



# Why (and why not) Lua?

Roberto Ierusalimschy



PONTIFÍCIA UNIVERSIDADE CATÓLICA  
DO RIO DE JANEIRO

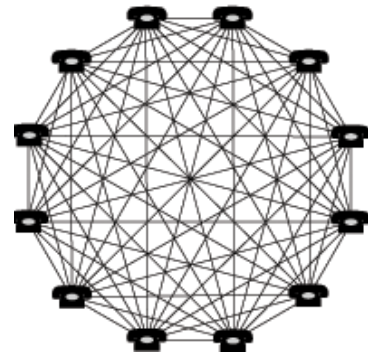


Why do we need multiple languages?

Wouldn't the world be better if everybody used the same programming language?

After all, programming languages have strong network effects!

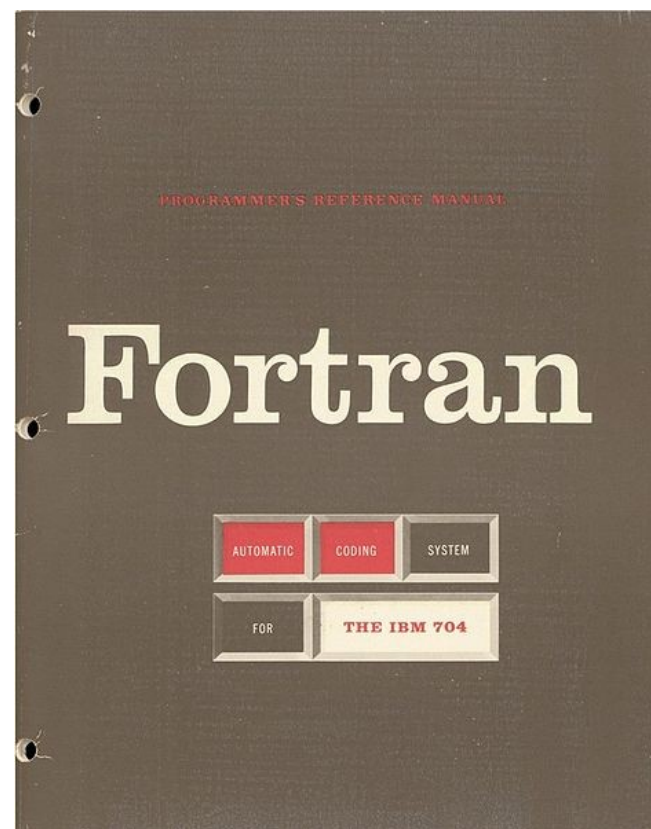
# Network Effect



- I should learn the most popular language.
  - to find a job
- I should use the most popular language.
  - to find programmers
- I should use the most popular language.
  - to find libraries, documentation, etc.
- I should use the language I am already using.
  - to not have to learn a new language

Fact: if we all settled for arguments like “it would be good to use the same language as X” or “language X is better known than Y”, we would all be using Fortran today.

Why are we not?



# Very Simplified Story

- FORTRAN (FORmula TRANslator) was specialized for scientific computation.
- COBOL (COmmon Business-Oriented Language) was created, specialized for commercial-oriented software.
- There were also Algol and Lisp...

But why do we need multiple languages?

# PL/I

- A truly general-purpose programming language
  - *“FORTRAN VI is not intended to be compatible with any known FORTRAN IV. It includes the functional capabilities of FORTRAN IV as well as those capabilities normally associated with 'commercial' and 'algorithmic' languages.”*
- Championed by IBM
  - this was 1964
- Why was PL/I not a big success?
  - compare its usage with Fortran and Cobol

A programming language is not a pile of features.



# The “Subset Fallacy”

- I can use only the features I like/need.
- Features that I do not use do not affect me.
- The bigger the pile, the better the language.



# The “Subset Fallacy”

- Bugs frequently involve parts that you think you are not using
  - so you should know them for debugging
- Other people's code involves parts that you do not use
  - so you should know them for maintenance
  - so you should know them to use libraries

# The “Subset Fallacy”

- Compilers and interpreters must support the entire language
  - extra features make them larger, more complex, and slower
  - many features hamper optimizations

# The “Subset Fallacy”

- The main benefits offered by a programming language are not only what it allows us to do, but also *what it prevents us from doing!*
  - stack overflows!
  - memory safety

The design of a language involves many trade-offs, and we need explicit goals and priorities to settle these trade-offs. Different languages choose different goals, and therefore settle these trade-offs in different directions. Like any tool, no language is good for everything.



