

Extending KPHP using foreign function interface API

### Before we start...

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# KPHP community chat: join today!

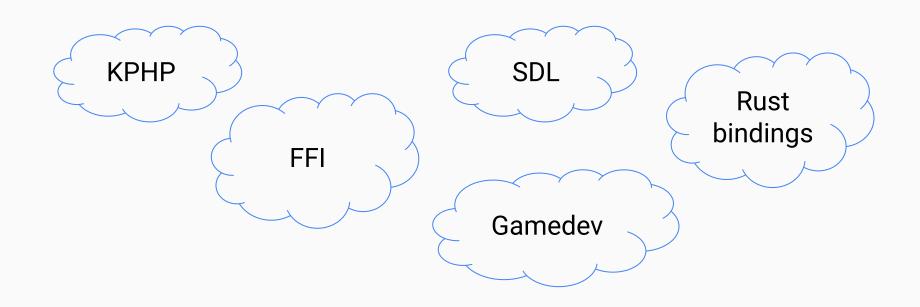
# https://t.me/kphp\_chat



# Why I'm qualified to give this talk

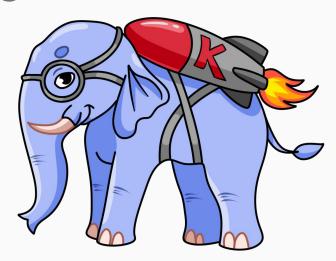
- I added FFI support to KPHP compiler & runtime
- I created a rogue-like game with it





### Topics for this talk

# A language with a cool mascot!





A PHP dialect that is type-safe

- A PHP dialect that is type-safe
- A compiler that creates executable binaries

- A PHP dialect that is type-safe
- A compiler that creates executable binaries
- An open source project

A mechanism to call C functions from PHP

- A mechanism to call C functions from PHP
- It's similar to LuaJIT FFI and CPython FFI

- A mechanism to call C functions from PHP
- It's similar to LuaJIT FFI and CPython FFI
- Create PHP-extensions without C code!

So...

# Why do we need FFI?

PHP FFI	KPHP FFI

PHP FFI	KPHP FFI
Pure PHP bindings for C	

PHP FFI	KPHP FFI
<ul> <li>Pure PHP bindings for C</li> <li>More portable than C ext</li> </ul>	
i	

PHP FFI	KPHP FFI
<ul> <li>Pure PHP bindings for C</li> <li>More portable than C ext</li> </ul>	The only way to extend KPHP
i	

PHP FFI	KPHP FFI
<ul> <li>Pure PHP bindings for C</li> <li>More portable than C ext</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The only way to extend KPHP</li> <li>100% compatible with PHP</li> </ul>
i	

Write a C library wrapper once, then use it from both PHP and KPHP!

# Does KPHP support GD?

# Does KPHP support GD?

Yes.

### Does KPHP support GD?

Yes.

Use FFI.

```
$gd = FFI::cdef('
   typedef struct gdImage gdImage;
   gdImage *gdImageCreate(int sx, int sy);
   void gdImageDestroy(gdImage *image);
', 'libgd.so');
```

```
$img = $gd->gdImageCreate(32, 32);
$gd->gdImageDestroy($img);
```

```
$gd = FFI::cdef('
   typedef struct gdImage gdImage;
   gdImage *gdImageCreate(int sx, int sy);
   void gdImageDestroy(gdImage *image);
', 'libgd.so');
```

FFI::cdef creates a FFI handle from a C string and loads associated shared (dynamic) library

```
$gd = FFI::cdef('
   typedef struct gdImage gdImage;
   gdImage *gdImageCreate(int sx, int sy);
   void gdImageDestroy(gdImage *image);
', 'libgd.so');
```

C declarations string (like in a C header file)

```
$gd = FFI::cdef('
   typedef struct gdImage gdImage;
   gdImage *gdImageCreate(int sx, int sy);
   void gdImageDestroy(gdImage *image);
', 'libgd.so');
```

