

Assembling a Bigger Band:

Backstage Plugins in Any Language
with WebAssembly



Victor Adossi

Cosmonic

 **vados-cosmonic**





Backstage

Write code.

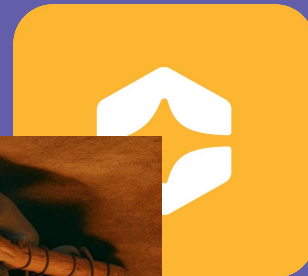
Click one or more buttons in Backstage.

Computers get hot.

Your code gets deployed.

\$CLOUD_PROVIDER bill goes up.

Customers happy (?).





Why are we here ~~on earth~~ today?

Backstage makes Dev & Ops easier

(This is good)

More plugins = Better Backstage

(Unless you're doing nothing but writing bugs)

Backstage is extended by writing Javascript

(This is REDACTED)

Sometimes, developers who don't write Javascript have ideas too.

(Unconfirmed, but likely true)



How can we enable more languages, and get a bigger plugin ecosystem?

1. V8 Isolates?
2. Virtual Machines?
3. Microservices?
4. **WebAssembly**

What is WebAssembly?

TL;DR WebAssembly is a compile target.

C code compiles to machine-specific binary

Java code compiles to machine-independent
(but JVM/JRE specific) bytecode

Python code compiles to machine-independent
(but JVM specific) bytecode



Rust code

```
fn add(a: i32, b: i32) -> i32 {  
    a + b  
}
```

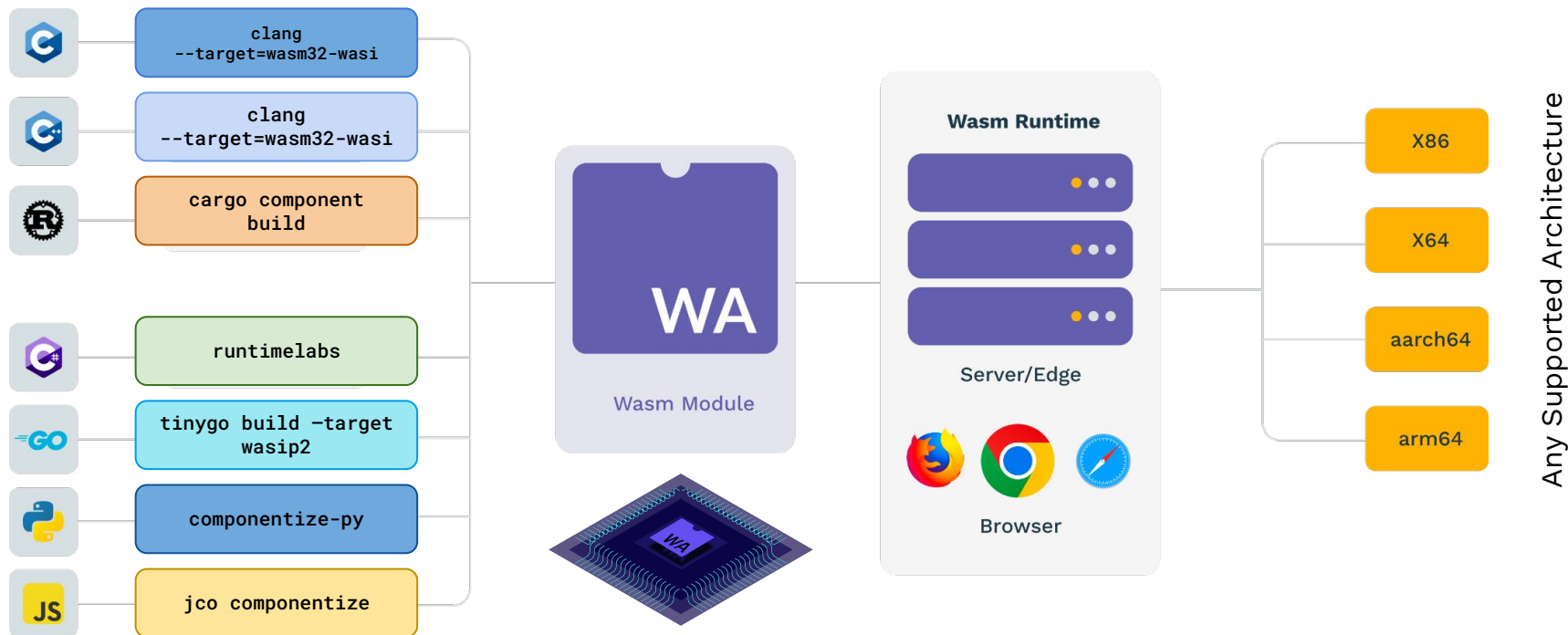


Compilation

```
(module  
  (func  
    (param $lhs i32)  
    (param $rhs i32)  
    (result i32)  
    local.get $lhs  
    local.get $rhs  
    i32.add  
  )  
)
```

