并定义了一个枚举类表示数据类型:
class AMF {
```

```
public:
enum Type {
Null=0,
Boolean,
Integer,
Number,
String,
Date,
Array,
Object,
ByteArray,
Dictionary,
RawObjectContent,
End
};
```

2 undefined Type

The undefined type is represented by the undefined type marker. No further information is encoded for this value.

3 null Type

The null type is represented by the null type marker. No further information is encoded for this value.

4 false type

The false type is represented by the false type marker and is used to encode a Boolean value of false. Note that in ActionScript 3.0 the concept of a primitive and Object form of Boolean does not exist. No further information is encoded for this value.

5 true type

The true type is represented by the true type marker and is used to encode a Boolean value of true. Note that in ActionScript 3.0 the concept of a primitive and Object form of Boolean does not exist. No further information is encoded for this value.

6 integer type

In AMF 3 integers are serialized using a variable length unsigned 29-bit integer. The ActionScript 3.0 integer types - a signed 'int' type and an unsigned 'uint' type - are also represented using 29-bits in AVM+. If the value of an unsigned integer (uint) is greater or equal to 229 or if the value of a signed integer (int) is greater than or equal to 228 then it will be represented by AVM+ as a double and thus serialized in using the AMF 3 double type.

7 double type

The AMF 3 double type is encoded in the same manner as the AMF 0 Number type. This type is used to encode an ActionScript Number or an ActionScript int of value greater than or equal to 228 or an ActionScript uint of value greater than or equal to 229. The encoded value is always an 8 byte IEEE-754 double precision floating point value in network byte order (sign bit in low memory).

8 String type

ActionScript String values are represented using a single string type in AMF 3 - the concept of string and long string types from AMF 0 is not used.

Strings can be sent as a reference to a previously occurring String by using an index to the implicit string reference table.

Strings are encoding using UTF-8 - however the header may either describe a string literal or a string reference.

The empty String is never sent by reference.

9 XMLDocument type

ActionScript 3.0 introduced a new XML type (see 3.13) however the legacy XMLDocument type is retained in the language as flash.xml.XMLDocument. Similar to AMF 0, the structure of an XMLDocument needs to be flattened into a string representation for serialization. As with other strings in AMF, the content is encoded in UTF-8.

XMLDocuments can be sent as a reference to a previously occurring XMLDocument instance by using an index to the implicit object reference table.

10 Date type

In AMF 3 an ActionScript Date is serialized simply as the number of milliseconds elapsed since the epoch of midnight, 1st Jan 1970 in the UTC time zone. Local time zone information is not sent.

Dates can be sent as a reference to a previously occurring Date instance by using an index to the implicit object reference table.

11 Array type

ActionScript Arrays are described based on the nature of their indices, i.e. their type and how they are positioned in the Array. The following table outlines the terms and their meaning:

ter m	meaning
stri ct	contains only ordinal (numeric) indices
den se	ordinal indices start at 0 and do not contain gaps between s uccessive indices (that is, every index is defined from 0 for t he length of the array)
spa rse	contains at least one gap between two indices
ass oci ativ e	contains at least one non-ordinal (string) index (sometimes r eferred to as an ECMA Array)

AMF considers Arrays in two parts, the dense portion and the associative portion. The binary representation of the associative portion consists of name/value pairs (potentially none) terminated by an empty string. The binary representation of the dense portion is the size of the dense portion (potentially zero) followed by an ordered list of values (potentially none). The order these are written in AMF is first the size of the dense portion, an empty string terminated list of name/value pairs, followed by size values.

Arrays can be sent as a reference to a previously occurring Array by using an index to the implicit object reference table.

12 Object type

A single AMF 3 type handles ActionScript Objects and custom user classes. The term 'traits' is used to describe the defining characteristics of a class. In addition to 'anonymous' objects and 'typed' objects, ActionScript 3.0 introduces two further traits to describe how objects are serialized, namely 'dynamic' and 'externalizable'. The following table outlines the terms and their meanings:

ter m	meaning
An ony mo us	an instance of the actual ActionScript Object type or an inst ance of a Class without a registered alias (that will be treate d like an Object on deserialization)
Typ ed	an instance of a Class with a registered alias
Dyn ami c	an instance of a Class definition with the dynamic trait decla red; public variable members can be added and removed fr om instances dynamically at runtime
Ext ern aliz abl e	an instance of a Class that implements flash.utils.IExternaliza ble and completely controls the serialization of its members (no property names are included in the trait information).

