



Lua in the NetBSD Kernel

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Topics

① The Programming Language Lua

- The Lua Interpreter
- Syntax and such
- Modules

② Embedding Lua in C Programs

- State Manipulation
- Calling C from Lua
- Calling Lua from C

③ Lua in the NetBSD Kernel

- Use Cases
- Implementation Overview
- Implementation Details



```
[[{"x": 10, "y": 10}, {"x": 10, "y": 20}, {"x": 10, "y": 30}, {"x": 20, "y": 10}, {"x": 20, "y": 20}, {"x": 20, "y": 30}, {"x": 30, "y": 10}, {"x": 30, "y": 20}, {"x": 30, "y": 30}], [{"x": 15, "y": 15, "text": "lua"}, {"x": 15, "y": 25, "text": "scripting"}, {"x": 15, "y": 35, "text": "language"}, {"x": 25, "y": 15, "text": "&"}, {"x": 25, "y": 25, "text": "vm"}, {"x": 25, "y": 35, "text": "virtual"}]
```



Builds in all platforms with an **ANSI/ISO C** compiler
Fits into **128K ROM, 64K RAM** per interpreter state¹

Fastest in the realm of interpreted languages

Well-documented **C/C++ API** to extend applications

One of the fastest mechanisms for **call-out to C**

Incremental **low-latency garbage collector**

Sandboxing for restricted access to resources

Meta-mechanisms for language extensions,
e.g. class-based **object orientation** and inheritance

Natural datatype can be integer, float or double

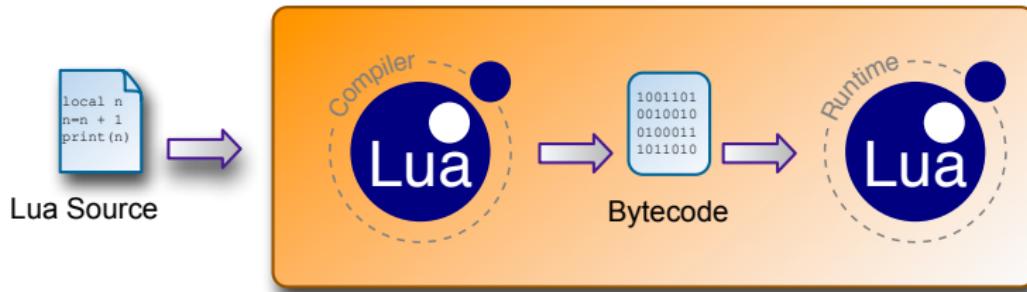
Supports **closures** and cooperative **threads**

Open source under the **OSI-certified MIT license**

¹ Complete Lua SOC, practical applications in 256K ROM / 64K RAM

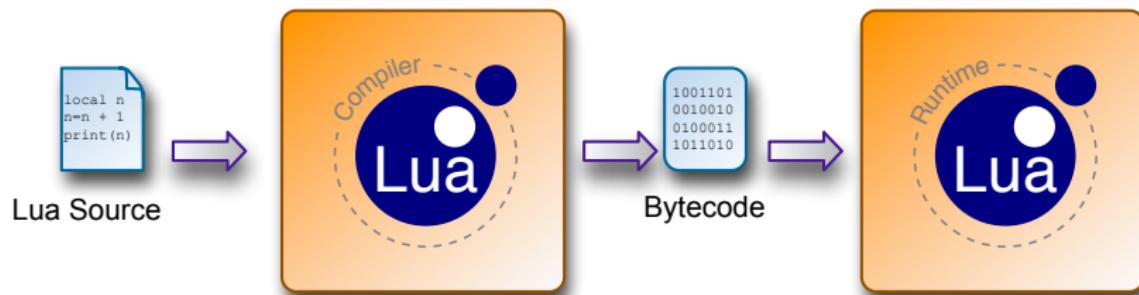
Designed, implemented and maintained at the
Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro **www.lua.org**

Running Lua Sourcecode





Compiling / Running Lua Bytecode





Running from C

- `int luaL_dofile(lua_State *L, const char *filename)`
- `int luaL_dostring(lua_State *L, const char *str)`



Values, Variables, and Data Types

- Variables have no type
- Values do have a type
- Functions are first-class values



