Lua源码粗浅解析(5.4.7)

A、常见数据结构

1、TString

TString

luaS newlstr

PS:过长的字符串(长度大于40)每次都会创建一个新对象,大概是是为了性能考虑,如果全放在 global_State 中的strt 中(strt 的数据类型为stringtable),长度过长时性能较差(计算hash 值时会遍历整个字 符串)。stringtable缩小扩容都是2倍。

internshrstr

```
static TString *internshrstr (lua_State *L, const char *str, sise_t 1) {
 TString *ts:
 global_State *g = G(L);
 stringtable *tb = &g->strt;
 unsigned int h = luaS_hash(str, l, g->seed);
 TString **list = &tb->hash[lmod(h, tb->size)];
 for (ts = *list; ts != NULL; ts = ts->u.hnext) {
   if (l == cast_uint(ts->shrlen) &&
       (memcmp(str, getshrstr(ts), 1 * sizeof(char)) == 0)) {
       changewhite(ts); /* resurrect it */
     return ts;
  if (tb->nuse >= tb->size) { /* need to grow string table? */
   list = &tb->hash[lmod(h, tb->size)]; /* rehash with new size */
 ts = createstrobj(L, sizestrshr(1), LUA_VSHRSTR, h);
 ts->shrlen = cast(ls_byte, 1);
  getshrstr(ts)[1] = ' \setminus 0'; /* ending 0 */
  memcpy(getshrstr(ts), str, 1 * sizeof(char));
  ts->u.hnext = *list;
  *list = ts;
 tb->nuse++;
  return ts;
```

stringtable

```
/typedef struct stringtable {
    TString **hash; /* array of buckets (linked lists of strings) */ //二维数组
    int nuse; /* number of elements */ //元素个数
    int size; /* number of buckets */ //桶的大小
    stringtable;
}
```

2、Table

• Table

• table相关操作指令:

• OP NEWTABLE:

• OP SETLIST:

```
//设置table数组部分元素
vmcase(OP_SETLIST) {
 StkId ra = RA(i);
 unsigned n = cast_uint(GETARG_vB(i));
 unsigned int last = cast_uint(GETARG_vC(i));
 Table *h = hvalue(s2v(ra));
   n = cast\_uint(L->top.p - ra) - 1; /* get up to the top */
  else
   L->top.p = ci->top.p; /* correct top in case of emergency GC */
 last += n;
 if (TESTARG_k(i)) {
   last += cast_uint(GETARG_Ax(*pc)) * (MAXARG_vC + 1);
   pc++;
  if (last > luaH_realasize(h)) { /* needs more space? */
   /* fixed-size sets should have space preallocated */
   lua assert(GETARG vB(i) == 0);
    luaH_resizearray(L, h, last); /* preallocate it at once */
   TValue *val = s2v(ra + n);
    obj2arr(h, last - 1, val);
    luaC_barrierback(L, obj2gco(h), val);
 vmbreak;
```

OP SETI:

```
//设置key为int类型的元素,可能放在数组部分也可能放到hash部分
//具体逻辑在luaV_fastseti
vmcase(OP_SETI) {
    StkId ra = RA(i);
    int hres;
    int b = GETARG_B(i);
    TValue *rc = RKC(i);
    luaV_fastseti(s2v(ra), b, rc, hres);
    if (hres == HOK)
        luaV_finishfastset(L, s2v(ra), rc);
    else {
        | TValue key;
        | setivalue(&key, b);
        | Protect(luaV_finishset(L, s2v(ra), &key, rc, hres));
        | vmbreak;
    }
```

• OP SETFIELD:

```
//设置key为short string类型的元素

vmcase(OP_SETFIELD) {

StkId ra = RA(i);

int hres;

TValue *rb = KB(i);

TValue *rc = RKC(i);

TString *key = tsvalue(rb); /* key must be a short string */

char* content = key->contents;

luaV_fastset(s2v(ra), key, rc, hres, luaH_psetshortstr);

if (hres == HOK)

luaV_finishfastset(L, s2v(ra), rc);

else

Protect(luaV_finishset(L, s2v(ra), rb, rc, hres));

vmbreak;

}
```

OP_SETTABLE:

```
//设置单个元素
vmcase(OP_SETTABLE) {
    StkId ra = RA(i);
    int hres;
    IValue *rb = vRB(i); /* key (table is in 'ra') */
    IValue *rc = RKC(i); /* value */
    //判断key是否为int类型
    if (ttisinteger(rb)) { /* fast track for integers? */
        | luaV_fastseti(s2v(ra), ivalue(rb), rc, hres);
    }
    else {
        //非int类型, hres可能在数组部分也可能在hash部分
        | luaV_fastset(s2v(ra), rb, rc, hres, luaH_pset);
    }
    if (hres == HOK)
        luaV_finishfastset(L, s2v(ra), rc);
    else
        Protect(luaV_finishset(L, s2v(ra), rb, rc, hres));
    vmbreak;
}
```

local tbl = {1,["test1"] = 4,2,["test2"] = 5,3,["test3"] = 6};该代码的指令调用:首先调用OP_NEWTABLE·并且b(hash size)、c(array size)不为0·再调用OP_SETFIELD·一个个设置hash部分数据以及OP_SETLIST一次性设置array部分数据。

```
local tbl = {}; tbl[1] = 1; tbl["test1"] = 4; tbl[2] = 2; 该代码的指令调用:首先
```

调用OP_NEWTABLE,并且b(hash size)、c(array size)为0,再按顺序调用OP_SETI或者OP_SETFIELD,赋值过程中会调整table的数组和hash大小。

