



PHP Extension调研

Ecom

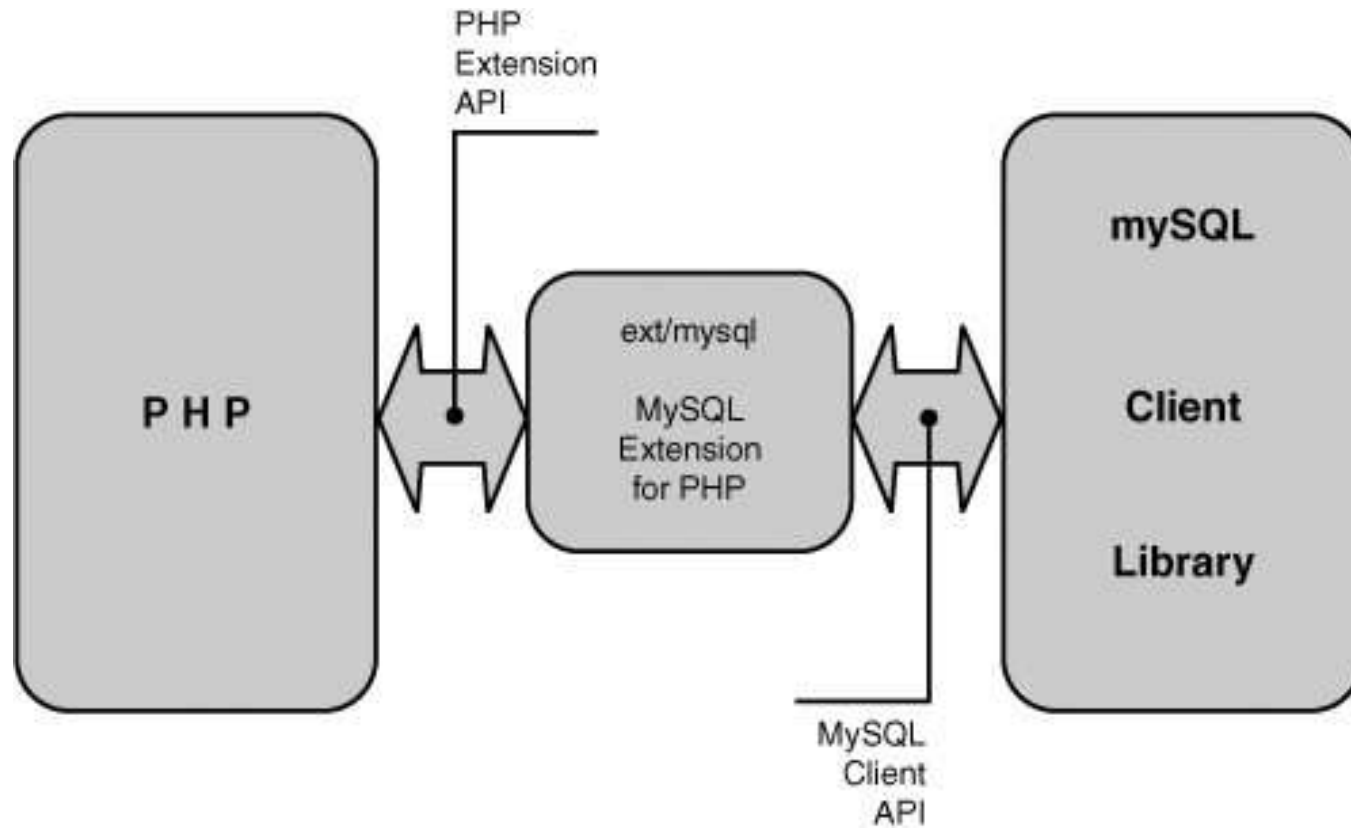