WebAssembly Text Format (“WAT”)

WebAssembly is like a tiny VM





Why does WebAssembly fit?

WebAssembly is well-sandboxed: programs cannot do things like access the filesystem by default.

WebAssembly is performant: the most critical [perf research](#) we can find cites an average slowdown of 50% to native code (for reference, Python is ~25x slower than native code).

WebAssembly is cross-platform: building for WebAssembly means running on many platforms easily (for real this time).

Read more @ <https://webassembly.org/docs/security>



Well, we're here because we built it. (2x)

We are a WebAssembly company after all.

For Backstage frontend plugins:

- An interface (think gRPC) that represents a frontend plugin
- A CLI that builds & installs a plugin from WASM binary

For Backstage backend plugins:

- An interface that represents a backend plugin
- A CLI that builds, installs & serves requests from WASM binary



TL;DR: WebAssembly Interface Types (“WIT”)

Base WebAssembly can “only” do in computation numbers – `i32`, `f32`, `i64`, `f64`.*

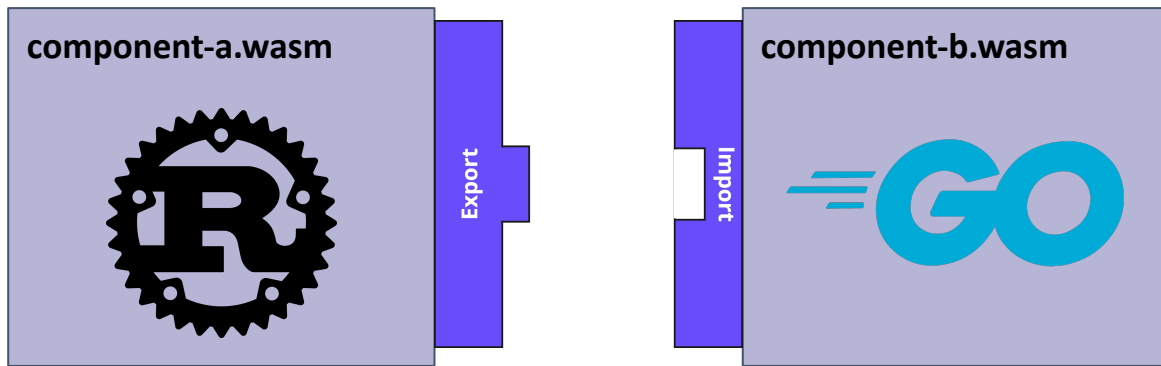
Extensions to WebAssembly build on the “just numbers” base.

```
package backstagecon:example;

interface logging {
    log: func(msg: string);
}

world logger {
    export logging;
}
```

WebAssembly, WIT, and you(r programs)



Embedded WebAssembly runtime (ex. `wasmtime`)

Your Program (ex. `bstageon-demo.exe`)



How does it work? (Frontend edition)

1. Write frontend code.
2. Build a WASM binary from any language that supports WebAssembly.
3. If the WASM binary matches this WIT interface, we'll turn it into a Backstage plugin with no extra work.*

```
interface backstage-frontend-plugin {  
  /// A representation of a node dependency  
  /// (one that might be installed via `npm install`/`yarn add`)  
  record node-dependency {  
    /// Name of the dependency (ex. 'react')  
    name: string,  
    /// Version of the dependency  
    version: option,  
    /// Whether this is a development-only dependency  
    dev: bool,  
  }  
  
  // Get node dependencies that need to be installed  
  get-node-deps: func() -> result<list<node-dependency>, string>;  
  
  /// Files that make up React components  
  /// to be used in in the frontend plugin  
  record component-file {  
    /// (snip)  
  }  
  
  /// Get the files that make up the frontend of the component  
  get-component-files: func() -> result<list<component-file>, string>;  
}
```