Idconfig-compatible name for the library lookup

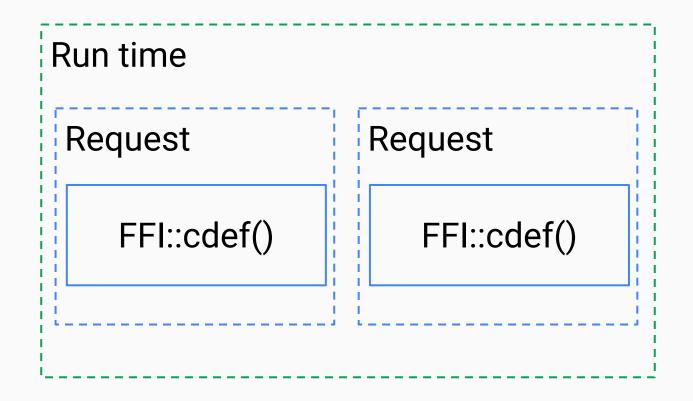
\$gd is our FFI library handle; it's used to access C functions, types, variables and constants (enums, etc).

```
$img = $gd->gdImageCreate(32, 32);
$gd->gdImageDestroy($img);
```

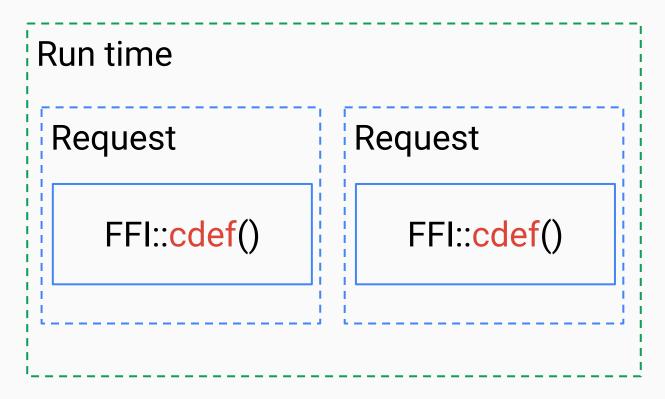
typedef struct gdImage gdImage;
gdImage \*gdImageCreate(int sx, int sy);
void gdImageDestroy(gdImage \*image);

```
$gd = FFI::load(__DIR__ . '/gd.h');
```