OP SETTABLE在5.4.7貌似没用了。被拆分为OP SETI和OP SETFIELD。

○ luaV_fastseti(OP_SETI查找位置):

○ luaV_finishset,如果luaV_fastseti和luaV_fastset没有找到位置,则调用luaV_finishset:

```
void luaV_finishset (lua_State *L, const TValue *t, TValue *key, TValue
*val, int hres) {
  int loop; /* counter to avoid infinite loops */
 for (loop = 0; loop < MAXTAGLOOP; loop++) {
   const TValue *tm; /* '__newindex' metamethod */
   if (hres != HNOTATABLE) { /* is 't' a table? */
     Table *h = hvalue(t); /* save 't' table */
     tm = fasttm(L, h->metatable, TM_NEWINDEX); /* get metamethod */
     //没有newindex的元方法
     if (tm == NULL) { /* no metamethod? */
       luaH_finishset(L, h, key, val, hres); /* set new value */
       invalidateTMcache(h);
       luaC_barrierback(L, obj2gco(h), val);
       return;
     }
     /* else will try the metamethod */
   else { /* not a table; check metamethod */
     tm = luaT_gettmbyobj(L, t, TM_NEWINDEX);
     if (1 unlikely(notm(tm)))
       luaG_typeerror(L, t, "index");
   }
    /* try the metamethod */
   //元方法是个函数则调用对应的函数
   if (ttisfunction(tm)) {
     luaT_callTM(L, tm, t, key, val);
     return;
```

```
//元方法不是函数则把元方法当作一个table继续
    t = tm; /* else repeat assignment over 'tm' */
   luaV_fastset(t, key, val, hres, luaH_pset);
   if (hres == HOK)
      return; /* done */
   /* else 'return luaV_finishset(L, t, key, val, slot)' (loop) */
  luaG_runerror(L, "'__newindex' chain too long; possible loop");
}
void luaH_finishset (lua_State *L, Table *t, const TValue *key, TValue
*value, int hres) {
  lua_assert(hres != HOK);
  if (hres == HNOTFOUND) {
   luaH_newkey(L, t, key, value);
  else if (hres > 0) { /* regular Node? */
    setobj2t(L, gval(gnode(t, hres - HFIRSTNODE)), value);
  else { /* array entry */
   hres = ~hres; /* real index */
   obj2arr(t, hres, value);
  }
}
```

• luaH_newkey:

```
//如果key是int类型,且在数组大小限制内,则在这之前赋值已经完成,到这一步则是因
为
//key为非int类型或者key为int类型但超过数组限制从而被分配到hash部分。
static void luaH_newkey (lua_State *L, Table *t, const TValue
*key, TValue *value)
{
 Node *mp;
 TValue aux;
 if (l_unlikely(ttisnil(key)))
   luaG_runerror(L, "table index is nil");
 else if (ttisfloat(key))
   //key为浮点数,首先尝试转成int类型
   lua_Number f = fltvalue(key);
   lua Integer k;
   if (luaV_flttointeger(f, &k, F2Ieq)) { /* does key fit in an
integer? */
     setivalue(&aux, k);
     key = &aux; /* insert it as an integer */
   else if (l_unlikely(luai_numisnan(f)))
     luaG_runerror(L, "table index is NaN");
 if (ttisnil(value))
   return; /* do not insert nil values */
```

```
//获取key对应的node
 mp = mainpositionTV(t, key);
 if (!isempty(gval(mp)) || isdummy(t)) { /* main position is taken?
*/
   Node *othern;
   Node *f = getfreepos(t); /* get a free place */
   if (f == NULL) { /* cannot find a free place? */
     rehash(L, t, key); /* grow table */
     /* whatever called 'newkey' takes care of TM cache */
     luaH_set(L, t, key, value); /* insert key into grown table */
     return;
   }
   lua_assert(!isdummy(t));
   //获取当前位置的node的key本该所在的位置
   othern = mainpositionfromnode(t, mp);
   //如果不相等那就是其他key之前就已经发生过碰撞被分配到这里
   if (othern != mp) { /* is colliding node out of its main position?
*/
     /* yes; move colliding node into free position */
     //将原来的挪到空闲位置,并将传入的key放入所对应的node里面
     while (othern + gnext(othern) != mp) /* find previous */
       othern += gnext(othern);
     gnext(othern) = cast_int(f - othern); /* rechain to point to 'f'
     *f = *mp; /* copy colliding node into free pos. (mp->next also
goes) */
     if (gnext(mp) != 0) {
       gnext(f) += cast_int(mp - f); /* correct 'next' */
       gnext(mp) = 0; /* now 'mp' is free */
     }
     setempty(gval(mp));
   }
   else { /* colliding node is in its own main position */
     /* new node will go into free position */
     //赋值到找到的空闲位置并且将空闲位置连接起来
     if (gnext(mp) != ∅)
       gnext(f) = cast_int((mp + gnext(mp)) - f); /* chain new
position */
     else lua_assert(gnext(f) == 0);
     gnext(mp) = cast_int(f - mp);
     mp = f;
   }
  //没有发生冲突且table的lsizenode不为0,则找到对应位置直接赋值
 setnodekey(L, mp, key);
 luaC_barrierback(L, obj2gco(t), key);
 lua_assert(isempty(gval(mp)));
 setobj2t(L, gval(mp), value);
}
```

