

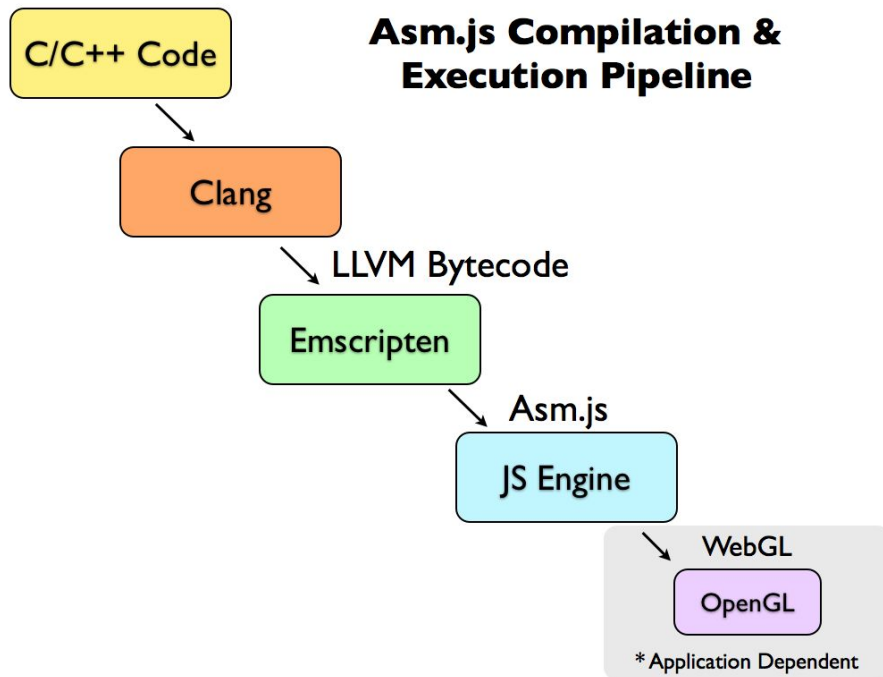
# Emscripten

LLVM to JavaScript Compiler

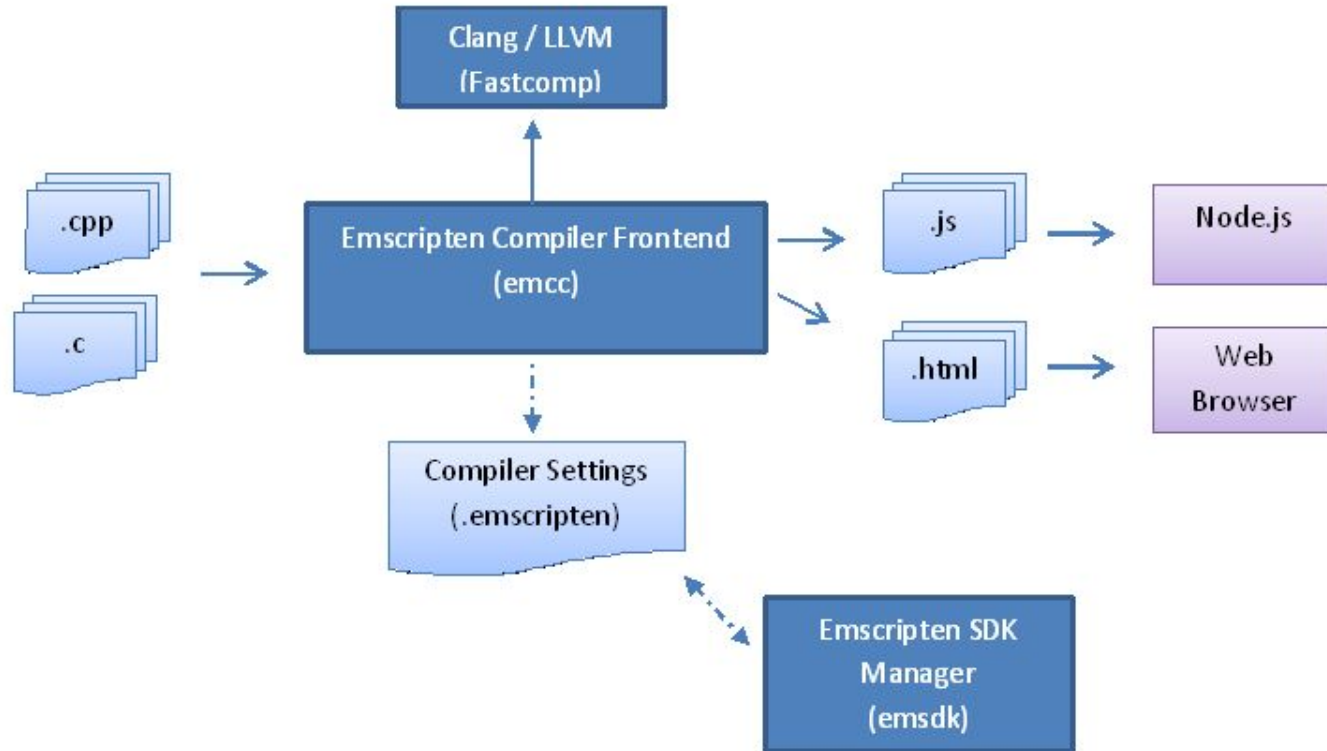
Renata Gjoreska

# About Emscripten

- Compiles any code that can be translated into LLVM bitcode into JavaScript
- Compiles C and C++ code into JavaScript
- Compiles the C/C++ runtimes of other languages into JavaScript (Lua, Python)
- Support for C standard library, C++ standard library, STL, C++ exceptions, SDL, OpenGL, QT etc.
- Example projects: Unreal Engine 4 and Unity engine



# Emscripten Toolchain



# Asm.js

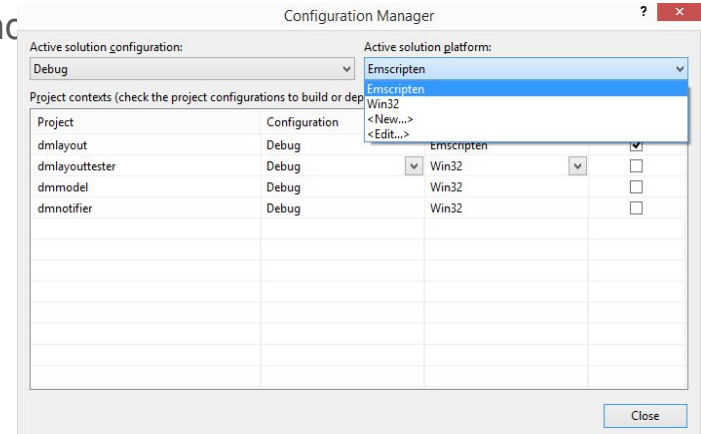
- Asm.js is a subset of JavaScript that is heavily restricted in what it can do and how it can operate.
- Asm.js is just JavaScript - no special browser plugin or feature needed in order to make it work.
- However a browser that is able to detect and optimize Asm.js code will run faster (Firefox)
- Ahead-of-time compilation

# Getting started

- The Emscripten SDK provides the whole Emscripten toolchain in a single install package
- You can build Emscripten from source (if you are contributing to Emscripten)
- Download and install instructions:
  - [https://kripken.github.io/emscripten-site/docs/getting\\_started/downloads.html](https://kripken.github.io/emscripten-site/docs/getting_started/downloads.html)

- On Windows platform:

- Emscripten is integrated in Visual Studio 2010 using vs-tool plugin, which is automatically deployed by Windows NSIS Installer SDK if VS 2010 is presented on the system at install time
- To add Emscripten as build option:
  - i. Open *Configuration Manager* dialog for the solution
  - ii. In the *Active Solution Platform* dropdown choose *New*.
  - iii. In the *New* dialog, choose *Emscripten* as the platform name and *Copy settings from Empty*
- Fastcomp (Clang+LLVM) and Emscripten compiler settings can be edited in exactly same way as other VS settings. On *right-click* on the project and contain two nodes: Clang C/C++ and EMCC Linker.



