

runtime之ivar内存布局篇

随着 runtime 越来越常用, iOSer 对 runtime 的理解要求也越来越高,大家都热衷于 runtime 源码理解,这篇我带领大家理解下关于 Ivar 的内容。

1.内存对齐

在分析 Ivar 之前,我们要了解下**内存对齐**的概念。 每个特定平台上的编译器都有自己的默认"对齐系数",而64位中 i0S 里这个参数是8。我们测试一下:

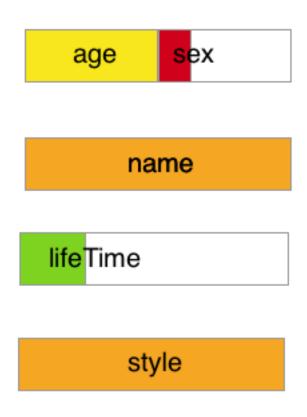
这是我们新建的类 Dog ,里面有各种各样的成员变量,如果不存在内存对齐的话,会是一段连续的地址。我们打印下成员变量的地址偏移:

```
Class class = objc_getClass("Dog");
NSLog(@"内存地址: %p",class);
unsigned int count;
Ivar* ivars =class_copyIvarList(objc_getClass("Dog"), &count);
for (unsigned int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
    Ivar ivar = ivars[i];
    ptrdiff_t offset = ivar_getOffset(ivar);
    NSLog(@"%s = %td",ivar_getName(ivar),offset);
```

```
}
free(ivars);
NSLog(@"Dog总字节 = %lu",class_getInstanceSize(objc_getClass("Dog")));
```

```
2019-03-02 14:26:53.613593+0800 Runtime-Ivar[39894:1319445] 内存地址: 0x1060d6f28 2019-03-02 14:26:53.613780+0800 Runtime-Ivar[39894:1319445] age = 8 2019-03-02 14:26:53.613867+0800 Runtime-Ivar[39894:1319445] sex = 12 2019-03-02 14:26:53.613954+0800 Runtime-Ivar[39894:1319445] name = 16 2019-03-02 14:26:53.614038+0800 Runtime-Ivar[39894:1319445] lifeTime = 24 2019-03-02 14:26:53.614123+0800 Runtime-Ivar[39894:1319445] style = 32 2019-03-02 14:26:53.614234+0800 Runtime-Ivar[39894:1319445] Dog总字节 = 40
```

根据打印结果,sex是bool类型,应该只占1个字节,但是却好像占了4个字节,其实这里并不是占了4个字节,而是因为内存对齐,其中3个字节是没用的。我们画下内存结构图:



我们可以看到内存并不是全部占满的,这是由于CPU并不是以字节为单位存取数据的,以单字节为单位会导致效率变差,开销变大,所以 CPU 一般会以 2/4/8/16/32 字节为单位来进行存取操作。而这里,会以8个字节为单位存取。

2.ivar的内存分布

这一部分我们从这4个方面去看 ivar 的分布情况。

• 属性与变量的分布

```
@interface Cat : NSObject
{
    NSString* c1;
    NSString* c4;
}
@property(nonatomic, copy)NSString* c2;
@property(nonatomic, copy)NSString* c3;
@end
```

```
unsigned int count;
    Ivar* ivars =class_copyIvarList(objc_getClass("Cat"), &count);
    for (unsigned int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
        Ivar ivar = ivars[i];
        ptrdiff_t offset = ivar_getOffset(ivar);
        NSLog(@"%s = %td",ivar_getName(ivar),offset);
    }
    free(ivars);
    NSLog(@"Cat总字节 = %lu",class_getInstanceSize(objc_getClass("Cat")));</pre>
```

运行结果:

```
2019-03-01 17:19:27.926009+0800 Runtime-Ivar[10017:6532014] c1 = 8
2019-03-01 17:19:27.926046+0800 Runtime-Ivar[10017:6532014] c4 = 16
2019-03-01 17:19:27.926056+0800 Runtime-Ivar[10017:6532014] _c2 = 24
2019-03-01 17:19:27.926065+0800 Runtime-Ivar[10017:6532014] _c3 = 32
2019-03-01 17:19:27.926097+0800 Runtime-Ivar[10017:6532014] Cat总字节 = 40
```

