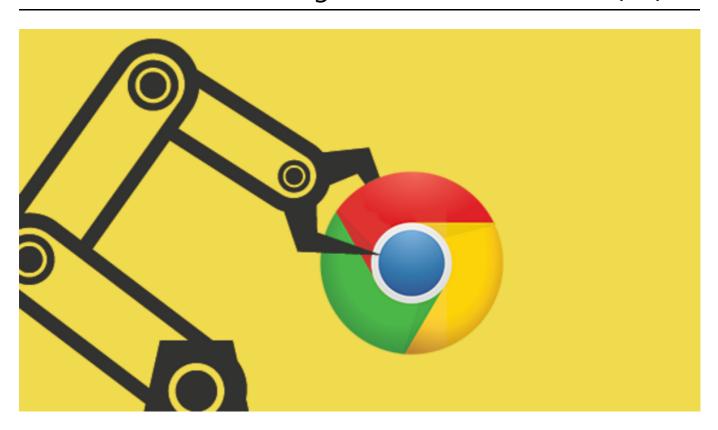
《Chrome V8源码》31.Ignition到底做了什么? (二)



1 摘要

本篇文章是Builtin专题的第六篇,讲解Ignition中的Builtin::kInterpreterEntryTrampoline源码。包括 InterpreterEntryTrampoline、Runtime_InterpreterTraceBytecodeEntry和Runtime_InterpreterTraceBytecodeExit 源码。

2 InterpreterEntryTrampoline

提示: 本文使用的V8版本是7.9.10, CPU: x64, Builtins-x64.cc, 样例代码参见上一篇。 InterpreterEntryTrampoline源码如下:

```
1. void Builtins::Generate InterpreterEntryTrampoline(MacroAssembler* masm) {
2. Register closure = rdi;
3. Register feedback_vector = rbx;
  __ LoadTaggedPointerField(
       rax, FieldOperand(closure, JSFunction::kSharedFunctionInfoOffset));
    __ LoadTaggedPointerField(
7.
        kInterpreterBytecodeArrayRegister,
        FieldOperand(rax, SharedFunctionInfo::kFunctionDataOffset));
   GetSharedFunctionInfoBytecode(masm, kInterpreterBytecodeArrayRegister,
                                     kScratchRegister);
10.
11.
       Label compile lazy;
       __ CmpObjectType(kInterpreterBytecodeArrayRegister, BYTECODE_ARRAY_TYPE,
rax);
```

```
__ j(not_equal, &compile_lazy);
13.
14.
       __ bind(&push_stack_frame);
       FrameScope frame_scope(masm, StackFrame::MANUAL);
15.
       __ pushq(rbp); // Caller's frame pointer.
16.
       __ movq(rbp, rsp);
17.
       _ Push(rsi); // Callee's context.
18.
       __ Push(rdi); // Callee's JS function.
19.
       __ movw(FieldOperand(kInterpreterBytecodeArrayRegister,
20.
                            BytecodeArray::kOsrNestingLevelOffset),
21.
22.
               Immediate(0));
23.
       __ movq(kInterpreterBytecodeOffsetRegister,
24.
               Immediate(BytecodeArray::kHeaderSize - kHeapObjectTag));
       __ Push(kInterpreterBytecodeArrayRegister);
25.
       __ SmiTag(rcx, kInterpreterBytecodeOffsetRegister);
26.
       __ Push(rcx);
27.
28.
29.
       //Allocate the local and temporary register file on the stack.
       //省略.....
30.
31.
       }
       LoadRoot(kInterpreterAccumulatorRegister, RootIndex::kUndefinedValue);
32.
       Label do_dispatch;
33.
       __ bind(&do_dispatch);
34.
       __ Move(
35.
36.
           kInterpreterDispatchTableRegister,
           ExternalReference::interpreter_dispatch_table_address(masm-
37.
>isolate()));
38.
       __ movzxbq(r11, Operand(kInterpreterBytecodeArrayRegister,
39.
                               kInterpreterBytecodeOffsetRegister, times_1, 0));
40.
       __ movq(kJavaScriptCallCodeStartRegister,
               Operand(kInterpreterDispatchTableRegister, r11,
41.
42.
                       times system pointer size, 0));
43.
       __ call(kJavaScriptCallCodeStartRegister);
       masm->isolate()->heap()->SetInterpreterEntryReturnPCOffset(masm-
>pc_offset());
       __ movq(kInterpreterBytecodeArrayRegister,
45.
46.
               Operand(rbp, InterpreterFrameConstants::kBytecodeArrayFromFp));
47.
       __ movq(kInterpreterBytecodeOffsetRegister,
48.
               Operand(rbp, InterpreterFrameConstants::kBytecodeOffsetFromFp));
        _ SmiUntag(kInterpreterBytecodeOffsetRegister,
49.
50.
                   kInterpreterBytecodeOffsetRegister);
51.
       Label do return;
       __ movzxbq(rbx, Operand(kInterpreterBytecodeArrayRegister,
52.
53.
                               kInterpreterBytecodeOffsetRegister, times 1, 0));
54.
       AdvanceBytecodeOffsetOrReturn(masm, kInterpreterBytecodeArrayRegister,
55.
                                     kInterpreterBytecodeOffsetRegister, rbx, rcx,
                                     &do return);
56.
       __ jmp(&do_dispatch);
57.
       __ bind(&do_return);
58.
59.
       LeaveInterpreterFrame(masm, rbx, rcx);
       __ ret(0);
60.
61.
        bind(&compile lazy);
       GenerateTailCallToReturnedCode(masm, Runtime::kCompileLazy);
62.
        __ int3();
63.
64.
```

