# **Rust and WebAssembly**

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# What is WebAssembly

(and why should I care)

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

### What it's not

- A replacement for JavaScript
- A way to run JavaScript
- An assembly language
- Access to web APIs from native code
- Specific to the Web

## What is it, really?

- A way to run portable native code in the browser
- A pre-1.0 W3C spec
- A compile target for C/C++, many more languages to come
- A binary format for the web (!)

### A taste

```
0000000
                73
                             00
                                                    89 80 80
                   6d 0c 00
                                00
                                       74
                                              70
                                                 65
                                                                .asm....type...
00000010
             00
                02
                                00
                                        00
                                              06
                                                 69
                                                    6d
                                                                ...@....@...impo
00000020
                8c 80 80
                         80
                             00
                                01
                                              65
                                                 6e
                                                    76
                                                       04
                                                                rt....env.p
00000030
                             6e
                      66
                          75
                                63
                                              6e
                                                 82
                                                    80
                                                       80
                                                          80
                                                                uts.function....
00000040
                          65
                                              80
                                                 80
                                                    80
                   06
                       6d
                             6d
                                6f
                                                           01
                                                                ...memory....
00000050
                          6f
                                                                ..export.....
                                       80
                                              80
                                                           00
00000060
                61 69
                      6e 04
                             63
                                6f
                                       65
                                           91
                                              80
                                                 80
                                                    80
                                                           01
                                                                .main.code....
00000070
                80
                   80
                       00
                             10
                                04
                                       00
                                                           00
                                                                . . . . . . . . . * . . . . .
00000080
                61
                      61
                          8e
                             80
                                80
                                        00
                                              10
                                                           05
                                     80
                                                                .data......
                   48 65 6c 6c 6f
                                              6d 65
00000090
                                          61
                                                    87 80 80
             00
                00
                                     04 6e
                                                                ...Hello.name...
                01 04 6d 61 69 6e
000000a0
             00
                                     00
                                                                ...main.
```

### **Disassembled**

```
(module
  (memory 1 1 (segment 0 "\05\00\00\00Hello"))
  (import $puts "env" "puts" (param i32 i32))
  (func $main
      (call_import $puts (i32.const 4) (i32.load (i32.const 0)))
  )
  (export "main" $main)
)
```

NOTE: the text format is not yet finalized

I bet you can't guess what that does...

```
# Note: this is an approximation
$ ./wasm hello.wasm
Hello
```

```
(module
; ; ; ; ; ;
```

As WebAssembly *module* is very similar to a rust *crate* 

```
(memory 1 1 (segment 0 "\05\00\00\00Hello"))
```

- 1 page (64k) of initial memory
- 1 page maximum

Initialize the 9 bytes starting at 0 with the (hex-escaped) string "\05\00\00\00Hello"

**Memory is contiguous** 

It starts at 0 -> null is actually a valid address!

It's always bounds checked

```
(import $puts "env" "puts" (param i32 i32))
```

Import "puts" from module "env", and call it \$puts locally.

```
(func $main
)
```

Declare a function with ID \$main with no parameters and no return value

```
(i32.load (i32.const 0))
```

Load a 32-bit int from address 0

```
(call_import $puts (i32.const 4) (i32.load (i32.const 0)))
```

Call the import with local ID \$puts , passing 0 and the result of the load as arguments

```
(export "main" $main)
```

Export the function with ID \$main as "main"

### From JavaScript:

But it's pre-release, right?

Really large applications: Demo.

# **Rust on WebAssembly**

# Can I compile Rust to WebAssembly?

### Soon!

- https://internals.rust-lang.org/t/need-help-with-emscripten-port/3154/111
- https://github.com/rust-lang/rust/pull/36339
- https://github.com/rust-lang/rust/issues/33205

## mir2wasm

- Smaller, lighter weight.
- Kind-of working *now*
- https://github.com/brson/mir2wasm

# **Applications**

# Web games



**Angry Bots** 

## Deploying large apps to the web

```
30 var LibraryVIM = {
     $vimjs__deps: ['mktemp'],
     $vimjs: {
       is_firefox: false,
       is_chrome: false,
       container_node: null,
       canvas_node: null,
//usr/local/share/vim/example.js" 1059L, 33185C
```



But what if it didn't have to run on the web?