# How Does Lua Solve Trade-offs?

- A set of explicit goals that we prioritize:
  - scripting
  - portability
  - small size
  - simplicity

# How Does Lua Solve Trade-offs?

- Also, pragmatism!
- Other secondary goals:
  - performance
  - friendliness to non programmers (simplicity)

How does that work in practice?

attained goals

# Scripting

- Scripting language x dynamic language
- Program written in two languages
  - a *scripting* language and a *system* language
- System language implements the hard parts
  - algorithms, data structures
  - reasonably stable parts
- Scripting language connects those parts
  - flexible, easy to change



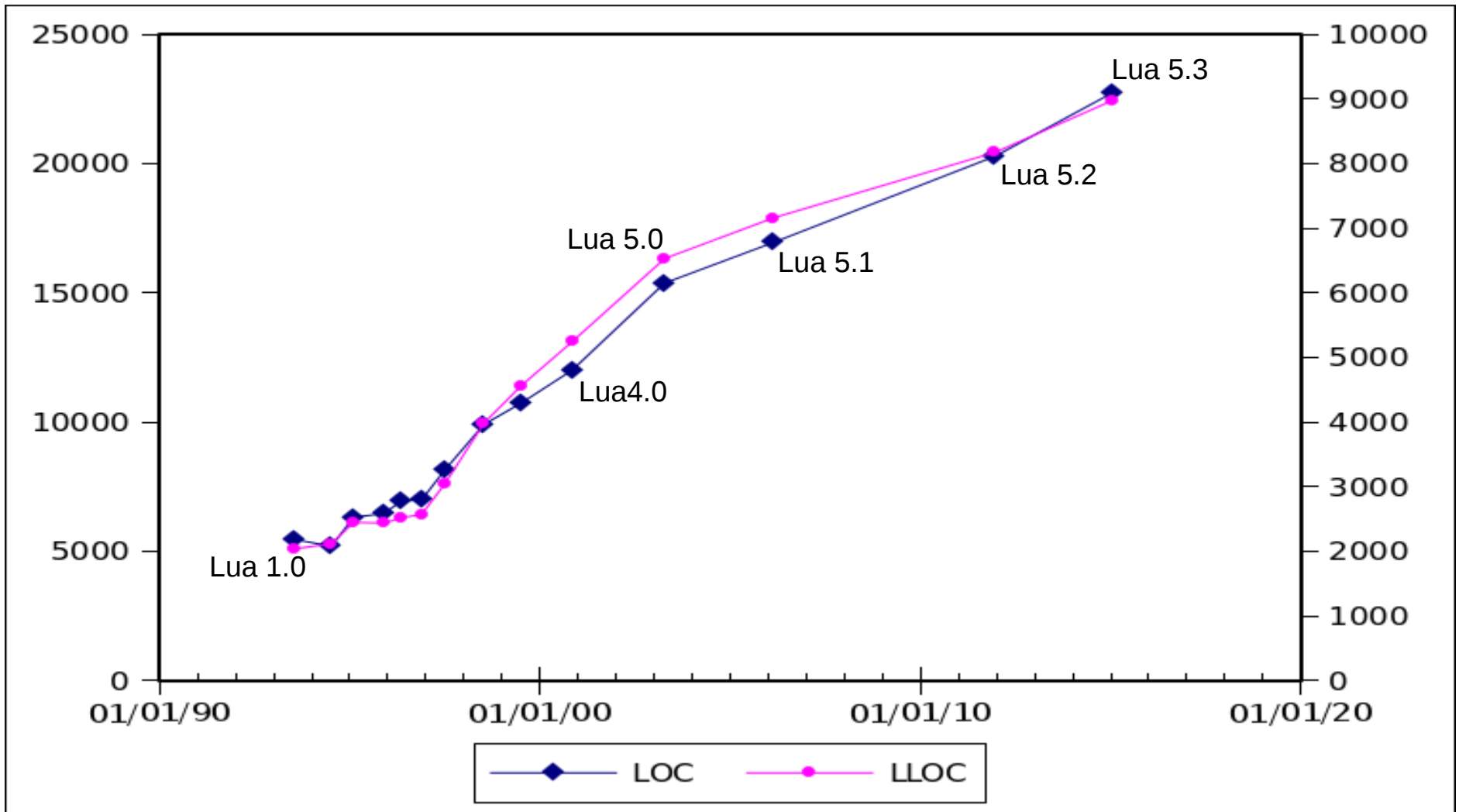
# The Two Sides of Scripting

- *Extending*: an application written in an *extensible language* calls libraries/functions in the system language
- *Embedding*: an application written in the system language calls libraries/functions in an *extension language*
- Lua has been designed to excel in both scenarios!

# Portability

- Runs in virtually any platform
  - Posix (Linux, BSD, etc.), OS X, Windows, Android, iOS, Arduino, Raspberry Pi, Symbian, Nintendo DS, PSP, PS3, IBM z/OS, etc.
  - written in ANSI C
- Runs inside OS kernels
  - NetBSD
- Runs directly on the bare metal, without an OS
  - NodeMCU ESP8266

