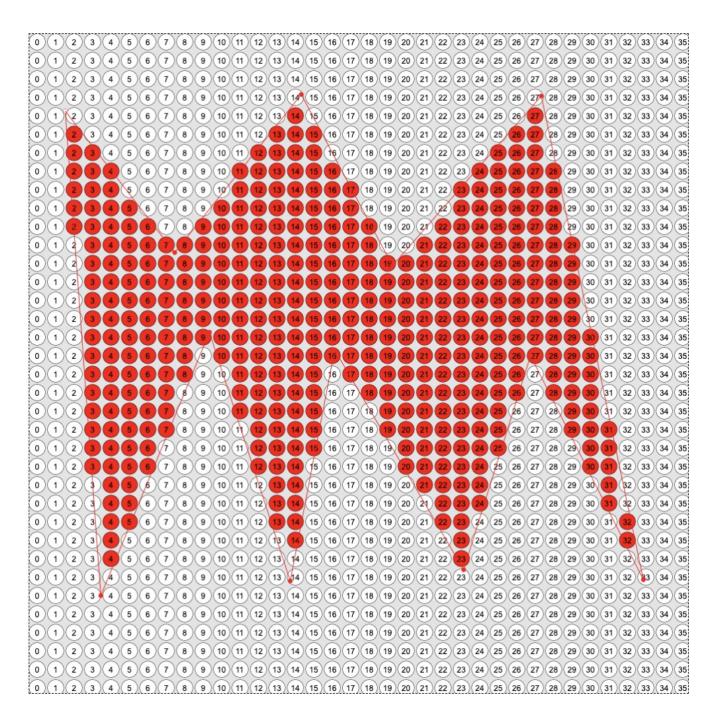
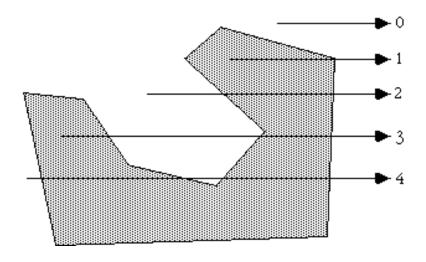
Javascript Vs Webassembly

套索(Lasso)选座工具下有一个很依赖CPU的算法,碰撞座位是否在用户画的不规则polygon内,如图:



其中碰撞算法采用 Jordan曲线定理的射线法, js 实现:



原理很简单: <u>从测试点水平运行半无限光线(增加x,固定y),并计算它穿过的边数。 在每个交叉点,射</u> 线在内部和外部之间切换。 这被称为Jordan曲线定理。

每当水平光线穿过任何边缘时,变量c从0切换到1并且从1切换到0。 所以基本上它是跟踪交叉的边数是偶数还是奇数。 0表示偶数,1表示奇数。

考虑到当准备被碰撞的座位很大 这一实际场景时,顾虑到这个算法可能会占据太多scripting time,减少CPU的计算,或者提高运算效率,首先考虑到的就是 webassembly~

综合社区内对 webassembly 的适用场景的总结: **单次做复杂运算,和JS线程通讯次数很低的场景**,webassembly的效率完胜javascript ,所以尝试采用相同算法用C语言实现,编译成wasm对比下效率:

测试Case:

传入一个10个节点的polygon,和一个固定测试Point: {x: 100, y: 100},循环调用function N次翻译为实际场景就是,用户在一个N个座位的看台内画了一个有10个节点的 polygon,判断多少个座位在polygon内

javascript: 循环调用isPointInPoly方法2000次。

C: pnpoly function内自循环2000次,减少和JS线程的通信次数。

如下为测试结果: wasm完胜

JS vs WASM

• Is point in polygon

• Fib

```
run Done
Result (operation time[ms])
JavaScript: 3.6550001241
WebAssembly: 0.0500
JavaScript/WebAssembly: 73.1000
+ Test code
- JavaScript code
   * check if the point is in the polygon
   * @params - {polygonarray} of points, each element must be an object with two properties (x and y) point
   * @params - {point}, object with two properties (x and y)
  function isPointInPoly (poly, pt) {
   for(var c = false, i = -1, l = poly.length, j = l - 1; ++i < l; j = i)
      \begin{array}{l} ((\text{poly}[i].y <= \text{pt.y \&\& pt.y} < \text{poly}[i].y) \mid | \ (\text{poly}[j].y <= \text{pt.y \&\& pt.y} < \text{poly}[i].y)) \\ \&\& \ (\text{pt.x} < (\text{poly}[j].x - \text{poly}[i].x) * \ (\text{pt.y} - \text{poly}[i].y) / \ (\text{poly}[j].y - \text{poly}[i].y) + \text{poly}[i].x) \\ \end{array} 
       && (c = !c);
   return c;
- WebAssembly C code
int pnpoly(int nvert, float *vertx, float *verty, float testx, float testy) {
  for(int i = 0; i < 2000; i++) {
   int i, j, c = 0;
   for (i = 0, j = nvert-1; i < nvert; j = i++) {
     if ( ((verty[i]>testy) != (verty[j]>testy)) &&
     (testx < (vertx[j]-vertx[i]) * (testy-verty[i]) / (verty[j]-verty[i]) + vertx[i]) )
   return c;
```

把N改成2w,再对比一下较大数据量的差异:

JS vs WASM

- Is point in polygon
- Fib

```
run Done
Result (operation time[ms])
JavaScript: 8.6250000168
WebAssembly: 0.0700
JavaScript/WebAssembly: 123.2143
+ Test code
- JavaScript code
  * check if the point is in the polygon
  * @params - {polygonarray} of points, each element must be an object with two properties (x and y) point
  * @params - {point}, object with two properties (x and y)
 function isPointInPoly (poly, pt) {
  for(var c = false, i = -1, l = poly.length, j = l - 1; ++i < l; j = i)
    ((poly[i].y \le pt.y \& pt.y < poly[j].y) || (poly[j].y \le pt.y \& pt.y < poly[i].y))
     && (pt.x < (poly[j].x - poly[i].x) * (pt.y - poly[i].y) / (poly[j].y - poly[i].y) + poly[i].x)
   return c:
- WebAssembly C code
int pnpoly(int nvert, float *vertx, float *verty, float testx, float testy) {
  for(int I = 0; I < 20000; I++) {
    int i, j, c = 0;
    for (i = 0, j = nvert-1; i < nvert; j = i++) {
     if ( ((verty[i]>testy) != (verty[j]>testy)) && (testx < (vertx[j]-vertx[i]) * (testy-verty[i]) / (verty[j]-verty[i]) + vertx[i]) )
      c = !c:
    return c;
```

可以看到, wasm 的计算性能在这个场景下远超于javascript。

回归到业务场景,虽然webassembly 的性能高于纯JS几十倍,甚至上百倍,但是这个算法在纯JS引擎下毕竟还是毫秒级别的,并且上面的Demo仅是一个测试,还不是实际业务场景,还没有处理wasm的内存分配、js传参,这个复杂度并不低。

JS VS WASM的项目地址: http://gitlab.alibaba-inc.com/aseat/aseat-benchmark