

Lua: language for the Web?

@paulcuth

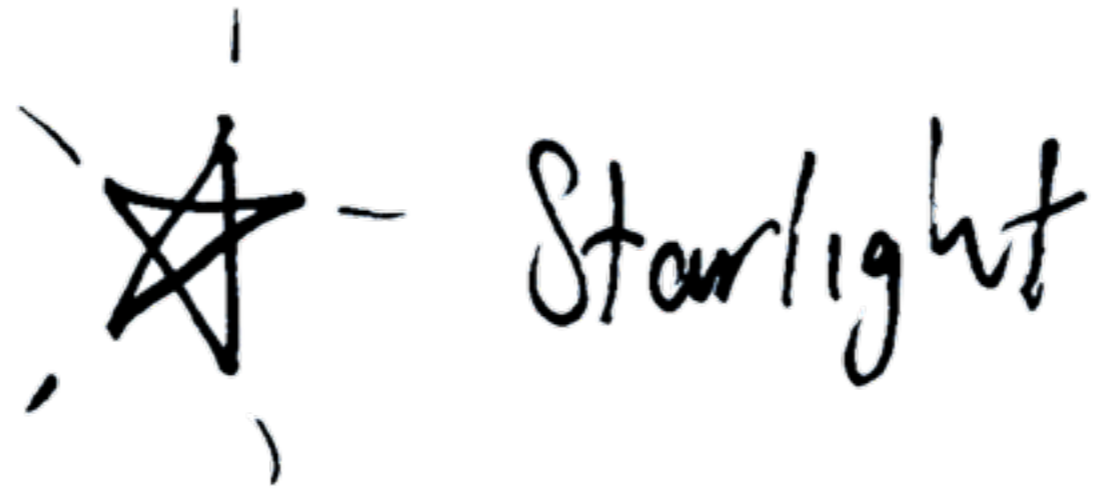


MOONSHINE

A lightweight Lua VM for the browser

[TRY IT](#)[GET STARTED](#)

[Source](#) available on GitHub.



ES6

ES2015

Generators

Syntax

```
function* gen() {  
  yield 1;  
  yield 2;  
  yield 3;  
}  
  
var g = gen(); // "Generator { }"
```

Coroutines

```
co = coroutine.create(function ()  
    coroutine.yield(1)  
    coroutine.yield(2)  
    coroutine.yield(3)  
end)  
  
print(coroutine.resume(co))  
print(coroutine.resume(co))  
print(coroutine.resume(co))
```

Spread operator

Syntax

For function calls:

```
1 | myFunction(...iterableObj);
```

For array literals:

```
1 | [1, 2, 3, ...iterableObj]
```


table.unpack()

```
-- For function calls:  
print(table.unpack(t))  
  
-- For table literals:  
{ 1, 2, 3, table.unpack(t) }
```



Lua 5.0 Reference Manual

by Roberto Ierusalimschy, Luiz Henrique de Figueiredo, Waldemar Celes

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1 – Introduction

Lua is an extension programming language designed to support general procedural programming with data description facilities. It also offers good support for object-oriented programming, functional programming, and data-driven programming. Lua is intended to be used as a powerful, light-weight configuration language for any program that needs one. Lua is implemented as a library written in *clean C* (that is, in the common subset of ANSI C and C++).

Being an extension language, Lua has no notion of a "main" program: it only works *embedded* in a host client, called *embedding program* or simply the *host*. This host program can invoke functions to execute a piece of Lua code, can write and read Lua variables, and can register C functions to be called by Lua code. Through the use of C functions, Lua can be augmented to cope with a wide range of different domains, thus creating customized programming languages sharing a syntactic framework.

The Lua distribution includes a stand-alone embedding program, `lua`, that uses the Lua library to offer a complete Lua interpreter.

Lua is free software, and is provided as usual with no guarantees, as stated in its copyright notice. The implementation described in this manual is available at Lua's official web site, www.lua.org.