我们可以看到先是成员变量后是属性。

• 对象类型与基本类型的分布 先看下属性吧:

```
@interface Cat : NSObject
```

```
@property(nonatomic, copy)NSString* c1;
@property(nonatomic, assign)int c3;
@property(nonatomic, copy)NSString* c2;
@property(nonatomic, assign)int c4;
@end
```

打印ivar的方法和上面一致,运行后:

```
2019-03-01 17:11:58.167160+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9888:6528420] _c3 = 8
2019-03-01 17:11:58.167202+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9888:6528420] _c4 = 12
2019-03-01 17:11:58.167214+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9888:6528420] _c1 = 16
2019-03-01 17:11:58.167224+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9888:6528420] _c2 = 24
2019-03-01 17:11:58.167264+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9888:6528420] Cat总字节 = 32
```

我们可以看到属性的话先是基本类型后是对象类型。 再看下成员变量吧:

```
@interface Cat : NSObject
{
    NSString* c1;
    int c3;
    NSString* c2;
    int c4;
}
@end
```

运行结果:

```
2019-03-01 17:13:05.937474+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9909:6529050] c1 = 8
2019-03-01 17:13:05.937515+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9909:6529050] c3 = 16
2019-03-01 17:13:05.937526+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9909:6529050] c2 = 24
2019-03-01 17:13:05.937534+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9909:6529050] c4 = 32
2019-03-01 17:13:05.937567+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9909:6529050] Cat总字节 = 40
```

我们可以看到成员变量的话没有先后之分。

m 文件与 h 文件的分布 先看属性吧:

```
@interface Cat : NSObject

@property(nonatomic, copy)NSString* c1;
@property(nonatomic, copy)NSString* c3;

@end
Cat.m
#import "Cat.h"
@interface Cat()
@property(nonatomic, copy)NSString* c2;
@property(nonatomic, copy)NSString* c4;
@end
@implementation Cat
@end
```

```
2019-03-01 17:16:16.989271+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9962:6530367] _c1 = 8
2019-03-01 17:16:16.989309+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9962:6530367] _c3 = 16
2019-03-01 17:16:16.989319+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9962:6530367] _c2 = 24
2019-03-01 17:16:16.989328+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9962:6530367] _c4 = 32
2019-03-01 17:16:16.989360+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9962:6530367] Cat总字节 = 40
```

我们可以看到先是h文件后是m文件。 再看看成员变量:

```
Cat.h
@interface Cat: NSObject
{
    NSString* c1;
    NSString* c3;
}
@end
Cat.m
#import "Cat.h"
@interface Cat()
{
    NSString* c2;
    NSString* c4;
}
@end
@implementation Cat
@end
```

```
2019-03-01 17:18:05.865890+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9992:6531268] c1 = 8
2019-03-01 17:18:05.865942+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9992:6531268] c3 = 16
2019-03-01 17:18:05.865952+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9992:6531268] c2 = 24
2019-03-01 17:18:05.865960+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9992:6531268] c4 = 32
2019-03-01 17:18:05.866000+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9992:6531268] Cat总字节 = 40
```

和上面一样显示 h 文件后是 m 文件。

那我们综合以上几种情况:

```
Cat.h
@interface Cat: Animal
{
   NSString* string_h_ivar;
    int int_h_ivar;
}
@property(nonatomic, copy)NSString* string_h_property;
@property(nonatomic, assign)int int_h_property;
@end
Cat.m
#import "Cat.h"
@interface Cat()
{
   NSString* string_m_ivar;
    int int_m_ivar;
}
@property(nonatomic, assign)int int_m_property;
@property(nonatomic, copy)NSString* string_m_property;
@end
@implementation Cat
@end
```

运行结果为:

```
2019-03-01 16:43:56.295851+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9412:6514675] string_h_ivar = 24
2019-03-01 16:43:56.295907+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9412:6514675] int_h_ivar = 32
2019-03-01 16:43:56.295917+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9412:6514675] string_m_ivar = 40
2019-03-01 16:43:56.295926+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9412:6514675] int_m_ivar = 48
2019-03-01 16:43:56.295934+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9412:6514675] _int_h_property = 52
2019-03-01 16:43:56.295942+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9412:6514675] _int_m_property = 56
2019-03-01 16:43:56.295950+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9412:6514675] _string_h_property = 64
2019-03-01 16:43:56.295960+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9412:6514675] _string_m_property = 72
2019-03-01 16:43:56.296001+0800 Runtime-Ivar[9412:6514675] Cat总字节 = 80
```

