

objc runtime

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何为Runtime?

官方解释

The Objective-C language defers as many decisions as it can from compile time and link time to runtime. Whenever possible, it does things dynamically. This means that the language requires not just a compiler, but also a runtime system to execute the compiled code. The runtime system acts as a kind of operating system for the Objective-C language; it's what makes the language work.

强行翻译

OC将一些静态语言在编译链接时做的事推迟到了编译链接之后，也就是运行时，这使得其更加灵活。这意味着OC不仅需要一个编译器，还需要一个运行时系统来执行编译的代码。运行时机制就像一个操作系统一样，它让所有的工作能够正常的运行

4个大点

Runtime如何构建类的数据结构

Runtime如何构建消息转发机制

self和**super**的区别

Runtime的简单应用

从NSObject开始

```
@interface NSObject <NSObject> {  
    Class isa OBJC_ISA_AVAILABILITY;  
}
```

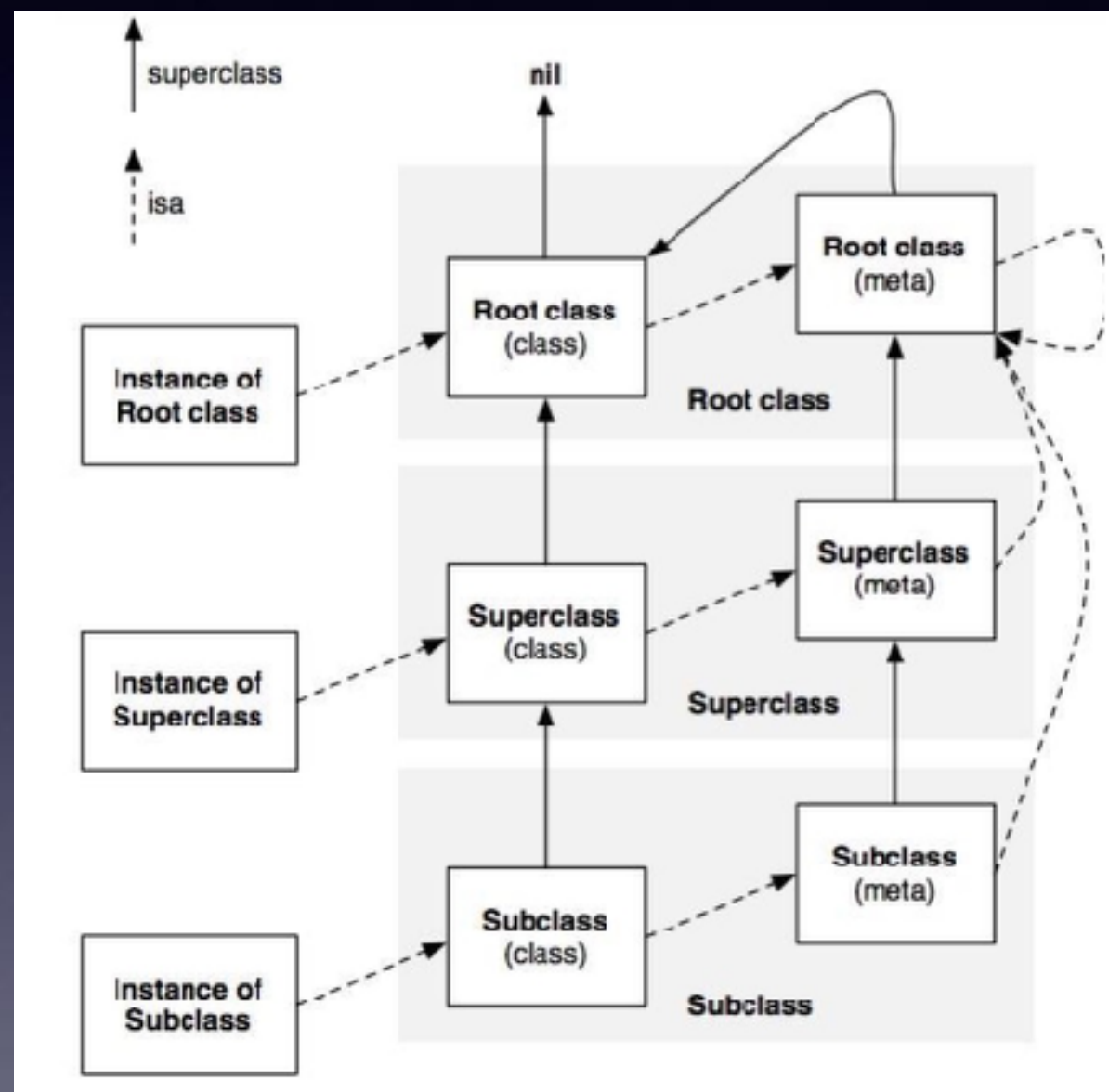
```
typedef struct objc_class *Class;
```

```
struct objc_object {  
private:  
    isa_t isa;  
|  
public:
```

```
struct objc_class : objc_object {  
    // Class ISA:  
    Class superclass;  
    cache_t cache; // formerly cache pointer and vtable  
    class_data_bits_t bits; // class_rw_t * plus custom rr/alloc flags  
  
    class_rw_t *data() {  
        return bits.data();  
    }  
    void setData(class_rw_t *newData) {  
        bits.setData(newData);  
    }  
}
```

```
union isa_t  
{  
    isa_t() { }  
    isa_t(uintptr_t value) : bits(value) { }  
  
    Class cls;  
    uintptr_t bits;  
}
```