o rehash:

```
static void rehash (lua State *L, Table *t, const TValue *ek)
{
 unsigned int asize; /* optimal size for array part */
 unsigned int na; /* number of keys in the array part */
  //nums[i]记录的值是key的大小在2<sup>(i - 1)</sup>到2<sup>i</sup>的数量
 unsigned int nums[MAXABITS + 1];
 int i;
 unsigned totaluse;
 for (i = 0; i \leftarrow MAXABITS; i++) nums[i] = 0; /* reset counts */
 setlimittosize(t);
  //计算数组部分数据分布
 na = numusearray(t, nums); /* count keys in array part */
 totaluse = na; /* all those keys are integer keys */
  //计算hash部分数据分布
 totaluse += numusehash(t, nums, &na); /* count keys in hash part */
  /* count extra key */
 if (ttisinteger(ek))
   na += countint(ivalue(ek), nums);
 totaluse++;
  /* compute new size for array part */
  //计算新的数组部分大小
 asize = computesizes(nums, &na);
  /* resize the table to new computed sizes */
  //重新分配数组以及hash表的大小
 luaH_resize(L, t, asize, totaluse - na);
}
//计算数组部分大小,规则是找到最大且数量超过一半的
static unsigned computesizes (unsigned nums[], unsigned *pna)
{
 int i;
 unsigned int twotoi; /* 2^i (candidate for optimal size) */
 unsigned int a = 0; /* number of elements smaller than 2^i */
 unsigned int na = 0; /* number of elements to go to array part */
 unsigned int optimal = 0; /* optimal size for array part */
  /* loop while keys can fill more than half of total size */
 for (i = 0, twotoi = 1;
     twotoi > 0 && *pna > twotoi / 2;
     i++, twotoi *= 2) {
   a += nums[i];
   if (a > twotoi/2) { /* more than half elements present? */
     optimal = twotoi; /* optimal size (till now) */
     na = a; /* all elements up to 'optimal' will go to array part */
   }
  lua_assert((optimal == 0 || optimal / 2 < na) && na <= optimal);</pre>
  *pna = na;
  return optimal;
}
```

因此定义一个table时最好是定义即初始化,否则一个个添加元素会导致多次rehash。或者用table.create(数组大小,hash大小)api来创建table。table.create如下所示:

```
static int tcreate (lua_State *L)
  lua_Unsigned sizeseq = (lua_Unsigned)luaL_checkinteger(L, 1);
  lua_Unsigned sizerest = (lua_Unsigned)luaL_optinteger(L, 2, 0);
  luaL_argcheck(L, sizeseq <= UINT_MAX, 1, "out of range");</pre>
  lual_argcheck(L, sizerest <= UINT_MAX, 2, "out of range");</pre>
  lua_createtable(L, (unsigned)sizeseq, (unsigned)sizerest);
  return 1;
}
LUA_API void lua_createtable (lua_State *L, unsigned narray, unsigned nrec)
 Table *t;
  lua_lock(L);
  t = luaH_new(L);
  sethvalue2s(L, L->top.p, t);
  api_incr_top(L);
  if (narray > 0 || nrec > 0)
    luaH_resize(L, t, narray, nrec);
  luaC_checkGC(L);
  lua_unlock(L);
}
```

- table其他相关API:
 - o ipairs和pairs:
 - ipairs源码如下所示:

```
static int luaB ipairs (lua State *L)
{
  luaL_checkany(L, 1);
  lua_pushcfunction(L, ipairsaux); /* iteration function */
  lua_pushvalue(L, 1); /* state */
 lua_pushinteger(L, 0); /* initial value */
  return 3;
}
static int ipairsaux (lua_State *L)
  lua_Integer i = luaL_checkinteger(L, 2);
  //累加index
  i = luaL_intop(+, i, 1);
  lua pushinteger(L, i);
  return (lua_geti(L, 1, i) == LUA_TNIL) ? 1 : 2;
}
LUA_API int lua_geti (lua_State *L, int idx, lua_Integer n)
  TValue *t;
  lu_byte tag;
  lua_lock(L);
```

```
t = index2value(L, idx);
 //查找key为int类型的元素,这一步需要说明的是,该key不一定会在数组中。
hash表也会找,只要key满足条件。
 luaV_fastgeti(t, n, s2v(L->top.p), tag);
 //当原表中该key为空时,会调用luaV finishget,该函数会调用元表的index
元方法,
 //如果元表的index元方法是个表则重复该操作,如果是个函数则调用该函数
 if (tagisempty(tag)) {
   TValue key;
   setivalue(&key, n);
   tag = luaV_finishget(L, t, &key, L->top.p, tag);
 }
 api_incr_top(L);
 lua_unlock(L);
 return novariant(tag);
}
```

ipairs遍历table时是从下标1开始查找·并且原表没有会去元表中查找。当value为nil时退出。

■ pairs源码如下所示:

```
int luaH_next (lua_State *L, Table *t, StkId key)
 unsigned int asize = luaH realasize(t);
  unsigned int i = findindex(L, t, s2v(key), asize); /* find
original key */
 //遍历数组部分
 for (; i < asize; i++) { /* try first array part */</pre>
   lu_byte tag = *getArrTag(t, i);
   if (!tagisempty(tag)) { /* a non-empty entry? */
     setivalue(s2v(key), cast_int(i) + 1);
     farr2val(t, i, tag, s2v(key + 1));
     return 1;
   }
  }
  for (i -= asize; i < sizenode(t); i++) { /* hash part */
   //\#define gnode(t,i) (&(t)->node[i])
   //遍历table的hash部分,gnode是直接将i当成下标,而不是key
   if (!isempty(gval(gnode(t, i)))) { /* a non-empty entry? */
     Node *n = gnode(t, i);
     getnodekey(L, s2v(key), n);
     setobj2s(L, key + 1, gval(n));
     return 1;
   }
  return 0; /* no more elements */
}
```

pairs会遍历数组和hash。

几个特殊的table:

- o registry表,key为LUA_REGISTRYINDEX,返回的是global_State的I_registry字段。
- global表·key为LUA_RIDX_GLOBALS(2)·保存在I_registry表·字面意思全局变量会放在这个表里。

。 loaded表·key为LUA_LOADED_TABLE(loaded),保存在package表(保存在I_registry表·key为package),调用require加载解析过的lua文件或代码会保存在这个表里。调用load加载代码不会保存在该表中。require和load都会调用lua_load来解析代码。

```
LUA_API int lua_load (lua_State *L, lua_Reader reader, void *data,
const char *chunkname, const char *mode)
{
 ZIO z;
 int status;
 lua_lock(L);
 if (!chunkname) chunkname = "?";
 luaZ_init(L, &z, reader, data);
 status = luaD_protectedparser(L, &z, chunkname, mode);
 if (status == LUA_OK) { /* no errors? */
   LClosure *f = clLvalue(s2v(L->top.p - 1)); /* get new function */
   //load什么样的代码upvalue size会小于1?
   //require("return 1")这样的代码, upvalue size都是1
   if (f->nupvalues >= 1) { /* does it have an upvalue? */
     /* get global table from registry */
     TValue gt;
     getGlobalTable(L, &gt);
     /* set global table as 1st upvalue of 'f' (may be LUA_ENV) */
     setobj(L, f->upvals[0]->v.p, &gt);
     luaC_barrier(L, f->upvals[0], &gt);
   }
 lua unlock(L);
 return status;
}
```

从上面代码可以看出,会将解析生成的LClosure的第一个upvalue指向global表,而当定义非local变量的时候,会调用OP_SETTABUP,给第一个upvalue赋值,此时第一个upvalue指向的是global表。这也就是说全局变量会放在global表。

3、CClosure和LClosure

• 1、结构体定义

```
typedef struct LClosure {
   ClosureHeader; //nupvalues upvalue的数量、gclist gc相矣
   struct Proto *p;
   UpVal *upvals[1]; /* list of upvalues */
} LClosure;
```

• 2、UpVal结构体的定义如下:

```
typedef struct UpVal {
   CommonHeader;
   union {
     TValue *p; /* points to stack or to its own value */
     ptrdiff_t offset; /* used while the stack is being reallocated */
   } v;
   union {
     struct { /* (when open) */
        struct UpVal *next; /* linked list */
        struct UpVal **previous;
   } open;
   TValue value; /* the value (when closed) */
   } u;
} UpVal;
```

LClosure的upvalue分为open和close两种状态,当v.p不是指向u.value的时候就是open,当v.p指向u.value就是close的。下面通过一个实例来解释。

• 3、示例:

```
function test()
  local a = 1
  return function()
    a = a + 1
  end
end

local testfunc = test()
testfunc()
testfunc()
```

当调用函数test生成一个LClosure时(pushclosure),此时a的作用域还未结束,此时这个upvalue就是open的·v.p指向的是a在lua栈上的地址,当函数test执行结束时,a的作用域结束·lua栈回收,此时upvalue会变成close(luaF_closeupval),会将原来的值赋值给u.value,并且v.p也会

指向u.value。当upvalue是open的时候,会记录在lua_State的openupval字段。当变成close的时候,会从openupvalue双向列表里删除。

• 4, close upvalue

```
void luaF_closeupval (lua_State *L, StkId level) {
 UpVal *uv;
 StkId upl;
 //open状态下,upvalue记录在openipval列表上
 while ((uv = L-\times) enupval) != NULL && (upl = uplevel(uv)) >= level) {
    TValue *slot = &uv->u.value;
    lua assert(uplevel(uv) < L->top.p);
    //从openupval列表中删除
   luaF_unlinkupval(uv);
    //v.p指向u.value
    setobj(L, slot, uv->v.p);
    uv->v.p = slot;
   if (!iswhite(uv)) {
     nw2black(uv);
     luaC_barrier(L, uv, slot);
    }
 }
}
```

B、协程

1、创建协程luaB_cocreate

```
static int luaB_cocreate (lua_State *L) {
    lua_State *NL;
    //此时栈顶必须是一个函数。如果执行local co = coroutine.create(counter),
    //首先会执行OP_CLOSURE.创建一个LClosure对象放在栈顶
    luaL_checktype(L, 1, LUA_TFUNCTION);
    //创建一个新的lua_State对象放在栈顶
    NL = lua_newthread(L);
    //将LClosure对象再次压入栈顶
    lua_pushvalue(L, 1);    /* move function to top */
    //将栈顶的1个数据(也就是LClosure对象)复制到NL的栈顶.并且L的栈顶收缩
    lua_xmove(L, NL, 1);    /* move function from L to NL */
    return 1;
}
```

2、唤起协程luaB_coresume

```
static int luaB_coresume (lua_State *L) {
    //此时需要切换的协程处于栈顶
```

```
lua_State *co = getco(L);
 int r;
 //lua_gettop(L) - 1的作用是获取参数个数
 r = auxresume(L, co, lua_gettop(L) - 1);
 if (1 \text{ unlikely}(r < 0)) {
  lua_pushboolean(L, ∅);
   lua_insert(L, -2);
   return 2; /* return false + error message */
 }
 else {
   lua_pushboolean(L, 1);
   lua_insert(L, -(r + 1));
   return r + 1; /* return true + 'resume' returns */
 }
}
static int auxresume (lua_State *L, lua_State *co, int narg) {
 int status, nres;
 if (l_unlikely(!lua_checkstack(co, narg))) {
   lua_pushliteral(L, "too many arguments to resume");
   return -1; /* error flag */
 }
 //将参数复制到协程co
 lua_xmove(L, co, narg);
 //就不再进一步展开了,在这一步中会调用setjmp,将当前的执行环境(包括寄存器、堆栈指针
等)
 //保存到协程co的errorJmp字段上,然后执行协程co的指令
 status = lua_resume(co, L, narg, &nres);
 if (l_likely(status == LUA_OK || status == LUA_YIELD)) {
   if (l_unlikely(!lua_checkstack(L, nres + 1))) {
     lua_pop(co, nres); /* remove results anyway */
     lua_pushliteral(L, "too many results to resume");
     return -1; /* error flag */
   }
   //将返回值复制到L的栈上
   lua_xmove(co, L, nres); /* move yielded values */
   return nres;
 }
 else {
   lua_xmove(co, L, 1); /* move error message */
   return -1; /* error flag */
 }
}
```