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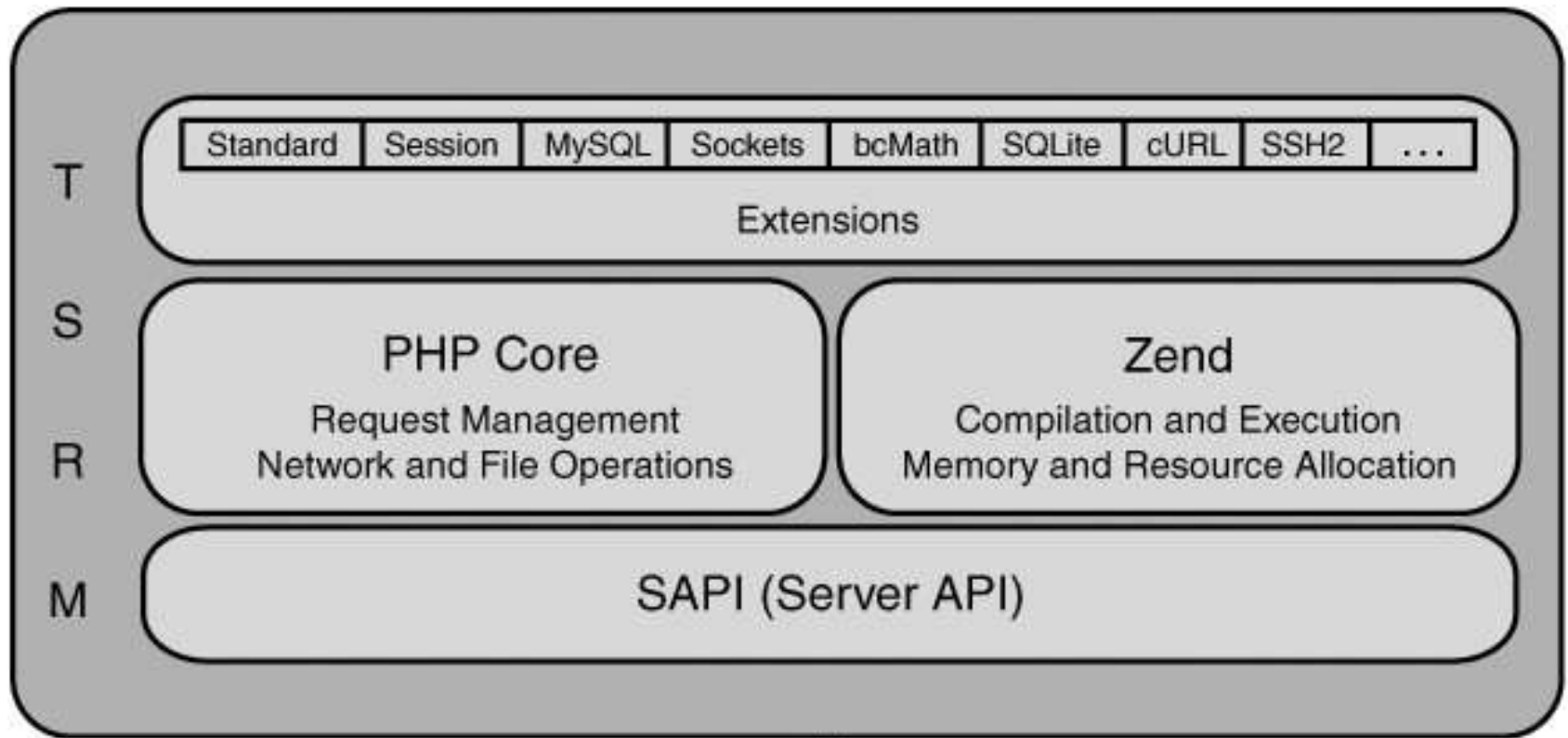
What is Extension?