#### FFI::load - load from a separate declarations file

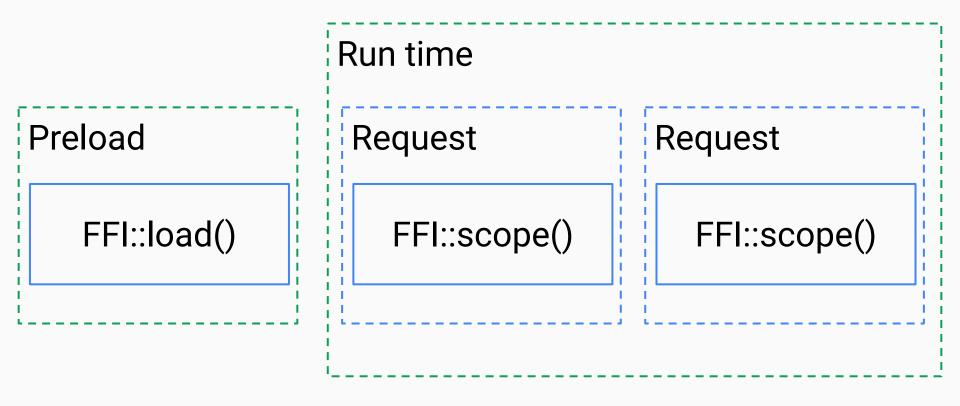


### FFI::cdef usage scheme

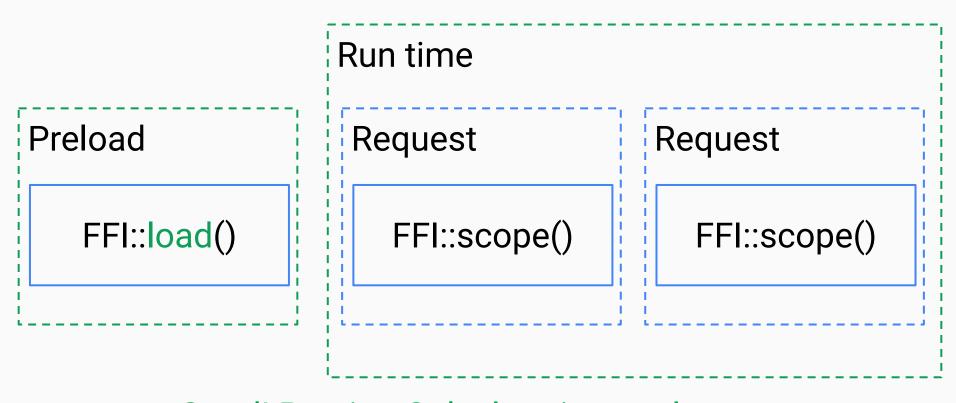


Bad! Parsing C declarations for every request

#### FFI::cdef usage scheme



### FFI::load() + preload usage scheme



Good! Parsing C declarations only once

### FFI::load() + preload usage scheme

#### PHP load/cdef

- loads shared libs
- fetches symbols
- creates a FFI obj
- parses C decls

#### KPHP load/cdef

- loads shared libs
- fetches symbols
- creates a FFI obj

### Comparing PHP and KPHP load/cdef

#### PHP load/cdef

- loads shared libs
- fetches symbols
- creates a FFI obj
- parses C decls

## KPHP load/cdef

- loads shared libs
- fetches symbols
- creates a FFI obj

KPHP doesn't need FFI::scope() for performance

#### PHP load/cdef

- loads shared libs
- fetches symbols
- creates a FFI obj
- parses C decls

### KPHP load/cdef

- loads shared libs
- fetches symbols
- creates a FFI obj

But we're using FFI::scope() for the type checking!

## Comparing PHP and KPHP load/cdef

```
#define FFI_SCOPE foo
struct Example { const char *s; int16_t i; };
char ffi_func(int16_t x, const char *s);
```

```
$foo = FFI::scope("foo");
```

```
#define FFI_SCOPE foo
struct Example { const char *s; int16_t i; };
char ffi_func(int16_t x, const char *s);
```

```
// OK
$ex = $scope->new("struct Example");
```

```
#define FFI_SCOPE foo
struct Example { const char *s; int16_t i; };
char ffi_func(int16_t x, const char *s);
```

```
// OK
$scope->ffi_func(10, 'hello');
```

```
#define FFI_SCOPE foo
struct Example { const char *s; int16_t i; };
char ffi_func(int16_t x, const char *s);
```

```
// ERROR (compile-time)
$scope->undefined_func();
```

php2c(\$v)



Passing KPHP values as C func args

c2php(\$v)



Mapping C func result to KPHP value

PHP php2c(\$v)
C

- Passing C function argument
- Assigning to C struct/union field
- Assigning to a pseudo cdata field

#### **Auto conversions**

PHP type	C type
int (long)	int8_t, int16_t,
float	float, double
bool	bool
string(1)	char
string	const char*

PHP type	C type
int (long)	int8_t, int16_t,
float	float, double
bool	bool
string(1)	char
string	const char*

Only for function arguments, but not struct field write

## php2c conversions

PHP type	C type
CData <t></t>	T
FFI::addr(CData <t>)</t>	T*

C c2php(\$v)
PHP

- Assigning a (non-void) C function result
- Reading C struct/union field
- Reading C scalar "cdata" property
- Reading Scope property (enum values, etc)

Different conversion rules for call results and fields!