3、挂起协程luaB_yield

```
static int luaB_yield (lua_State *L) {
  return lua_yield(L, lua_gettop(L));
}

LUA_API int lua_yieldk (lua_State *L, int nresults, lua_KContext ctx,
```

```
lua_KFunction k) {
 CallInfo *ci;
 luai_userstateyield(L, nresults);
 lua_lock(L);
 ci = L \rightarrow ci;
 api_checkpop(L, nresults);
 if (l_unlikely(!yieldable(L))) {
   if (L != G(L)->mainthread)
     luaG_runerror(L, "attempt to yield across a C-call boundary");
     luaG_runerror(L, "attempt to yield from outside a coroutine");
  }
  //此时的L是之前调用resume唤起的协程
  //将状态设为挂起,记录返回值个数
 L->status = LUA YIELD;
 ci->u2.nyield = nresults; /* save number of results */
 if (isLua(ci)) { /* inside a hook? */
   lua assert(!isLuacode(ci));
   api_check(L, nresults == 0, "hooks cannot yield values");
   api_check(L, k == NULL, "hooks cannot continue after yielding");
 }
 else {
   if ((ci->u.c.k = k) != NULL) /* is there a continuation? */
     ci->u.c.ctx = ctx; /* save context */
   //调用longjmp,跳转到之前resume保存的地方
   luaD_throw(L, LUA_YIELD);
 lua_assert(ci->callstatus & CIST_HOOKED); /* must be inside a hook */
 lua_unlock(L);
 return 0; /* return to 'luaD_hook' */
```

C. GC

只有当GCdebt小于等于0时,才会触发GC,这个GCdebt的单位是对象的个数而不是实际的内存大小。当申请一个新的需要GC的对象时,该变量做-1操作。totalbytes字段才是保存当前lua虚拟机申请过的内存字节数。需要注意的是并不是每次new一个GC对象都会去check gc。

1、增量式GC

```
static void incstep (lua_State *L, global_State *g) {
    //STEPSIZE默认值为250
    l_obj stepsize = applygcparam(g, STEPSIZE, 100);
    //work2do 默认值为500 也就是说最多一次处理500个元素
    l_obj work2do = applygcparam(g, STEPMUL, stepsize);
    int fast = 0;
    if (work2do == 0) { /* special case: do a full collection */
```

```
work2do = MAX_LOBJ; /* do unlimited work */
    fast = 1;
}
do {    /* repeat until pause or enough work */
    l_obj work = singlestep(L, fast); /* perform one single step */
    if (g->gckind == KGC_GENMINOR) /* returned to minor collections? */
        return; /* nothing else to be done here */
        work2do -= work;
} while (work2do > 0 && g->gcstate != GCSpause);
if (g->gcstate == GCSpause)
        setpause(g); /* pause until next cycle */
else
    luaE_setdebt(g, stepsize);
}
```

GCSpause

```
//清理灰色链表并且标记根节点(单步)
static void restartcollection (global_State *g) {
  cleargraylists(g);
  g->marked = NFIXED;
  markobject(g, g->mainthread);
  markvalue(g, &g->l_registry);
  markmt(g);
  markbeingfnz(g); /* mark any finalizing object left from previous cycle */
}
```

GCSpropagate

```
static void propagatemark (global_State *g) {
 GCObject *o = g->gray;
 //设置为黑色·这里要跟luaC barrierback对应看·假如在GCSpropagate阶段·global表已经被
扫描过了,global表被标记为黑色。
 //此时又定义一个全局变量·那么在luaC barrierback里会将global表又塞回gray列表。
 nw2black(o);
 //从灰色链表里删除
 g->gray = *getgclist(o); /* remove from 'gray' list */
 switch (o->tt) {
   case LUA_VTABLE: traversetable(g, gco2t(o)); break;
   case LUA_VUSERDATA: traverseudata(g, gco2u(o)); break;
   case LUA_VLCL: traverseLclosure(g, gco2lcl(o)); break;
   case LUA_VCCL: traverseCclosure(g, gco2ccl(o)); break;
   case LUA_VPROTO: traverseproto(g, gco2p(o)); break;
   case LUA_VTHREAD: traversethread(g, gco2th(o)); break;
   default: lua assert(∅);
 }
}
```

luaC_barrierback和luaC_barrier,关于这两个网上解释一大堆,但没有我特别信服的文章。在这里写下此时的思考,之后如果发现理解不对再改。

luaC_barrierback(L,父节点,子节点)如果父节点是黑色并且子节点是白色,则将父节点改为灰色,放入grayagain列表。luaC_barrier(L,父节点,子节点),当GC步骤小于等于GCSenteratomic时,如果父节点是黑色并且子节点是白色,直接将子节点往前推。否则,将子节点设置为新的白色,等待下次GC。按我的理解,这两种其实可以互相替换,或者只保留一个。这两种的主要分别是作用的对象类型上,table的赋值用luaC_barrierback,这是因为table赋值是经常性的操作,用luaC_barrierback放到grayagain列表,在之后一次性做标记。而upvalue的改变用luaC_barrier是因为upvalue的变动不是经常性的,这样能减少遍历的对象,提升性能。

