

Lua bridge - 0.1

light-weight, dependency-free library for binding Lua to C++.

Example:

```
luabridge::module m(L);  
  m.function("foo", &foo);  
  • function("bar", &bar);
```

Support types:

primitive types: int, bool, float, double,

string : const char*, std::string

objects : pointers, references, and shared_ptr

```
m.class_<MyClass>("MyClass")
```

↑
构造函数 signature.

```
• constructor<void (*) (/* parameter types */) >()
```

```
• method("method1", &MyClass::method1)
```

```
• method("method2", &MyClass::method2);
```

```
m.subclass_<MySubclass, MyBaseClass>("MySubclass")
```

```
• constructor<...>
```

```
...
```

class module

Helper class 从上面的 example 可知, 提供接口, 以便注册函数, 类到 lua 环境中.

```
template <typename T>
```

```
class_<T> class_(const char* name);
```

注册类的方法

```
template <typename subclass, typename Baseclass>
```

```
class_<T> subclass_(const char* name);
```

```
template <typename T>
```

```
class_<T> class_(); → 注册更多方法.
```

注册函数

```
template <typename FPtr>
```

```
module & function(const char* name, FPtr fp);
```


class class_

template <typename FnPtr> → 描述构造 class 的函数签名

class_<T>& constructor();

template <typename FnPtr>

class_<T>& method(const char* name, FnPtr fp);

template <typename T>

class classname {

给定任一个类, classname<T>::name() 便可知道类的名字.

static const char* name; // 初始化为 unknown 如果类已经注册, 则 name() != unknown.

static const char* name() {return name;}

static void set_name(const char* name_) {

在注册某个类时, M.class_<T>("T")

name_ = name;

会返回一个 class_object 对象,

它构造时会帮忙设置 classname<T>::set_name("T").

};

• 类可以与注册到 lua 中的类名(lua table 名)不同.

typelist

typedef void nil;

template <typename Head, typename Tail=nil>

struct typelist {};

template <typename Typelist>

struct ~~typelist~~ ^{typevallist} {};

template <typename Head, typename Tail>

struct typevallist <typelist<Head, Tail>>

{

Head hd;

typevallist<Tail> tl;

typevallist(Head hd_, const typevallist<Tail>& tl_)

: hd(hd_), tl(tl_)

};

};


```
template <typename Fptr>
```

```
struct fptr {};      ⇒ 主模板
```

对成员函数的偏特化

```
template <typename Ret>
```

```
struct fptr<Ret (*)()> ⇒ 模板偏特化  
有返回值, 无参数的函数
```

```
{  
    typedef nil params;
```

~~template~~

*fp

```
static Ret Ret apply(Ret (*)(), const typelist<params>& trl)
```

```
{  
    (void)trl;
```

```
    return fp();  
}
```

```
};
```

```
template <typename T, typename Ret, typename P1>
```

```
struct fptr<Ret (T::*)(P1)>
```

```
{ typedef  
    (typelist<P1> params;
```

```
    static Ret apply(Ret T* obj,
```

```
        Ret (T::*)(P1),
```

```
        const typelist<params>& trl)
```

```
{  
    return (obj->*fp)(trl.hd);  
}
```

```
};
```

```
template <typename Ret, typename P1>
```

```
struct fptr<Ret (*) (P1)> ⇒ 模板偏特化
```

有返回值, 有1个参数的函数

```
{
```

```
    typedef typelist<P1> params;
```

```
    static Ret apply(Ret (*) (P1), const typelist<params>& trl)
```

```
{
```

```
        return fp(trl.hd);  
}
```

```
};
```

```
template <typename Ret, typename P1, typename P2>
```

```
struct fptr<Ret (*) (P1, P2)> ⇒ 模板偏特化
```

有返回值, 有2个参数的函数

```
{ typedef typelist<P1, typelist<P2>> params;
```

```
    static Ret apply(Ret (*) (P1, P2), const typelist<params>& trl)
```

```
{
```

```
        return fp(trl.hd, trl.tl.hd);  
}
```

```
};
```