上述代码中,第4行代码:从JSFunction中取出SharedFunction并存储到rax中;第6行代码:从 SharedFunctionInfo获取kFunctionDataOffset的数据并存储到kInterpreterBytecodeArrayRegister中;第9行代码:加载Bytecodearray到kInterpreterBytecodeArrayRegister。

细节说明:

- (1) FieldOperand(x,y)方法中x是基址,y是偏移量,该方法用于返回x+y的位置的数据;
- (2) 因为SharedFunction::kFunctionDataOffset可能存储Bytecodearray或Builtin,所以执行完第6行代码后需要用第9行代码判断kInterpreterBytecodeArrayRegister中的数据是否是Bytecodearray。

上述第10-13行代码:判断kInterpreterBytecodeArrayRegister的值是Bytecodarray还是Builtins::kCompileLazy,根据判断结果跳转到相应的Label;第15-19行代码存储caller的栈帧并把callee的信息压入堆栈。第20-27行代码获取Bytecodearray中第一条Bytecode的偏移量并压入堆栈。BytecodeArray类继承自FixedArrayBase,FixedArrayBase又继承自HeapObject,所以获取第一条Bytecode时需要使用刚刚获取的偏移量。

上述第32行初始化kInterpreterAccumulatorRegister; 第35行代码加载dispatch到

kInterpreterDispatchTableRegister; 第38-40行代码加载第一条Bytecode到kJavaScriptCallCodeStartRegister; 第43行代码开始执行Bytecode。所有Bytecode都执行完成后会跳转到第44行代码以设置返回地址。

两种情况下会执行上述第45-63行代码,(1)当全部Bytecode执行完后,Bytecode的结尾会调用Dispatch(), 所以只有全部执行完时才会返回;(2)在Bytecode执行过程中调用了其它Builtin,因为调用其它Builtin要重新 构建堆栈,所以还要用InterpreterEntryTrampoline。