分析可得顺序为h文件的ivar->m文件的ivar->h文件的property基本类型->m文件的property对象类型

3.分析ivarlayout源码

在 runtime.h 里面关于 IvarLayout 的几个方法。

```
const uint8_t * _Nullable
class_getIvarLayout(Class _Nullable cls)
OBJC_AVAILABLE(10.5, 2.0, 9.0, 1.0, 2.0);

const uint8_t * _Nullable
class_getWeakIvarLayout(Class _Nullable cls)
OBJC_AVAILABLE(10.5, 2.0, 9.0, 1.0, 2.0);

void
class_setIvarLayout(Class _Nullable cls, const uint8_t * _Nullable layout)
OBJC_AVAILABLE(10.5, 2.0, 9.0, 1.0, 2.0);

void
class_setWeakIvarLayout(Class _Nullable cls, const uint8_t * _Nullable layout)
OBJC_AVAILABLE(10.5, 2.0, 9.0, 1.0, 2.0);
```

我们试用下, 我们创建 Person 类:

```
@interface Person : NSObject
{
   int int1;
   bool bool1;
   __strong NSString* strong1;
```

```
_weak NSString* weak1;
char char1;
_weak NSString* weak2;
_strong NSString* strong2;
_strong NSString* strong3;
char char2;
_weak NSString* weak3;
char char3;
int int2;
_weak NSString* weak4;
_weak NSString* weak5;
}
```

然后我们使用下 class_getIvarLayout 和 class_getWeakIvarLayout:

```
-(void)getIvarLayout {
    const uint8_t *strongLayout = class_getIvarLayout(objc_getClass("Person"));
    if (!strongLayout) {
        return;
    }
    uint8_t byte;
    while ((byte = *strongLayout++)) {
        printf("strongLayout = #%02x\n",byte);
    }
    const uint8_t *weakLayout = class_getWeakIvarLayout(objc_getClass("Person"));
    if (!weakLayout) {
        return;
    }
    while ((byte = *weakLayout++)) {
        printf("weakLayout = #%02x\n",byte);
    }
}
```

打印结果:

```
strongLayout = #11
strongLayout = #32
weakLayout = #21
weakLayout = #11
weakLayout = #31
weakLayout = #12
```

粗一看看不出什么,文档里面并没有详细说明 layout 的含义,我们要探究 IvarLayout 的话,还是要在源码找线索。

```
void fixupCopiedIvars(id newObject, id oldObject)
{
    for (Class cls = oldObject->ISA(); cls; cls = cls->superclass) {
        if (cls->hasAutomaticIvars()) {
            // Use alignedInstanceStart() because unaligned bytes at the start
            // of this class's ivars are not represented in the layout bitmap.
            size_t instanceStart = cls->alignedInstanceStart();
            const uint8_t *strongLayout = class_getIvarLayout(cls);
            if (strongLayout) {
                id *newPtr = (id *)((char*)newObject + instanceStart);
                unsigned char byte;
                while ((byte = *strongLayout++)) {
                    unsigned skips = (byte >> 4);
                    unsigned scans = (byte & 0x0F);
                    newPtr += skips;
                    while (scans--) {
                        // ensure strong references are properly retained.
                        id value = *newPtr++;
                        if (value) objc_retain(value);
                    }
                }
            }
            const uint8_t *weakLayout = class_getWeakIvarLayout(cls);
            // fix up weak references if any.
            if (weakLayout) {
                id *newPtr = (id *)((char*)newObject + instanceStart), *oldPtr = (id *)(
                unsigned char byte;
                while ((byte = *weakLayout++)) {
                    unsigned skips = (byte >> 4);
                    unsigned weaks = (byte & 0x0F);
                    newPtr += skips, oldPtr += skips;
                    while (weaks--) {
                        objc_copyWeak(newPtr, oldPtr);
                        ++newPtr, ++oldPtr;
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

这一段源码是 runtime 如何使用 strongLayout 和 weakLayout 。 下面,我们仔仔细细的分析这段源码,我们取出其中关键的一部分,先看关于 strongLayout:

```
//获得strongLayout的数组,数组元素类型为uint8_t,uint8_t为2位16进制数
const uint8_t *strongLayout = class_getIvarLayout(cls);
if (strongLayout) {
   //newPtr为ivar的初始地址
   id *newPtr = (id *)((char*)newObject + instanceStart);
   unsigned char byte;
   //遍历strongLayout,并且将内容赋值给byte
   while ((byte = *strongLayout++)) {
       //取出byte的左边一位
       unsigned skips = (byte >> 4);
       //取出byte的右边一位
       unsigned scans = (byte & 0x0F);
       //地址跳过skips位
       newPtr += skips;
       //循环scans次
       while (scans--) {
           // ensure strong references are properly retained.
           //取出地址里的内容,并且地址+1
           id value = *newPtr++;
           if (value) objc_retain(value);
       }
   }
}
```

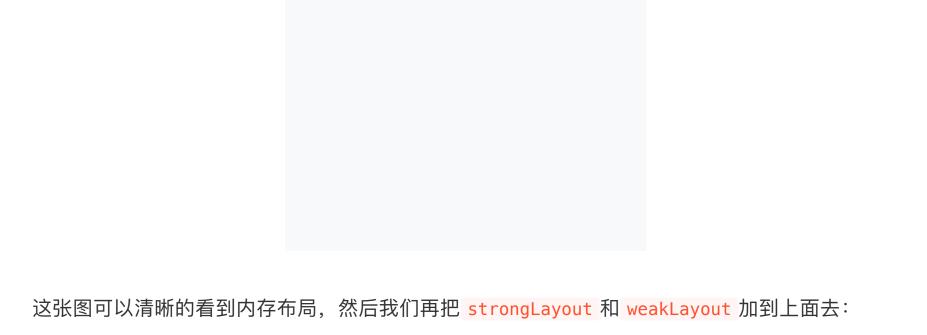
从这一段源码,我们可以看到 scans 的地址值存放的是 strong 的成员变量,而 skips 是无效值,同样我们也可以分析 weakLayout 的那一段源码。为了能更加清晰的看到 ivar 的布局,我们通过 ivar_getOffset 方法获得ivar的内存布局。

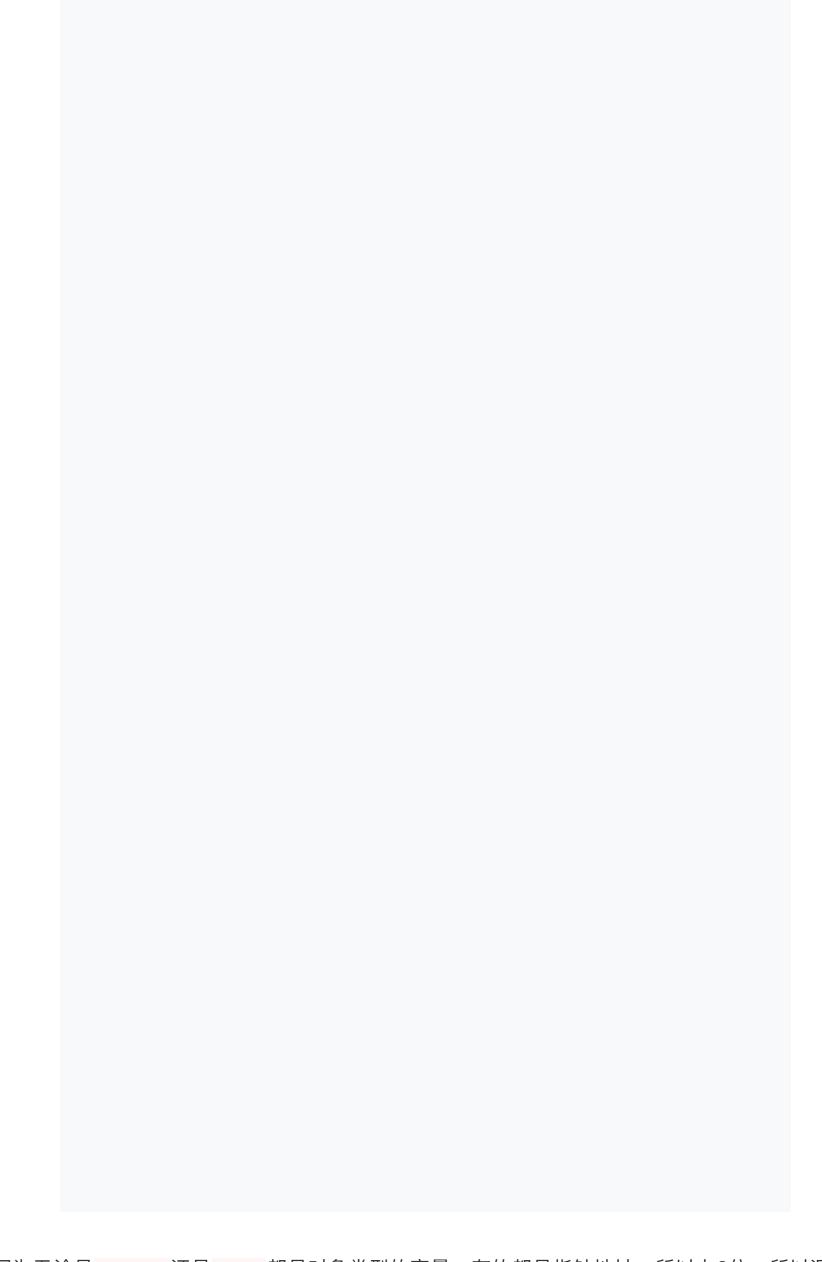
```
-(void)getOffset {
   unsigned int count;
   Ivar* ivars =class_copyIvarList(objc_getClass("Person"), &count);
   for (unsigned int i = 0; i < count; i++) {
        Ivar ivar = ivars[i];
        ptrdiff_t offset = ivar_getOffset(ivar);
        NSLog(@"%s = %td",ivar_getName(ivar),offset);
   }
   free(ivars);</pre>
```