- An extension is a discrete bundle of code that can be plugged into the PHP interpreter in order to provide additional functionality to userspace scripts.

Em, Extensions Is The Glue !



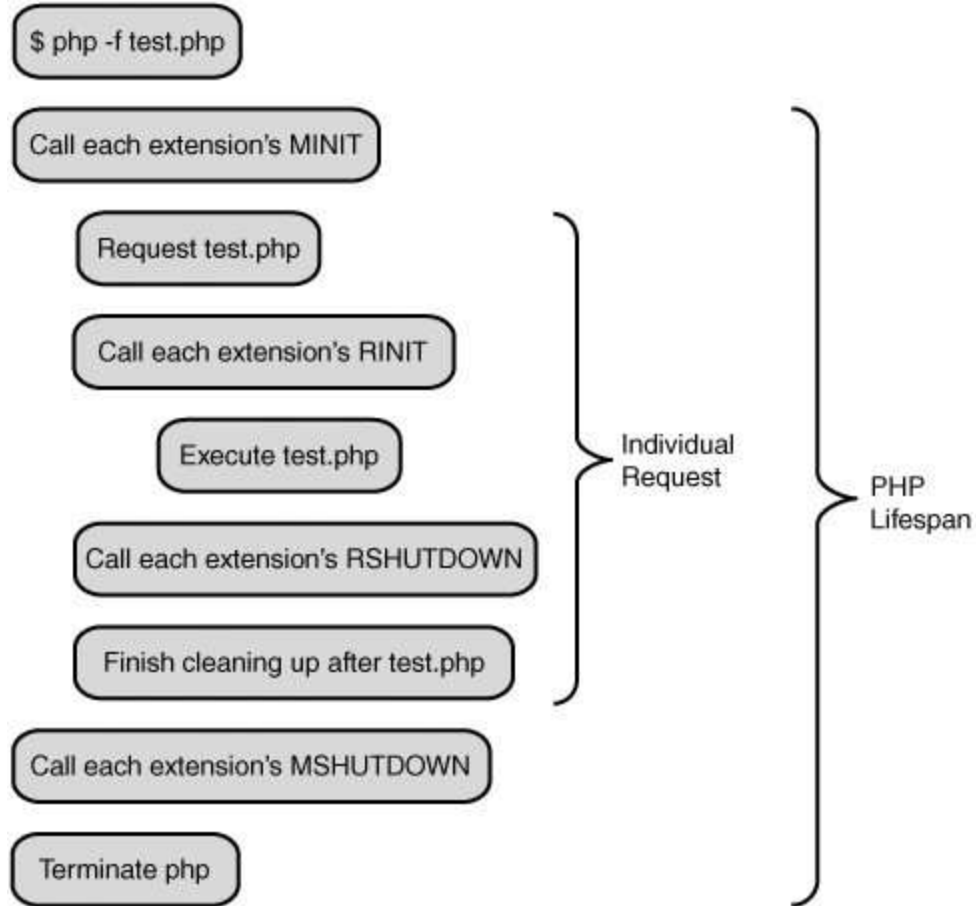
构架（Architecture）



TSRM (Thread Safe Resource Management)

SAPI (Server Application Programming Interface)

生命周期（Life Cycle）



Source:

```
<?php
echo "Hello, world\n";
?>
```

Output:

```
[module] init
[module] rinit
hello, world
[module] rshutdown
[module] mshutdown
```

How to build extension? (1)

- 1. `cd php-4.4.1/ext`
- 2. 建立文件夹
`./ext_skel --extname=bd_base64`
- 3. 修改配置文件
`cd bd_base64`
`vim ./config.m4`

How to build extension? (2)

dnf If your extension references something external, use with:

```
PHP_ARG_WITH(bd_base64, for bd_base64 support,  
Make sure that the comment is aligned:  
[ --with-bd_base64      Include bd_base64 support])
```

dnf Otherwise use enable:

```
dnf PHP_ARG_ENABLE(bd_base64, whether to enable  
bd_base64 support,
```

dnf Make sure that the comment is aligned:

```
dnf [ --enable-bd_base64      Enable bd_base64 support])
```

The simplest “Hello, world”

- Insert “PHP_FE(bd_base64_echo, NULL)” to bd_base64.c
- Insert “PHP_FUNCTION(bd_base64_echo);” to php_bd_base64.h
- Coding

```
PHP_FUNCTION(bd_base64_echo)
{
    printf("[module] hello, world\n");
}
```


Make and setup

```
phpize  
./configure --with-bd_base64  
make
```

- bd_base64.so will be generate under ./modules

```
cp modules/bd_base64.so PHP_MODULE_DIR  
echo 'extension= bd_base64.so' >> php.ini
```

另类调用

- **dl**
- **dl --** Loads a PHP extension at runtime
Loads the PHP extension given by the parameter library.

```
if(!extension_loaded('sqlite')){  
    $prefix = (PHP_SHLIB_SUFFIX === 'dll') ? 'php_' : '';  
    dl($prefix . 'sqlite.' . PHP_SHLIB_SUFFIX);  
}
```

Let's run it! ^_^

- Touch test php file

```
<?php  
bd_base64_echo();  
?>
```

- Exit the editor and execute 'php test.php'

We need input!

```
{
int len;
    if (zend_parse_parameters(ZEND_NUM_ARGS() TSRMLS_CC, "l", &len) ==
FAILURE)
        return;
}
```

```
{
    char *filename;
    if (zend_parse_parameters(ZEND_NUM_ARGS()
TSRMLS_CC, "s", &filename, &readlen) == FAILURE)
        return;
}
```