In addition to these characteristics, an object's traits information may also include a set of public variable and public read-writeable property names defined on a Class (i.e. public members that are not Functions). The order of the member names is important as the member values that follow the traits information will be in the exact same order. These members are considered sealed members as they are explicitly defined by the type.

If the type is dynamic, a further section may be included after the sealed members that lists dynamic members as name / value pairs. One continues to read in dynamic members until a name that is the empty string is encountered.

Objects can be sent as a reference to a previously occurring Object by using an index to the implicit object reference table. Further more, trait information can also be sent as a reference to a previously occurring set of traits by using an index to the implicit traits reference table.

13 XML type

ActionScript 3.0 introduces a new XML type that supports E4X syntax. For serialization purposes the XML type needs to be flattened into a string representation. As with other strings in AMF, the content is encoded using UTF-8.

XML instances can be sent as a reference to a previously occurring XML instance by using an index to the implicit object reference table.

Note that this encoding imposes some theoretical limits on the use of XML. The byte- length of each UTF-8 encoded XML instance is limited to 228 - 1 bytes (approx 256 MB).

14 ByteArray

ActionScript 3.0 introduces a new type to hold an Array of bytes, namely ByteArray. AMF 3 serializes this type using a variable length encoding 29-bit integer for the byte- length prefix followed by the raw bytes of the ByteArray.

ByteArray instances can be sent as a reference to a previously occurring ByteArray instance by using an index to the implicit object reference table.

15 Usages of AMF3

15.1 NetConnection and AMF 3

In addition to serializing ActionScript types, AMF can be used in the asynchronous invocations of remote services. A simple messaging structure is used to send a batch of requests to a remote endpoint. The format of this messaging structure is AMF 0 (See [AMF0]. A context header value or message body can switch to AMF 3 encoding using the special avmplus-object-marker type.

15.2 NetConnection in ActionScript 3.0

The qualified class name for NetConnection in ActionScript 3.0 is flash.net.NetConnection. This class continues to usea **responder to handle result and status responses** from a remote endpoint, however, a strongly typed Responder class is now required. The fully qualified class name is **flash.net.Responder**. For events other than normal result and status responses NetConnection dispatches events for which the developer can add listeners. These events are outlined below:

eve nt	operation
asyn cErr or	Dispatched when an exception is thrown asynchronously - i.e. from native asynchronous code.

eve nt	operation
ioErr or	Dispatched when an input or output error occurs that cause s a network operation to fail.
netS tatu s	Dispatched when a NetConnection object is reporting its st atus or error condition.
secu rityE rror	Dispatched if a call to NetConnection.call() attempts to con nect to a server outside the caller's security sandbox.

To handle an AMF context header a suitable method needs to be available, matching the header name. NetConnection is now a sealed type so either it must be subclassed or an object with a suitable implementation needs to be set for the NetConnection client property.

15.3 ByteArray, IDataInput and **IDataOutput**

ActionScript 3.0 introduced a new type to support the manipulation of raw data in the form of an Array of bytes, namely flash.utils.ByteArray. To assist with ActionScript Object serialization and copying, ByteArray implements flash.utils.IDataInput and flash.utils.IDataOutput. These interfaces specify utility methods that help write common types to byte streams. Two methods of interest are IDataOutput.writeObject and IDataInput.readObject. These methods encode objects using AMF. The version of AMF used to encode object data is controlled by the ByteArray.objectEncoding method, which can be set to either AMF 3 or AMF 0. An enumeration type, flash.net.ObjectEncoding, holds the constants for the versions of AMF - ObjectEncoding.AMF0 and ObjectEncoding.AMF3 respectively.

Note that ByteArray.writeObject uses one version of AMF to encode the entire object. Unlike NetConnection, ByteArray does not start out in AMF 0 and switch to AMF 3 (with the objectEncoding property set to AMF 3). Also note that ByteArray uses a new set of implicit reference tables for objects, object traits and strings for each readObject and writeObject call.

Reference

- 1. [AMF3] Adobe Systems Inc. "Action Message Format AMF 3"
- 2. [AMF0] Adobe Systems Inc. "Action Message Format AMF 0"

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