- On Mac:
  - Simplest way is to use Homebrew: `brew install emscripten`
  - Compile c++ files with: `./emcc <path>.cpp -o <name>.html`
  - For compiling project use CMake
  - `cmake -DCMAKE_TOOLCHAIN_FILE=<EMSCRIPTEN_PATH>/cmake/Modules/Platform/Emscripten.cmake CMAKE_CXXFLAGS="-s -Wno-warn-absolute-paths"` will generate appropriate Makefile

# Emcc flags

- Generating output:
  - -o <target>: the target filename extension defines output type
  - -o <name>.js, -o <name>.html, -o <name>.bc, -o <name>.o
- Optimization: -O0, -O1, -O2, -Os, -Oz, -O3
- JavaScript code generation option into the Emscripten compiler:
  - -s OPTION = VALUE (ex. -s RUNTIME\_LINKED\_LIBS=["liblib.so"], -s EXPORT\_FUNCTION=["\_testFunction"])
- How much debug information is kept when compiling from bitcode to JS:
  - -g<level>
  - -g0: make no effort to keep code debuggable
  - -g4: highest level of debuggability. Shows line number debug comments and generates **source maps** (source maps allow to view and debug C/C++ source code in your browser's debugger! Works in Firefox, Chrome and Safari)



# Connecting C++ and JavaScript

- Various options for connecting “normal” JavaScript with compiled (asm.js) code - calling C/C++ compiled functions from JavaScript and vice versa:
- Calling compiled C functions from JavaScript: `ccall()` or `cwrap()`
- Calling compiled C++ classes from JavaScript: `Embind` or `WebIDL-Binder`
- Calling JavaScript functions from C/C++: `emscripten_run_script()` or `EM_ASM()` (faster)

# Calling compiled C functions from JavaScript

```
extern "C" int sum(int x, int y)
{
    return x + y;
}
```

- `ccall()`:

```
var result = Module.ccall('sum', // name of C function
    'number', // return type
    ['number', 'number'], // argument types
    [10, 5]); // arguments
```

- `cwrap()`:

```
var int_sum = Module.cwrap('sum', 'number', ['number', 'number']);
int_sum(10, 5);
```

# Important Tips:

- **Export all functions that you need to call from JavaScript**
  - `-s EXPORTED_FUNCTIONS=["'_sum', '_subtract']"` exports sum and subtract functions
  - It is also important to use `_` at the beginning of the function names in the `EXPORTED_FUNCTIONS` list
  - Functions are called from JavaScript without `_` at the beginning of the name
- **Use `Module.ccall()` not `ccall()` by itself**
  - *Module* is a global JavaScript object that Emscripten-generated code call at various points in its execution
  - More about Module object: [https://kripken.github.io/emscripten-site/docs/api\\_reference/module.html?highlight=module](https://kripken.github.io/emscripten-site/docs/api_reference/module.html?highlight=module)

# Calling compiled C++ classes from JavaScript

- Embind is used to bind C++ compiled classes and functions to JavaScript, so that compiled code can be used in a natural way by “normal” JavaScript.
  - Embind provides binding of: functions, classes, abstract classes, value types, enums, constants, smart pointers etc.
- 
- Include `emscripten/bind.h`
  - Set `--bind` compiler option