# Size



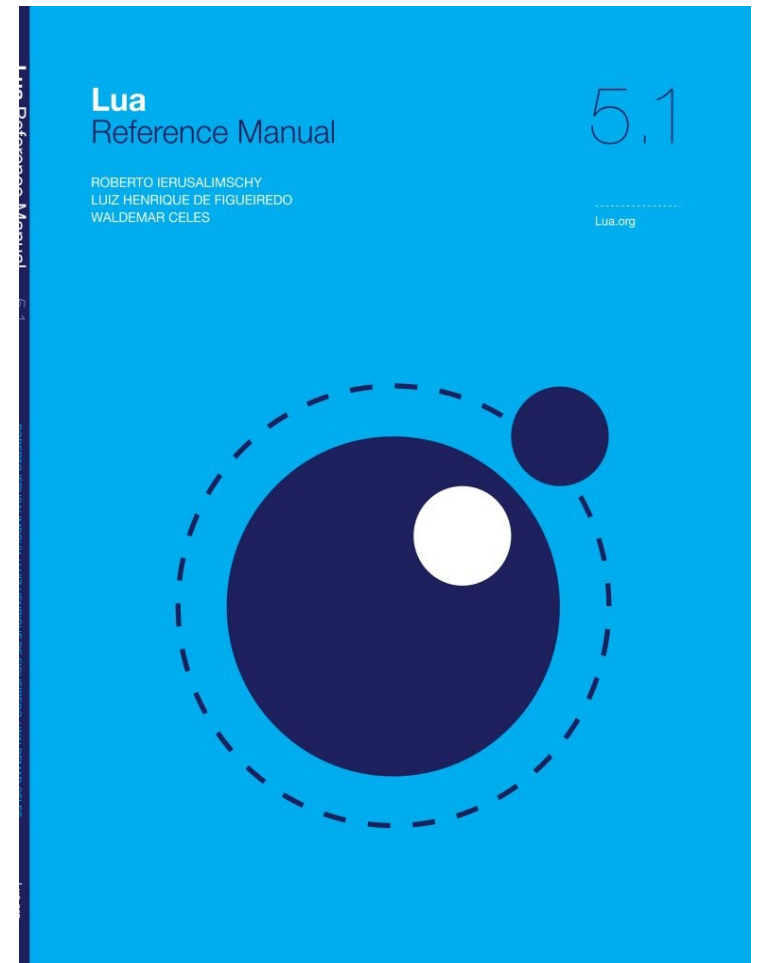
# Simplicity

Reference manual with ~100 pages

Documents the language, the C API, and the standard libraries.

(SPINE)

Lua Reference Manual 5.1 ROBERTO IERUSALIMSKY / LUIZ HENRIQUE DE FIGUEIREDO / WALDEMAR CELES Lua.org



# Simplicity

- Few but powerful mechanisms
- Associative arrays (aka *Tables*)
  - implements all data structures (maps, arrays, structures, objects, modules, etc.)
- Closures
- Coroutines

How does that work in practice?

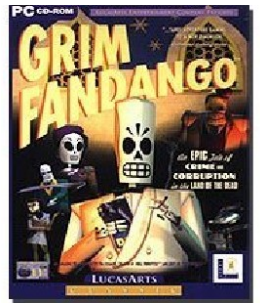
Some case studies







# Scripting in Grim Fandango



“[The engine] doesn't know anything about adventure games, or talking, or puzzles, or anything else that makes Grim Fandango the game it is. It just knows how to render a set from data that it's loaded and draw characters in that set. [...]

“The real heroes in the development of Grim Fandango were the scripters. They wrote everything from how to respond to the controls to dialogs to camera scripts to door scripts to the in-game menus and options screens. [...]

“A TREMENDOUS amount of this game is written in Lua. The engine, including the Lua interpreter, is really just a small part of the finished product.”

Bret Mogilefsky



# Games

- **Embeddability**
  - real embedding (as opposed to extending)
- **Easy for non programmers**
  - game designers (scripters)
- **Small size**
- **Portability**
  - Grim Fandango runs on Linux, OS X, PlayStation, Android, iOS, Nintendo Switch
- **Performance**

# Embedded Systems

TVs (Samsung), Routers (Cisco, Technicolor),  
Keyboards (Logitech), Car panels (Volvo,  
Mercedes), Printers (Olivetti, Océ), Set-top boxes  
(Verison, Ginga), Calculators (Texas Instruments),  
Mobiles (Huawei), IoT (Sierra Wireless,  
NodeMCU), ...

# Embedded Systems (and IoT)

- Portability
- Small size
  - often, not small enough
- Scripting
  - isolation from the hardware and low-level stuff
- Easy for non programmers



# Scripting Applications

- Scripting
- Easy for non programmers
- Small size

Why not Lua?

# Good reasons for not using Lua

- When there are better options ;-)
- Restricted memory, both large and small
  - GC, few data types
  - no direct control over memory use
- Hard real-time systems
  - no direct control over CPU use (GC, re-hashing, pattern matching)
- Quick-and-dirty programs when missing a key library

# Bad reasons for not using Lua

- Nitpicking
- Hard to find programmers
  - easy to learn (!)
- Missing libraries (?)
  - writing a library is usually hard, but writing a binding is usually not



# Conclusions

- Language design involves trade-offs
  - either consciously or unconsciously
- No language is good for everything
- Most large software projects involve several different languages
- Lua is very explicit about its set of goals

DYNAMIC  
TYPING

STATIC  
TYPING

DONE!