类、类对象、元类



方法的结构

```
struct objc_class : objc_object {
    // Class ISA:
    Class superclass;
    cache_t cache;           // formerly cache pointer and vtable
    class_data_bits_t bits;  // class_rw_t * plus custom rr/alloc flags

    class_rw_t *data() {
        return bits.data();
    }
    void setData(class_rw_t *newData) {
        bits.setData(newData);
    }
}
```

```
struct class_rw_t {
    uint32_t flags;
    uint32_t version;

    const class_ro_t *ro;

    method_array_t methods;
    property_array_t properties;
    protocol_array_t protocols;

    Class firstSubclass;
    Class nextSiblingClass;

    char *demangledName;
}
```

```
struct class_data_bits_t {
    // Values are the FAST_ flags above.
    uintptr_t bits;
private:
```

```
class_rw_t *data() {
    return (class_rw_t *) (bits & FAST_DATA_MASK);
}
void setData(class_rw_t *newData) {
    assert(!data() || (newData->flags & (RW_REALIZING | RW_FUTURE)));
    // Set during realization or construction only. No locking needed.
    bits = (bits & ~FAST_DATA_MASK) | (uintptr_t) newData;
}
```

```
struct class_ro_t {
    uint32_t flags;
    uint32_t instanceStart;
    uint32_t instanceSize;
#ifdef __LP64__
    uint32_t reserved;
#endif

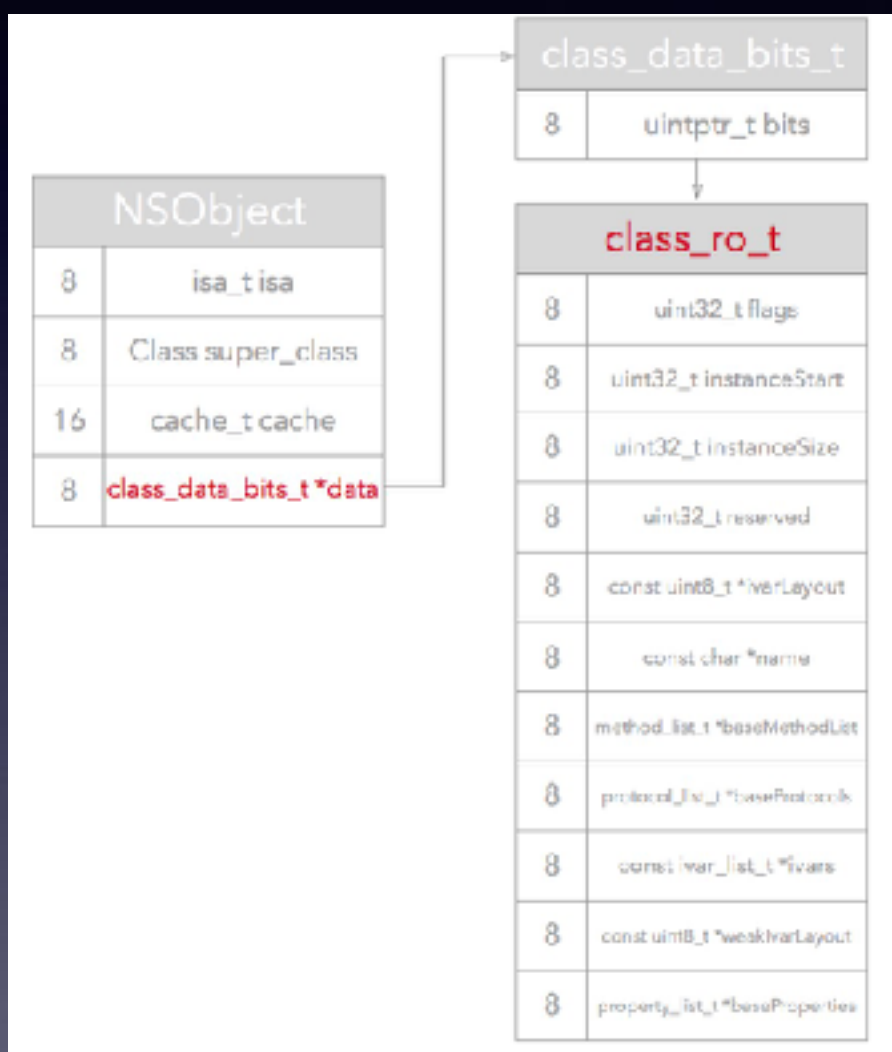
    const uint8_t * ivarLayout;

    const char * name;
    method_list_t * baseMethodList;
    protocol_list_t * baseProtocols;
    const ivar_list_t * ivars;

    const uint8_t * weakIvarLayout;
    property_list_t * baseProperties;

    method_list_t * baseMethods() const {
        return baseMethodList;
    }
};
```