至此, InterpreterEntryTrampoline分析完毕。

3 Register

InterpreterEntryTrampoline中使用了很多Register,列表如下:

```
constexpr Register kReturnRegister0 = rax;
constexpr Register kReturnRegister1 = rdx;
constexpr Register kReturnRegister2 = r8;
constexpr Register kJSFunctionRegister = rdi;
constexpr Register kContextRegister = rsi;
constexpr Register kAllocateSizeRegister = rdx;
constexpr Register kSpeculationPoisonRegister = r12;
constexpr Register kInterpreterAccumulatorRegister = rax;
constexpr Register kInterpreterBytecodeOffsetRegister = r9;
constexpr Register kInterpreterBytecodeArrayRegister = r14;
constexpr Register kInterpreterDispatchTableRegister = r15;
//省略......
```

在InterpreterEntryTrampoline中常用到的寄存器是rax、rdi、rdx和r15,其中被多次提及的r15负责Bytecode的调度。我在汇编中调试Byteocde时,r15寄存器常被用作"入口标记",即看到r15就说明一条Bytecode开始了,再次看到r15就说明这条Bytecode结束了。

4 InterpreterTraceBytecodeEntry和 InterpreterTraceBytecodeExit

这两个方法用于跟踪Bytecode的解释过程, InterpreterTraceBytecodeEntry可以查看寄存器状态; Bytecode执行后调用InterpreterTraceBytecodeExit。源码如下:

```
RUNTIME_FUNCTION(Runtime_InterpreterTraceBytecodeEntry) {
1.
2.
      if (!FLAG_trace_ignition) {
3.
        return ReadOnlyRoots(isolate).undefined_value();
4.
5.
      SealHandleScope shs(isolate);
      DCHECK EQ(3, args.length());
      CONVERT_ARG_HANDLE_CHECKED(BytecodeArray, bytecode_array, ₀);
7.
      CONVERT_SMI_ARG_CHECKED(bytecode_offset, 1);
8.
9.
      CONVERT_ARG_HANDLE_CHECKED(Object, accumulator, 2);
      int offset = bytecode_offset - BytecodeArray::kHeaderSize + kHeapObjectTag;
10.
      interpreter::BytecodeArrayIterator bytecode_iterator(bytecode_array);
11.
12.
      AdvanceToOffsetForTracing(bytecode_iterator, offset);
13.
      if (offset == bytecode_iterator.current_offset()) {
14.
        StdoutStream os;
        // Print bytecode.
15.
         const uint8 t* base address = reinterpret cast<const uint8 t*>(
16.
             bytecode_array->GetFirstBytecodeAddress());
17.
         const uint8_t* bytecode_address = base_address + offset;
18.
         os << " -> " << static cast<const void*>(bytecode address) << " @ "
19.
            << std::setw(4) << offset << " : ";
20.
21.
         interpreter::BytecodeDecoder::Decode(os, bytecode_address,
22.
                                              bytecode_array->parameter_count());
23.
         os << std::endl;
24.
         // Print all input registers and accumulator.
25.
         PrintRegisters(isolate, os, true, bytecode_iterator, accumulator);
         os << std::flush;
26.
27.
       }
       return ReadOnlyRoots(isolate).undefined_value();
28.
29.
30.
    //分隔线......
    RUNTIME FUNCTION(Runtime InterpreterTraceBytecodeExit) {
31.
32.
       if (!FLAG trace ignition) {
33.
         return ReadOnlyRoots(isolate).undefined value();
34.
       }
       SealHandleScope shs(isolate);
35.
36.
       DCHECK_EQ(3, args.length());
37.
       CONVERT_ARG_HANDLE_CHECKED(BytecodeArray, bytecode_array, ∅);
38.
       CONVERT_SMI_ARG_CHECKED(bytecode_offset, 1);
39.
       CONVERT ARG HANDLE CHECKED(Object, accumulator, 2);
40.
       int offset = bytecode_offset - BytecodeArray::kHeaderSize + kHeapObjectTag;
       interpreter::BytecodeArrayIterator bytecode_iterator(bytecode_array);
41.
42.
       AdvanceToOffsetForTracing(bytecode iterator, offset);
       if (bytecode iterator.current operand scale() ==
43.
               interpreter::OperandScale::kSingle ||
44.
45.
          offset > bytecode_iterator.current_offset()) {
         StdoutStream os;
46.
         // Print all output registers and accumulator.
47.
         PrintRegisters(isolate, os, false, bytecode_iterator, accumulator);
48.
49.
         os << std::flush;
```

```
50. }
51. return ReadOnlyRoots(isolate).undefined_value();
52. }
```

