## WCDB源码学习

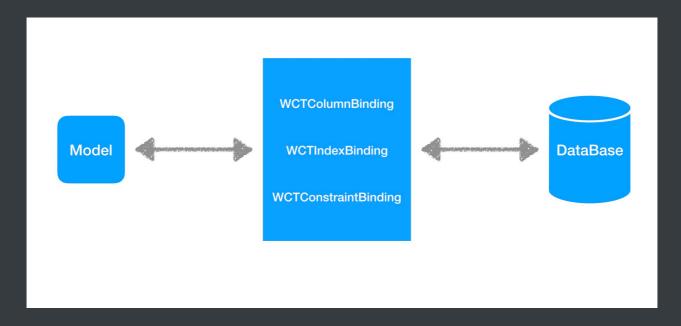
WCDB是微信团队开源的一款基于FMDB优化的Sqlite数据库组件,致力于提供一个易用、高效、完整的移动端储存方案(兼容MacOS)。牛牛行情模块涉及了大量数据的监听和交互,提高数据库的性能,能够更好的改善用户体验。

#### WCDB优势:

- 易用:相对于FMDB冗长繁杂的胶水代码,WCDB提供了便捷的对象关系映射(ORM,Object Relational Mapping)、CRUD接口,开发者可以便捷的定义表和索引,同时还提供了WINQ,方便 开发者操作SQL。
- 高效: 多线程高并发,并行执行读与读、读与写,优化串行执行写与写的操作。
- 完整: 损坏修复、反注入、统计分析等。

# (一) 对象关系映射(ORM, Object Relational Mapping)

ORM是将一个对象的类与表和索引关联起来,同时将类的属性映射到数据库表的字段中。通过WCDB可以省去手写拼装类中属性与表字段关联的代码。



- WCTColumnBinding: 定义了类属性与字段之间的联系,支持自定义字段名和默认值
- WCTIndexBinding: 定义了数据库的索引属性,支持定义索引的排序方式
- WCTConstraintBinding: 包括字段主键约束和表多主键约束

#### ORM的简单使用

#### 建表

■ 使用表路径初始化 WCTDatabase 对象

```
WCTDatabase *dataBase = [[WCTDatabase alloc]
initWithPath:@"/Users/.../stock.db"];
BOOL result = [dataBase createTableAndIndexesOfName:@"stock"
withClass:TZStock.class];
```

## 2. 通过宏创建属性

■ WCDB\_PROPERTY() 声明属性

```
@interface TZStock : NSObject<WCTTableCoding>

@property(retain) NSString *name;
@property(retain) NSDate *date;
@property(assign) int code;

WCDB_PROPERTY(code);
WCDB_PROPERTY(name);
WCDB_PROPERTY(date);

@end
```

■ WCDB\_IMPLEMENTATION 实现协议 WCDB\_SYNTHESIZE 合成相关属性

```
@implementation TZStock

WCDB_IMPLEMENTATION(TZStock);

WCDB_SYNTHESIZE(TZStock, code);
WCDB_SYNTHESIZE(TZStock, name);
WCDB_SYNTHESIZE(TZStock, date);

@end
```

#### 3. 数据库操作

```
WCTDatabase *dataBase = [[WCTDatabase alloc]
initWithPath:@"/Users/zoutan/Desktop/stock.db"];
```

```
BOOL result = [dataBase createTableAndIndexesOfName:@"stock"
withClass:TZStock.class];
        if (result) {
            NSLog(@"建表成功");
            NSArray *stocks = @[@{@"name"}: @"FLH", @"code": @666},
@{@"name": @"ND", @"code": @777}, @{@"name": @"QT", @"code": @0000}];
            [stocks enumerateObjectsUsingBlock:^(NSDictionary *obj,
NSUInteger idx, BOOL * _Nonnull stop) {
                TZStock *stock = [[TZStock alloc] init];
                stock.name = obj[@"name"];
                stock.code = ((NSNumber *)obj[@"code"]).intValue;
                stock.date = [NSDate dateWithTimeIntervalSinceNow:111];
                [dataBase insertObject:stock into:@"stock"];
            }];
            [dataBase deleteObjectsFromTable:@"stock" where:TZStock.code ==
777];
            TZStock *editStock = [[TZStock alloc] init];
            editStock.code = 888;
            [dataBase updateRowsInTable:@"stock" onProperty:TZStock.code
withObject:editStock limit:nil];
            NSArray <TZStock *> *searchStocks = [dataBase
getObjectsOfClass:TZStock.class fromTable:@"stock"
orderBy:TZStock.code.order()];
            NSLog(@"finish");
```