Tables

- Tables are THE data structure in Lua
- Nice constructor syntax
- Tables make Lua a good DDL
- Metatables can be associated with every object



Lua Table Constructor

Create and initialize a table, access a field:

```
mytable = {  
    name = 'Marc',  
    surname = 'Balmer',  
    email = 'm@x.org'  
}  
  
print(mytable.email)
```



Extending Lua Programs

Acess GPIO pins from Lua:

```
require 'gpio'

g = gpio.open('/dev/gpio0')
g:write(4, gpio.PIN_HIGH)
g:close()
```



Creating and Destroying a State

- `lua_State *L = lua_newstate()`
- `luaopen_module(L)`
- `lua_close(L)`





Calling a C Function

- Function has been registered in `luaopen_module()`
- `int function(lua_State *L)`
- Parameters popped from the stack
- Return values pushed on the stack
- Return Nr. of return values



Calling a Lua Function

- Find the function and make sure it ***is*** a function
- Push parameters on the stack
- Use `lua_call(lua_State *L, int index)`
- or `lua_pcall(lua_State *L, int index)`
- Pop return values from the stack



Calling a Lua Function

The Lua function

```
function hello()
    print('Hello, world!')
end
```

Call hello from C:

```
lua_getglobal(L, "hallo");
lua_pcall(L, 0, 0, 0);
```

Ideas for Users

- Modifying software written in C is hard for users
- Give users the power to modify and extend the system
- Let users explore the system in an easy way



Ideas for Developers

- „Rapid Application Development“ approach to driver development
- Modifying the system behaviour
- Configuration of kernel subsystems



Alternatives

- Python
- Java



Python

- Not too difficult to integrate in C
- Huge library
- Memory consumption
- Difficult object mapping



Java

- Easy to integrate
- Difficult object mapping
- Memory considerations
- Has been used for driver development



Lua in NetBSD Userland

- Library (liblua.so) and binaries (lua, luac) committed to -current
- Will be part of NetBSD 6
- No back port to NetBSD 5 stable planned



Lua in the NetBSD Kernel

- Started as GSoC project, porting Lunatik from Linux to NetBSD
- Proof that the Lua VM can run in the kernel, lack of infrastructure
- Infrastructure beeing added now



Running in Userland

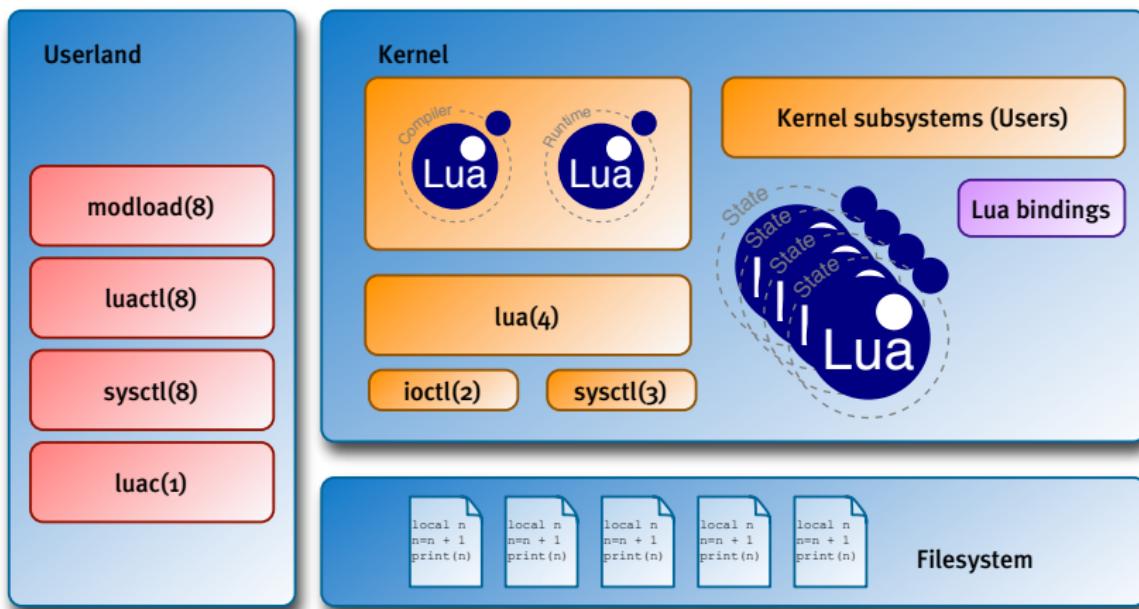
- Every process has its own address space
- Lua states in different processes are isolated



