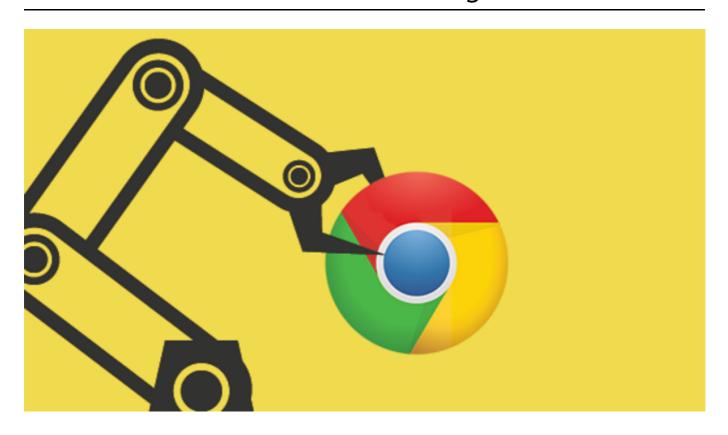
## 《Chrome V8源码》28.分析substring源码和隐式约定



### 1 摘要

本篇文章是Builtin专题的第四篇,主要分析substring的源码。substring有两种实现方法,一种采用CSA实现,另一种采用Runtime实现。本文讲解CSA实现的substring方法以及V8对字符串长度和类型的隐式约定。