How to return value?

```
{  
    int i = 999;  
    RETURN_LONG(i);  
}
```

```
{  
    RETURN_STRING("Hello World", 1);  
}
```

```
{  
    char *str;  
    str = estrdup("Hello World");  
    RETURN_STRING(str, 0);  
}
```

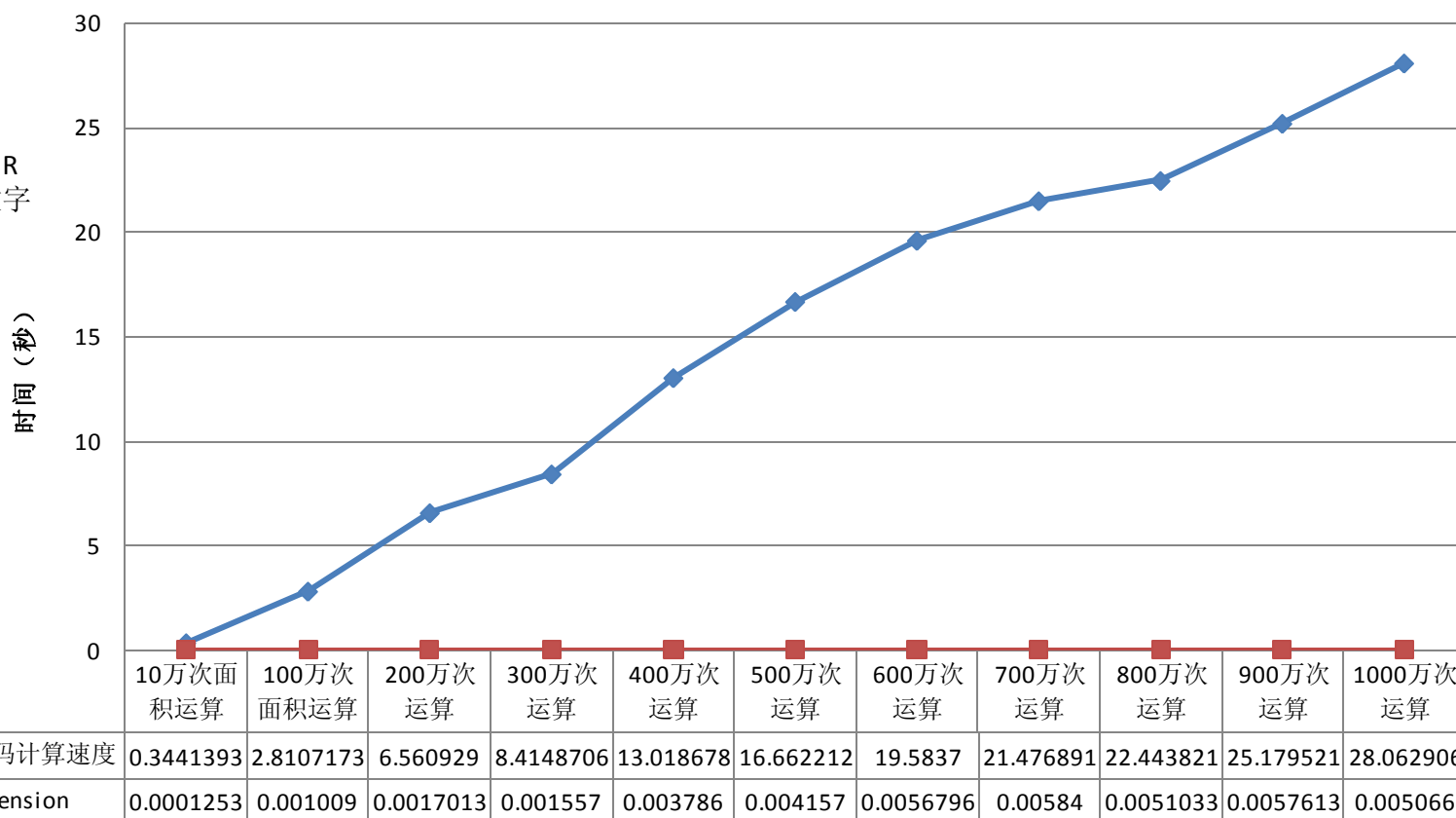
Danger! Be care!