GCSenteratomic

这个阶段是也是单步的,需要在这一步明确所有对象的颜色(此时如果main thread、register表等是白色则加入gray表),并且在最后将global_State的currentwhite设置为新白色。这一步是GC能跟上新增元素的兜底机制,所以这一步有可能会比较重。

GCSswpallgc、GCSswpfinobj、GCSswptobefnz

```
case GCSswpallgc: { /* sweep "regular" objects */
   sweepstep(L, g, GCSswpfinobj, &g->finobj, fast);
   work = GCSWEEPMAX;
   break;
}
case GCSswpfinobj: { /* sweep objects with finalizers */
   sweepstep(L, g, GCSswptobefnz, &g->tobefnz, fast);
   work = GCSWEEPMAX;
   break;
}
case GCSswptobefnz: { /* sweep objects to be finalized */
   sweepstep(L, g, GCSswpend, NULL, fast);
   work = GCSWEEPMAX;
   break;
}
```

这三个阶段做的是相同的工作,只是对应的列表不一样而已(GCSswpallgc阶段遍历的是global_State的allgc列表、GCSswpfinobj阶段遍历的是global_State的finobj列表、GCSswptobefnz遍历的是global_State的tobefnz列表),各自检查对应的列表,如果需要回收就回收,不需要则改变对象marked字段,设置为新的白色。每次最多检查GCSWEEPMAX(20)个对象。如果对象的类型是table或者userdata,当设置元表并且有"__gc"元方法时,会将该对象从allgc列表中移除,并放入finobj列表。在GCSenteratomic阶段,会调用separatetobefnz函数,这个函数会将finobj列表里白色的移动到tobefnz列表。所以在GCSswpfinobj阶段处理finobj列表时,finobj列表里的元素全是不需要回收的,所以这阶段的作用是将finobj列表里的元素的颜色改成当前白色。

GCSswpend

在非紧急状态下,如果常驻的string table太空闲,则会回收global_State的strt字段。 如果string table的size太大或者申请内存时第一次失败后或者lua脚本调用collectgarbage("collect"),会设为紧急状态,并做一次完整步骤的GC,并再次申请内存。

```
static void checkSizes (lua_State *L, global_State *g) {
 if (!g->gcemergency) {
   if (g->strt.nuse < g->strt.size / 4) /* string table too big? */
     luaS_resize(L, g->strt.size / 2);
 }
}
//首次内存申请失败,则会执行这个函数
static void *tryagain (lua_State *L, void *block, size_t osize, size_t nsize) {
 global_State *g = G(L);
 if (cantryagain(g)) {
   luaC_fullgc(L, 1); /* try to free some memory... */
   return callfrealloc(g, block, osize, nsize); /* try again */
 else return NULL; /* cannot run an emergency collection */
}
static void growstrtab (lua_State *L, stringtable *tb) {
 //global的strt太大
 if (l_unlikely(tb->nuse == INT_MAX)) { /* too many strings? */
   luaC_fullgc(L, 1); /* try to free some... */
   if (tb->nuse == INT_MAX) /* still too many? */
     luaM_error(L); /* cannot even create a message... */
 }
 if (tb->size <= MAXSTRTB / 2) /* can grow string table? */</pre>
   luaS_resize(L, tb->size * 2);
}
void luaC_fullgc (lua_State *L, int isemergency) {
 global State *g = G(L);
 lua assert(!g->gcemergency);
 //设为紧急状态
 g->gcemergency = cast_byte(isemergency); /* set flag */
 //阻塞执行一次完整步骤的GC,遍历所有的对象
 switch (g->gckind) {
   case KGC_GENMINOR: fullgen(L, g); break;
   case KGC_INC: fullinc(L, g); break;
   case KGC_GENMAJOR:
     g->gckind = KGC_INC;
     fullinc(L, g);
     g->gckind = KGC_GENMAJOR;
     break;
 }
 g->gcemergency = ∅;
//执行完整的GC·遍历所有对象做标记或回收·最后将gcstate设为GCSpause阶段。
static void fullinc (lua_State *L, global_State *g) {
 if (keepinvariant(g)) /* black objects? */
   entersweep(L); /* sweep everything to turn them back to white */
  /* finish any pending sweep phase to start a new cycle */
 luaC_runtilstate(L, GCSpause, 1);
 luaC_runtilstate(L, GCScallfin, 1); /* run up to finalizers */
```

```
/* 'marked' must be correct after a full GC cycle */
lua_assert(g->marked == gettotalobjs(g));
luaC_runtilstate(L, GCSpause, 1); /* finish collection */
setpause(g);
}
```

GCScallfin

每次从tobefnz列表中取出一个对象,并调用对象的"__qc"方法。

2、分代式GC

- G_NEW 0 //新创建的对象
- G SURVIVAL 1 //G NEW对象存活一次GC变成G SURVIVAL
- G OLD0 2 //luaC barrier时对象变成G OLD0
- G_OLD1 3 //G_SURVIVAL和G_OLD0状态的对象存活一次GC变成G_OLD1
- G_OLD 4 //G_OLD1或者G_TOUCHED2对象存活过一次GC变成G_OLD
- G_TOUCHED1 5 //luaC_barrierback时对象变成G_TOUCHED1
- G_TOUCHED2 6 //G_TOUCHED1对象存活一次GC变成G_TOUCHED2

```
tbl = \{1,2,3\}
```