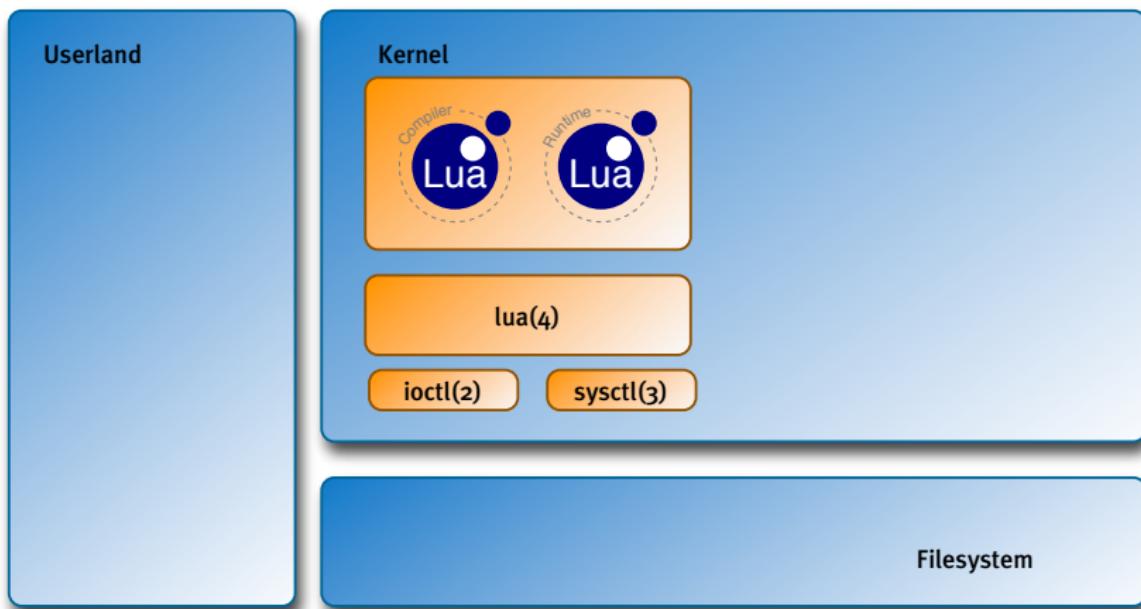
Running in the Kernel

- One address space
- Every thread that „is in the kernel“ uses the same memory
- Locking is an issue