Example (Rust) - Build setup



```
[package]
name = "backstage-rust-frontend-plugin"
version = "0.1.0"
edition = "2021"

[lib]
crate-type = ["cdylib"]

[dependencies]
wit-bindgen = { version = "0.22.0", default-features = false, features = ["realloc"] }
```

cargo.toml



```
[build]
target = "wasm32-wasi"
```

.cargo/config.toml (optional)



Example (Rust) - Imports

```
mod bindings;

use crate::bindings::exports::component::backstage_rust_plugin::backstage_frontend_plugin::{
    ComponentFile, Guest, NodeDependency,
};

/// The implementations of the contract will
/// hang off of the struct below
struct Component;
```

src/lib.rs (top)



Example (Rust) - Specifying NodeJS deps

```
impl Guest for Component {  
    fn get_node_deps() -> Result<Vec<NodeDependency>, String> {  
        return Ok(vec![  
            NodeDependency {  
                name: "react".into(),  
                version: None,  
                dev: false,  
            },  
            // ... (snip)  
        ]);  
    }  
    // ... (snip)  
}
```

src/lib.rs



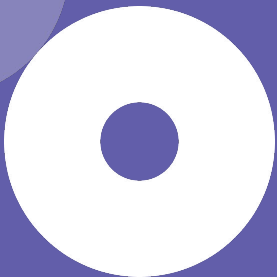
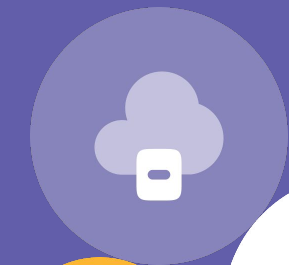
Example (Rust) - Bundling frontend files

```
impl Guest for Component {
    // ... (snip)

    fn get_component_files() -> Result<Vec<ComponentFile>, String> {
        // NOTE: these paths are available *under* `src/components`
        // in the generated plugin
        return Ok(vec![
            ComponentFile {
                path: "ExampleComponent/ExampleComponent.tsx".into(),
                is_root: true,
                component_class_name: Some("ExampleComponent".into()),
                contents: String::from(include_str!(
                    "../public/components/ExampleComponent/ExampleComponent.tsx"
                )),
            },
            // ... (snip)
        ]);
    }
}
```

src/lib.rs

(((Frontend 🦀 Demo)))





How does it work? (Backend edition)

1. Implement the WIT contract
2. Build a WASM binary from any language that supports WebAssembly.
3. If the WASM binary matches this WIT interface, we'll turn it into a Backstage plugin with no extra work.*

```
interface backstage-backend-plugin {  
  /// A representation of a node dependency  
  /// (one that might be installed via `npm install`/`yarn add`)  
  record endpoint {  
    /// Name of the dependency (ex. 'react')  
    path: string,  
    /// Version of the dependency  
    method: string,  
  }  
  
  /// Get endpoints that should be served  
  get-endpoints: func() -> result<list<node-dependency>, string>;  
}  
  
world plugin {  
  export backstage-backend-plugin;  
  export wasi:http/incoming-handler;  
}
```



What's **wasi:http/incoming-handler**?

“Vanilla” WebAssembly only deals with numbers (**i32**, **f64**, ...)