- Thread safety (线程安全)
- Memory access control (内存访问控制)
- Memory leak (内存泄漏)
- Interface: transfer the data/parameter, return value (与zend的引擎及其他模块的接口)

Performance: PHP code VS C (1)

PHP代码 VS PHP Extension时间开销（单纯运算速度对比）

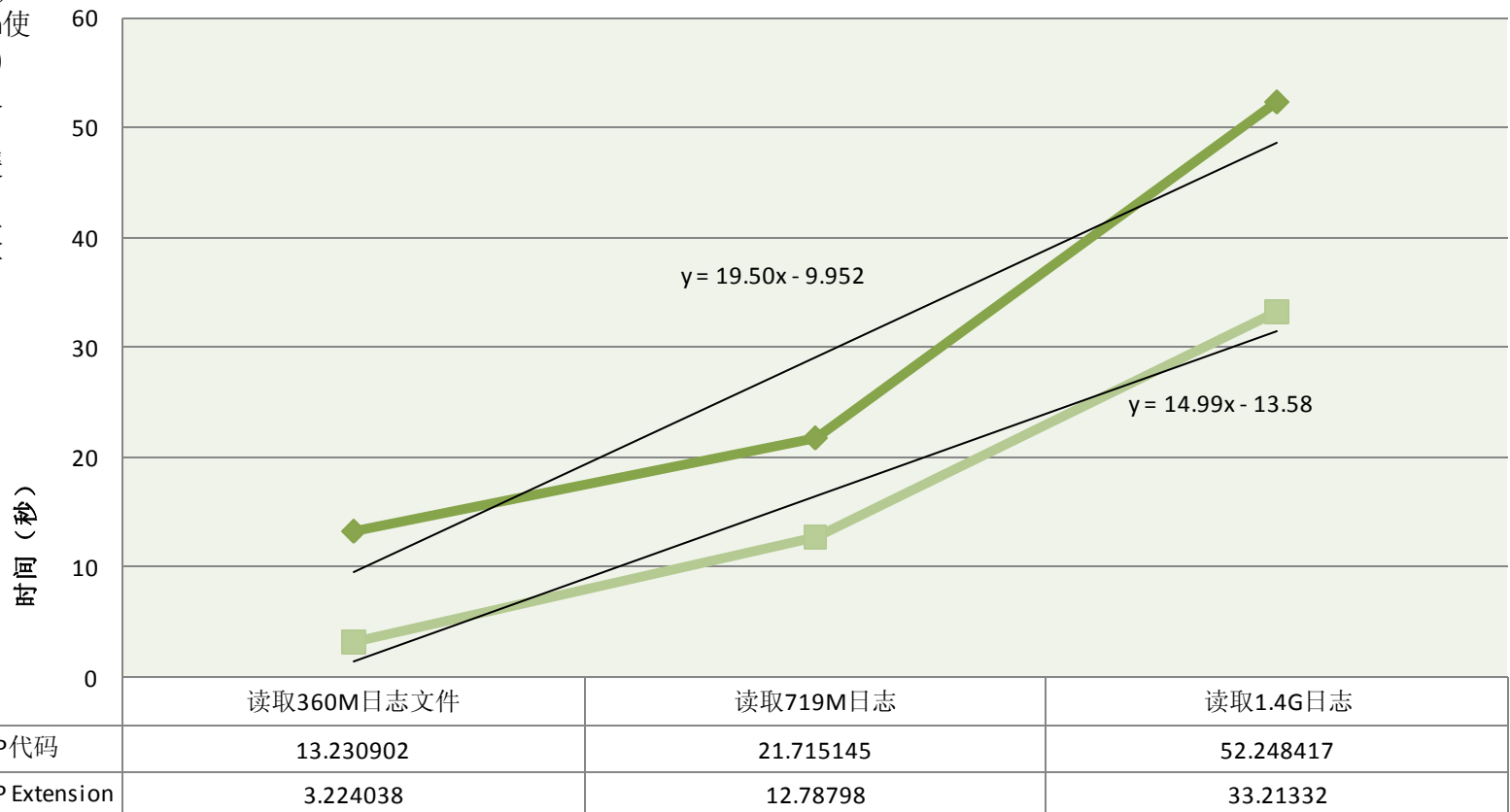
运算公式：
 $\text{Area} = \pi * R * R$
R= 0至某个数字



Performance (2)