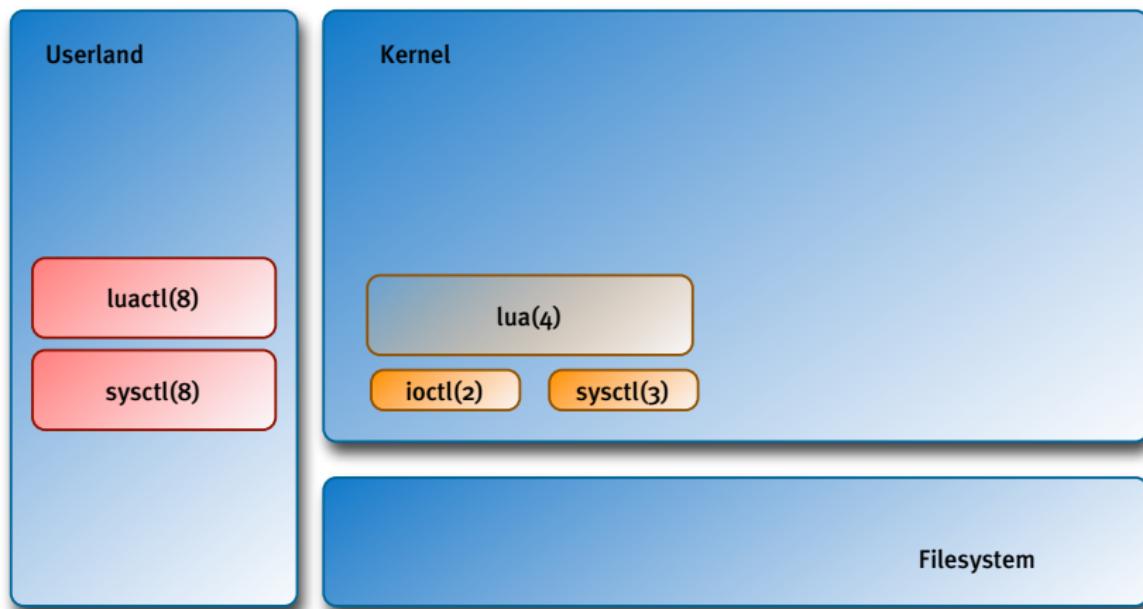
The Big Picture



The lua(4) Device Driver



lua(4) ioctl(2) / sysctl(3) Interface

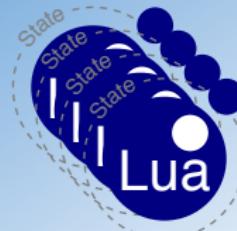




Lua States

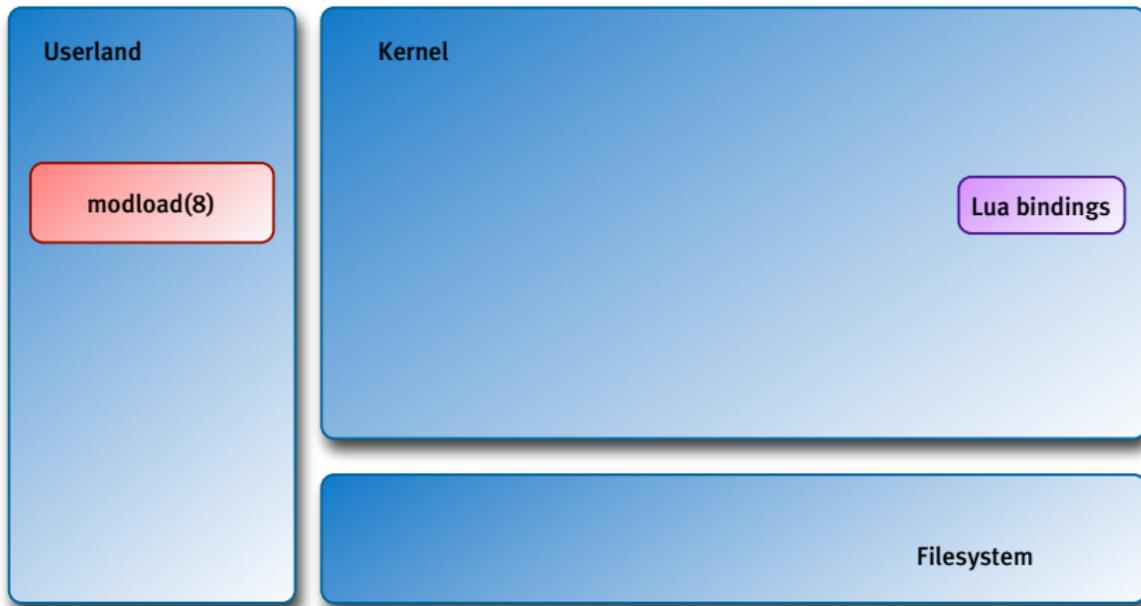
Userland

Kernel



Filesystem

Lua Modules





Lua Users

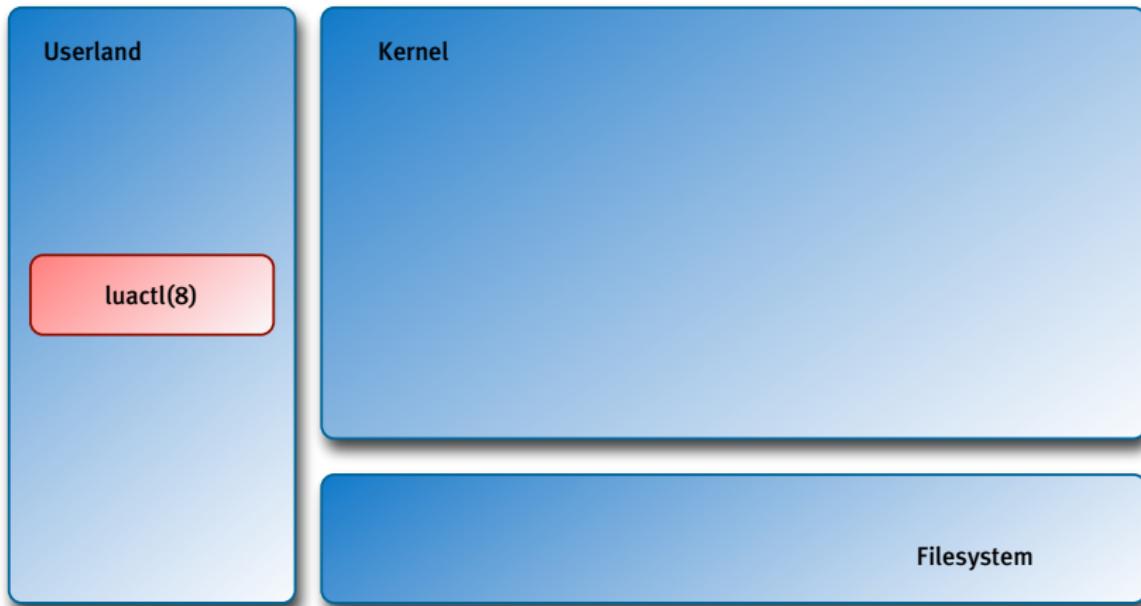
Userland

Kernel

Kernel subsystems (Users)

Filesystem

The luactl(8) Command





,,require"

- Modules are kernel modules
- 'require' can be turned off
- Modules must be assigned to Lua states by hand then