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1 – Introduction

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2003



2003



Rest operator

Syntax

```
1 | function(a, b, ...theArgs) {  
2 |     // ...  
3 | }
```

Varargs

```
function(a, b, ...)  
  -- ...  
end
```

Reference Manual of the Programming Language Lua 2.5

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Abstract. Lua is an extension programming language designed to be used as a configuration language for any program that needs one. This document describes version 2.5 of the Lua programming language and the API that allows interaction between Lua programs and their host C programs.

Sumário. Lua é uma linguagem de extensão projetada para ser usada como linguagem de configuração em qualquer programa que precise de uma. Este documento descreve a versão 2.5 da linguagem de programação Lua e a Interface de Programação (API) que permite a interação entre programas Lua e programas C hospedeiros.

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1996



Proxies

```
1  var handler = {
2    get: function(target, name){
3      return name in target?
4        target[name] :
5          37;
6    }
7  };
8
9  var p = new Proxy({}, handler);
10 p.a = 1;
11 p.b = undefined;
12
13 console.log(p.a, p.b); // 1, undefined
14 console.log('c' in p, p.c); // false, 37
```

4.7 Fallbacks

Lua provides a powerful mechanism to extend its semantics, called *fallbacks*. Basically, a fallback is a programmer defined function which is called whenever an operation cannot proceed.

Lua supports the following fallbacks, identified by the given strings:

```arith"`

called when an arithmetic operation is applied to non numerical operands, or when the binary `^` operation is called. Receives three arguments: the two operands (the first is the operand of the operation, the second is the operand of the operation is unary minus) and one of the following strings describing the offended operator:

`add sub mul div pow unm`

Its return value is the final result of the arithmetic operation. The default function issues an error.

```order"`

called when an order comparison is applied to non numerical or non string operands. Receives three arguments: the two operands and one of the following strings describing the offended operator:

`lt gt le ge`

Its return value is the final result of the comparison operation. The default function issues an error.

```concat"`

called when a concatenation is applied to non string operands. Receives the two operands as arguments. Its return value is the final result of the concatenation operation. The default function issues an error.

```index"`

called when Lua tries to retrieve the value of an index not present in a table. Receives as arguments the table and the index. Its return value is the final result of the indexing operation. The default function returns nil.

```gettable"`

called when Lua tries to index a non table value. Receives as arguments the non table value and the index. Its return value is the final result of the indexing operation. The default function issues an error.

