

NOTES ON LUA-5.2

VAIBHAV KARVE

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1. INTRODUCTION AND BASIC CONCEPTS

- (1) Lua is an *extensional* language.
- (2) Lua is *dynamically typed* i.e. variables do not have types, only values do.
- (3) Inline commenting in Lua is achieved by typing two hyphens: `-- This is a comment.`
- (4) Lua has 8 basic types:
 - (a) *nil* type is the default. It is the type of the value `nil`. Similar to *None*type in python.
 - (b) *boolean*
 - (c) *numbers* which stores double precision floating-point numbers.
 - (d) *string*
 - (e) *function*
 - (f) *userdata* for storing arbitrary C data types.
 - (g) *thread* for independent threads of execution, used to implement coroutines.
 - (h) *table* for associative arrays which can be indexed with any Lua value except `nil` and `NaN`.
 - Tables can be heterogeneous i.e. they can contain values of all types (except `nil`).
 - A table with index set $\{1, \dots, n\}$ for some integer n is a *sequence*.
 - Any key with value `nil` is not considered a part of the table.
 - Any key that is not part of a table has value `nil`.
 - The values of a table fields can be of any type. In particular, table field values can be functions.
 - Indexing of tables follows the definition of raw equality in the language:
$$\mathbf{a}[i] == \mathbf{a}[j] \iff i \text{ and } j \text{ are raw equal.}$$
- (5) For a table `a`, Lua treats `a.name` as syntactic sugar for `a["name"]`.
- (6) Tables, functions, threads and (full) userdata values are *objects*. Objects do not contain values, they contain references to values.
- (7) An error message can be generated by calling the Lua function `error` and error message can be passed as a string argument to this function.

- (8) Every value in Lua can have a *metatable*, which is an ordinary Lua table that defines the behavior of the original value under certain special operations.
- Behavior can be changed by setting specific fields in the metatable.
 - Keys of the metatable are *event* names, corresponding field values are *metamethods*.
 - Metatable of any value can be queried by using the `getmetatable` function.
 - The metatable of a table can be replaced by using the `setmetatable` function. Metatables of other values cannot be changed in Lua because values of type other than table and full userdata all share a single metatable per type.
 - Each operation is identified by a string in the metatable. The key for each operation is two underscores + the name of the operation. Example: `"__add"` for addition.
 - The metamethod of an object for an event can be retrieved as such: `metatable(obj)[event]`. Access to a metamethod results in raw output and does not invoke other metamethods. Also, access to objects with no metamethods results in `nil`.
- (9) Operations controlled by metamethods:
- `"__add"` encodes the + operation.
 - `"__sub"` encodes the - operation.
 - `"__mul"` encodes the * operation.
 - `"__div"` encodes the / operation.
 - `"__mod"` encodes the % operation.
 - `"__pow"` encodes the ^ (exponentiation) operation.
 - `"__unm"` encodes the unary - operation (for creating negative numbers).
 - `"__concat"` encodes the .. (string concatenation) operation.
 - `"__len"` encodes the # (string length) operation.
 - `"__eq"` encodes the == operation.
 - `"__lt"` encodes the < (less than) operation.
 - `"__le"` encodes the <= (less than or equal) operation. If this metamethod is absent then Lua assumes `a<=b` \iff `not (b<a)`.
 - `"__index"` encodes the indexing in tables (the get-value function). This is what allows one to access a value by calling `a[key]`, where `a` is some table.
 - `"__newindex"` encodes the addition of new key-value pairs to the table. It is sort of a set-value function, allowing us to write expressions like `a[key] = blah`.
 - `"__call"` encodes the operation of calling the value stored in a variable.
- (10) The expression $a \neq b$ is encoded as `a ~= b`.
- (11) Garbage collection and memory management is automatic in Lua.

2. THE LANGUAGE