

Runtime Scripting for Rust Applications

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About Me

- Co-founder and tech lead at alugha.com
- Meetup organizer: "Nix Your Bugs & Rust Your Engines"
- Likes:
 - distributed and reproducible systems
 - natural languages
 - pen & paper roleplaying games
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- 1. Motivation
- 2. Languages and Implementations
- 3. Embedding Deno
- 4. Further Reading



Rust is...

- statically typed
- compiled ahead of time
- borrow checked

When to Script

- Fast prototyping
 - Hot reloading
- Allow end-users to change runtime behavior
 - C-ABI? Stable Rust ABI?
 - Sandboxed execution
- Collaborate with people who find Rust too complicated

Rust is...

- statically typed
- compiled ahead of time
- borrow checked

Python* is...

- dynamically/gradually typed 🗁
- interpreted (or JIT compiled)
- garbage collected

^{*} and JavaScript, Lua, Ruby, ...

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WebAssembly

- Portable binary code, usually JIT-compiled
- Stable call interface (more powerful ABIs are proposed)
- Sandboxed execution
- Cross-language
 - but you have to bring your own allocator (unless you're using garbage collection)



Built for Rust

• Rhai:

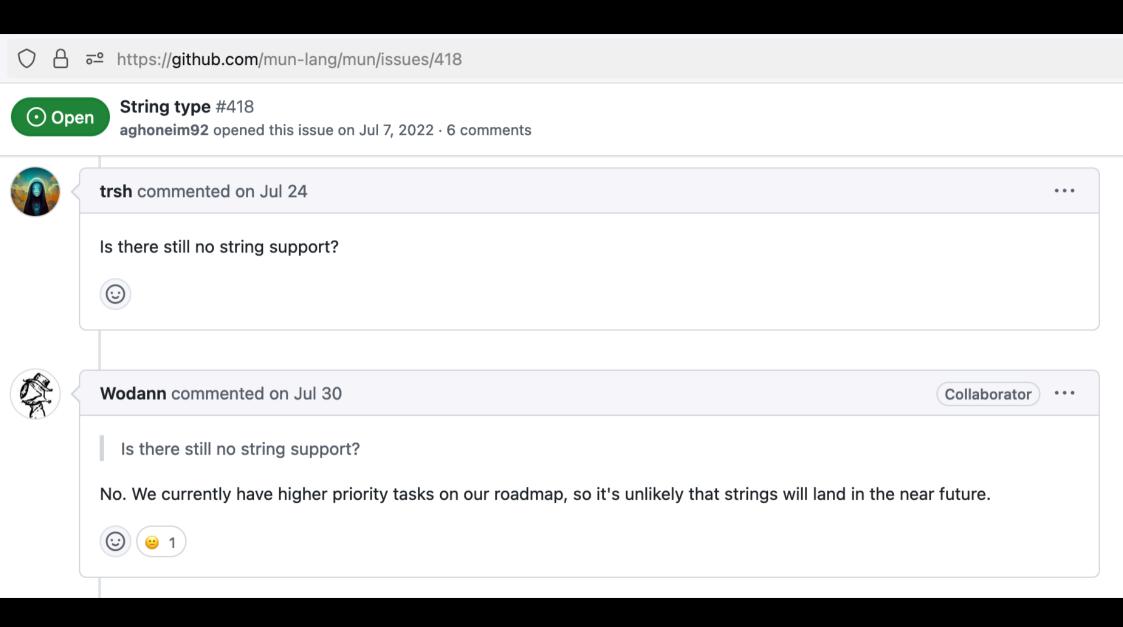
- AST-interpreter (relatively slow)
- Dynamically typed
- Custom operators

Mun:

- AOT compiled, statically typed
- Designed for hot reloading
- LLVM for compilation and optimization







Lua

- Fast: stack-based interpreter or JIT compiled
- Lightweight (code: 355kb Lua vs 25mb CPython vs 37mb v8)
- mlua for Rust:
 - wraps C Lua implementations (Lua/LuaJIT/Luau)
 - async/await support
 - sandboxing (with Luau)



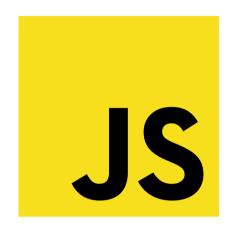
Python

- Bytecode interpreter (at least in CPython)
- optional static typing
- PyO3: wraps CPython, often used for libraries
- RustPython: pure Rust implementation, (yet) incomplete
- Both support async/await



