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I am

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working primarily with Rust

WebAssembly

A practical introduction

The plan

1. Using **wasm-bindgen** for fun and profit
2. Digging into WASM
 - a. How much work is **wasm-bindgen** and **wasm-pack** doing for us
 - b. WASM syntax, format and structure
3. Python and WASM interop
 - a. Writing our own bindings
 - b. WASM as a portable, safe binary format
 - c. briefly Wasmtime, WASI, etc.

If you want to follow along

Repo:

<https://github.com/Dzejkop/rust-wroclaw-wasm-talk-01-2020>

<https://webassembly.studio/>

<https://rustwasm.github.io/wasm-pack/>

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<https://crates.io/crates/wasm-bindgen>

“I’m not an expert, I’m just a dude.”
~ Scott Shurr, CppCon 2015

Using **wasm-bindgen**
for fun and profit

Conway's Game Of Life



<code time>

So what is actually going on?

`#[wasm_bindgen]`

wasm-pack

```
steps.extend(steps! [  
    step_build_wasm,  
    step_create_dir,  
    step_copy_readme,  
    step_copy_license,  
    step_install_wasm_bindgen,  
    step_run_wasm_bindgen,  
    step_run_wasm_opt,  
    step_create_json,  
]) ;
```



```
cargo build --release --target wasm32-unknown-unknown
```

Produces the .wasm file

wasm-bindgen . . .

Generates JavaScript bindings. And optionally
TypeScript type definitions.

wasm-opt . . .

Optimizes the resulting WASM by removing dead
code, etc.

(part of the Binaryen toolchain)

Let's look at some WASM!

If you want to follow along

<https://wasmtime.dev/>

```
> wasmtime wasm/wasm_fib.wat --invoke fib 4
```

<wasm time>

Can we have it running in Python?

<python time>

~fin~