

# WebAssembly

Or: How I tried to write a web app without using Javascript

Michael Kreuzer

July 3, 2019



# Overview

What is WebAssembly?

History

How it works

Rust Ecosystem

# Disclaimers

## Disclaimer

*I'm not an expert in web development. Things I say in this talk could be wrong.*

# Disclaimers

## Disclaimer

*I'm not an expert in web development. Things I say in this talk could be wrong.*

## Disclaimer

*I will focus on the usage of Rust for this talk. Who wants to program C/C++ anyway.*

# Disclaimers

## Disclaimer

*I'm not an expert in web development. Things I say in this talk could be wrong.*

## Disclaimer

*I will focus on the usage of Rust for this talk. Who wants to program C/C++ anyway.*

## Disclaimer

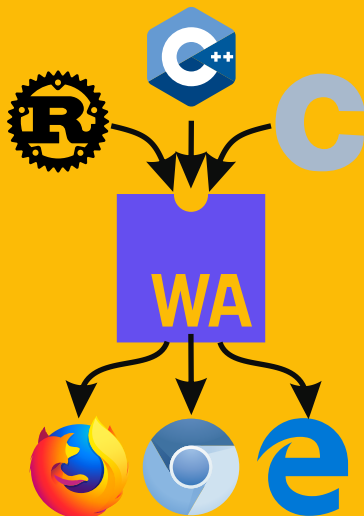
*This talk might contain rants about Javascript and other web technologies.*

# What is WebAssembly?

## From the Website

WebAssembly (abbreviated Wasm) is a binary instruction format for a stack-based virtual machine. Wasm is designed as a portable target for compilation of high-level languages like C/C++/Rust, enabling deployment on the web for client and server applications.

# What is WebAssembly?



# Benefits

## According to the Website:

- ▶ Efficient and fast
- ▶ Safe
- ▶ Part of the open web platform
- ▶ Open and debuggable



# Benefits

## According to the Website:

- ▶ Efficient and fast
- ▶ Safe
- ▶ Part of the open web platform
- ▶ Open and debuggable

```
get_local 0
i64.const 0
i64.eq
if i64
    i64.const 1
else
    get_local 0
    get_local 0
    i64.const 1
    i64.sub
    call 0
    i64.mul
end
```

# Benefits

## My Opinion:

- ▶ Write your web code in a usable language
- ▶ Use Code from non web libraries
- ▶ Avoid the use of Javascript.

# Benefits

## My Opinion:

- ▶ Write your web code in a usable language
- ▶ Use Code from non web libraries
- ▶ Avoid the use of Javascript. *Almost.*

# History

- ▶ 2015 - WebAssembly Community Group started and first public announcement
- ▶ 2016 - Definition of core features and Browser Preview with different implementations

# History

- ▶ 2015 - WebAssembly Community Group started and first public announcement
- ▶ 2016 - Definition of core features and Browser Preview with different implementations
- ▶ March 2017 - Cross-browser consensus and end of Browser Preview
- ▶ February 2018 - Three public working drafts for the Core Specification, JavaScript Interface, and Web API published.

# Current Status

## Minimum Viable Product (MVP)

WebAssembly is currently in the status of a MVP. Version 1.0 *works* in all major browsers

# Current Status

## Minimum Viable Product (MVP)

WebAssembly is currently in the status of a MVP. Version 1.0 *works* in all major browsers

## Future Work

- ▶ Stabilize LLVM backend
- ▶ Multi-threading
- ▶ Garbage collection
- ▶ Everything else...

# How it works

## Machine Model

WebAssembly uses a stack-based virtual machine with linear memory to evaluate instructions



# How it works

## Machine Model

WebAssembly uses a stack-based virtual machine with linear memory to evaluate instructions

## Data Format

Normally stored in a compact binary format, but can be converted to an equivalent text format that is human readable. Code is compiled to this format via LLVM.

# How it works

## Machine Model

WebAssembly uses a stack-based virtual machine with linear memory to evaluate instructions

## Data Format

Normally stored in a compact binary format, but can be converted to an equivalent text format that is human readable. Code is compiled to this format via LLVM.

## Execution

WebAssembly can currently only be executed through a specific Javascript API. It is planned to add the possibility to use Wasm as a script module directly in the future.

# A Small Function

```
(module
  (func $f (param f64) (result f64)
    get_local 0
    f64.const 1
    f64.lt
    if (result f64)
      f64.const 1
    else
      get_local 0
      get_local 0
      f64.const 1
      f64.sub
      call $f
      f64.mul
    end)
  (export "f" (func $f)))
```

# A Small Example

## Javascript

```
fetch('demo.wasm').then(response =>
    response.arrayBuffer()
).then(buffer =>
    WebAssembly.instantiate(buffer)
).then(({module, instance}) =>
    console.log(instance.exports.f(5))
);
```

# The Rust Programming Language

- ▶ Modern system programming language funded by Mozilla
- ▶ Innovative memory management system
- ▶ Zero cost abstractions for safer code

# The Rust Programming Language

- ▶ Modern system programming language funded by Mozilla
- ▶ Innovative memory management system
- ▶ Zero cost abstractions for safer code

## Factorial in Rust

```
fn fac(n : u32) {  
    if n == 0 {  
        1  
    } else {  
        n * fac(n-1)  
    }  
}
```

# The Ecosystem for Rust

## Compile target

Rust natively supports Wasm with the `wasm32-unknown-unknown` compile target.