#### **Auto conversions**

C type	PHP type
int8_t, int16_t,	int
float, double	float
bool	bool
char	string(1)
const char*	string

# c2php conversions

C type	PHP type
int8_t, int16_t,	int
float, double	float
bool	bool
char	string(1)
const char*	string

Only for function results, but not for struct field read

## c2php conversions

C type	PHP type
T	CData <t></t>
T*	CData <t*></t*>

## What is CData?

## What is CData?

Types that can't be represented as normal PHP types are wrapped into CData classes.

```
/** @return ffi_cdata<example, struct Foo> */
function f() {
  $cdef = FFI::cdef('
    #define FFI_SCOPE "example"
    struct Foo { int x; };
  return $cdef->new('struct Foo');
```

```
/** @return ffi_cdata<example, struct Foo> */
function f() {
  $cdef = FFI::cdef('
   #define FFI_SCOPE "example"
   struct Foo { int x; };
  return $cdef->new('struct Foo');
```

new(T) returns CData<T> typed object

```
/** @return ffi_cdata<example, struct Foo> */
function f() {
  $cdef = FFI::cdef('
   #define FFI_SCOPE "example"
    struct Foo { int x; };
  return $cdef->new('struct Foo');
```

T is a type from associated FFI scope/cdef

```
/** @return ffi_cdata<example, struct Foo> */
function f() {
  $cdef = FFI::cdef('
   #define FFI_SCOPE "example"
    struct Foo { int x; };
  return $cdef->new('struct Foo');
```

PHP type hint expects both scope and type

#### FFI\CData

```
template<class T>
struct FFI_CData {
  T value;
}
```

```
ffi_cdata<scope,T>
```

## FFI CData runtime representation

# Can I do gamedev in KPHP?

## Can I do gamedev in KPHP?

With things like SDL, you can!

## SDL libraries

- libsdl2
- libsdl2\_image
- libsdl2\_mixer
- libsdl2\_ttf

## SDL libraries

- libsdl2 → sdl.h
- libsdl2\_image → sdl\_image.h
- libsdl2\_mixer → sdl\_mixer.h
- libsdl2\_ttf→ sdl\_ttf.h

## KPHP game with SDL

Part 1: creating GUI window

```
#define FFI_SCOPE "sdl"
#define FFI_LIB "libSDL2-2.0.so"
typedef uint32_t Uint32;
typedef struct SDL_Window SDL_Window;
SDL_Window *SDL_CreateWindow(
  const char *title,
  int x, int y, int w, int h,
 Uint32 flags);
```

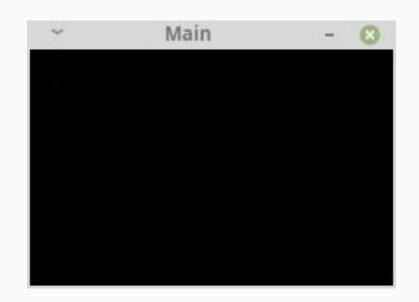
#### Creating our first header file for libsdl2

## test.php

```
\FFI::load('sdl.h');
$sdl = \FFI::scope('sdl');

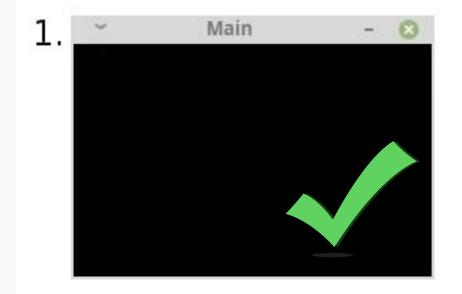
$w = 640;
$h = 480;
$window = $sdl->SDL_CreateWindow(
   'Main', 0, 0, $w, $h, 0);
```

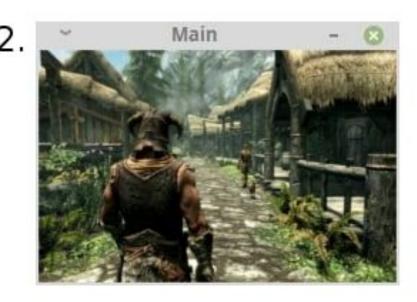
### Creating our first header file for libsdl2





# How to create a video game using SDL





## KPHP game with SDL

Part 2: creating event loop

```
Game.php
while (true) {
  $this->processInputs($sd1);
  if ($this->exit) {
     break:
  $this->processFrame($sdl);
  $sdl->delay(1000 / 60); // ~60 fps
```

```
Game.php
while (true) {
  $this->processInputs($sd1);
  if ($this->exit) {
     break;
  $this->processFrame($sd1);
  $sdl->delay(1000 / 60); // ~60 fps
```

Reading all incoming input events (key press, signals, etc).