```settable"`

called when Lua tries to assign indexed a non table value. Receives as arguments the non table value, the index, and the assigned value. The default function issues an error.

```function"`

called when Lua tries to call a non function value. Receives as arguments the non function value and the arguments given in the original call. Its return value is the final result of the call operation. The default function issues an error.

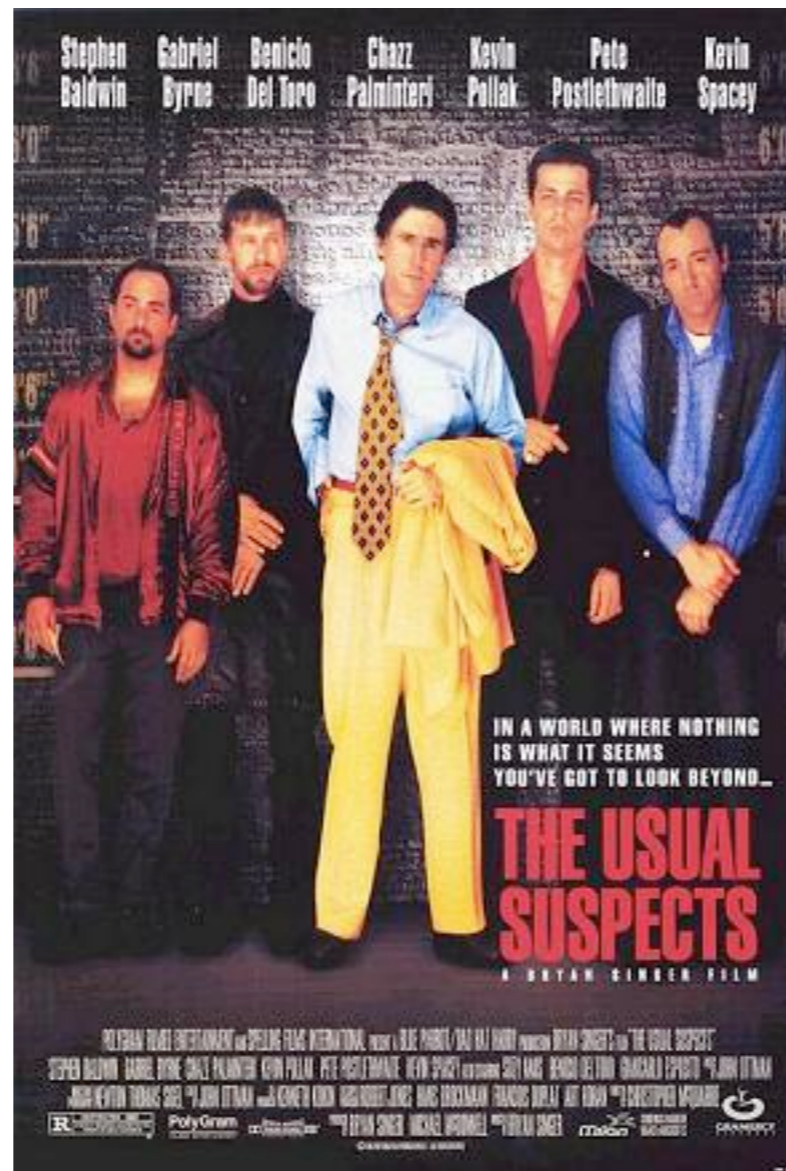
```gc"`

called during garbage collection. Receives as argument the table being collected. After each run of the collector this function is called with argument the table being collected. During garbage collection, it must be used with great care, and programmers should avoid the creation of new objects (tables or strings) in this function.

```error"`

called when an error occurs. Receives as argument a string describing the error. The default function prints the message on the standard error output.

# 1995



# 1995



[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/1/13/Toy\\_Story.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/1/13/Toy_Story.jpg)

# 1995



# Destructuring assignments

```
1 | var a = 1;
2 | var b = 3;
3 |
4 | [a, b] = [b, a];
```



# Multiple return values