# 2 substring的CSA实现

提取字符串中介于两个指定下标之间的子字符串时,V8优先使用CSA实现的substring方法,源码如下:

```
TF_BUILTIN(StringPrototypeSubstring, CodeStubAssembler) {
      if (block0.is_used()) {//省略了很多代
2.
        ca_.SetSourcePosition("../../src/builtins/string-substring.tq", 33);
        tmp5 = FromConstexpr6String18ATconstexpr_string_156(state_,
"String.prototype.substring");
        tmp6 = CodeStubAssembler(state ).ToThisString(compiler::TNode<Context>
{tmp3}, compiler::TNode<Object>{tmp4}, compiler::TNode<String>{tmp5});
        ca_.SetSourcePosition("../../src/builtins/string-substring.tq", 34);
7.
CodeStubAssembler(state_).LoadStringLengthAsSmi(compiler::TNode<String>{tmp6});
        ca_.SetSourcePosition("../../src/builtins/string-substring.tq", 37);
9.
        tmp8 = FromConstexpr8ATintptr17ATconstexpr_int31_150(state_, 0);
         tmp9 =
CodeStubAssembler(state_).GetArgumentValue(TorqueStructArguments{compiler::TNode<R</pre>
```

```
awPtrT>{tmp0}, compiler::TNode<RawPtrT>{tmp1}, compiler::TNode<IntPtrT>{tmp2}},
compiler::TNode<IntPtrT>{tmp8});
         tmp10 = ToSmiBetweenZeroAnd_343(state_, compiler::TNode<Context>{tmp3},
11.
compiler::TNode<Object>{tmp9}, compiler::TNode<Smi>{tmp7});
         ca_.SetSourcePosition("../../src/builtins/string-substring.tq", 40);
12.
13.
         tmp11 = FromConstexpr8ATintptr17ATconstexpr_int31_150(state_, 1);
14.
         tmp12 =
CodeStubAssembler(state ).GetArgumentValue(TorqueStructArguments{compiler::TNode<R</pre>
awPtrT>{tmp0}, compiler::TNode<RawPtrT>{tmp1}, compiler::TNode<IntPtrT>{tmp2}},
compiler::TNode<IntPtrT>{tmp11});
15.
         tmp13 = Undefined_64(state_);
16.
         tmp14 = CodeStubAssembler(state_).TaggedEqual(compiler::TNode<Object>
{tmp12}, compiler::TNode<HeapObject>{tmp13});
         ca_.Branch(tmp14, &block1, &block2, tmp0, tmp1, tmp2, tmp3, tmp4, tmp6,
tmp7, tmp10);
18.
19.
       if (block1.is_used()) {
20.
         ca_.SetSourcePosition("../../src/builtins/string-substring.tq", 41);
21.
         ca_.SetSourcePosition("../../src/builtins/string-substring.tq", 40);
22.
         ca_.Goto(&block4, tmp15, tmp16, tmp17, tmp18, tmp19, tmp20, tmp21, tmp22,
tmp21);
23.
      }
24.
       if (block2.is_used()) {
25.
         ca_.SetSourcePosition("../../src/builtins/string-substring.tq", 42);
26.
         tmp31 = FromConstexpr8ATintptr17ATconstexpr_int31_150(state_, 1);
27.
         tmp32 =
CodeStubAssembler(state_).GetArgumentValue(TorqueStructArguments{compiler::TNode<R</pre>
awPtrT>{tmp23}, compiler::TNode<RawPtrT>{tmp24}, compiler::TNode<IntPtrT>{tmp25}},
compiler::TNode<IntPtrT>{tmp31});
         tmp33 = ToSmiBetweenZeroAnd_343(state_, compiler::TNode<Context>{tmp26},
compiler::TNode<Object>{tmp32}, compiler::TNode<Smi>{tmp29});
29.
         ca .SetSourcePosition("../../src/builtins/string-substring.tq", 40);
30.
         ca_.Goto(&block3, tmp23, tmp24, tmp25, tmp26, tmp27, tmp28, tmp29, tmp30,
tmp33);
31.
       }
32.
       if (block4.is_used()) {
         ca_.Goto(&block3, tmp34, tmp35, tmp36, tmp37, tmp38, tmp39, tmp40, tmp41,
33.
tmp42);
34.
       }
35.
      if (block3.is_used()) {
         ca .SetSourcePosition("../../src/builtins/string-substring.tq", 43);
36.
         tmp52 = CodeStubAssembler(state_).SmiLessThan(compiler::TNode<Smi>
37.
{tmp51}, compiler::TNode<Smi>{tmp50});
         ca .Branch(tmp52, &block5, &block6, tmp43, tmp44, tmp45, tmp46, tmp47,
tmp48, tmp49, tmp50, tmp51);
39.
       }
40.
      if (block5.is_used()) {
41.
         ca_.SetSourcePosition("../../src/builtins/string-substring.tq", 44);
42.
         ca_.SetSourcePosition("../../src/builtins/string-substring.tq", 45);
43.
         ca_.SetSourcePosition("../../src/builtins/string-substring.tq", 46);
44.
         ca_.SetSourcePosition("../../src/builtins/string-substring.tq", 43);
         ca_.Goto(&block6, tmp53, tmp54, tmp55, tmp56, tmp57, tmp58, tmp59, tmp61,
45.
tmp60);
46.
```

```
47.
       if (block6.is_used()) {
48.
         ca_.SetSourcePosition("../../src/builtins/string-substring.tq", 48);
         tmp71 = CodeStubAssembler(state_).SmiUntag(compiler::TNode<Smi>{tmp69});
49.
         tmp72 = CodeStubAssembler(state_).SmiUntag(compiler::TNode<Smi>{tmp70});
50.
         tmp73 = CodeStubAssembler(state ).SubString(compiler::TNode<String>
51.
{tmp67}, compiler::TNode<IntPtrT>{tmp71}, compiler::TNode<IntPtrT>{tmp72});
         arguments.PopAndReturn(tmp73);
53.
       }
54.
     }
```

上述代码由string-substring.tq指导编译器生成,其位置在V8\v8\src\out\default\gen\torque-generated\src\builtins目录下,这意味它在编译V8过程中生成。

- (1) 第3行代码设置源码,源码来自string-substring.tq文件的第33行,见图1;
- (2) codeStubAssembler(state\_).ToThisString() (第5行代码) 把this转成字串符; 第6行代码设置源码,见图1; CodeStubAssembler(state\_).LoadStringLengthAsSmi() (第7行代码) 计算字符串长度,参数tmp6的值是第5行代码的执行结果。由于第6、7行代码与第3、5行的编码风格一样,所以可以通过对string-substring.tq的逐行分析看懂CodeStubAssembler。