#### Game event loop

```
Game.php
while (true) {
  $this->processInputs($sd1);
  if ($this->exit) {
     break;
  $this->processFrame($sdl);
  $sdl->delay(1000 / 60); // ~60 fps
```

If player pressed "esc" or quit signal is received, exit the event loop.

#### Game event loop

```
Game.php
while (true) {
  $this->processInputs($sd1);
  if ($this->exit) {
     break;
  $this->processFrame($sd1);
  $sdl->delay(1000 / 60); // ~60 fps
```

Execute game logic: handle game frame for all objects (player, enemies, etc).

### Game event loop

```
Game.php
while (true) {
  $this->processInputs($sd1);
  if ($this->exit) {
     break:
  $this->processFrame($sdl);
  $sdl->delay(1000 / 60); // ~60 fps
```

Wait for the next frame.

## Game event loop

```
$event = $sdl->newEvent();
                                        Game.php
while ($sdl->pollEvent($event)) {
  if ($event->type === EventType::QUIT) {
     $this->exit = true;
  } elseif ($event->type === EventType::KEYUP) {
     // handle key up event
  // and so on...
```

```
$event = $sdl->newEvent();
                                        Game.php
while ($sdl->pollEvent($event)) {
  if ($event->type === EventType::QUIT) {
     $this->exit = true;
  } elseif ($event->type === EventType::KEYUP) {
     // handle key up event
  // and so on...
```

Creating an event object to fill.

#### **Event handling**

```
$event = $sd1->newEvent();
                                        Game.php
while ($sdl->pollEvent($event)) {
  if ($event->type === EventType::QUIT) {
     $this->exit = true;
  } elseif ($event->type === EventType::KEYUP) {
     // handle key up event
  // and so on...
```

Read and handle all incoming frame events.

Populates \$event.

#### **Event handling**

```
int SDL_PollEvent(SDL_Event *event);
void SDL_Delay(Uint32 ms);
```

## Adding new SDL functions to our bindings

## What is SDL\_Event?

```
int SDL_PollEvent(SDL_Event *event);
```

void SDL\_Delay(Uint32 ms);



### Adding new SDL functions to our bindings

## sdl.h

```
typedef union SDL_Event {
    Uint32 type;
    SDL_KeyboardEvent key;
    SDL_QuitEvent quit;
    // + other members.
 SDL_Event;
```



When declaring unions, make sure to enumerate all members (variants).

Or at least include the **biggest** member as well as one with the most strict **alignment requirements**.



```
sdl.h
```

```
typedef struct SDL_KeyboardEvent {
    Uint32 type;
    Uint32 timestamp;
    Uint32 windowID;
    Uint8 state;
    Uint8 repeat;
    Uint8 padding2;
                             typedef union SDL_Event {
    Uint8 padding3;
                                Uint32 type;
    SDL_Keysym keysym;
                                SDL_KeyboardEvent key;
                                SDL_QuitEvent quit;
} SDL_KeyboardEvent;
                             } SDL_Event:
```

## Defining SDL\_Event members

## sdl.h

```
typedef struct SDL_QuitEvent {
     Uint32 type;
     Uint32 timestamp;
 SDL_QuitEvent;
                            typedef union SDL_Event {
                               Uint32 type;
                                SDL_KeyboardEvent key;
                                SDL_QuitEvent quit;
                            } SDL_Event:
```

#### Defining SDL\_Event members

## SDL.php

```
/** @return ffi_cdata<sdl, union SDL_Event> */
public function newEvent() {
  return $this->sdl->new('union SDL_Event');
}
```

Union objects can be created with the same new() method.

## Creating union objects

## KPHP game with SDL

Part 3: add SFX & music

UK, Google
UK, Google
How to load WAY with SDL!

```
[<][>] [<<][Up][>>]
                            [Top] [Contents] [Index] [?]
```

## 4.2.3 Mix LoadWAV

```
Mix Chunk *Mix_LoadWAV(char *file)
```

file

File name to load sample from.

