

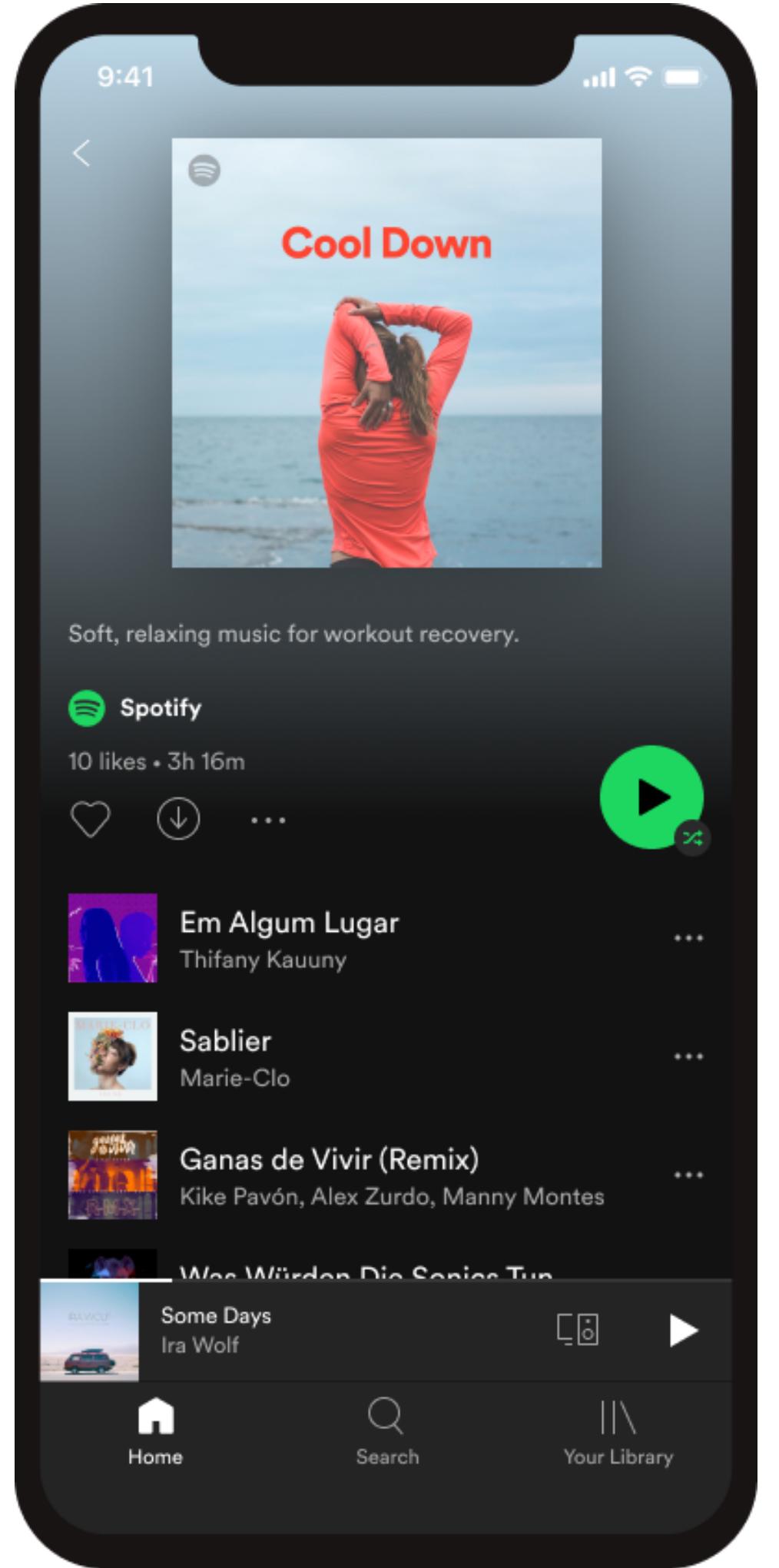
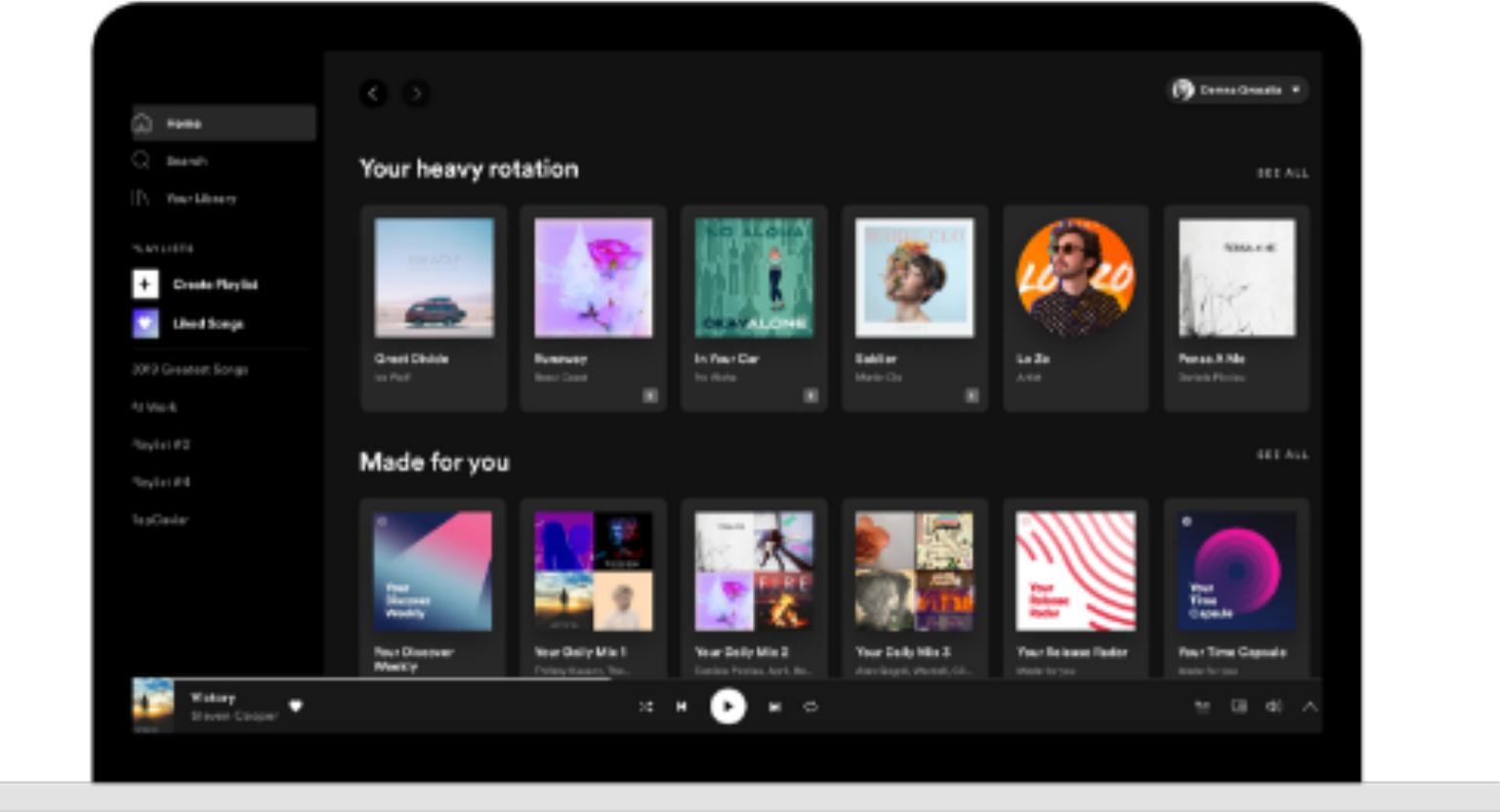