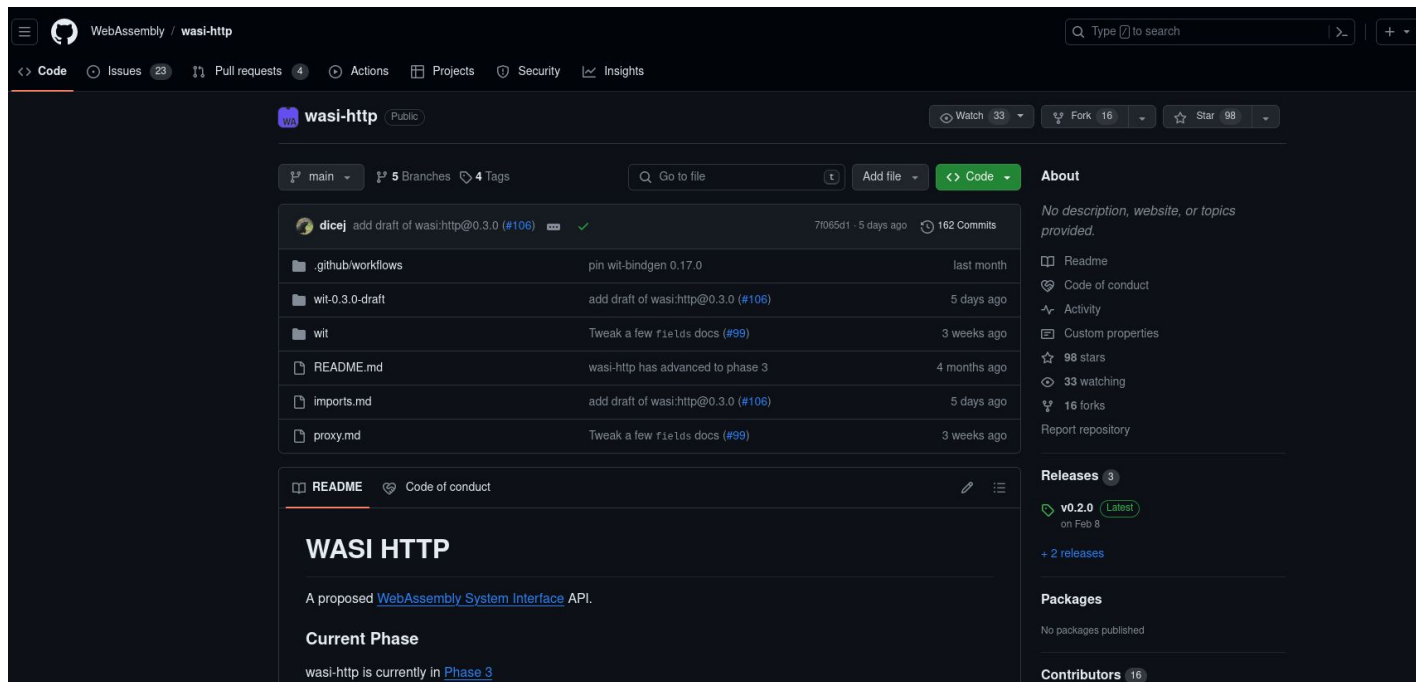
WebAssembly Interface Types (“WIT”) eases the use of complex types (see also: the Component Model)

WebAssembly System Interfaces (“WASI”) encapsulate things we do with software every day, reusably.

wasi:http is a reusable abstraction layer for fundamental HTTP functionality software depends on.



Don't take my word for it!



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for `WebAssembly/wasi-http`. The repository is public and has 33 watchers, 16 forks, and 98 stars. The main branch is `main`, with 5 branches and 4 tags. The repository is currently in Phase 3 of development.

Recent Commits:

Commit	Author	Message	Time
71065d1	dicej	add draft of wasi:http@0.3.0 (#106)	5 days ago
...

Files:

File	Commit	Time
<code>.github/workflows</code>	pin wit-bindgen 0.17.0	last month
<code>wit-0.3.0-draft</code>	add draft of wasi:http@0.3.0 (#106)	5 days ago
<code>wit</code>	Tweak a few fields docs (#99)	3 weeks ago
<code>README.md</code>	wasi-http has advanced to phase 3	4 months ago
<code>imports.md</code>	add draft of wasi:http@0.3.0 (#106)	5 days ago
<code>proxy.md</code>	Tweak a few fields docs (#99)	3 weeks ago

README:

WASI HTTP

A proposed [WebAssembly System Interface](#) API.

Current Phase

wasi-http is currently in [Phase 3](#)

Releases: 3 releases. Latest: **v0.2.0** on Feb 8.

Packages: No packages published.

Contributors: 16 contributors.

<https://github.com/WebAssembly/wasi-http>



Example (Rust) - Specifying endpoints

```
impl Guest for Component {  
    fn get_routes() -> Result<Vec<Route>, String> {  
        return Ok(vec![Route {  
            method: "GET".into(),  
            path: "/demo".into(),  
        }]);  
    }  
}
```

src/lib.rs



Example (Rust) - Implementing the HTTP handler

```
impl incoming_handler::Guest for Component {
    fn handle(request: IncomingRequest, response_out: ResponseOutparam) -> () {
        // Read the request path, stripping query if present
        let path = request
            .path_with_query()
            .expect("failed to read incoming request path");
        // ... (snip)

        // Dispatch the request
        match (request.method(), path) {
            (Method::Get, "demo") => {
                response_body_w
                    .blocking_write_and_flush(
                        r#"{"status": "success", "message": "hello Kubecon 2024!"}#.as_bytes(),
                    )
                    .expect("blocking write and flush failed");
            }
            // ... (snip)
        }
        // ... (snip)
    }
}
```

src/lib.rs

(((Backend 🦀 Demo)))





What could be better?

