

Discussion questions for Lua call stacks

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Overview of function prefixes and header files

Table 1: Internal function prefixes and header files

Prefix	Header	Abstraction
luaL_	luaL.h	Auxiliary library (extends public API)
luaK_	luaK.h	Code generator
N/A	luaL.h	Replacement for <code>ctype.h</code>
luaG_	luaG.h	Debug hooks?
luaD_	luaD.h	Calls; register-window stack
luaF_	luaF.h	Closures and free variables (“upvalues”)
luaC_	luaC.h	Garbage collection
luaX_	luaX.h	Lexical analysis
N/A	luaL.h	Sizes, limits, numeric-operation macros
luaM_	luaM.h	Allocation
luaO_	luaO.h	Key representations: Values, type tags, conversions
N/A	luaI.h	Instruction decoding; opcode table
N/A	luaP.h	Parser; classification of names
luaE_	luaE.h	Interpreter state; call stack
luaS_	luaS.h	Strings
luaH_	luaH.h	(Hash) tables
luaT_	luaT.h	Tag methods (metamethods)
lua_	lua.h	Public (C) API
N/A	luaconf.h	Configuration for portability (uninteresting)
luaopen_	luaL.h	Access to standard libraries
luaV_	luaV.h	Bytecode interpreter & operations
luaZ_	luaZ.h	Buffered streams

Documentation to read

Before tackling any code, read this documentation:

- Lua manual sections 4.1 to 4.3 (the stack)
- The section on Lua Stack and Registers in the Lua 5.3 Bytecode Reference
- API documentation for these functions:
 - `lua_call`
 - `lua_gettop`
 - `lua_remove`
 - `lua_pushvalue`
 - `lua_tolstring`
 - `lua_pcall`

Code to read

Note: When reading source code, you may want to use the Unix “tags” facility, which gives you a fast way to jump to the definition of any identifier. If you use Emacs or vi, look up the Unix commands `etags` or `ctags`.

On line 160 of header file `lstate.h`, understand these fields of the `struct lua_State`:

- Fields `top`, `stack_last`, and `stack` (type `StkId` is `TValue *`)
- Fields `ci` and `nci`
- Field `base_ci`
- Field `errorJump`
- Field `nCalls`

On line 65 of header file `lstate.h`, understand the `CallInfo` structure. Ignore fields having to do with yields.

On line 97 of `lapi.c`, read the implementation of `lua_checkstack`. Note differences between `ci->top` and `L->top`.

On line 60 of `lapi.c`, read the first two cases in the implementation of `index2addr`.

On line 1130 of `lvm.c`, read the implementation of the `OP_CALL` opcode, and also the implementation of `luaD_pcall` on line 413 of `ldo.c`. Be prepared to compare the two main cases of `luaD_pcall`. Ignore the “hook” code.

Finally, the implementation of `pcall`:

- Starting on line 931 of `lapi.c`, read the implementation of `lua_pcallk`. Focus on the special case of `lua_pcall`, in which `ctx` is 0 and `k` is `NULL`. (Note: functions `savestack` and `restorestack` convert a stack index to and from an integer, which is then resilient to movement (reallocation) of the stack.)

- Notice function `f_call`; it uses `luaD_callnoyield` and `luaD_call` as a roundabout way of getting to `luaD_precall` and `luaV_execute`.
- On line 721 of `ldo.c`, read the implementation of `luaD_pcall`. Focus on the stack unwinding. Don't get distracted by `luaD_shrinkstack`.
- On line 136 of `ldo.c`, read the implementation of `luaD_rawrunprotected`. The `LUA_TRY` macro calls `setjmp`, and it executes the body if `setjmp` returns 0, which happens on the first trip though. The outcome of the body is represented by the contents of field `lj.status`. During the execution of the protected call, this field is the same as `L->errorJmp->status`, which may be set to an error code by `luaD_throw` (just above). The final status is returned from `luaD_rawrunprotected`.

Discussion questions

- (1) How is the Lua call stack represented?
- (2) How does it present an interleaving of Lua activations with C activations? What's actually happening with the C stack?
- (3) How does the Lua call stack work with the register-window stack (also known as "the Lua stack")?
- (4) In the virtual machine, how does the `CALL` instruction work?
- (5) In the API, how does function `lua_call` work?
- (6) How is the Lua primitive `pcall` implemented?