# The Ecosystem for Rust

## Compile target

Rust natively supports Wasm with the `wasm32-unknown-unknown` compile target.

Unfortunately this is not very useful on its own.



# The Ecosystem for Rust

## Compile target

Rust natively supports Wasm with the `wasm32-unknown-unknown` compile target.

Unfortunately this is not very useful on its own.

## What do we need to make it useful?

- ▶ Some way of making the file run in our browser
- ▶ Accessing common WebAPI functions (DOM manipulation, events, ...)
- ▶ Interop with other Javascript code

# Two Choices

Wasm-Bindgen

Cargo-Web / Stdweb

# Two Choices

## Wasm-Bindgen

- ▶ Official Wasm toolkit of the Rust foundation

## Cargo-Web / Stdweb

- ▶ Unofficial Wasm toolkit, but has been around a bit longer

# Two Choices

## Wasm-Bindgen

- ▶ Official Wasm toolkit of the Rust foundation
- ▶ Only supports Rust's native Wasm toolchain

## Cargo-Web / Stdweb

- ▶ Unofficial Wasm toolkit, but has been around a bit longer
- ▶ Supports Rust's native but also the emscripten build

# Two Choices

## Wasm-Bindgen

- ▶ Official Wasm toolkit of the Rust foundation
- ▶ Only supports Rust's native Wasm toolchain
- ▶ Very rapid development

## Cargo-Web / Stdweb

- ▶ Unofficial Wasm toolkit, but has been around a bit longer
- ▶ Supports Rust's native but also the emscripten build
- ▶ Still actively developed but slower

# Two Choices

## Wasm-Bindgen

- ▶ Official Wasm toolkit of the Rust foundation
- ▶ Only supports Rust's native Wasm toolchain
- ▶ Very rapid development
- ▶ Aims at providing a tight integration between Javascript and Rust

## Cargo-Web / Stdweb

- ▶ Unofficial Wasm toolkit, but has been around a bit longer
- ▶ Supports Rust's native but also the emscripten build
- ▶ Still actively developed but slower
- ▶ Aims at providing a tool to write a full-Rust web app.

# Wasm-Bindgen

## Deployment Options

bundler	Suitable for loading in bundlers like Webpack
web	Directly loadable in a web browser
nodejs	Loadable via require as a Node.js module

# Wasm-Bindgen

## Deployment Options

bundler	Suitable for loading in bundlers like Webpack
web	Directly loadable in a web browser
nodejs	Loadable via require as a Node.js module

## Wasm-Pack

Can magically pack your whole code and publish it to the npm repositories...



# Wasm-Bindgen Hello World

src/main.rs

```
use wasm_bindgen::prelude::*;
```

```
#[wasm_bindgen]
```

```
extern "C" {
```

```
    fn alert(s: &str);
```

```
}
```

```
#[wasm_bindgen]
```

```
pub fn greet(name: &str) {
```

```
    alert(&format!("Hello, {}!", name));
```

```
}
```

## index.html

```
<html>
  <body>
    <script type="module">
      import init, { greet } from './pkg/hello.js';

      async function run() {
        await init();
        greet("Michael");
      }
      run();
    </script>
  </body>
</html>
```

## Accessing the DOM

```
#[wasm_bindgen(start)]
pub fn main() -> Result<(), JsValue> {
    let window = web_sys::window().unwrap();
    let document = window.document().unwrap();
    let body = document.body().unwrap();

    let val = document.create_element("p"?;
    val.set_inner_html("Hello from Rust!");
    body.append_child(&val)?;

    Ok(())
}
```

# State of the Art

- ▶ Low level access to nearly all browser and Javascript APIs via the web-sys and js-sys crates.
- ▶ replacing some functions in your Javascript code with Rust is easy.
- ▶ writing a complete web app in Rust is a bit more difficult especially when using javascript libraries, but still doable.

# State of the Art

- ▶ Low level access to nearly all browser and Javascript APIs via the web-sys and js-sys crates.
- ▶ replacing some functions in your Javascript code with Rust is easy.
- ▶ writing a complete web app in Rust is a bit more difficult especially when using javascript libraries, but still doable.

## The Future

The WebAssembly Working Group is currently working on *glue* which is intended to provide increasingly higher level abstractions for all use cases.

# Where to go from here

- ▶ WebAssembly Main Site: <https://webassembly.org/>
- ▶ Rust and WebAssembly: <https://rustwasm.github.io/>
- ▶ Learn Rust: <https://doc.rust-lang.org/book/>