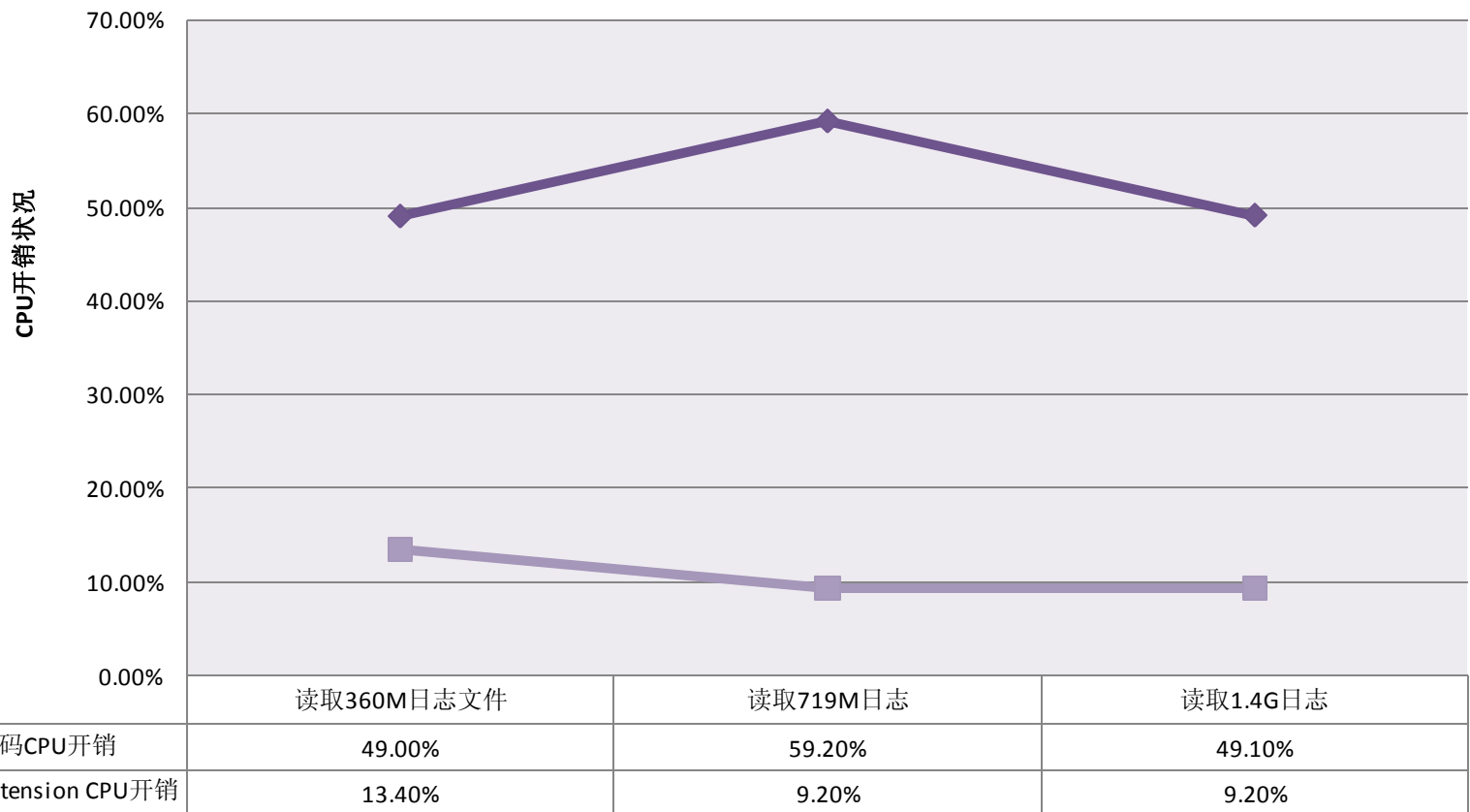
PHP代码使用fgets(),
extension使用read(2)
每次读取1k数据。
为消除缓存影响,
取第一次读取为有效数据