方法的结构



@Draveness

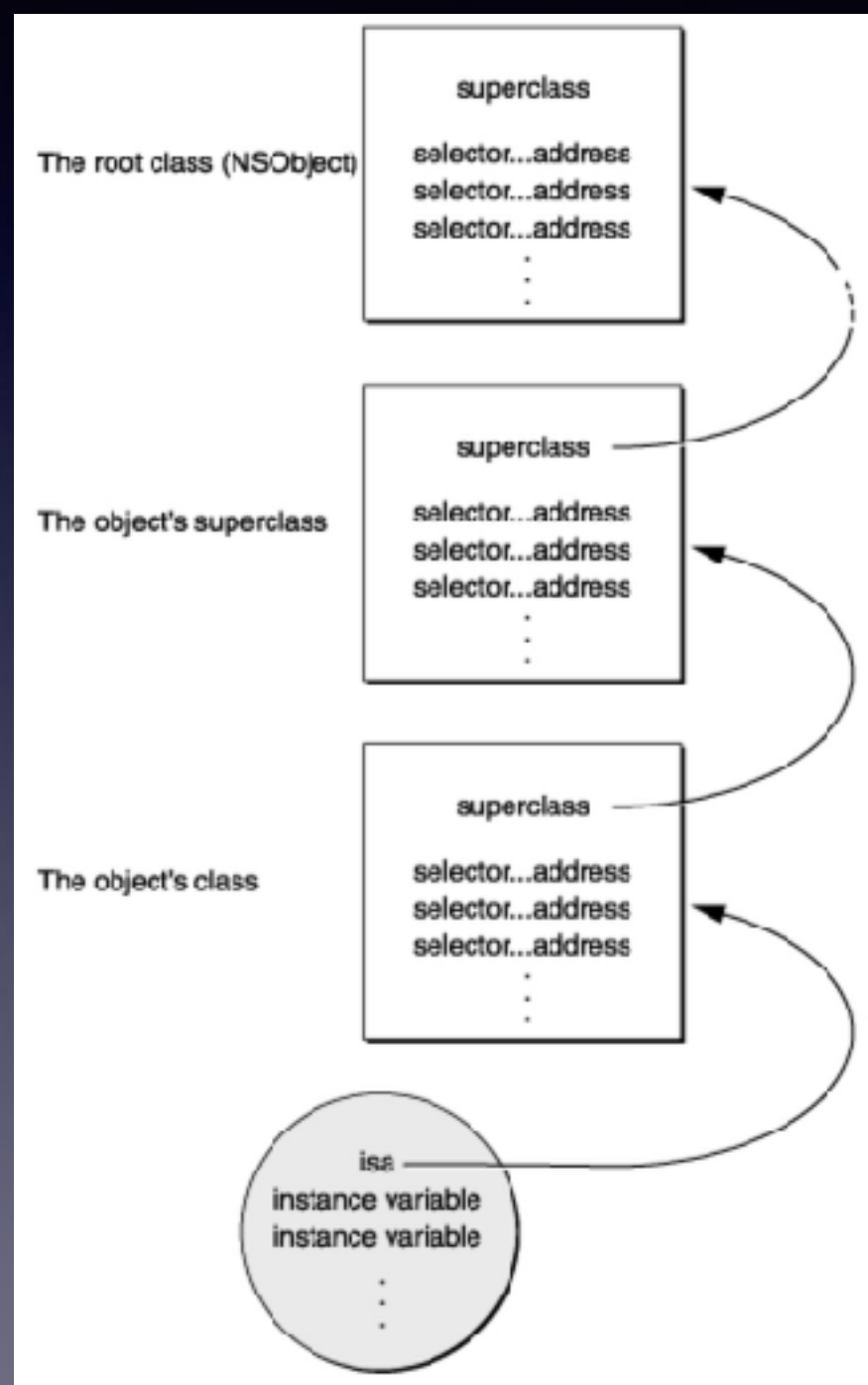
SEL、IMP、Method

```
/// An opaque type that represents a method selector.  
typedef struct objc_selector *SEL;
```

```
/// A pointer to the function of a method implementation.  
#if !OBJC_OLD_DISPATCH_PROTOTYPES  
typedef void (*IMP)(void /* id, SEL, ... */ );  
#else  
typedef id (*IMP)(id, SEL, ...);  
#endif
```

```
struct objc_method {  
    SEL method_name  
    char *method_types  
    IMP method_imp  
}  
OBJC2_UNAVAILABLE;  
OBJC2_UNAVAILABLE;  
OBJC2_UNAVAILABLE;  
OBJC2_UNAVAILABLE;
```

方法查找



消息转发

```
#pragma mark - 动态方法解析
//实例方法
+ (BOOL)resolveInstanceMethod:(SEL)sel {
    NSLog(@"%s", __FUNCTION__);

    //    NSString *selSelector = NSStringFromSelector(sel);
    //
    //    if ([selSelector isEqualToString:@"method"]) {
    //        class_addMethod([self class], @selector(method), (IMP)functionMethod, "Q:");
    //    }

    return [super resolveInstanceMethod:sel];
}
```

```
#pragma mark - 备用接收者
- (id)forwardingTargetForSelector:(SEL)aSelector {
    NSLog(@"%s", __FUNCTION__);

    //    NSString *selSelector = NSStringFromSelector(aSelector);
    //
    //    if ([selSelector isEqualToString:@"method"]) {
    //        return _helper;
    //    }

    return [super forwardingTargetForSelector:aSelector];
}
```

```
#pragma mark - 完整消息转发
- (NSMethodSignature *)methodSignatureForSelector:(SEL)aSelector {
    NSLog(@"%s", __FUNCTION__);

    NSMethodSignature *signature = [super methodSignatureForSelector:aSelector];

    if (!signature) {
        if ([MethodHelper instancesRespondToSelector:aSelector]) {
            signature = [MethodHelper instanceMethodSignatureForSelector:aSelector];
        }
    }

    return signature;
}

- (void)forwardInvocation:(NSInvocation *)anInvocation {
    NSLog(@"%s", __FUNCTION__);

    if ([MethodHelper instancesRespondToSelector:anInvocation.selector]) {
        [anInvocation invokeWithTarget:_helper];
    }
}
```

