

Data Format

Data Format

Camel supports a pluggable `DataFormat` to allow messages to be marshalled to and from binary or text formats to support a kind of [Message Translator](#).

The following data formats are currently supported:

- Standard JVM object marshalling
 - [Serialization](#)
 - [String](#)
- Object marshalling
 - [Avro](#)
 - [Boon](#)
 - [Hessian](#)
 - [JSON](#)
 - [Protobuf](#)
 - [YAML](#)
- Object/XML marshalling
 - [Castor](#)
 - [JAXB](#)
 - [XmlBeans](#)
 - [XStream](#)
 - [JiBX](#)
 - [Jackson XML](#)
- Object/XML/Webservice marshalling
 - [SOAP](#)
- Direct JSON / XML marshalling
 - [XmlJson](#)
- Flat data structure marshalling
 - [BeanIO](#)
 - [Bindy](#)
 - [CSV](#)
 - [EDI](#)
 - [Flatpack DataFormat](#)
 - [uniVocity-parsers formats](#)
- Domain specific marshalling
 - [HL7 DataFormat](#)
- Compression
 - [GZip data format](#)
 - [Zip DataFormat](#)
 - [Zip File DataFormat](#)
 - [LZF Data Format](#)
 - [Tar DataFormat](#)
- Security
 - [Crypto](#)
 - [PGP](#)
 - [XMLSecurity DataFormat](#)
- Misc.
 - [Base64](#)
 - [Custom DataFormat](#) - to use your own custom implementation
 - [MIME-Multipart](#)
 - [RSS](#)
 - [TidyMarkup](#)
 - [Syslog](#)
 - [iCal](#)
 - [Barcode](#) - to read and generate barcodes (QR-Code, PDF417, ...)

And related is the following:

- [DataFormat Component](#) for working with [Data Formats](#) as if it was a regular [Component](#) supporting [Endpoints](#) and [URIs](#).
- [Dozer Type Conversion](#) using Dozer for type converting POJOs

Unmarshalling

If you receive a message from one of the Camel [Components](#) such as [File](#), [HTTP](#) or [JMS](#) you often want to unmarshal the payload into some bean so that you can process it using some [Bean Integration](#) or perform [Predicate](#) evaluation and so forth. To do this use the **unmarshal** word in the [DSL](#) in Java or the [Xml Configuration](#).

For example

```
DataFormat jaxb = new JaxbDataFormat("com.acme.model");

from("activemq:My.Queue").
    unmarshal(jaxb).
    to("mqseries:Another.Queue");
```

The above uses a named DataFormat of *jaxb* which is configured with a number of Java package names. You can if you prefer use a named reference to a data format which can then be defined in your [Registry](#) such as via your [Spring XML](#) file.

You can also use the DSL itself to define the data format as you use it. For example the following uses Java serialization to unmarshal a binary file then send it as an [ObjectMessage](#) to [ActiveMQ](#)

```
from("file://foo/bar").
    unmarshal().serialization().
    to("activemq:Some.Queue");
```

Marshalling

Marshalling is the opposite of unmarshalling, where a bean is marshalled into some binary or textual format for transmission over some transport via a Camel [Component](#). Marshalling is used in the same way as unmarshalling above; in the [DSL](#) you can use a DataFormat instance, you can configure the DataFormat dynamically using the DSL or you can refer to a named instance of the format in the [Registry](#).

The following example unmarshals via serialization then marshals using a named JAXB data format to perform a kind of [Message Translator](#)

```
from("file://foo/bar").
    unmarshal().serialization().
    marshal("jaxb").
    to("activemq:Some.Queue");
```

Using Spring XML

This example shows how to configure the data type just once and reuse it on multiple routes

Error formatting macro: snippet: java.lang.NullPointerException

You can also define reusable data formats as Spring beans

```
<bean id="myJaxb" class="org.apache.camel.model.dataformat.JaxbDataFormat">
  <property name="prettyPrint" value="true"/>
  <property name="contextPath" value="org.apache.camel.example"/>
</bean>
```