## Opening WAV files

## sdl\_mixer.h

typedef struct Mix\_Chunk Mix\_Chunk;

Mix\_Chunk \*Mix\_LoadWAV(char \*file);

## Loading WAV files with Mix\_LoadWAV

make game \$ ./bin/game \$ make game
\$ ./bin/game
PHP Warning: sdl\_mixer library doesn't export
Mix\_LoadWAV symbol.



## Running the game

# Let's open the source code

```
extern DECLSPEC Mix_Chunk * SDLCALL Mix_LoadWAV_RW(SDL_RWops *src, int freesrc);

Mix_LoadWAV_RW(SDL_RWops *src, i
```

## It's a macro, not a function!

## Investigating the issue

```
Mix_Chunk *Mix_LoadWAV(char *file);
SDL_RWops *SDL_RWFromFile(
  const char *file,
  const char *mode);
Mix_Chunk *Mix_LoadWAV_RW(
  SDL_RWops *src,
  int freesrc);
                               sdl_mixer.h
```

## Loading WAV files

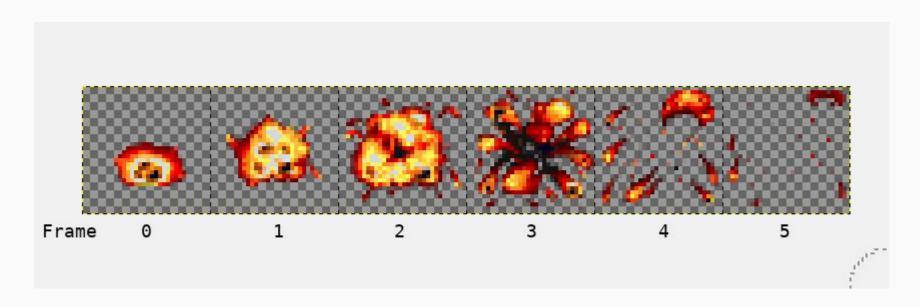
## KPHP game with SDL

Part 4: other things...

(I can't cover everything in this talk.)



## Atlas textures



## Atlas textures

## **Animations**

```
test.php
$texture_pos = $sdl->newRect();
$texture_pos->w = 32;
$texture_pos->h = 32;
$texture_pos->x = 0;
texture_pos->y = 32 * 3;
$sdl->renderCopy(
  $texture,
  \FFI::addr($texture_pos),
  \FFI::addr($pos));
```

```
test.php
$texture_pos = $sdl->newRect();
$texture_pos->w = 32;
$texture_pos->h = 32;
$texture_pos->x = 0;
texture_pos->y = 32 * 3;
$sdl->renderCopy(
  $texture,
  \FFI::addr($texture_pos),
  \FFI::addr($pos));
```

```
test.php
$texture_pos = $sdl->newRect();
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  $texture,
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  \FFI::addr($pos));
```

```
test.php
$texture_pos = $sdl->newRect();
$texture_pos->w = 32;
$texture_pos->h = 32;
$texture_pos->x = 0;
texture_pos->y = 32 * 3;
$sdl->renderCopy(
  $texture,
  \FFI::addr($texture_pos),
  \FFI::addr($pos));
```

