

WebAssembly for the rest of us



WEBASSEMBLY



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TOC

Programming language choice on the Web

What WebAssembly has to offer

Brief tour through a toy project

The Good, the Bad and the Ugly

Conclusions





JavaScript



Current solution: transpiled languages

Transpile: *transform a program in a given language into an equivalent program in JavaScript*

Limits of transpilation – ClojureScript

Some [differences](#) between Clojure and ClojureScript:

- Equality on numbers works like JavaScript, not Clojure
- ClojureScript does not have character literals. Characters are single-character strings, as in JavaScript
- ClojureScript regular expression support is that of JavaScript ([example edge case](#))

JavaScript-imposed constraints:

- Number operators
- Regex engine

What this means for existing languages

Mismatch:

- Language semantics
- Language APIs

You may get to choose the color of the figure, but it must be a cylinder!





Transpiration
only takes
you so far...

Enter WebAssembly

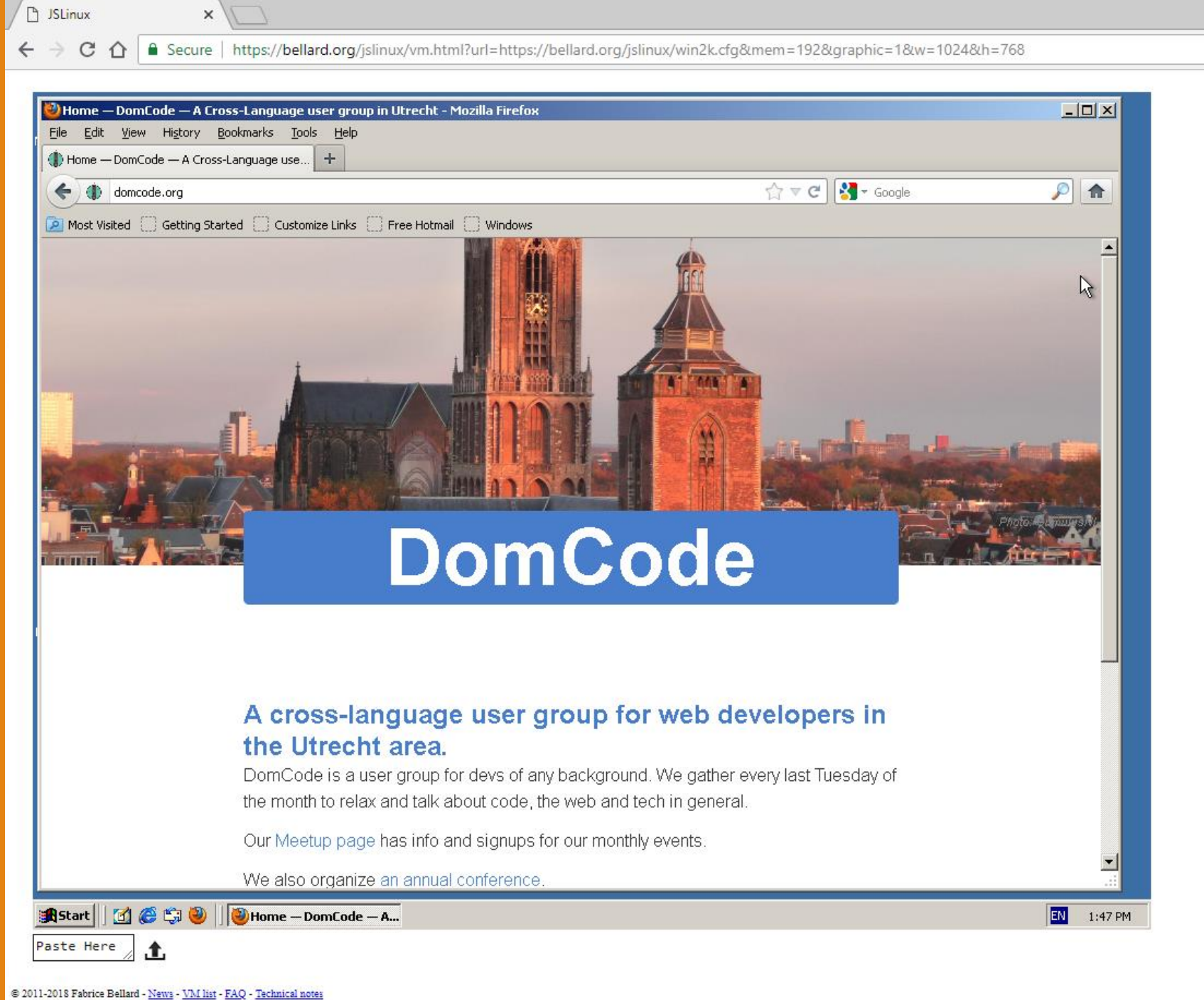
Assembly language for the web featuring:

- Excellent performance
- Low-level, language agnostic primitives
- JavaScript-like safety

It can have quite unexpected applications...



The future





#

WebAssembly - OTHER

Usage % of all users

Global 75.32%

Netherlands 80.58%

WebAssembly or "wasm" is a new portable, size- and load-time-efficient format suitable for compilation to the web.

Current aligned

Usage relative

Date relative

Show all

IE	Edge *	Firefox	Chrome	Safari	iOS Safari *	Opera Mini *	Chrome for Android	UC Browser for Android	Samsung Internet
			49						
			63						
			66		10.3				
			67		11.2				4
11	17	61	68	11.1	11.4	all	67	11.8	7.2
	18	62	69	12	12				
		63	70	TP					
			71						

WebAssembly means flexibility

Low level = no assumptions about your programming language!

Regarding ClojureScript...

- Native integer support
- Fast enough to use your [own regex engine](#)

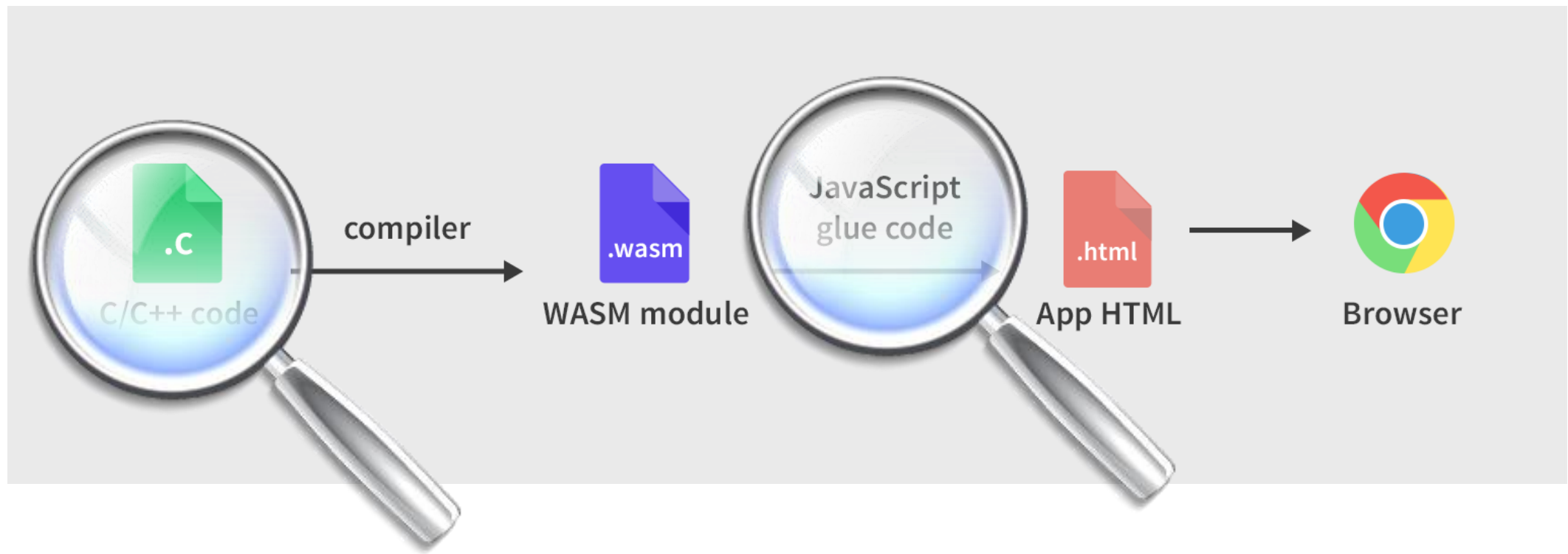


Decomposing WebAssembly

WebAssembly is:

- A binary instruction format
- That can be executed by a virtual machine
- Meant as a compilation target for high-level languages



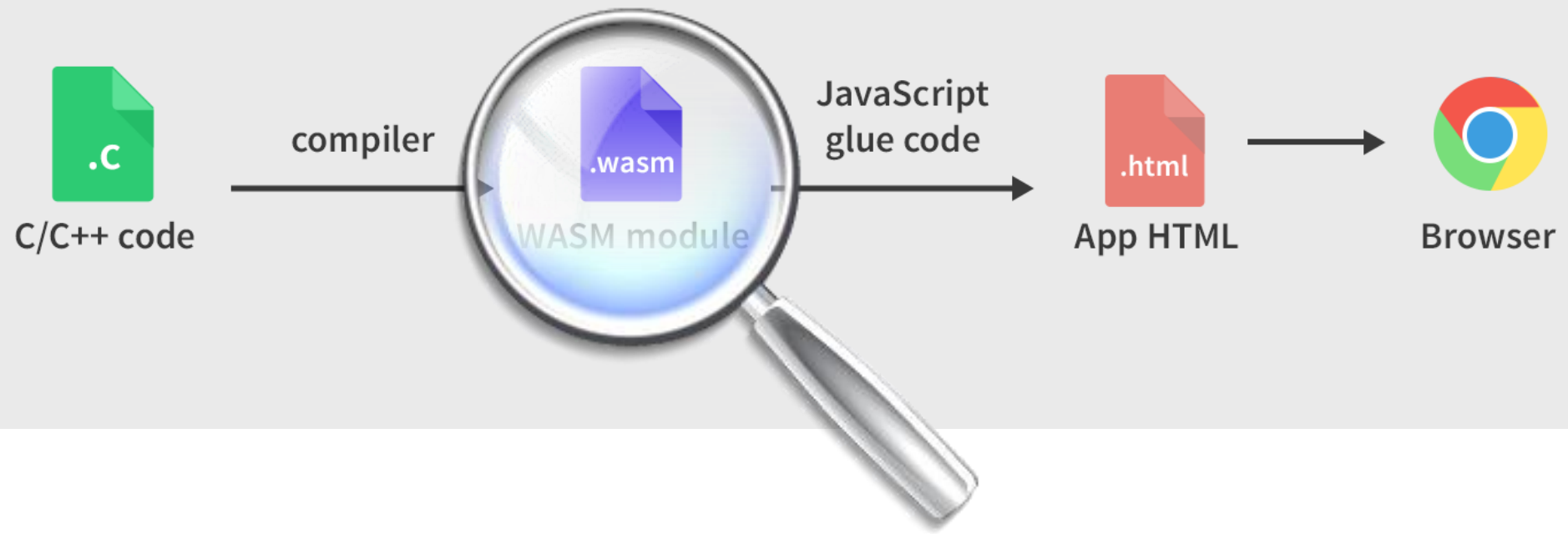


A minimal example

```
int32_t the_answer() {  
    return 42;  
}
```

```
<script>  
fetch('main.wasm')  
  .then(response => response.arrayBuffer())  
  .then(bytes => WebAssembly.instantiate(bytes))  
  .then(mod => alert(mod.instance.exports.the_answer()));  
</script>
```