There are a few things that we'd like to improve:

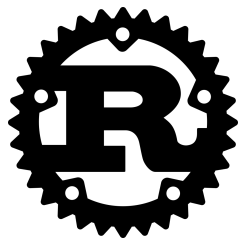
- Better frontend integration (can we convert React components to WebAssembly more generally?)
- Typescript AST-based manipulation of Backstage code, not strings
- Faster developer loop for the **bingband** CLI, HMR?
- Wiring in of Backstage resources like AuthN and the database (i.e. more WIT)



What can **you** build with the thing we built?

Here's your personal invitation to build frontend and backend plugins with this toolkit.

The following language toolchains work well with WebAssembly:





Who is building WebAssembly?

WebAssembly is awesome because of work done by many individuals, under the guidance of the Bytecode Alliance.



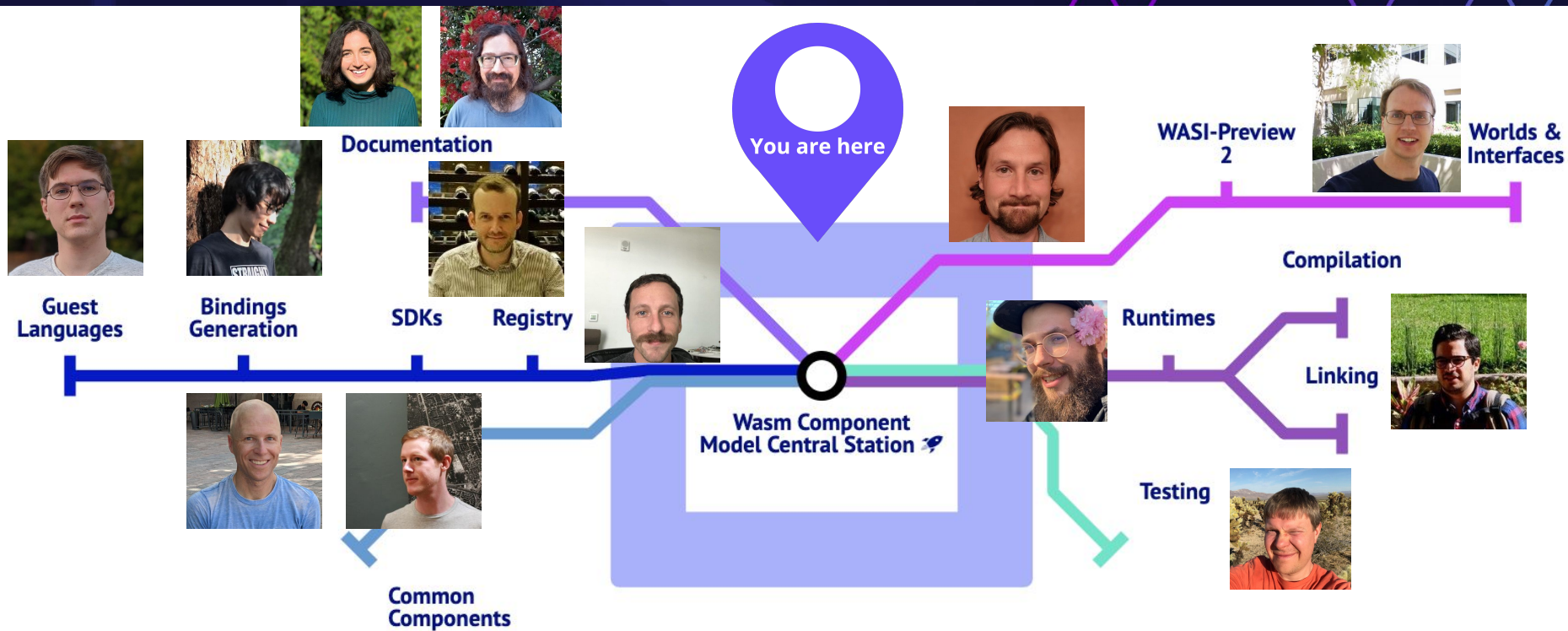
BYTECODE ALLIANCE

Learn more @ bytecodealliance.org

Watch the meetings on YouTube: [@bytecodealliance](https://www.youtube.com/@bytecodealliance)