## Color.php

```
class Color {
  public int $r;
  public int $g;
  public int $b;
  public int $a;
```

Wrapper classes

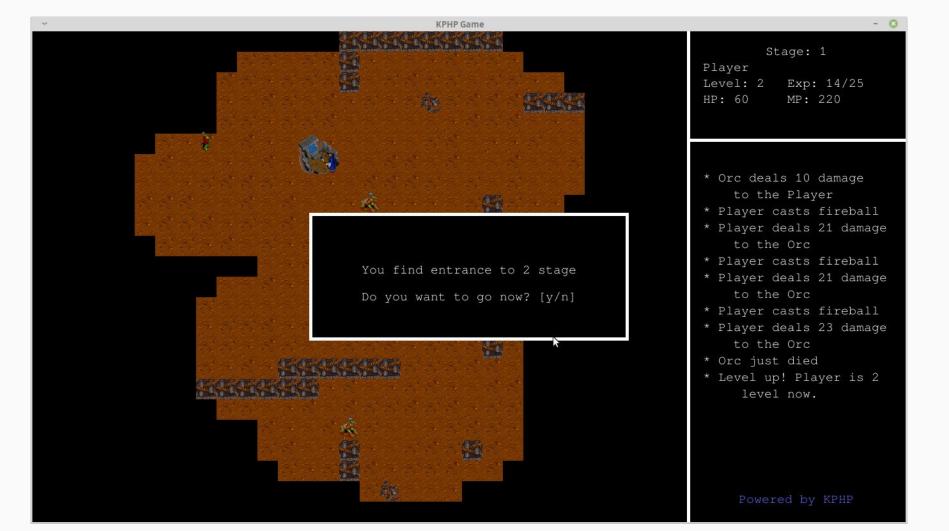
```
/**
* @param ffi_cdata<sdl, struct SDL_Renderer*> $r
 */
function setDrawColor($r, Color $color): bool {
 $result = $this->sdl->SDL_SetRenderDrawColor(
   $renderer,
   $color->r, $color->g, $color->b, $color->a);
  return $result === 0;
```

#### Making the code more readable

## KPHP game with SDL



Part 5: enjoy the result



## Remember the PHP-KPHP compatibility?

You can actually run that game in PHP too!



## KPHP game links

- Game source code
- SDL2 bindings composer package
- KPHP FFI documentation
- Gameplay video

## How to use cross-lib types?

## How to use cross-lib types?

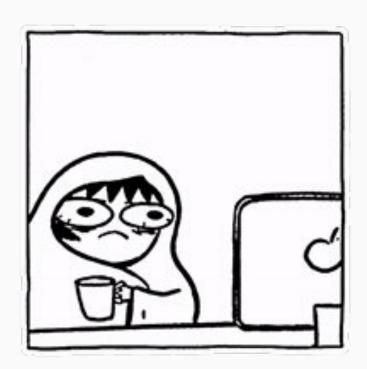


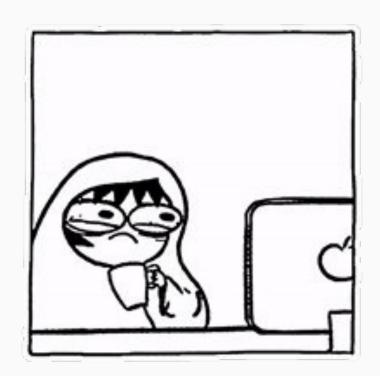
```
a.h
typedef struct Foo;
                                   b.h
typedef struct Foo;
struct Bar {
  struct Foo *foo;
```

```
a.h
typedef struct Foo;
                                   b.h
typedef struct Foo;
struct Bar {
  struct Foo *foo;
```

Incompatible types 'struct Foo\*' and 'struct Foo\*'

## Cross-library types





```
a.h
void *new_foo();
                                    b.h
struct Bar {
  void *foo;
```

Use void\* and give up on types

#### Cross-library types: solution 1

## test.php

```
$foo = $a->new('struct Foo');
$a_ptr = FFI::addr($foo);
$b_ptr = $b->cast('struct Foo*', $a_ptr);
```

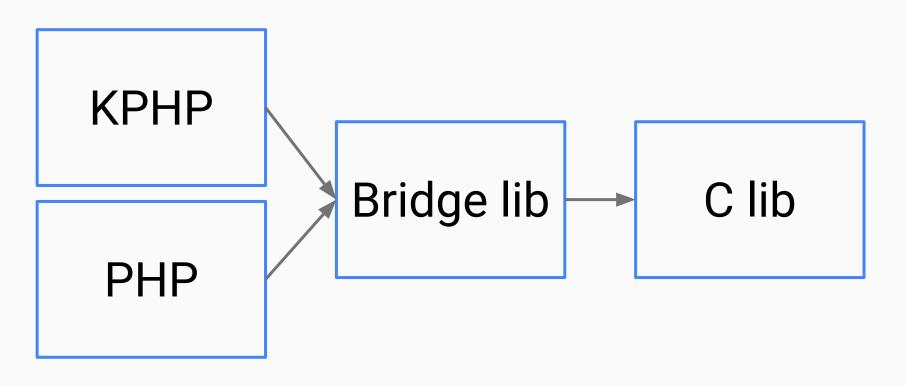
Use FFI::cast();
Note: using FFI::cast as instance method!