通过第一和第二步,就将类与表关联起来了,同时将属性映射到对应的表字段中。

另附ORM详细使用教程: https://github.com/Tencent/wcdb/wiki/ORM使用教程

## ORM实现分析

#### 建表

通过 tableName 和 cls 建表,且 cls 需要遵从 WCTTableCoding 协议。

```
- (BOOL)createTableAndIndexesOfName:(NSString *)tableName withClass:
(Class<WCTTableCoding>)cls;
```

#### 绑定属性与表字段

1. 关联表的对象类需要遵从 WCTTableCoding 协议, 如下所示:

```
@interface TZStock : NSObject<WCTTableCoding>
...
@end

@implementation TZStock
WCDB_IMPLEMENTATION(TZStock);
...
@end
```

且需要实现 require 方法, WCTTableCoding 协议:

```
@protocol WCTTableCoding
@required
+ (const WCTBinding *)objectRelationalMappingForWCDB;
+ (const WCTPropertyList &)AllProperties;
+ (const WCTAnyProperty &)AnyProperty;
+ (WCTPropertyNamed)PropertyNamed; //className.PropertyNamed(propertyName)
@optional
@property(nonatomic, assign) long long lastInsertedRowID;
@property(nonatomic, assign) BOOL isAutoIncrement;
@end
```

其中, + (const WCTBinding \*)objectRelationalMappingForWCDB 是实现ORM的关键, 其实现定义在 WCDB\_IMPLEMENTATION() 宏中, 将宏展开:

```
#define __WCDB_BINDING(className) _s_##className##_binding

static WCTBinding __WCDB_BINDING(className)(className.class);
static WCTPropertyList __WCDB_PROPERTIES(className);
+ (const WCTBinding *) objectRelationalMappingForWCDB {
   if (self.class != className.class) {
     WCDB::Error::Abort("Inheritance is not supported for ORM");
   }
   return &__WCDB_BINDING(className);
}
```

宏 #define \_\_WCDB\_BINDING(TZStock) \_s\_##className##\_binding 可以将TZStock替换至 ##className##, 生成 \_s\_TZStock\_binding 。替换后的代码:

```
static WCTBinding _s_TZStock_binding(TZStock.class);
static WCTPropertyList _s_TZStock_properties;
+ (const WCTBinding *) objectRelationalMappingForWCDB {
   if (self.class != TZStock.class) {
     WCDB::Error::Abort("Inheritance is not supported for ORM");
   }
   return &_s_TZStock_binding; //已生成绑定关系
}
```

objectRelationalMappingForWCDB 主要做了两件事:

- 判断宏 WCDB\_IMPLEMENTATION(TZStock) 传进来的类是否是当前类
  - 保证当前类与映射类一致
  - 继承类不能直接继承ORM
- 返回 \_s\_TZStock\_binding 静态变量
  - \_s\_TZStock\_binding(TZStock.class) 是一个静态函数
  - \_s\_TZStock\_binding 与 \_s\_TZStock\_binding(TZStock.class) 地址一致