```
1 | function f() {
2 | return [1, 2];
3 | }
```





# Block scoping

```
1 | if (x > y) {
2 | let gamma = 12.7 + y;
3 | i = gamma * x;
4 | }
```



# Reference Manual of the Programming Language Lua

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May 27, 1994

## **Abstract**

Lua is an embedded programming language designed to be used as a configuration language for any program that needs one. This document describes the Lua programming language and the API that allows interaction between Lua programs and its host C program. It also presents some examples of using the main features of the system.

## **Sumário**

Lua é uma linguagem de extensão projetada para ser usada como linguagem de configuração em qualquer programa que precise de uma. Este documento descreve a linguagem de programação Lua e a Interface de Programação que permite a interação entre programas Lua e o programa C hospedeiro. O documento também apresenta alguns exemplos de uso das principais características do sistema.

1994

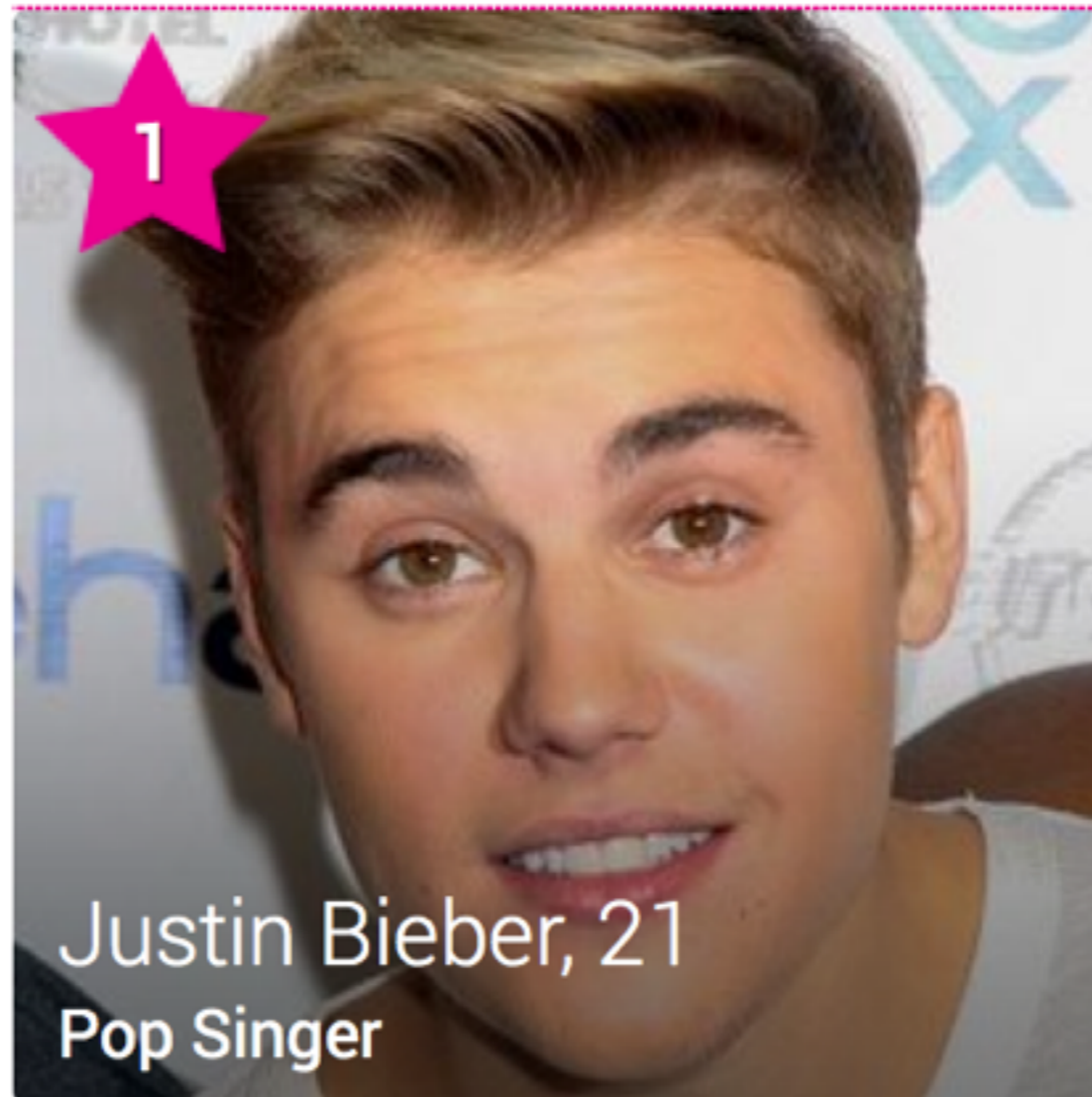
**WorldCup**USA94



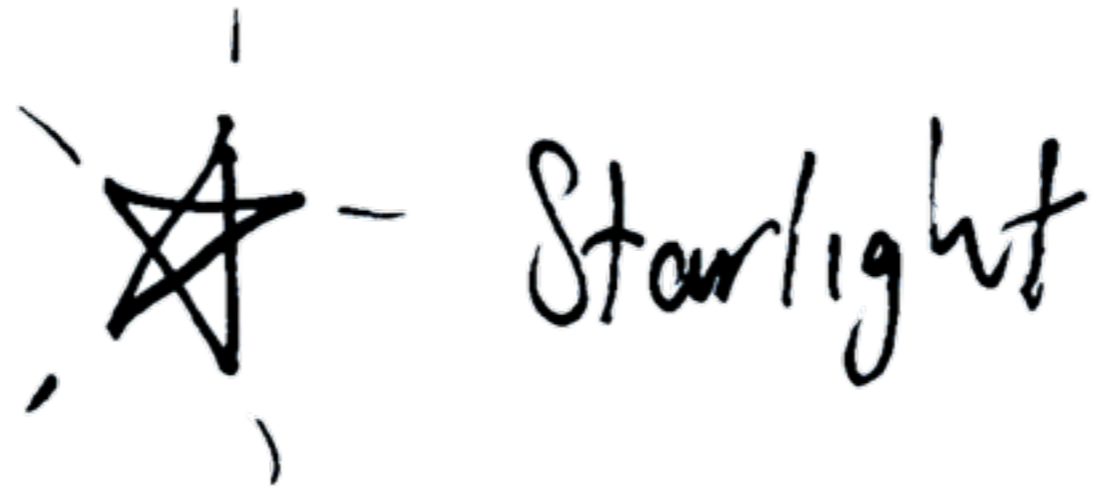
# 1994



# 21 years



**ES6**



# Hello Web

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
 <body>
 <h1>Starlight</h1>

 <script type="application/x-lua">
 print 'Hello Web'
 </script>

 <script src="//cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/babel-core/5.8.34/browser.min.js"></script>
 <script src="../lib/starlight.js" data-run-script-tags></script>

 </body>
</html>
```