### Cross-library types: solution 2

# Is there a workaround to KPHP FFI limitations?

## Is there a workaround to KPHP FFI limitations?

Consider using a thin C bridge lib.



Bridge lib contains a glue code and simplified API of a target C lib

## Using a bridge lib approach

- 1. Identify the original C lib API problems
- 2. Come up with a simpler API that is suitable for FFI
- 3. Use original C lib in your bridge lib
- 4. Use bridge lib via FFI in your PHP code

## Can I... call Rust from KPHP?

## Can I... call Rust from KPHP?

You sure can.

#### lib.rs

```
#[no_mangle]
pub extern "C" fn rust_hello() {
  println!("hello from Rust!");
}
```

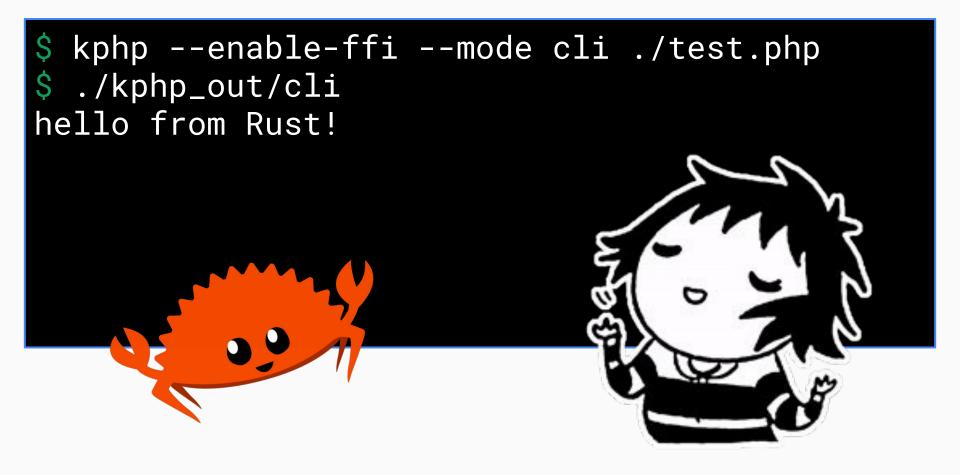
### Defining a simple Rust function

```
name = "ffi_lib"
  crate-type = ["cdylib"]
  cargo build
# library is located at
# target/${build}/lib${name}.so
```

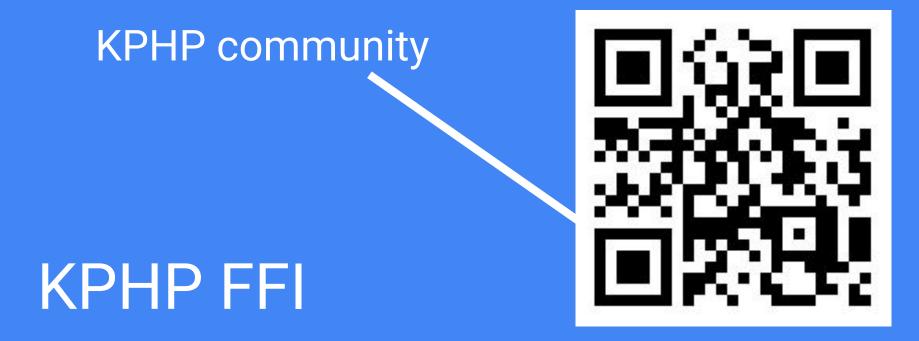
## test.php

```
<?php
$lib = FFI::cdef('
 void rust_hello();
, __DIR__ . '/target/debug/libffi_lib.so');
$lib->rust_hello();
```

#### Defining a simple Rust function



### Building and running KPHP application



Extending KPHP using foreign function interface API