# Figure 1

```
// ES6 #sec-string.prototype.substring
29
      transitioning javascript builtin StringPrototypeSubstring(
30
          js-implicit context: Context, receiver: JSAny)(...arguments): String {
31
        // Check that {receiver} is coercible to Object and convert it to a String.
32
        const string: String = ToThisString(receiver, 'String.prototype.substring');
33
34
        const length = string.length_smi;
35
        // Conversion and bounds-checks for {start}.
36
        let start: Smi = ToSmiBetweenZeroAnd(arguments[0], length);
37
38
        // Conversion and bounds-checks for {end}.
39
        let end: Smi = arguments[1] == Undefined ?
40
            length:
41
            ToSmiBetweenZeroAnd(arguments[1], length);
42
43
        if (end < start) {</pre>
          const tmp: Smi = end;
44
          end = start;
45
          start = tmp;
46
47
        return SubString(string, SmiUntag(start), SmiUntag(end));
48
49
      }
    }
50
51
```

下面说明substring源码中的其它关键功能:

(1) ca\_.Goto()跳转到标签位置,它的第一参数是标签,源码如下:

```
template <class... T, class... Args>
void Goto(CodeAssemblerParameterizedLabel<T...>* label, Args... args) {
   label->AddInputs(args...);
   Goto(label->plain_label());
}
```

(2) ca .Bind()设置标签,源码如下:

```
template <class... T>
void Bind(CodeAssemblerParameterizedLabel<T...>* label, TNode<T>*... phis) {
   Bind(label->plain_label());
   label->CreatePhis(phis...);
}
```

(3) ca\_.Branch()分支跳转,源码如下:

其中参数condition是条件,参数if\_true、if\_false是跳转标签。

- (4) LoadStringLengthAsSmi()和SmiUntag()是CodeStubAssembler的成员方法。 总结 TF\_BUILTIN(StringPrototypeSubstring, CodeStubAssembler)的功能为如下三点:
- (1) 把this转换为字符串并获取长度length;
- (2) 判断substring的长度 (sublen) 是否小于length;
- (3) 调用CodeStubAssembler.SubString完成substring操作。

CodeStubAssembler.SubString的源码如下:

```
TNode<String> CodeStubAssembler::SubString(TNode<String> string,
1.
2.
                                               TNode<IntPtrT> from,
3.
                                               TNode<IntPtrT> to) {
4.
  //省略很多
      Label external_string(this);
6.
7.
        if (FLAG string slices) {
8.
          Label next(this);
9.
          GotoIf(IntPtrLessThan(substr_length,
10.
                                 IntPtrConstant(SlicedString::kMinLength)),
11.
                  &next);
12.
           Counters* counters = isolate()->counters();
13.
           IncrementCounter(counters->sub_string_native(), 1);
14.
           Label one_byte_slice(this), two_byte_slice(this);
15.
           Branch(IsOneByteStringInstanceType(to_direct.instance_type()),
16.
                  &one_byte_slice, &two_byte_slice);
17.
           BIND(&one_byte_slice);
18.
             var result = AllocateSlicedOneByteString(
19.
```

```
20.
                 Unsigned(TruncateIntPtrToInt32(substr_length)), direct_string,
21.
                 SmiTag(offset));
22.
             Goto(&end);
23.
24.
           BIND(&two_byte_slice);
25.
26.
             var_result = AllocateSlicedTwoByteString(
                 Unsigned(TruncateIntPtrToInt32(substr_length)), direct_string,
27.
28.
                 SmiTag(offset));
29.
             Goto(&end);
30.
31.
           BIND(&next);
32.
33.
         GotoIf(to_direct.is_external(), &external_string);
         var_result = AllocAndCopyStringCharacters(direct_string, instance_type,
34.
35.
                                                     offset, substr_length);
36.
         Counters* counters = isolate()->counters();
37.
         IncrementCounter(counters->sub_string_native(), 1);
38.
         Goto(&end);
39.
       }
       BIND(&external_string);
40.
41.
42.
         TNode<RawPtrT> const fake_sequential_string =
43.
             to_direct.PointerToString(&runtime);
44.
         var_result = AllocAndCopyStringCharacters(
             fake_sequential_string, instance_type, offset, substr_length);
45.
46.
         Counters* counters = isolate()->counters();
         IncrementCounter(counters->sub_string_native(), 1);
47.
48.
         Goto(&end);
49.
       }
50.
       BIND(&empty);
51.
       {
52.
       }
53.
       BIND(&single_char);
54.
55.
         TNode<Int32T> char_code = StringCharCodeAt(string, from);
56.
         var_result = StringFromSingleCharCode(char_code);
57.
         Goto(&end);
58.
       }
       BIND(&original_string_or_invalid_length);
59.
60.
     //省略很多
61.
62.
       }
63.
       BIND(&runtime);
64.
65.
         var_result =
66.
             CAST(CallRuntime(Runtime::kStringSubstring, NoContextConstant(),
string,
                               SmiTag(from), SmiTag(to)));
67.
68.
         Goto(&end);
       }
69.
70.
       BIND(&end);
71.
       return var_result.value();
72.
```