# Calling compiled C++ classes from JavaScript

```
class Test1
{
public:
    Test1(int number, std::string text)
        : m_number(number)
        , m_text(text)
    {};

    int getNumber() const { return m_number; }
    void setNumber(int val) { m_number = val; }

    std::string getText() const { return m_text; }
    void setText(std::string val) { m_text = val; }

    int squareNumber() { return m_number * m_number; }

    static std::string greeting() { return "Hello all from static method"; }

private:
    int m_number;
    std::string m_text;
};

// Binding code
EMSCRIPTEN_BINDINGS(planner) {
    class_<Test1>("Test1")
        .constructor<int, std::string>()
        .function("squareNumber", &Test1::squareNumber)
        .class_function("greeting", &Test1::greeting)
        .property("m_number", &Test1::getNumber, &Test1::setNumber)
        .property("m_text", &Test1::getText, &Test1::setText)
        ;
}
```

```
var instance = new Module.Example(10, "first example")
undefined
instance.squareNumber()
100
instance.m_number = 5
5
instance.squareNumber()
25
Module.Example.greeting()
"Hello all from static method"
```

# Calling JavaScript from C/C++

- For calling JavaScript code from C/C++ use `emscripten_runscript()`:

```
static std::string greeting()
{
    emscripten_run_script("alert('hi')");
    return "Hello all from static method";
}
```

- or use `EM_ASM()` (and similar macros) - faster way:

```
static void justCallJavaScript()
{
    int x = EM_ASM_INT({
        Module.print('I received: ' + $0);
        return $0 + 5;
    }, 100);

    printf("JavaScript called, now result is %d \n", x);
}
```

- Use:

- EM\_ASM(), if no arguments pass, nothing to return
- EM\_ASM\_(), for passing arguments, nothing to return
- EM\_ASM\_INT(), passing arguments, return type int (similar for other types)

```
EM_ASM( alert('hello world!'); );
```

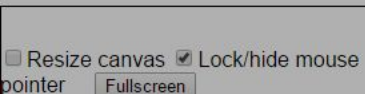
```
EM_ASM_({  
    Module.print('I received: ' + $0);  
}, 100);
```

```
int x = EM_ASM_INT({  
    Module.print('I received: ' + $0);  
    return $0 + 5;  
}, 100);
```

# Debugging

- Emscripten cross-platform code can be debugged on either the native platform or using the web browser's toolset.
- For debugging of C++ in browser, source maps should be generated
- For generating source maps use -g4 compiler option
- After compilation .map file will be generated in the output directory
- Run the app in browser and start developer tools, all C++ files should appear in Sources tab
- More here: <http://kripken.github.io/emscripten-site/docs/porting/Debugging.html#debugging-emcc-debug>





☐ Resize canvas ☒ Lock/hide mouse pointer

1 | 3

App.cpp   Item.cpp   Item.h   **Planner.cpp** x

```

22
23 class Example
24 {
25 public:
26     Example(int number, std::string text)
27         : m_number(number)
28         , m_text(text)
29     {};
30
31     int getNumber() const { return m_number; }
32     void setNumber(int val) { m_number = val; }
33
34     std::string getText() const { return m_text; }
35     void setText(std::string val) { m_text = val; }
36
37     int squareNumber() { return m_number * m_number; }
38
39     static std::string greeting() { return "Hello all from st
40
41 private:
42     int m_number;
43     std::string m_text;
44 };
45
46 // Binding codess
47 EMSCRIPTEN_BINDINGS(my_example) {
48     class_<Example>("Example") {
49         .constructor<int, std::string>()
50
51 } Line 37, Column 1 (source mapped from Planner.js)

```

kerlM7ExampleFivEiPS2\_JEE6invokeERKS4\_S5

dynCall\_iii

dynCall\_iii\_120 VM922:4

Example\$squareNumber	VM945:8
-----------------------	---------

(anonymous function)	VM1150:1
----------------------	----------

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Paused on a JavaScript breakpoint.

▼ Scope

▼ Local

\$0: 5255624

\$1: 5255624

\$2: 0

\$4: 0\$

```
$this: 5255624
```

```
label: 0
```

sp: 8592

```
► this: Array[256]
```

► Closure (undefined)

► Global Window

▼ Breakpoints

Planner.cpp:37

×

Planner.html:1249

Demo code:

<https://github.com/RenataGj/planner-emscripten-demo>

Thank you! :)