WEBASSEMBLY

RUNNING C++ AND RUST IN THE BROWSER

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LINK TO SLIDES AND CODE

https://git.io/JvRan

MOTIVATION



Folgen

If WASM+WASI existed in 2008, we wouldn't have needed to created Docker. That's how important it is. Webassembly on the server is the future of computing. A standardized system interface was the missing link. Let's hope WASI is up to the task!

Lin Clark @linclark

WebAssembly running outside the web has a huge future. And that future gets one giant leap closer today with...

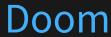
🏴 Announcing WASI: A system interface for running WebAssembly...

Diesen Thread anzeigen

13:39 - 27. März 2019

WHAT CAN WEBASSEMBLY DO?



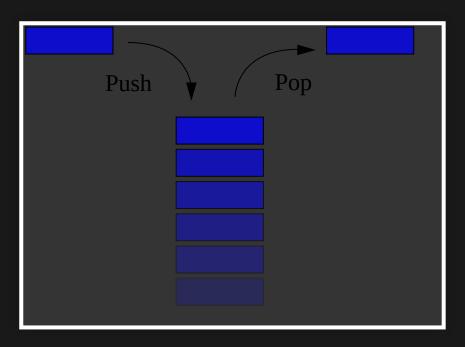


WHAT IS WEBASSEMBLY?

WebAssembly (abbreviated Wasm) is a binary instruction format for a stackbased virtual machine. Wasm is designed as a portable target for compilation of high-level languageslike C/C++/Rust, enabling deployment on the web for client and server applications. (Source: webassembly.org)

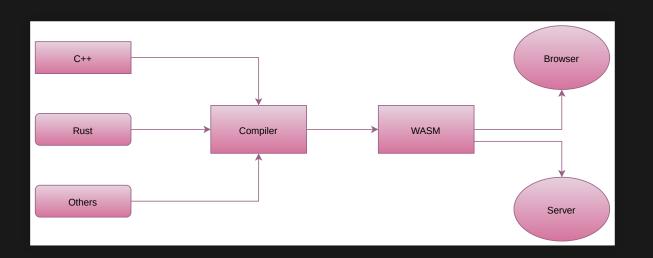
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OPEN STANDARD

WebAssembly Core Specification

W3C Recommendation, 5 December 2019



WebAssembly Core Specification

USE CASES

- Porting an existing codebase to the browser
- Writing performant code for the browser
- A portable and secure compilation target outside of the browser

WHAT IS WEBASSEMBLY NOT?

- Not a programming language
- Not intended to replace JavaScript

WHERE IS IT EXECUTED?



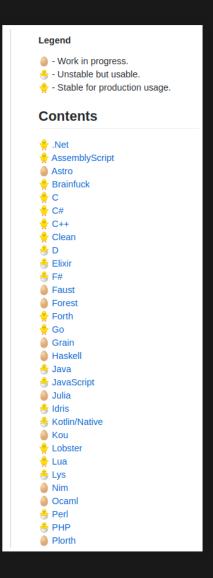








LANGUAGE SUPPORT



LANGUAGE SUPPORT

- Curated list of languages
- No builtin garbage collector
- Languages need to compile their own gc to wasm

```
int add(int a, int b) {
   return a+b*3;
}
```

```
1 (func $func0(param $var0 i32)(param $var1 i32)(result i32)
2 get_local $var1
3 i32.const 3
4 i32.mul
5 get_local $var0
6 i32.add
7 )
```

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3*var1				

```
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var0 3*var1

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```

var0+3*	var1

TYPES

- i32, i64 are 32/64-bit integer
- f32, f64 are 32/64-bit floating point

OTHER TYPES?

• What becomes of structs, arrays, vectors, ...?

```
struct Point {
    double x;
    double y;
};

double scalar_product(const Point& p1, const Point& p2) {
    return p1.x*p2.x + p1.y*p2.y;
}
```

```
1 (func $func0(param $var0 i32)(param $var1 i32)(result f64)
2 get_local $var0
3 f64.load
4 get_local $var1
5 f64.load
6 f64.mul
7 get_local $var0
8 f64.load offset=8
9 get_local $var1
10 f64.load offset=8
11 f64.mul
12 f64.add
13 )
```

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```

LINEAR MEMORY

- contiguous, byte-addressable range of memory
- untyped array of bytes
- load and store instructions for floats and integers

```
void change_fifth(std::array<int,10>& arr, int n)
{
    arr[5] = n - 5;
}
```

```
1 (func $func0 (param $var0 i32) (param $var1 i32)
2 get_local $var0
3 get_local $var1
4 i32.const -5
5 i32.add
6 i32.store offset=20
7 )
```

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CONTROL FLOW

- block ... end: Sequence of instructions with label at the end
- loop ... end: Sequence of instructions with label at the beginning
- Comparison instructions like f32.lt
- br, br_if: jump (conditionally) to a given label in an enclosing construct

WEBASSEMBLY EXPLORER

COMPILING C++ TO WASM DIRECTLY

```
clang++ \
    --target=wasm32 \
    -nostdlib \ # Don't link against a standard library
    -Wl,--no-entry \ # We don't have an entry function
    -Wl,--export-all \ # Export everything
    -o add.wasm \
    add.cpp
```

LOADING WASM INTO THE BROWSER

```
<script type="module">
async function init() {
  const { instance } = await WebAssembly.instantiateStreaming(
     fetch("./add.wasm")
     );
  console.log(instance.exports._Z3addii(4, 1));
  const pre = document.getElementById("my-canvas");
  pre.textContent = instance.exports._Z3addii(4, 1)
}
init();
</script>
```

COMPILING C++ TO WASM WITH COMPILER EXPLORER

https://godbolt.org/z/6pF8pm

C++ TO WEBASSEMBLY



EMSCRIPTEN

em++ -o hello.html hello.cpp

RUST TO WEBASSEMBLY



WASMPACK

wasm-pack build
cd www/ || exit
npm install
npm run start

RUN DIRECTLY ON THE OS



QUESTIONS AND FEEDBACK

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