- By default 'require' is on and modules are even autoloaded
- Module autoloading can be turned off



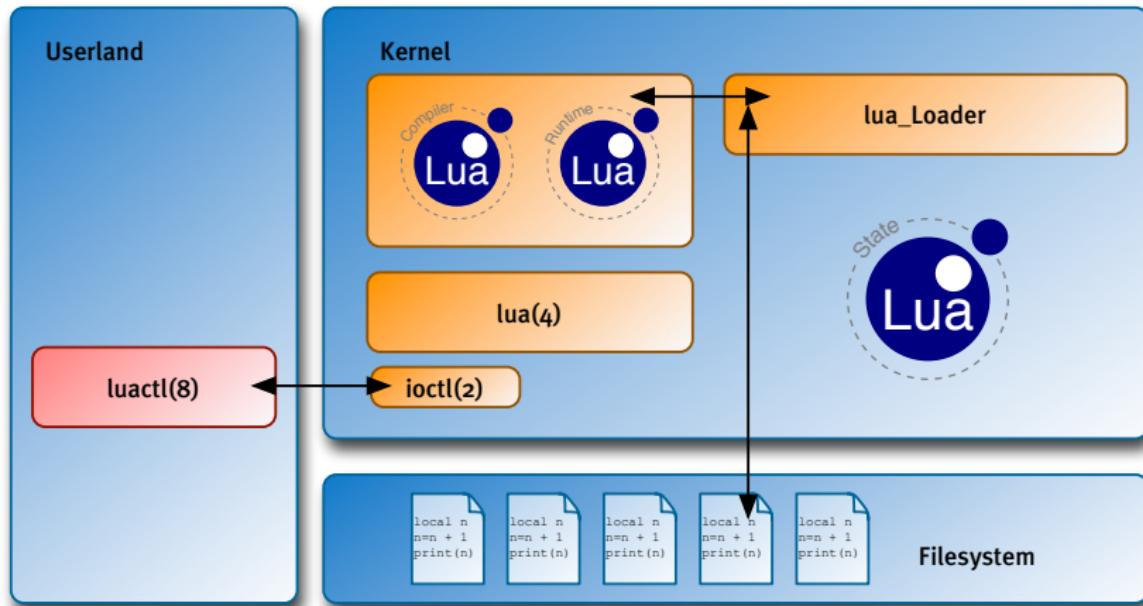


Implementation Details

sysctl(8) Variables

- kern.lua.require=1
- kern.lua.autoload=1
- kern.lua.bytecode=0
- kern.lua.maxcount=0

Loading Lua Code





Security

- New Lua states are created empty
- Full control over the loading of code
- No access to kernel memory, -functions but through predefined bindings



Time for Questions