# Configuration

```
<p id="output"></p>

<script>
 window.starlight = {
 config: {
 stdout: {
 writeln: function (message) {
 document.getElementById('output').innerHTML += message + '
';
 }
 },
 env: {
 getTimestamp: Date.now.bind(Date)
 }
 }
 };
</script>

<script type="application/x-lua">
 print 'Hello Web'
 print('now: ' .. getTimestamp())
</script>
```

# Modules

```
<script type="application/x-lua" data-modname="greeting">
 return {
 greet = function(name)
 print('Hello '..name)
 end
 }
</script>

<script type="application/x-lua">
 local greeting = require 'greeting'
 greeting.greet 'FOSDEM'
</script>
```

# DOMAPI

```
<script type="application/x-lua">
 local div = window.document:querySelector 'div'

 function handleClick ()
 for frame = 0, 7 do
 window.setTimeout(function ()
 div.className = 'frame-'..frame
 end, 50 * frame)
 end
 end

 window.document:addEventListener('click', handleClick)
</script>
```

# window.extract()

```
<script type="application/x-lua">
 window.extract();
 local div = document:querySelector 'div'

 function handleClick ()
 for frame = 0, 7 do
 setTimeout(function ()
 div.className = 'frame-'..frame
 end, 50 * frame)
 end
 end

 document:addEventListener('click', handleClick)
</script>
```

# Grunt task

```
npm install grunt-starlight --save-dev
```

# Grunt task

```
grunt.initConfig({
 starlight: {
 trails: {
 src: 'src/script/trails.lua',
 dest: 'dist/script/trails.es6.js',
 }
 },
 browserify: {
 options: {
 transform: ['babelify'],
 },
 trails: {
 files: {
 'dist/script/trails.js': ['dist/script/trails.es6.js'],
 },
 },
 },
});
```

# Roadmap

- Source mapping
- Gulp task
- `<script type="application/x-lua" src="...">`
- Plug-in system (coroutines)

# Please help

<https://github.com/paulcuth/starlight>

@paulcuth



# Questions?

<https://github.com/paulcuth/starlight>

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