ECMAScript*

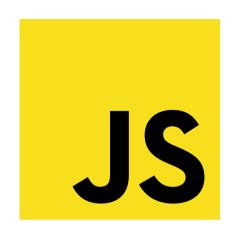
- Standardized (ECMA-262)
- Optional static typing (almost standard)
- Fast: mix of interpreter and JIT
- Multiple major implementations:
 - Gecko (Firefox): SpiderMonkey
 - WebKit (Safari): JavaScriptCore
 - ▶ Blink (Chrome): v8



^{*} or JavaScript or TypeScript

ECMAScript in Rust

- Deno: v8-based Node.js competitor
 - mature and stable
 - ► implements many Web APIs like fetch, localStorage
- rusty_jsc: based on JavaScriptCore
 - relatively young, easy to use
- mozjs: based on SpiderMonkey, used in Servo
 - complicated API, requires use of unsafe



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Embedding Deno in Rust

- deno_core:
 - wraps v8 in a safe Rust API (rusty_v8)
 - provides extension mechanism "ops"
 - ▶ implements serde for v8 objects (beware of UTF-16)
 - ▶ import hooks: ModuleLoader



Embedding Deno in Rust

- deno_ast:
 - transpiler for TypeScript, JSX and ES proposals
 - based on SWC (Rust alternative to Babel)
 - extensible: SWC plugins in WebAssembly or ES



Embedding Deno in Rust

- deno_runtime:
 - batteries included
 - implements Web APIs such as:
 - fetch, localStorage, WebGPU, Web Workers, Web Sockets
 - additional APIs:
 - file system access, HTTP server, TCP/UDP sockets



Communicating between Rust and JS

- Deno Extensions: provide native "ops" and some JS glue
 - ops only accessible inside the JS glue code
 - import { op_name_here } from "ext:core/ops"
 - assign to globalThis to expose
- serde_v8: converts between JS types and Rust types

```
struct HostState {
    pub n: i32,
let host_state = Arc::new(RwLock::new(
 HostState { n: 42 },
));
let mut state = worker.js_runtime.op_state().borrow_mut();
state.put(host_state);
```

```
#[op2(async)]
pub async fn op_scripting_demo(
  state: Rc<RefCell<OpState>>,
  n: i32,
) -> i32 {
    let lock = state.borrow()
      .borrow::<Arc<RwLock<HostState>>>().clone();
    let mut host_state = lock.write().await;
    host_state.n += n;
    host_state.n
```

```
extension!(
    my_extension,
    ops = [op_scripting_demo],
    esm_entry_point = "ext:my_extension/bootstrap.js",
    esm = ["bootstrap.js"],
    docs = "A small sample extension"
);
```

```
// bootstrap.js
import { op_scripting_demo } from "ext:core/ops";
globalThis.opScriptingDemo = op_scripting_demo;
```

```
// builtins/state.ts

export function addToHostState(
   n: number,
): Promise<number> {
   return globalThis.opScriptingDemo(n);
}
```

```
// example.ts
import { addToHostState } from "builtin:state";
export default async function demo() {
 const response = await fetch("https://api.ipify.org");
  const text = await response.text();
 console.log("IP:", text);
 console.log("State:", await addToHostState(2));
 console.log("State:", await addToHostState(3));
```

```
$ cargo run -- example.ts
   Compiling eurorust2024-deno-example v0.1.0
    Finished 'dev' profile [...] target(s) in 9.86s
    Running 'target/debug/... example.ts'
host state: 42
IP: 31.172.100.2
State: 44
State: 47
host state: 47
```

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Further Reading

- Example: https://github.com/niklaskorz/eurorust2024
- Deno: Roll your own JavaScript runtime (three parts)
- Deno: Announcing Stable V8 Bindings for Rust
- Deno: The Internals of Deno by Mayank Choubey
- PyO3: Calling Python from Rust
- mlua: bevy_mod_scripting by Maksymilian Mozolewski
- mlua: Lua in the Browser, with Rust and WebAssembly by Ruben Otto

Questions?

- Download: https://dl.korz.dev/eurorust2024.pdf
- Contact me on...
 - Email: contact@korz.dev
 - Mastodon: @niklaskorz@rheinneckar.social
 - Matrix