上述代码minor gc步骤介绍:

- 1、新建tbl对象时,tbl的mark字段为(白色|G_NEW),因为tbl是全局变量,那么会放在global表,会调用luaC_barrierback,如果global表此时是黑色的,那global表会变成(灰色|G_TOUCHED1)并且放入grayagain列表。
- 2、第一次执行minor gc:在youngcollection函数中调用atomic(L)时,当清空grayagain列表时,(此时假设grayagain只有一个global表一个元素),首先将global表改成(黑色|G_TOUCHED1),由于此时是G_TOUCHED1,那么又会改成(灰色|G_TOUCHED1)重新加到grayagain列表中。而属于global表的tbl对象,由于也是一个table,在处理global表时会把tbl加入gray列表,并且最终会被设置为(黑色|G_NEW)并从gray列表里删除。

调用sweepgen时,会将tbl对象设置为(白色|G_SURVIVAL)。G_NEW到G_SURVIVAL会重新设置为白色。 对于global表还在grayagain列表,执行finishgencycle时,会将global表设置为(黑色|G_TOUCHED2)并且保留在grayagain列表。

3、第二次执行minor gc:在youngcollection函数中调用atomic(L)时,当清空grayagain列表时,(此时假设grayagain只有一个global表一个元素),由于此时是G_TOUCHED2,会将global表改成(黑色|G_OLD)。而属于global表的tbl对象改成(黑色|G_SURVIVAL)。调用sweepgen时,会将tbl对象设置为(黑色|G_OLD1)。4、第三次执行minor gc:调用sweepgen时,会将tbl对象设置为(黑色|G_OLD)。

```
local function create_closure()
    local upvalue = {1,2,3}
    return function(new_value)
        upvalue = new_value
    end
end
local closure = create_closure()
```

```
local new_table = {4,5,6}
closure(new_table)
```

操作码为OP_SETUPVAL 上述代码minor gc步骤介绍:

- 1、首先会调用luaC_barrier,由于upvalue数据类型为table,upvalue会变为(灰色|G_OLD0),并且加入gray列表。
- 2、第一次执行minor gc:调用atomic时,该元素会被设置为黑色|G_OLD0,调用sweepgen时,该元素会被设置为黑色|G_OLD1。
- 3、第二次执行minor gc:调用sweepgen时,该元素会被设置为黑色|G_OLD。

Minor Collection

- minor mode假设的是变成Old的元素基本不会死亡,或者说Old元素死亡也不重要,死亡了在minor mode下也不会去处理。所以该模式下在触发GC的时候只会去处理年轻一代的元素。这样GC需要处理的元素就会大量减少,以提升GC性能。但这也有一个隐藏的问题,因为面向C层次的有些接口新增元素并不会去检查GC,那么有可能导致某一次GC的时候需要处理大量元素,造成CPU突刺,当然大量业务逻辑在lua层的时候,这种情况应该不会出现。
- youngcollection:

```
static void youngcollection (lua_State *L, global_State *g) {
 l obj addedold1 = 0;
 1_obj marked = g->marked; /* preserve 'g->marked' */
 GCObject **psurvival; /* to point to first non-dead survival object */
 GCObject *dummy; /* dummy out parameter to 'sweepgen' */
 lua_assert(g->gcstate == GCSpropagate);
 if (g->firstold1) { /* are there regular OLD1 objects? */
   markold(g, g->firstold1, g->reallyold); /* mark them */
   g->firstold1 = NULL; /* no more OLD1 objects (for now) */
  }
 markold(g, g->finobj, g->finobjrold);
 markold(g, g->tobefnz, NULL);
 atomic(L); /* will lose 'g->marked' */
 /* sweep nursery and get a pointer to its last live element */
 g->gcstate = GCSswpallgc;
 psurvival = sweepgen(L, g, &g->allgc, g->survival, &g->firstold1,
&addedold1);
 /* sweep 'survival' */
 sweepgen(L, g, psurvival, g->old1, &g->firstold1, &addedold1);
 g->reallyold = g->old1;
 g->old1 = *psurvival; /* 'survival' survivals are old now */
 g->survival = g->allgc; /* all news are survivals */
 /* repeat for 'finobj' lists */
 dummy = NULL; /* no 'firstold1' optimization for 'finobj' lists */
 psurvival = sweepgen(L, g, &g->finobj, g->finobjsur, &dummy, &addedold1);
  /* sweep 'survival' */
 sweepgen(L, g, psurvival, g->finobjold1, &dummy, &addedold1);
```

```
g->finobjrold = g->finobjold1;
 g->finobjold1 = *psurvival; /* 'survival' survivals are old now */
 g->finobjsur = g->finobj; /* all news are survivals */
 sweepgen(L, g, &g->tobefnz, NULL, &dummy, &addedold1);
 /* keep total number of added old1 objects */
 g->marked = marked + addedold1;
 /* decide whether to shift to major mode */
 //本次新增的old1元素个数超过minor gc前元素百分之25的一半
 //或者minor gc新增的old元素个数超过minor gc前的元素个数
 //切换为major mode
 if (checkminormajor(g, addedold1)) {
   minor2inc(L, g, KGC_GENMAJOR); /* go to major mode */
   g->marked = 0; /* avoid pause in first major cycle */
 }
 else
   finishgencycle(L, g); /* still in minor mode; finish it */
}
```

checkminormajor:

```
static int checkminormajor (global_State *g, l_obj addedold1) {
    //MINORMUL默认值是25%
    l_obj step = applygcparam(g, MINORMUL, g->GCmajorminor);
    //MINORMAJOR默认值是100%
    l_obj limit = applygcparam(g, MINORMAJOR, g->GCmajorminor);
    //本次新增的old1元素个数超过minor gc前元素百分之25的一半
    //或者minor gc新增的old元素个数超过minor gc前的元素个数
    return (addedold1 >= (step >> 1) || g->marked >= limit);
}
```

