

Introduction to ObjC

陈嘉杰

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啥是 ObjC

ObjC 是一门动态语言

ObjC 就是 ...Objective-C 鸭



Origin

调用函数全靠名字 (selector)

```
1 // Example 1
2 NSString *harryChen = [[NSString alloc] init];
3 [harryChen isHarry];
4 // is equivalent to:
5 id harryChen =
6     ↪ objc_msgSend(objc_msgSend(objc_getClass("NSString"),
7     ↪ @selector(alloc)), @selector(init));
8 objc_msgSend(harryChen, @selector(isHarry));
9 // further:
10 id harryChen =
11     ↪ objc_msgSend(objc_msgSend(objc_getClass("NSString"),
12     ↪ sel_getUid("alloc")), sel_getUid("init"));
13 objc_msgSend(harryChen, sel_getUid("isHarry"));
```

随时给别的类添加一个方法

```
1 // Monkey patching
2 @implementation NSString
3 - (BOOL) isHarry {
4     return YES;
5 }
6 // is equivalent to:
7 BOOL isHarryIMP(id self, SEL _cmd) {
8     return YES;
9 }
10 class_addMethod(objc_getClass("NSString"),
    ↪ sel_registerName("isHarry"), (IMP) isHarryIMP,
    ↪ "v@:");
```

所以 objc_msgSend 到底是什么 (1)

```
1  /*****
2  *
3  * id objc_msgSend(id self, SEL      _cmd,...);
4  * IMP objc_msgLookup(id self, SEL _cmd, ...);
5  *
6  * objc_msgLookup ABI:
7  * IMP returned in r11
8  * Forwarding returned in Z flag
9  * r10 reserved for our use but not used
10 *
11
12 ↪ *****/
13 ...
14     GetIsaFast NORMAL // r10 = self->isa
15     CacheLookup NORMAL, CALL // calls IMP on
16     ↪ success
17 ...
18     jmp      __objc_msgSend_uncached
```

所以 objc_msgSend 到底是什么 (2)

```
1  /*****
2  *
3  *  _objc_msgSend_uncached
4  *  _objc_msgSend_stret_uncached
5  *  _objc_msgLookup_uncached
6  *  _objc_msgLookup_stret_uncached
7  *
8  *  The uncached method lookup.
9  *
10
11  ↪  ****
12  ...
13      MethodTableLookup NORMAL // r11 = IMP
14      jmp          *%r11 // goto *imp
15  ...
16      MethodTableLookup STRET // r11 = IMP
17      jmp          *%r11 // goto *imp
```

首先要知道这是个什么类型的对象

```
1  .macro GetIsaFast
2  .if $0 != STRET
3      testb        $$1, %a1b
4      PN
5      jnz          LGetIsaSlow_f
6      movq        $$0x00007fffffffffff8, %r10
7      andq        (%a1), %r10
```


内存里对象是怎么样子的?

```
1  struct objc_object {
2  private:
3      isa_t isa;
4      // ...
5  };
6  union isa_t {
7      Class cls;
8      uintptr_t bits;
9      // ...
10 #define ISA_MASK 0x00007fffffffffff8ULL
11     struct {
12         uintptr_t nonpointer : 1;
13         uintptr_t has_assoc : 1;
14         // ...
15     };
16 };
```

程序里是如何储存这些信息呢?

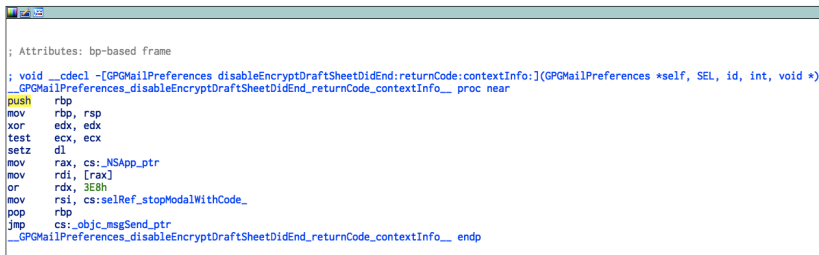
```
$ otool -ov /Applications/Maps.app/Contents/MacOS/Maps
```

```
1 Contents of (##_DATA,##_objc_classlist) section
2 00000000100275398 0x1002ec2e8
   ↪  _OBJC_CLASS_$_DirectionsPlan
3     isa 0x1002ec310
   ↪  _OBJC_METACLASS_$_DirectionsPlan
4 superclass 0x0 _OBJC_CLASS_$_PBCodable
5     data 0x10027cb18 (struct class_ro_t *)
6     name 0x1001e07e0 DirectionsPlan
7     baseMethods 0x10027cb60 (struct method_list_t *)
8     count 82
9     name 0x100207198 hasRouteRequestStorage
10    types 0x10023e4fb c16@0:8
11    imp -[DirectionsPlan
   ↪  hasRouteRequestStorage]
```

Type Encodings

举个例子

```
1 name 0x589df
   ↳ disableEncryptDraftSheetDidEnd:returnCode:contextInfo:
2 types 0x61d3e v36@0:8@16i24~v28
3   imp 0xc4b4
4
5 - (void)disableEncryptDraftSheetDidEnd:(NSWindow
   ↳ *)sheet returnCode:(int)returnCode
   ↳ contextInfo:(void *)contextInfo
```



```
; Attributes: bp-based frame
; void __cdecl -[GPGMailPreferences disableEncryptDraftSheetDidEnd:returnCode:contextInfo:](GPGMailPreferences *self, SEL, id, int, void *)
__GPGMailPreferences_disableEncryptDraftSheetDidEnd_returnCode_contextInfo__ proc near
push    rbp
mov     rbp, rsp
xor     edx, edx
test   ecx, ecx
setz   dl
mov     rax, cs:_NSApp_ptr
mov     rdi, [rax]
or     rdx, 3E8h
mov     rsi, cs:selRef_stopModalWithCode_
pop     rbp
jmp     cs:_objc_msgSend_ptr
__GPGMailPreferences_disableEncryptDraftSheetDidEnd_returnCode_contextInfo__ endp
```

CF, NS, or Neither?

大家如果用 Objective-C 写过 macOS 或者 iOS 上软件的话，要是遇到一些稍微底层一些的 API，就可能用到 Core Foundation 的函数，需要传一个 CFBlink 类型的变量进去。

这时候你有一个 NSBlink* 的变量，然后发现，诶，直接转换一下类型就可以直接传进去，妙啊。

如果你特别有经验，甚至写过 Swift，你会发现，你拿着一个 Blink 类型的变量，可以直接当成 NSBlink* 来用。

Toll (sometimes) free bridging

原理其实很简单：NSString 定义了接口，没有定义实现。我完全可以用 CFString 实现一个 NSString *：

```
[0x0001bb60]> pd
;-- -[__NSCFString length]:
;-- func.0001bb60:
;-- method.__NSCFString.length:
0x0001bb60      55      push rbp
0x0001bb61      4889e5   rbp = rsp
0x0001bb64      5d
< 0x0001bb65      e906000000 goto sym.__CFStringGetLength2
0x0001bb6a      660f1f440000
```

As it turns out, there's no particular magic to make this work. It's just pure brute force. The implementation of `CFStringGetLength` looks like this:

```
CFIndex CFStringGetLength(CFStringRef str) {
    CF_OBJC_FUNCDISPATCH0(__kCFStringTypeID, CFIndex, str, "length");

    __CFAssertIsString(str);
    return __CFStrLength(str);
}
```

Origin

我知道你们想看什么

现在开始实践吧：
把 GPGMail 干了！