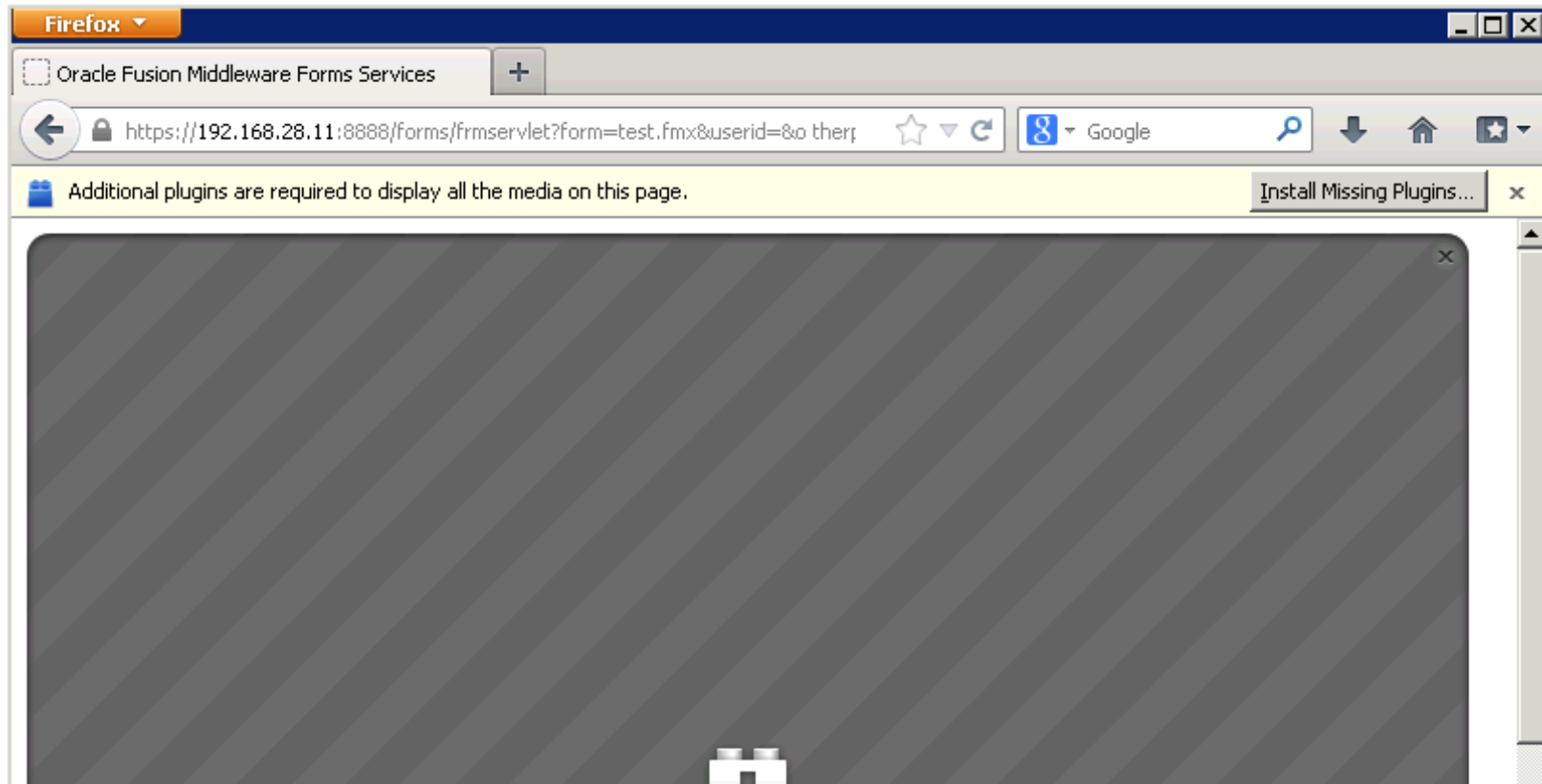




Instruction format

```
(module
  (func $the_answer (result i32)
    i32.const 42)
  (export "the_answer" (func $the_answer))
)
```

```
00 61 73 6D 01 00 00 00 01 05 01 60 00 01 7F 03
02 01 00 07 0E 01 0A 74 68 65 5F 61 6E 73 77 65
72 00 00 0A 06 01 04 00 41 2A 0B 00 19 04 6E 61
6D 65 01 0D 01 00 0A 74 68 65 5F 61 6E 73 77 65
72 02 03 01 00 00
```



Sounds familiar?

Why not existing VMs?

Unique requirements:

- Excellent performance
- Low-level, language agnostic primitives
- JavaScript-like safety

Furthermore:

- Simplicity
- Decision making

Using wasm in the browser

Right now, wasm modules must be initialized in JavaScript code:

```
<script>
fetch('main.wasm')
  .then(response => response.arrayBuffer())
  .then(bytes => WebAssembly.instantiate(bytes))
  .then(mod => alert(mod.instance.exports.the_answer()));
</script>
```

Using wasm from JavaScript

Step 1: write a library in your favorite language

Step 2: use the library from JavaScript

Supported ways to interact with your library:

- Function calls
- Callbacks
- Global variables
- Pointers to wasm data

Limitations in the wasm/JS boundary

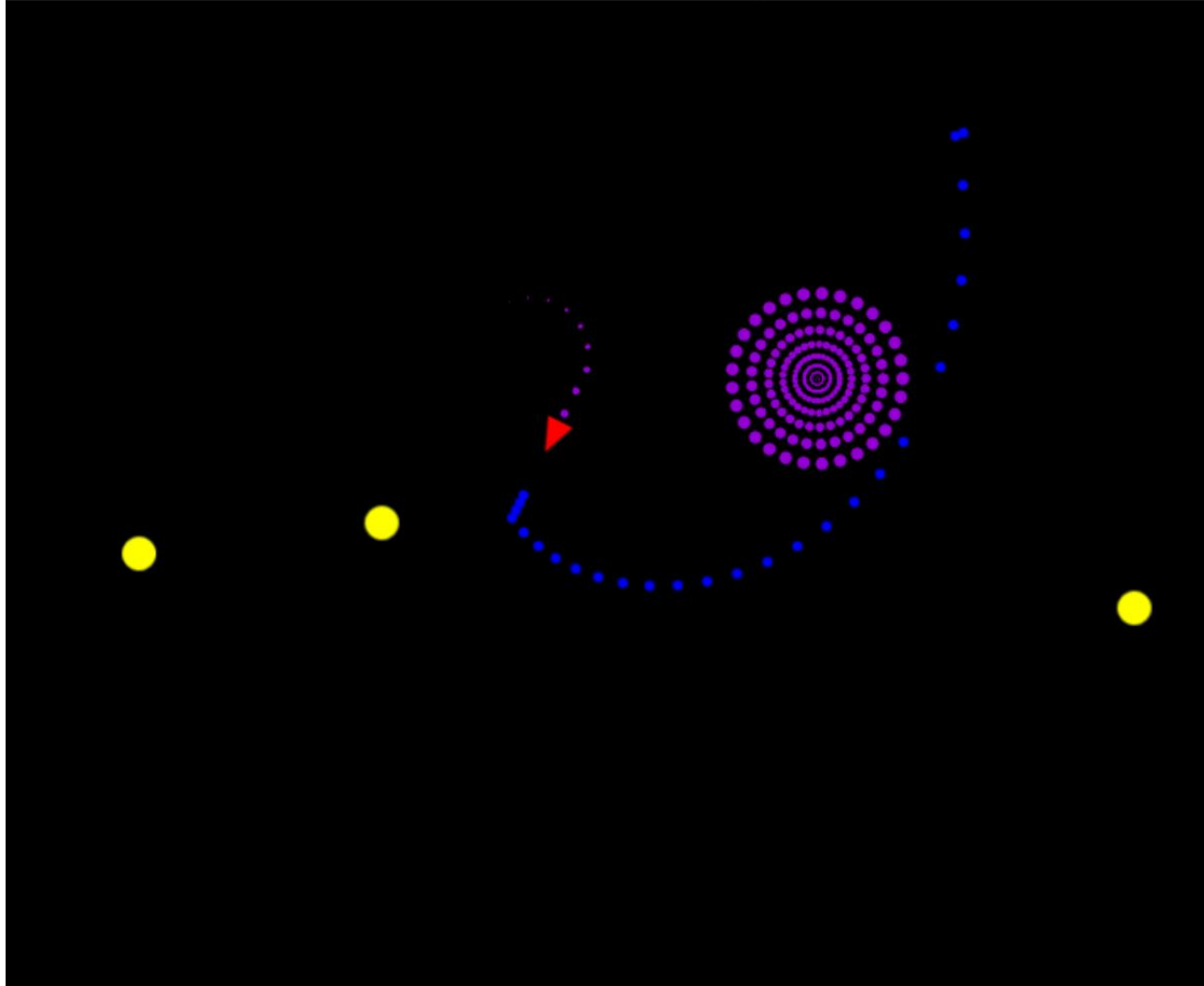
WebAssembly:

- Supports only numeric types (integer and float)
- Globals, parameters and return types can only be of integers or floats
- Doesn't know what a JavaScript object is, not even strings