#### output:

```
p _s_TZStock_binding
(WCTBinding) $1 = {
  m_cls = TZStock
  m_columnBindingMap = size=3 {
    [0] = \{
      first = "code"
      second = std::__1::shared_ptr<WCTColumnBinding>::element_type @
0x0000000100f002e0 strong=4 weak=1 {
        _{ptr} = 0 \times 0000000100f002e0
    \lceil 1 \rceil = \{
      first = "date"
      second = std::__1::shared_ptr<WCTColumnBinding>::element_type @
0x0000000102805e20 strong=4 weak=1 {
        _{\rm ptr} = 0x0000000102805e20
    \lceil 2 \rceil = \{
      first = "name"
      second = std::__1::shared_ptr<WCTColumnBinding>::element_type @
0x0000000100f16b20 strong=4 weak=1 {
```

```
_{ptr} = 0 \times 000000001000f16b20
 m_columnBindingList = size=3 {
   [0] = std::__1::shared_ptr<WCTColumnBinding>::element_type @
0x0000000100f002e0 strong=4 weak=1 {
     _{\rm ptr} = 0 \times 0000000100 f002e0
   [1] = std::__1::shared_ptr<WCTColumnBinding>::element_type @
0x0000000100f16b20 strong=4 weak=1 {
     _{ptr} = 0x0000000100f16b20
   [2] = std::__1::shared_ptr<WCTColumnBinding>::element_type @
0x0000000102805e20 strong=4 weak=1 {
     _{ptr} = 0x0000000102805e20
 m_indexBindingMap = nullptr {
   m_constraintBindingMap = nullptr {
   m_constraintBindingList = nullptr {
   m_virtualTableArgumentList = nullptr {
   m_virtualTableModuleName = ""
```

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接下来我们再来看一下这个绑定的过程。

2. WCTBinding 对象包含类与表绑定信息,但此时该对象内绑定关系以及形成,它是通过字段宏WCDB\_SYNTHESIZE(className, propertyName)进行创建与绑定。

```
#define WCDB_SYNTHESIZE(className, propertyName)
__WCDB_SYNTHESIZE_IMP(className, propertyName,
WCDB_STRINGIFY(propertyName))

#define __WCDB_SYNTHESIZE_IMP(className, propertyName, columnName) +(const
WCTProperty &) propertyName {...}

#define _WCDB_STRINGIFY(str) #str
#define WCDB_STRINGIFY(str) _WCDB_STRINGIFY(str)
#define UNUSED_UNIQUE_ID CONCAT(_unused, __COUNTER__)
```

以 WCDB\_SYNTHESIZE(TZStock, code) 为例,将宏展开后:

```
+ (const WCTProperty &) code {
    static const WCTProperty s_property("code", TZStock.class,
    _s_TZStock_binding.addColumnBinding<decltype([TZStock new].code)>("code",
    "code"));
    return s_property;
}
static const auto _unused0 = [](WCTPropertyList &propertyList) {
    propertyList.push_back(TZStock.code);
    return nullptr;
}(_s_TZStock_properties);
```

- columnName 是通过宏 WCDB\_STRINGIFY 将属性名 code 转为字符串 "code"
- decltype 操作符用于声明返回类型,此处是 code 属性类型即 int ,同时传入表达式 <[TZSTock new].code>
- UNUSED\_UNIQUE\_ID 宏将 \_unused 与 \_\_COUNTER\_\_ 拼接,其中 \_\_COUNTER\_\_ 在编译时每扫描到一次 \_\_COUNTER\_\_ 时,他的替换值都会加1,以保证当前文件中每个静态变量的唯一性

```
#define UNUSED_UNIQUE_ID CONCAT(_unused, __COUNTER__)
```

#### 绑定分析:

■ 首先,会先创建静态变量 \_unused0 ,调用 Lambda 表达式匿名函数,将 TZStock 的类属性 code添加到 \_s\_TZStock\_properties 中:

```
propertyList.push_back(TZStock.code);
```

■ 类方法 + (const WCTProperty &) code , 会调用 addColumnBinding , 将生成的绑定关系 (columnBinding ) 存到 \_s\_TZStock\_binding 中,同时返回绑定关系 (columnBinding ) 给 \_s\_TZStock\_properties

```
+ (const WCTProperty &) code {
    static const WCTProperty s_property("code", TZStock.class,
    _s_TZStock_binding.addColumnBinding<decltype([TZStock new].code)>
    ("code", "code"));
    return s_property;
}
```

定义并返回静态变量 s\_property ,同时通过 addColumnBinding 方法将字段绑定关系添加到 \_s\_TZStock\_binding

```
template <typename T>
std::shared_ptr<WCTColumnBinding>
addColumnBinding(const std::string &propertyName,

const std::string &columnName)
{
```

- 将生成的类属性 + (const WCTProperty &) code 返回值 code 添加到属性列表 \_s\_TZStock\_properties 中
- addColumnBinding 方法分别将 columnName 绑定到 \_s\_TZStock\_binding 中的 m\_columnBindingMap 和 m\_columnBindingList 中:

#### output:

```
p _s_TZStock_binding
(WCTBinding) $2 = {
    m_cls = TZStock
    m_columnBindingMap = size=1 {
        [0] = {
            first = "code"
            second = std::__1::shared_ptr<WCTColumnBinding>::element_type @
0x00000000100e68060 strong=3 weak=1 {
            __ptr_ = 0x0000000100e68060
        }
     }
     m_columnBindingList = size=1 {
        [0] = std::_1::shared_ptr<WCTColumnBinding>::element_type @
0x00000000100e68060 strong=3 weak=1 {
        __ptr_ = 0x0000000100e68060
     }
     }
     ...
}

p _s_TZStock_properties
(WCTPropertyList) $3 = {
```

```
std::__1::list<const WCTProperty, std::__1::allocator<const
WCTProperty> > = size=1 {
    [0] = {
        WCDB::Column = {
            WCDB::Describable = (m_description = "code")
        }
        WCTPropertyBase = {
            m_cls = TZStock
            m_columnBinding =
    std::__1::shared_ptr<WCTColumnBinding>::element_type @
    0x0000000100e68060 strong=4 weak=1 {
            __ptr_ = 0x0000000100e68060
        }
     }
    }
}
```

此时我们的映射绑定关系就生成好了,主要保存在 \_s\_TZStock\_properties 和 \_s\_TZStock\_binding 中。

#### **CRUD**

以插入为例:

调用栈:

```
▼ ① Thread 1 Queue: com.apple.main-thread (serial)
① vdbeUnbind
① 1 sqlite3_bind_int64
② 2 sqlite3_bind_int
③ 3 WCDB::StatementHandle::bindInteger32(int const&, int)
④ 4 std::_1::enable_if<ColumnTypeInfo<(WCDB::ColumnType)2>::isInteger32, void>::type WCDB::StatementHandle::bind<(W...)</p>
⑤ 5 ::-[WCTChainCall bindProperty:ofObject:toStatementHandle:atIndex:withError:](const WCTProperty &, WCTObject *, WCD...)
⑥ 6 ::-[WCTInsert doInsertObjects:withError:](NSArray *, WCDB::Error &)
⑦ 7 ::-[WCTInsert executeWithObjects:](NSArray *)
⑧ 8 ::-[WCTInterface(Convenient) insertObject:into:](WCTObject *, NSString *)
⑨ 9 ::_main_block_invoke(NSDictionary *, NSUInteger, BOOL *)
⑩ 10 -[_NSArrayl enumerateObjectsWithOptions:usingBlock:]
№ 11 main
```

插入时调用, 主要遍历要插入的对象及对象属性, 依次插入:

```
- (B00L)doInsertObjects:(NSArray<WCTObject *> *)objects withError:(WCDB::Error &)error{...
```

```
for (WCTObject *object in objects) { //遍历插入的对象
        index = 1; // 标记属性
        for (const WCTProperty &property : _propertyList) { // 遍历model属性
            const std::shared_ptr<WCTColumnBinding> &columnBinding =
property.getColumnBinding();
           if (!_replace && columnBinding->isPrimary() && columnBinding-
>isAutoIncrement() && object.isAutoIncrement) { // 主键相关
                statementHandle->bind<(WCDB::ColumnType) WCTColumnTypeNil>
(index);
           } else { // 执行插入
               if (![self bindProperty:property
                                ofObject:object
                       toStatementHandle:statementHandle
                                 atIndex:index
                               withError:error]) {
                   return NO;
           ++index;
    return error.is0K();
```