PHP代码 VS PHP Extension 时间开销（简单I/O读取操作）



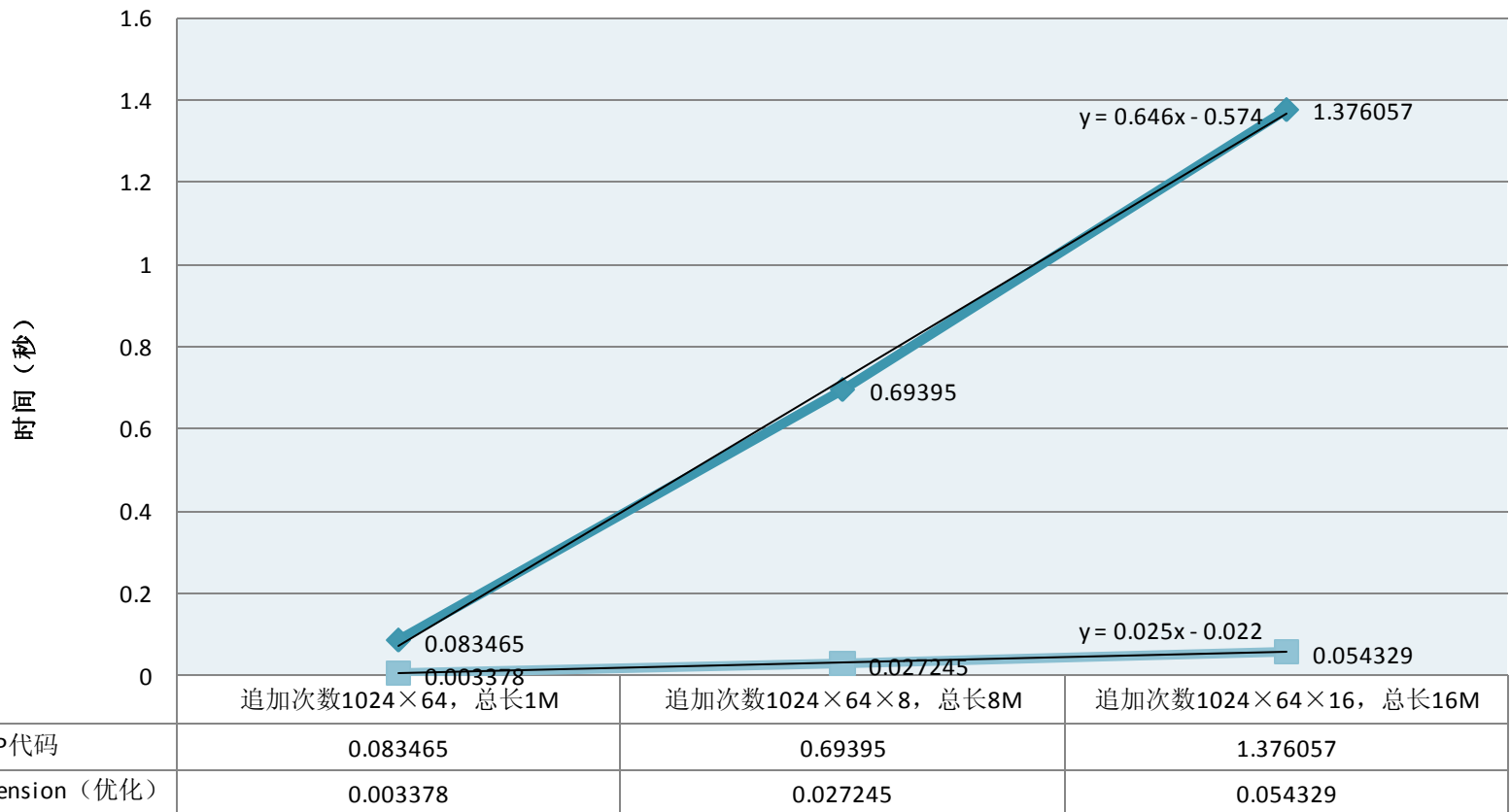
Performance (3)

PHP代码 VS PHP Extension CPU开销（简单I/O读取操作）



Performance (4)

PHP代码 VS PHP Extension 时间开销（追加字符串）



Develop VS Run (1)

- 单纯的运算（CPU密集）

开发效率

运行效率

PHP:

100

1

Extension

80

10000

Develop VS Run (2)

- 单纯的I/O操作（不使用mmap(2)）

开发效率

运行效率

PHP

100

60

Extension

>50

100

Develop VS Run (3)

- 复杂逻辑

开发效率

运行效率

PHP

100

>20

Extension

<10

100

Choice, it's your turn now!

- 开发效率
- 实现难度
- 调试
- 支撑环境（各类支撑库）
- 运行效率