深入objc_msgSend

缓存是否命中

查找当前类的缓存及方法

查找父类的缓存及方法

方法决议(即消息转发机制的第一步, 动态方法解析)

消息转发

无缓存

```
0 lookUpImpOrForward  
1 _class_lookupMethodAndLoadCache3  
2 objc_msgSend  
3 main  
4 start
```

objc_msgSend调用栈

无缓存

```
IMP _class_lookupMethodAndLoadCache(id obj, SEL sel, Class cls)
{
    return lookupImpOrForward(cls, sel, obj,
                              YES/*initialize*/, NO/*cache*/, YES/*resolver*/);
}
```



```
IMP lookupImpOrForward(Class cls, SEL sel, id inst,
                       bool initialize, bool cache, bool resolver)
{
```

无锁的缓存查找

```
runtimeLock.assertUnlocked();  
  
// Optimistic cache lookup  
if (cache) {  
    imp = cache_getImp(cls, sel);  
    if (imp) return imp;  
}
```


类的实现和初始化

```
if (!cls->isRealized()) {  
    rwlock_writer_t lock(runtimeLock);  
    realizeClass(cls);  
}  
  
if (initialize && !cls->isInitialized()) {  
    _class_initialize (_class_getNonMetaClass(cls, inst));  
    // If sel == initialize, _class_initialize will send +initialize and  
    // then the messenger will send +initialize again after this  
    // procedure finishes. Of course, if this is not being called  
    // from the messenger then it won't happen. 2778172  
}
```

加锁以及查找当前类

```
runtimeLock.read();
```

```
// Try this class's cache.  
  
imp = cache_getImp(cls, sel);  
if (imp) goto done;  
  
// Try this class's method lists.  
  
meth = getMethodNoSuper_nolock(cls, sel);  
if (meth) {  
    log_and_fill_cache(cls, meth->imp, sel, inst, cls);  
    imp = meth->imp;  
    goto done;  
}
```

查找当前类的父类

```
curClass = cls;
while ((curClass = curClass->superclass)) {
    // Superclass cache.
    imp = cache_getImp(curClass, sel);
    if (imp) {
        if (imp != (IMP)_objc_msgForward_impcache) {
            // Found the method in a superclass. Cache it in this class.
            log_and_fill_cache(cls, imp, sel, inst, curClass);
            goto done;
        }
    }
    else {
        // Found a forward:: entry in a superclass.
        // Stop searching, but don't cache yet; call method
        // resolver for this class first.
        break;
    }
}

// Superclass method list.
meth = getMethodNoSuper_nolock(curClass, sel);
if (meth) {
    log_and_fill_cache(cls, meth->imp, sel, inst, curClass);
    imp = meth->imp;
    goto done;
}
}
```

方法决议

```
if (resolver && !triedResolver) {  
    runtimeLock.unlockRead();  
    _class_resolveMethod(cls, sel, inst);  
    // Don't cache the result; we don't hold the lock so it may have  
    // changed already. Re-do the search from scratch instead.  
    triedResolver = YES;  
    goto retry;  
}
```

消息转发

```
// No implementation found, and method resolver didn't help.  
// Use forwarding.  
  
imp = (IMP)_objc_msgForward_impCache;  
cache_fill(cls, sel, imp, inst);
```

有缓存

直接在objc_msgSend中使用汇编完成缓存查找

简单应用

Method Swizzling

Associated Object关联对象

动态的增加方法

字典和模型互相转换

讨论时间

github: <https://github.com/iosTangtang/RuntimeDemo.git>