3个参数: typedef typelist<P1, typelist<P2, typelist<P3>>> params;


```
template <typename T, typename typelist>
```

```
struct constructor {};
```

// 主模板 T: 对象类型. typelist: 类构造函数参数列表

```
template <typename T>
```

```
struct constructor <T, nil> // 模板偏特化  
// 无参数的构造函数.
```

```
{  
    static T* apply(const typelist<nil>& tvl)  
    { tvl;
```

```
        return new T;
```

```
    }  
};
```

```
template <typename T, typename pl>
```

```
struct constructor <T, typelist<pl>> // 模板偏特化  
// 有pl参数(pl)的构造函数.
```

```
{  
    static T* apply(const typelist<typelist<pl>>& tvl)
```

```
    {  
        return new T(tvl.hcl);
```

```
    }  
};
```

注册个 free function 到 lua

```
template <typename FPtr>
```

```
module & module::function(const char* name, FPtr fp)
```

```
{  
    lua_pushlightuserdata(L, (void*)fp); // 作为 closure 的 upvalue
```

```
    lua_pushcclosure(L, &function_proxy<FPtr>::f, 1);
```

```
    lua_setglobal(L, name);
```

静态函数, 推导 FPtr 的签名

```
    return *this;
```

```
}
```

```
template <typename FPtr, typename Ret = typename FPtr(FPtr)::return_type>
```

```
struct function_proxy {
```

```
    typedef typename FPtr(FPtr)::params params; // typelist
```

```
    static int f(lua_State* L) { // lua 要求的函数签名
```

```
        FPtr fp = (FPtr)(lua_touserdata(L, lua_upvalueindex(1)));
```

```
        arglist<params> args(L); // 从 lua stack 中获取函数调用的参数  
        // (聚合成 typelist)
```

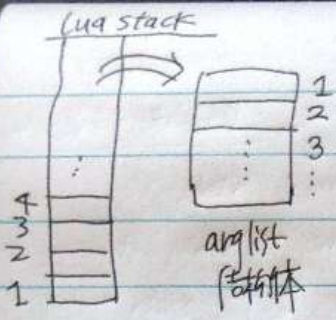
```
        tdstack<Ret>::push(L, fp(FPtr)::apply(fp, args));
```

```
        return 1;
```

⇒ typelist 类型(要求).

链接于
typelist

3;3



template <typename Typelist, int start=1>

struct arclist {};

默认值, 影响所有子模板

template <int start>

struct arclist<nil, start>: public typelist<nil> // 递归终止模板

{
arclist(lua_state* L) {(void)L;};
};

template <typename Head, typename Tail, int start>

struct arclist<typelist<Head, Tail>, start>:

public typelist<Head, Tail>

{
arclist(lua_state* L); // 构造函数

typelist<typelist<Head, Tail>> // 父类

(tdstack<Head>::get(L, start), start) 1 [] 父类1

arclist<Tail, start+1>(L) 2 [] 父类2

{}

};

arclist是外壳

帮助推导 - 直到 nil 处

template <typename T>
struct tdstack {};

template <>

struct tdstack<int> // 模板特化

{
static void push(lua_state* L, int data)

{
lua_pushinteger(L, data);

};
static int get(lua_state* L, int index)

{
return luaL_checkint(L, index);

};

如何注册构造函数?

```
template <typename T>
template <typename Fnptr> // 根据签名来调用
class_til class_ (T)::constructor()
```

```
{
    luaL_getmetatable(L, classname<T>::name());
```

```
    lua_pushclosure(L,
```

↑ 是帮助和pr推导参数类型

```
        & constructor_proxy<T, typename fnptr(Fnptr)::Params>, 1);
```

```
    lua_setglobal(L, classname<T>::name());
```