#### 判断插入类型:

```
...
const std::shared_ptr<WCTColumnBinding> &columnBinding =
property.getColumnBinding();

const std::shared_ptr<WCTBaseAccessor> &accessor = columnBinding->accessor;

case WCTAccessorObjC: {
    WCTObjCAccessor *objcAccessor = (WCTObjCAccessor *) accessor.get();
    switch (accessor->getColumnType()) { // accessor包含了属性绑定信息
        case WCTColumnTypeInteger32: {
        NSNumber *number = objcAccessor->getObject(object);
        statementHandle->bind<(WCDB::ColumnType)

WCTColumnTypeInteger32>(number.intValue, index);
        break;
    }
    case WCTColumnTypeInteger64: {
        NSNumber *number = objcAccessor->getObject(object);
```

```
statementHandle->bind<(WCDB::ColumnType)</pre>
WCTColumnTypeInteger64>(number.longLongValue, index);
            break;
        case WCTColumnTypeDouble: {
            NSNumber *number = objcAccessor->getObject(object);
            statementHandle->bind<(WCDB::ColumnType) WCTColumnTypeDouble>
(number.doubleValue, index);
            break;
        case WCTColumnTypeString: {
            NSString *string = objcAccessor->getObject(object);//取出属性值
            statementHandle->bind<(WCDB::ColumnType) WCTColumnTypeString>
(string.UTF8String, index); // 插入
            break;
        case WCTColumnTypeBinary: {
            NSData *data = objcAccessor->getObject(object);
            statementHandle->bind<(WCDB::ColumnType) WCTColumnTypeBinary>
(data.bytes, (int) data.length, index);
            break;
        default:
```

## 执行插入SQL:

```
_int64
                                         static int vdbeUnbind(Vdbe *p, int i){
ementHandle::bindInteger32(i...
                                           Mem *pVar;
                                 1230 if( vdbeSafetvNotNull(p) ){
                                 1231
1232
                                              return SQLITE MISUSE BKPT:
nCall bindProperty:ofObject:to...
rt doInsertObjects:withError:](...
                                            sqlite3_mutex_enter(p->db->mutex);
rt executeWithObjects:](NSArr... 1234
                                           if( p->magic!=VDBE_MAGIC_RUN || p->pc>=0 ){
                                             scite3Error(p->db. SQLITE MISUSE);
face(Convenient) insertObject...
              readOnly = (bft) 0
ck invoke
             blsReader = (bft) 1
                                                                                            nent: [%s]", p->zSql);
              isPrepareV2 = (bft) 1
             btreeMask = (yDbMask) 1
             lockMask = (yDbMask) 0
            ▶ aCounter (u32 [5])
nt (4)
            zSql = (char *) "INSERT INTO stock(code,name,date) VALUES(?,?,?)"
            ▶ pFree = (void *) NULL
            ▶ pFrame = (VdbeFrame *) NULL
            ▶ pDelFrame = (VdbeFrame *) NULL
                                                                                            WCDBSourceCodeAnaylize ⟩ (III) Thread 1 ⟩ 👤 0 vdbeUnbind
              nFrame = (int) 0
              expmask = (u32)0
            ▶ pProgram = (SubProgram *) NULL
                                                                                                                     [WCDB][DEBUG]Code:5, Type:SQLiteGlobal,
[PRAGMA journal_mode='WAL'] databa:
[WCDB][ERROR]Code:5, Type:SQLite, Tag:
Msg:database is locked, SQL:PRAGMA
            ▶ pAuxData = (AuxData *) NULL
```

# (二) WINQ

微信移动端数据库组件 WCDB 系列: WINQ原理篇(三)

#### 学习中遇到的问题:

1. 为什么官方给的实例声明的属性不定义为 nonatomic , 默认下都是原子性, 且使用 retain 来修饰

```
@property(retain) NSString *name;
@property(retain) NSDate *date;
@property(assign) int code;
```

似乎使用 nonatomic 以及 copy 、 strong 也没什么问题,且这些属性是类本身的,不应该与 WCDB耦合。因此个人认为这边可以按ARC的关键字修饰。

2. 绑定关系中的 weak strong 指的是什么

```
[0] = {
    WCDB::Column = {
        WCDB::Describable = (m_description = "code")
    }
    WCTPropertyBase = {
        m_cls = TZStock
        m_columnBinding =
    std::__1::shared_ptr<WCTColumnBinding>::element_type @
    0x0000000100e68060 strong=4 weak=1 {
        __ptr_ = 0x0000000100e68060
    }
    }
}
```

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#### 参考目录:

https://github.com/Tencent/wcdb/wiki/ORM使用教程

https://github.com/Tencent/wcdb/wiki

另外,在学习WCDB源码中,学习到了一些宏的高级用法,忽然记起来以前看过的一篇讲述宏的各种黑魔法的博客,也一并分享给大家:

ReactiveCocoa 中奇妙无比的"宏"魔法