• 相关参数:

- 。 g->marked参数: minor模式下,该参数表示累计变为G_OLD1的元素个数,GC模式切换时该字段会置为0。这个精度并不准确,分代式GC处于minor gc时的global_State的marked字段的精度并不准确是因为某个元素调用luaC_objbarrier时,marked字段会加1,并且该元素被设置为G_OLD0,而G_OLD0变为G_OLD1是,marked字段又会加1,一个元素变为G_OLD1,而marked字段被累加了两次。
- o g->GCmajorminor参数:执行youngcollection前的元素个数。

Major Collection

major mode复用增量式GC的代码,当从minor gc切换到major gc的时候,设置一些参数并将gcstate设置为GCSswpallgc,之后流程跟增量式GC是一样的,只是执行完一步后不会重新设置debt,也就是说下次新增对象也会进入gc,而且执行完整套增量式GC后,也就是到GCSenteratomic,会检查是否可以切回minor gc。

minor2inc :

```
static void minor2inc (lua_State *L, global_State *g, lu_byte kind) {
    //GCmajorminor设置为本次minor gc变为G_OLD1的元素累计个数
    g->GCmajorminor = g->marked; /* number of live objects */
    g->gckind = kind;
    g->reallyold = g->old1 = g->survival = NULL;
    g->finobjrold = g->finobjold1 = g->finobjsur = NULL;
    //将gcstate设置为GCSswpallgc
    entersweep(L); /* continue as an incremental cycle */
    /* set a debt equal to the step size */
    //设置debt, 100的LUA_GCPSTEPSIZE(百分比·默认值为250%) ·即debt=250
    luaE_setdebt(g, applygcparam(g, STEPSIZE, 100));
}
```

major gc:

```
case GCSenteratomic: {
  work = atomic(L);
  if (checkmajorminor(L, g))
    entersweep(L);
  break;
}
...
```

checkmajorminor:

```
static int checkmajorminor (lua_State *L, global_State *g) {
 if (g->gckind == KGC_GENMAJOR) { /* generational mode? */
   //当前元素总数
   l obj numobjs = gettotalobjs(g);
   //相较于上次minor gc增加的元素个数
   l obj addedobjs = numobjs - g->GCmajorminor;
   //新增元素的LUAI MAJORMINOR (百分比,默认值为50%)
   1_obj limit = applygcparam(g, MAJORMINOR, addedobjs);
   //会被GC的元素个数
   l_obj tobecollected = numobjs - g->marked;
   if (tobecollected > limit) {
     //切换到minor gc
     //如果是白色则直接释放,否则直接设置为G OLD。
     atomic2gen(L, g); /* return to generational mode */
     setminordebt(g);
     return 0; /* exit incremental collection */
   }
 g->GCmajorminor = g->marked; /* prepare for next collection */
```

```
return 1; /* stay doing incremental collections */
}
```

3、两种GC模式实际应用的思考

当业务逻辑用lua来做开发时,当服务器执行一段时间后,可以将GC模式从增量式GC切换为分代式GC,这样能提升服务器性能。但是需要将那种一直会销毁变动的数据区分清楚,这种数据在缓存中时最好不要用lua对象来保存,比如玩家数据,玩家经常性的会有登陆登出操作,而且玩家数据也是常变动的,这会导致分代式GC会有较大可能触发major gc,major gc虽然复用了增量式GC的代码,分步执行,但它每步执行完不会重新设置debt,下次新增元素又会进gc,那么就有可能会导致CPU突刺,这种结果是与我们使用分代式GC的初衷相违背的。

D、热更

- 跟热更相关的表:
 - loaded表 · l_registry表的key为LUA_LOADED_TABLE (_LOADED) 。
 - o searchers表, I_registry表的key为searchers。
- require相关伪代码如下所示:

```
static int ll_require (lua_State *L) {
 //获取传入的文件名
 const char *name = luaL_checkstring(L, 1);
 lua_settop(L, 1); /* LOADED table will be at index 2 */
 //查找_LOADED表里是否已经加载过对应模块
 lua_getfield(L, LUA_REGISTRYINDEX, LUA_LOADED_TABLE);
 lua_getfield(L, 2, name); /* LOADED[name] */
 if (lua_toboolean(L, -1)) /* is it there? */
   return 1; /* package is already loaded */
 findloader(L, name);
 //执行findloader生成的对象
 lua_call(L, 2, 1); /* run loader to load module */
 return 2; /* return module result and loader data */
static void findloader (lua_State *L, const char *name) {
 //searchers表在createsearcherstable函数初始化,
 //searchers表保存的是几个函数指针,分别是searcher_preload、searcher_Lua、searcher_C、
searcher Croot
```

• 因此lua脚本热更新只需要将对应的package.loaded["文件名"]=nil·然后再require("文件名")就可以了。但需要注意的是重新加载的文件中定义的变量的继承问题·这个是热更新的重点。

一个简单的例子:

老的A.lua的代码如下:

```
local ATest = {1,2,3}
return ATest
```

B.lua的代码如下所示:

```
BTest = require("A")
```

新的A.lua的代码如下:

```
local ATest = {4,5,6}
return ATest
```

当新的A.lua重新require后,BTest的数据还是1, 2, 3。