# **Bootstrapping** rustc

```
$ rustc --print target-list | pr -3 -tw100
aarch64-apple-ios
                                  i686-linux-android
                                                                    x86_64-apple-da
aarch64-linux-android
                                  i686-pc-windows-gnu
                                                                    x86_64-apple-id
                                                                    x86_64-pc-wind
aarch64-unknown-linux-gnu
                                  i686-pc-windows-msvc
arm-linux-androideabi
                                  i686-unknown-dragonfly
                                                                    x86_64-pc-wind
arm-unknown-linux-gnueabi
                                                                    x86_64-rumprun-
                                  i686-unknown-freebsd
arm-unknown-linux-gnueabihf
                                                                    x86_64-sun-sola
                                  i686-unknown-linux-gnu
                                  i686-unknown-linux-musl
armv7-apple-ios
                                                                    x86_64-unknown-
armv7-linux-androideabi
                                  le32-unknown-nacl
                                                                    x86 64-unknown-
armv7-unknown-linux-gnueabihf
                                  mips-unknown-linux-gnu
                                                                    x86 64-unknown-
                                  mips-unknown-linux-musl
                                                                    x86_64-unknown-
armv7s-apple-ios
asmjs-unknown-emscripten
                                  mipsel-unknown-linux-gnu
                                                                    x86 64-unknown-
                                  mipsel-unknown-linux-musl
                                                                    x86_64-unknown-
i386-apple-ios
i586-pc-windows-msvc
                                  powerpc-unknown-linux-gnu
                                                                    x86_64-unknown-
i586-unknown-linux-gnu
                                  powerpc64-unknown-linux-gnu
                                  powerpc64le-unknown-linux-gnu
i686-apple-darwin
```

# Compiling bitcoin

Confession:

# I wrote a WebAssembly interpreter

Here's what I learned.

## **Zero-copy parsing**

Works really well in rust:

```
struct Module<'a> {
  imports: Vec<Import<'a>>,
  //
}

struct Import<'a> {
  module_name: &'a str,
  function_name: &'a str,
  function_type: TypeIndex,
}
```

Writable zero-copy structures?

Writable zero-copy

### Possible solution: arenas

```
struct Module<'a> { items: Vec<&'a [u8]> }

let ar = Arena::new(1024);
let m = Module::new();
let bytes = ar.alloc_mut(5);
bytes.copy_from_slice(b"Hello");
m.items.push(bytes);
```

```
// NOTE: there's a similar struct/pattern in _unstable_ std
impl Arena {
   fn alloc_mut(&self, size: usize) -> &mut [u8] {
      // self CAN'T BE MUTABLE in the signature. Awkward.

      /* ... */
   }
}
```

Writable zero-copy

## My solution: generify ownership

```
struct Module<B: AsBytes> { items: Vec<B> }
fn parse<'a>(data: &'a [u8]) -> Module<&'a [u8]> { /* *** */ }
fn write<B: AsBytes, W: Write>(module: &Module<B>, writer: W) { /* *** */ }
```

## Wrapping integers

Painful if you don't do it rust's way

```
fn u64_from_real_i32(val: i32) -> Wrapping<u64> {
  u64_from_i64(Wrapping(val as i64))
}
fn u64_from_i64(val: Wrapping<i64>) -> Wrapping<u64> {
  unsafe { mem::transmute(val) }
}
```

## NaN handling

Again: painful

```
if ao.is_nan() {
    ao
} else if bo.is_nan() {
    bo
} else {
    ao.min(bo)
}
```

## NaN handling

Had to check the sign bit by hand:

```
fn copysign_f64(a: f64, b: f64) -> f64 {
   if (unsafe { mem::transmute::<f64, u64>(b) } & 0x8000_0000_0000_0000u64) == 0
        a.abs()
   } else {
        -a.abs()
   }
}
```

# **Questions?**

Extra: It'd be cool if...

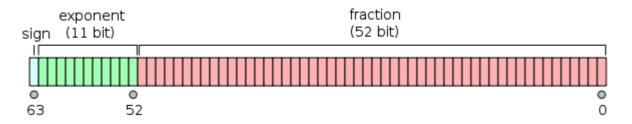
## Pre-commit checks actually worked in practice?

(Enter WebAssembly)

#### Extra

### Hexfloat

```
nan +nan -nan
nan:0x012345 +nan:0x304050 -nan:0x2abcde
infinity +infinity -infinity 0x0.0p0 +0x0.0p0 -0x0.0p0
0x1.921fb6p+2 0x1p-149 0x1p-126 0x1.fffffep+127 0x1.fffffcp-127
0x1.p10 0.0e0 +0.0e0 -0.0e0
6.28318548202514648
1.4013e-45 1.1754944e-38 1.1754942e-38 3.4028234e+38 1.e10
```



The End. For real this time.

# Just trolling.