```
NSLog(@"Person总字节 = %lu",class_getInstanceSize(objc_getClass("Person")));
}
```

```
2019-03-04 10:27:23.147813+0800 Runtime-Ivar[32952:841600] int1 = 8
2019-03-04 10:27:23.147842+0800 Runtime-Ivar[32952:841600] bool1 = 12
2019-03-04 10:27:23.147853+0800 Runtime-Ivar[32952:841600] strong1 = 16
2019-03-04 10:27:23.147863+0800 Runtime-Ivar[32952:841600] weak1 = 24
2019-03-04 10:27:23.147875+0800 Runtime-Ivar[32952:841600] weak2 = 40
2019-03-04 10:27:23.147884+0800 Runtime-Ivar[32952:841600] weak2 = 40
2019-03-04 10:27:23.147894+0800 Runtime-Ivar[32952:841600] strong2 = 48
2019-03-04 10:27:23.147904+0800 Runtime-Ivar[32952:841600] strong3 = 56
2019-03-04 10:27:23.147913+0800 Runtime-Ivar[32952:841600] char2 = 64
2019-03-04 10:27:23.147922+0800 Runtime-Ivar[32952:841600] weak3 = 72
2019-03-04 10:27:23.147932+0800 Runtime-Ivar[32952:841600] char3 = 80
2019-03-04 10:27:23.147941+0800 Runtime-Ivar[32952:841600] int2 = 84
2019-03-04 10:27:23.147950+0800 Runtime-Ivar[32952:841600] weak4 = 88
2019-03-04 10:27:23.147959+0800 Runtime-Ivar[32952:841600] weak5 = 96
2019-03-04 10:27:23.147992+0800 Runtime-Ivar[32952:841600] Cat总字节 = 104
```

通过这个我们可以画出内存布局图:





因为无论是 strong 还是 weak 都是对象类型的变量,存的都是指针地址,所以占8位。所以源码

中的 scan 地址,其实就是存的 strong 或者 weak 的指针地址。我们可以看到在 strongLayout 中,高位x8代表非 strong 类型所占的内存地址,低位代表 strong 类型的个数,在 weakLayout 中,高位x8代表非 weak 类型所占的内存地址,低位代表 weak 类的个数。

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JungHsu 🛂 iOS开发...

呃,CPU是否以单字节存取和效率有关么?字节对齐是按当前类型所占字节数的倍数来做地址编排的

2月前

凸

○ 回复



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