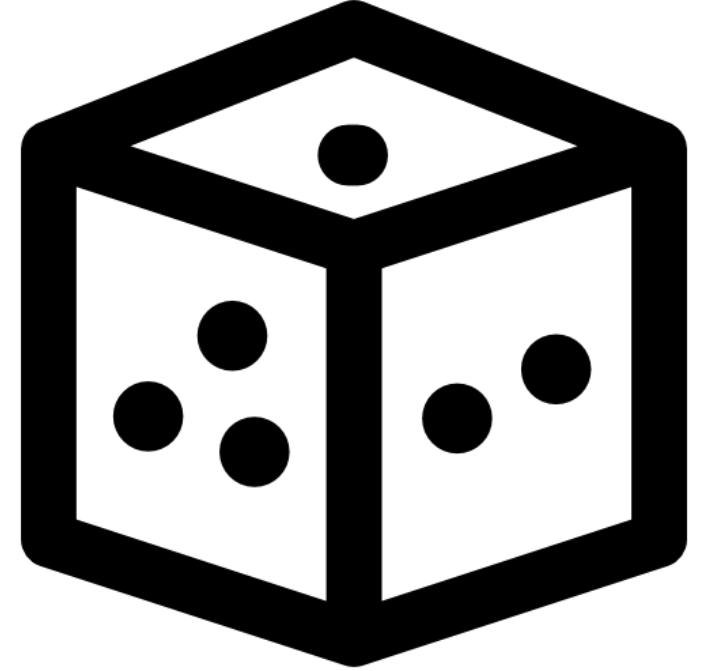
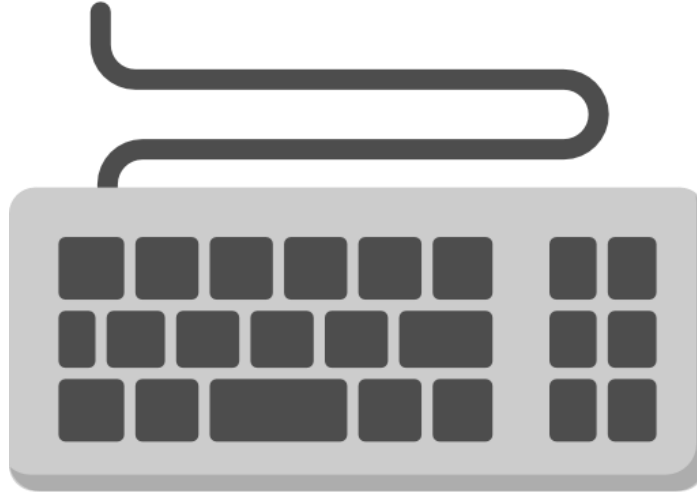
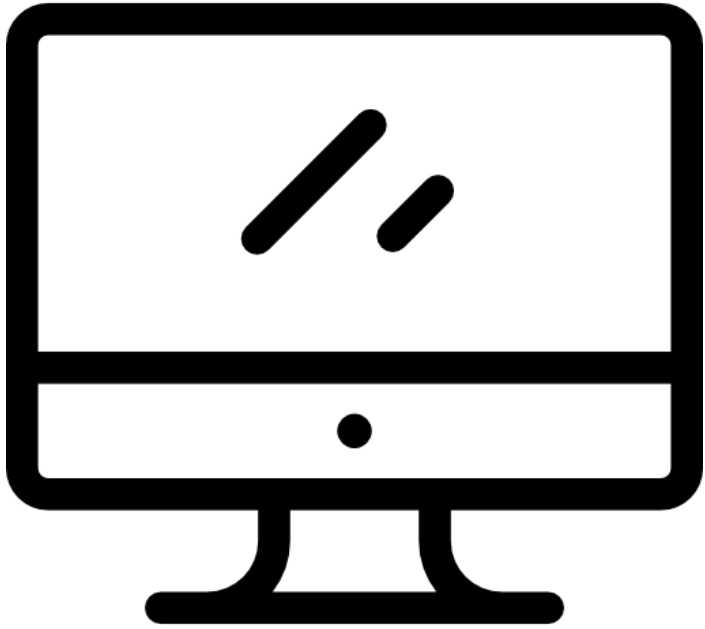
Escape hatch: pointers to WebAssembly memory

A low level tour of WebAssembly





Rocket



Challenges

Solving the problem of random numbers

```
int getRandomNumber()  
{  
    return 4; // chosen by fair dice roll.  
              // guaranteed to be random.  
}
```