Bytecode执行前后会分别调用上述两个方法,但需要把FLAG_trace_ignition(第2行代码)的值设置为True,其声明在flags-definitions.h中,具体位置是DEFINE_BOOL(trace_ignition, false,"trace the bytecodes executed by the ignition interpreter")。第21行代码输出Bytecode到终端,阅读BytecodeDecoder::Decode()源码可以看明白Bytecode和operand的编码方式,这有助于理解dispatch和JS调用堆栈。

下面给出PrintRegisters源码:

```
void PrintRegisters(Isolate* isolate, std::ostream& os, bool is_input,
2.
                         interpreter::BytecodeArrayIterator&
                             bytecode_iterator, // NOLINT(runtime/references)
3.
4.
                         Handle<Object> accumulator) {
      interpreter::Bytecode bytecode = bytecode_iterator.current_bytecode();
5.
6.
      // Print accumulator.
7.
      if ((is_input && interpreter::Bytecodes::ReadsAccumulator(bytecode)) ||
          (!is input && interpreter::Bytecodes::WritesAccumulator(bytecode))) {
9.
                      [ " << kAccumulator << kArrowDirection;</pre>
10.
         accumulator->ShortPrint();
         os << " ]" << std::endl;
11.
12.
       }
13.
       // Print the registers.
14.
       JavaScriptFrameIterator frame_iterator(isolate);
15.
       InterpretedFrame* frame =
16.
           reinterpret_cast<InterpretedFrame*>(frame_iterator.frame());
17.
       int operand count = interpreter::Bytecodes::NumberOfOperands(bytecode);
18.
       for (int operand index = 0; operand index < operand count; operand index++)
{
19.
         interpreter::OperandType operand type =
20.
             interpreter::Bytecodes::GetOperandType(bytecode, operand index);
21.
         bool should print =
22.
             is_input
23.
                 ?
interpreter::Bytecodes::IsRegisterInputOperandType(operand_type)
24.
interpreter::Bytecodes::IsRegisterOutputOperandType(operand type);
25.
         if (should print) {
           interpreter::Register first_reg =
26.
27.
               bytecode_iterator.GetRegisterOperand(operand_index);
28.
           int range = bytecode iterator.GetRegisterOperandRange(operand index);
29.
           for (int reg_index = first_reg.index();
30.
                reg_index < first_reg.index() + range; reg_index++) {</pre>
31.
             Object reg object = frame->ReadInterpreterRegister(reg index);
32.
                         [ " << std::setw(kRegFieldWidth)</pre>
                << interpreter::Register(reg_index).ToString(</pre>
33.
34.
                        bytecode_iterator.bytecode_array()->parameter_count())
35.
                << kArrowDirection;
             reg_object.ShortPrint(os);
36.
             os << " ]" << std::endl;
37.
```

```
38. }
39. }
40. }
41. }
```

上述第14-17行代码计算操作数的数量。第20-37行代码输出寄存器的值。通过阅读PrintRegisters()方法, 我们可以学到三个有用的知识点:

- (1) 读取寄存器的方法;
- (2) V8中打印数据的方法;
- (3) InterpretedFrame的数据结构。

这三点可以帮助我们更好地了解Bytecode的执行过程。提示V8中功能全面的打印方法是logger。

技术总结

- (1) SharedFunction::kFunctionDataOffset位置存储的内容可能是Bytecodearray也可能是Builtins::kCompileLazy;
 - (2) BytecodeDecoder::Decode()和PrintRegisters()很重要,可以帮助我们理解Bytecode的执行过程。

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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