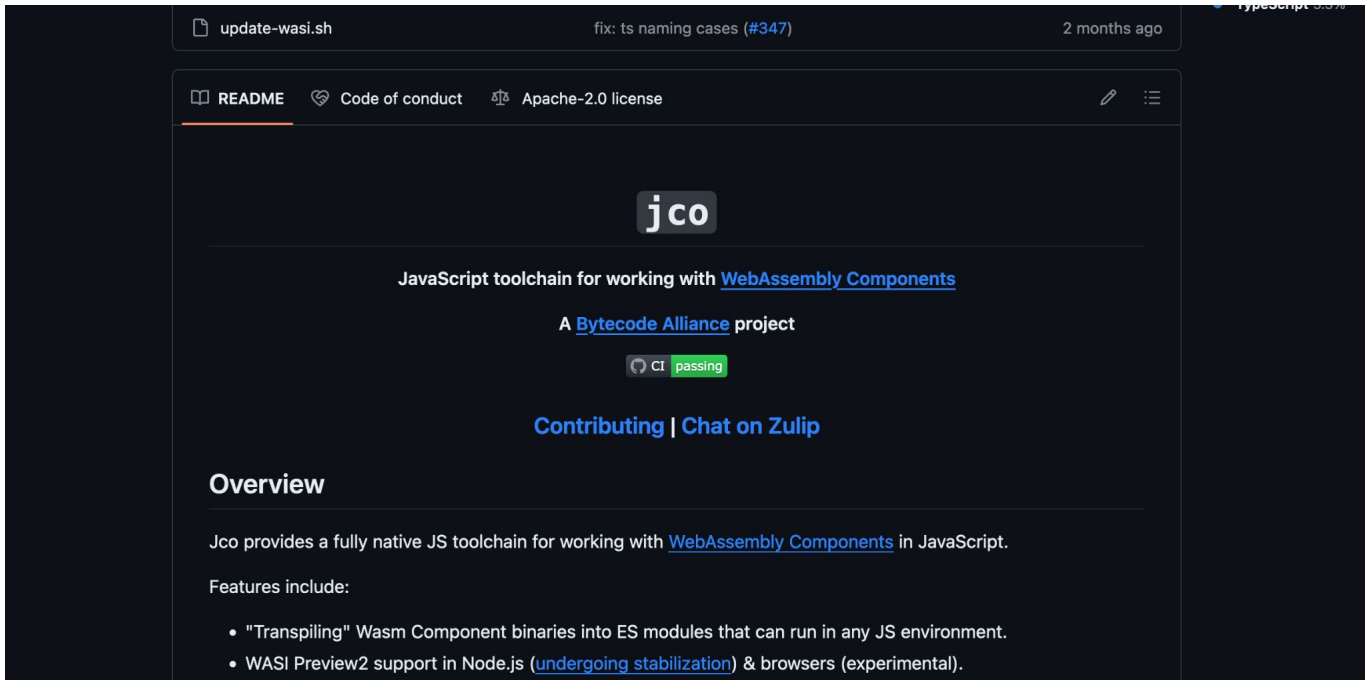
Say “Hi” 🖐️ on Zulip: <https://bytecodealliance.zulipchat.com>

Just a few more people making WebAssembly happen



Thanks to Bailey Hayes (@ricochet) for putting this slide together

Special thanks to **jco** maintainers



github.com/bytecodealliance/jco

Why we love Backstage

We're building an application platform so both Dev and Ops can ship faster, and **Backstage is a natural fit.**

We think it's simple:

We ship our platform with Backstage support.

You ship your infrastructure with Backstage.

Our platform ships your applications.

Your applications delight users.





Thanks for listening. Here's where you can find the code

For Zoomers



**For non-Zoomers and/or the
security-conscious:**

github.com/cosmonic-labs/backstage-bigband

Questions?



github.com/cosmonic-labs/backstage-bigband