[Pull requests](#)[Issues](#)[Marketplace](#)[Explore](#)[aochagavia / rocket_wasm](#)[Unwatch](#)

8

[★ Star](#)

303

[Fork](#)

19

[Code](#)[Issues 1](#)[Pull requests 0](#)[Projects 0](#)[Wiki](#)[Insights](#)[Settings](#)

First steps towards MVP

[Browse files](#)[master](#)

aochagavia committed on Nov 30, 2017

1 parent [d12df61](#)

commit 241ffd9096b12d63397de37088e0c3b57f44b342

Showing 8 changed files with 177 additions and 1,230 deletions.

[Unified](#)[Split](#)

1,113 Cargo.lock

[View](#)[Load diff](#)

Large diffs are not rendered by default.

6 Cargo.toml

[View](#)

@@ -7,12 +7,8 @@ build = "build.rs"

7

7

[dependencies]

8

8

clippy = { version = "0.0.118", optional = true }

And then?

We still need to somehow:

- Draw to the screen
- Fire events upon user input

Solution:

- Draw to the screen using JavaScript callbacks
- Trigger events from the JavaScript side

Triggering input events

```
function processKey(key, b) {  
  switch (key) {  
    case "ArrowLeft" : module.toggle_turn_left(b); break;  
    case "ArrowRight": module.toggle_turn_right(b); break;  
    case "ArrowUp"   : module.toggle_boost(b);      break;  
    case " "         : module.toggle_shoot(b);       break;  
  }  
}  
  
document.addEventListener('keydown',  
  e => processKey(e.key, true));  
document.addEventListener('keyup',  
  e => processKey(e.key, false));
```

Drawing to the screen

```
// JavaScript
let ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");
function draw_enemy(x, y) {
    ctx.drawImage(res.enemy, x - 10, y - 10);
}
```

```
// Rust
for enemy in &world.enemies {
    draw_enemy(enemy.x(), enemy.y());
}
```


Demo time!

<https://thread-safe.nl/rocket>

Summary (in LOC)

Original lines of Rust code:

- 23 files
- 788 lines

Final lines of Rust code:

- 18 files
- 628 lines (160 lines less than before)

Final lines of JavaScript code: 134

The good

We are running Rust code on the browser!

...

The bad

Cumbersome to use

Requires understanding of low level WebAssembly concepts

The ugly

It makes your eyes bleed...

```
#[no_mangle]
pub extern "C" fn toggle_turn_left(b: c_int) {
    let game = &mut GAME.lock().unwrap();
    game.actions.rotate_left = int_to_bool(b);
}
```



Improvements to WebAssembly

Access to web APIs

Garbage collection support

Performance

More available types

Loading modules without JavaScript intermediation

Better tooling

Glue code should be automatically generated

Libraries should abstract away the low level details

Check out:

- [stdweb](#) if you are want to run Rust code on the browser
- [Blazor](#) to develop single page applications entirely in C#
- [Unity](#) and [UE4](#) to develop games that run on the browser



Is it worth
it right
now?

Already used in production!

[PSPDFKit](#): web pdf editor (C++)

[AutoCAD](#)

[Firefox](#): source map parsing and generation (Rust)

Conclusions

Will it replace JavaScript?

Challenges: improvements to wasm itself and tooling

Main use cases right now:

- Performance
- Code reuse

Further info/reading

[Official WASM website](#)

[The future of WebAssembly – A look at upcoming features and proposals](#)

[WebAssembly studio \(online IDE\)](#)

[WASM weekly](#): a weekly newsletter

Talks:

- [The Birth & Death of JavaScript](#), by Gary Bernhardt
- [The WebAssembly Revolution Has Begun](#), by Jay Phelps

Interesting projects

- Emulators ([NES](#), [Windows 2000](#), ...)
- [Go REPL](#)
- [Qt framework](#)
- [Cryptocurrency miner](#)

Benchmarks

[Raytracing](#)

[Mandelbrot](#)

[Realtime pitch detection](#)

[PSPDFKit](#): real world benchmark by a company using wasm in production

Measured improvements to real codebases:

- [Firefox source maps](#)
- [Secp256k1 algorithm](#)

github.com/aochagavia/domcode-wasm



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