↓ metatable 为 upvalue

```
    return *this;
```

```
    luacode: a = A(2, 3);
```

→ 函数名对应类名

a 是一个 shared_ptr(T)
(即数据)

```
template <typename T, typename Params>
```

```
int constructor_proxy(lua_State* L) // 符合 lua 注册函数的签名
```

```
{
    void* block = lua_newuserdata(L, sizeof(shared_ptr<T>));
```

```
    arglist<Params> args(L); // 根据参数 typelist 中含有的参数 知道有多少 stack arguments
```

```
    new (block) shared_ptr<T>(constructor<T, Params>::apply(args)); // placement new
```

⇒ typelist 返回 new T(...)

```
    lua_pushvalue(L, lua_upvalueindex(1));
```

```
    lua_setmetatable(L, -2);
```

⇒ metatable

1 → metatable.
2 → shared_ptr<T> (block)

```
    return 1;
```

⇒ 设置用户数据的 metatable

那如何设置/创建类 A 的 metatable 呢? 在 class_ 的 ctor 中 metatable 存在 registry 中, 类名作为 key

```
luaL_newmetatable(L, name);
```

```
lua_pushcfunction(L, & subclass_indexer);
```

```
lua_setfield(L, -2, "__index");
```

```
lua_pushstring(L, name);
```

```
lua_pushclosure(L, & destructor_dispatch<T>, 1);
```

```
lua_setfield(L, -2, "__gc");
```

```
lua_pushstring(L, name);
```

```
lua_setfield(L, -2, "__type");
```

```
lua_pop(L, 1); // 弹出 metatable
```

```
template <typename T>
```

```
int destructor_dispatch(lua_State* L)
```

```
{
    ((shared_ptr<T>*) (checkclass(T, 1,
        lua_tostring(L, lua_upvalueindex(1))))
    → Refet();
```

```
    return 0;
```

↓ 字符串 类名

如何调用类的方法?

$a = A(1, 2)$.

$a: \text{method_call}(xx)$

• 类方法注册:

```
template <typename T>
```

```
template <typename FPtr>
```

```
class_<T> & class_<T>::Method(const char* name, FPtr fp)
```

```
{ luaL_getmetatable(L, classname(T)::name());
```

```
lua_pushstring(L, classname(T)::name());
```

```
void* v = lua_newuserdata(L, sizeof(FPtr));
```

```
memcpy(v, &fp, sizeof(FPtr));
```

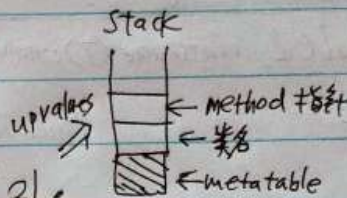
```
lua_pushclosure(L, &method_proxy(FPtr), 2);
```

```
lua_setfield(L, -2, name);
```

```
lua_pop(L, 1);
```

```
return *this;
```

```
}
```



method proxy 是个结构体模板, 提供静态函数, 之所以为结构体, 是可以特化返回值为 void 类型的 method.

```
template <typename FPtr, typename Ret = typename FPtr(FPtr)::result_type>
```

```
struct method_proxy {
```

```
typedef typename FPtr(FPtr)::class_type class_type;
```

```
typedef typename FPtr(FPtr)::params params;
```

```
static int f(lua_State* L)
```

```
{
```

```
class_type* obj = ((shared_ptr<class_type*>) checktype(L, 1, // 根据类名获取类对象的 object*  
lua_tostring(L, lua_upvalueindex(1))))->get();
```

```
FPtr fp = *(FPtr*) lua_touserdata(L, lua_upvalueindex(2)).
```

```
arglist(params, 2) args(L); // 从第 2 个 stack value 开始是 params, 第 1 个 stack value 是 obj ??
```

```
std::stack<Ret>::push(L, FPtr(FPtr)::apply(obj, fp, args)); // a 对象指针 (userdata)
```

```
return 1;
```

```
}
```

```
};
```