FLAG\_string\_slices (上述第7行代码)是切片的使能标记,它定义在flag-definitions.h中,源码如下:

```
// Flags for data representation optimizations
DEFINE_BOOL_READONLY(string_slices, true, "use string slices")
```

第9行代码GotoIf()计算substr\_length的值,如果小于13则跳转到标签next。

第15行代码Branch()判断字符串是单字节字符还是双字节字符。

第17-23行、24-30行分别处理单字节、双字节两种情况,稍后讲解。

第40-49行代码BIND(&external\_string)操作外部字符串,外部字符串指的是不在V8 heap中的字符串,如从DOM中引用的字符串就是外部字符串。操作外部字符串时使用Runtime方法。

第53-58行代码: 当sublength=1时,调用StringCharCodeAt()完成相应的操作并返回结果。

第63-70行代码: 当字符串为外部字符串时,调用Runtime\_StringSubstring完成相应的操作并返回结果。

在V8中,slice生成新字符串时,如果新字符串长度大于SlicedString::kMinLength则不申请新内存,而是使用开始指针和结束指针引用原字符串。以单字节字串符为例讲解slice方法,源码如下:

```
TNode<String> CodeStubAssembler::AllocateSlicedOneByteString(
1.
2.
        TNode<Uint32T> length, TNode<String> parent, TNode<Smi> offset) {
      return AllocateSlicedString(RootIndex::kSlicedOneByteStringMap, length,
3.
4.
                                  parent, offset);
5. }
6. //分隔线......
7. TNode<String> CodeStubAssembler::AllocateSlicedString(RootIndex
map_root_index,
8.
                                                          TNode<Uint32T> length,
9.
                                                          TNode<String> parent,
                                                           TNode<Smi> offset) {
10.
       DCHECK(map root index == RootIndex::kSlicedOneByteStringMap ||
11.
12.
              map_root_index == RootIndex::kSlicedStringMap);
13.
       TNode<HeapObject> result = Allocate(SlicedString::kSize);
14.
       DCHECK(RootsTable::IsImmortalImmovable(map root index));
       StoreMapNoWriteBarrier(result, map root index);
15.
16.
       StoreObjectFieldNoWriteBarrier(result, SlicedString::kHashFieldOffset,
17.
                                      Int32Constant(String::kEmptyHashField),
18.
                                      MachineRepresentation::kWord32);
19.
       StoreObjectFieldNoWriteBarrier(result, SlicedString::kLengthOffset, length,
20.
                                      MachineRepresentation::kWord32);
21.
       StoreObjectFieldNoWriteBarrier(result, SlicedString::kParentOffset, parent,
22.
                                      MachineRepresentation::kTagged);
23.
       StoreObjectFieldNoWriteBarrier(result, SlicedString::kOffsetOffset, offset,
24.
                                      MachineRepresentation::kTagged);
25.
       return CAST(result);
     }
26.
```

上述代码中AllocateSlicedOneByteString()是入口函数,调用AllocateSlicedString()函数。第13行代码创建SlicedString对象(result);第16-24行代码把sublength、父亲字符串基址和偏移量存入result中,slice完毕。

#### 技术总结

(1) string-substring.tq是开发者手写的Builtin源码, string-substring-tq-csa.cc和.h是Tq生成的Builtin源码;

- **(2)** SlicedString::kMinLength的值是13, news=substring(start,stop), news的长度小于13时用copy机制, 大于13时用引用机制;
- (3) 因为使用了Runtime\_substring方法,所以外部字符串的操作效率低。好了,今天到这里,下次见。

### 个人能力有限, 有不足与纰漏, 欢迎批评指正

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