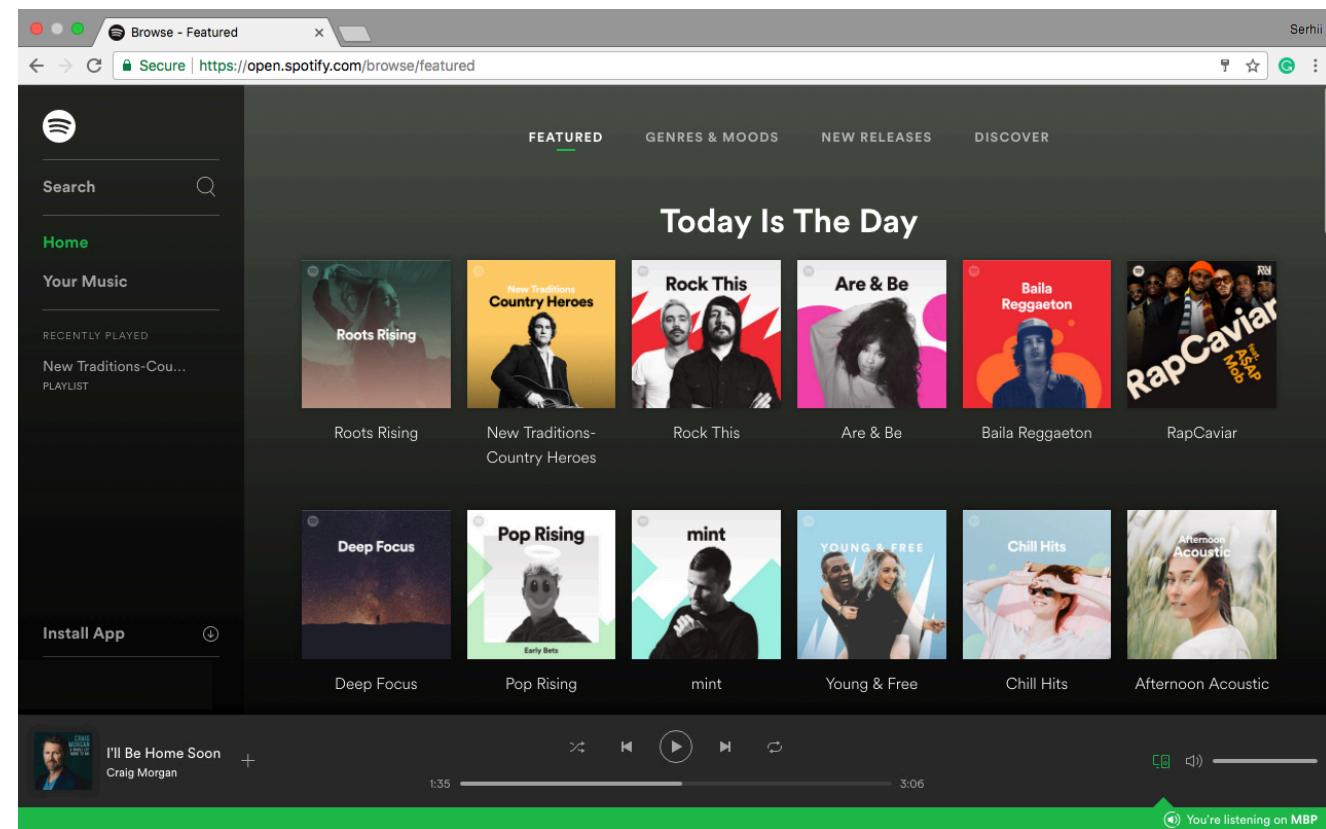


Write once, run everywhere:

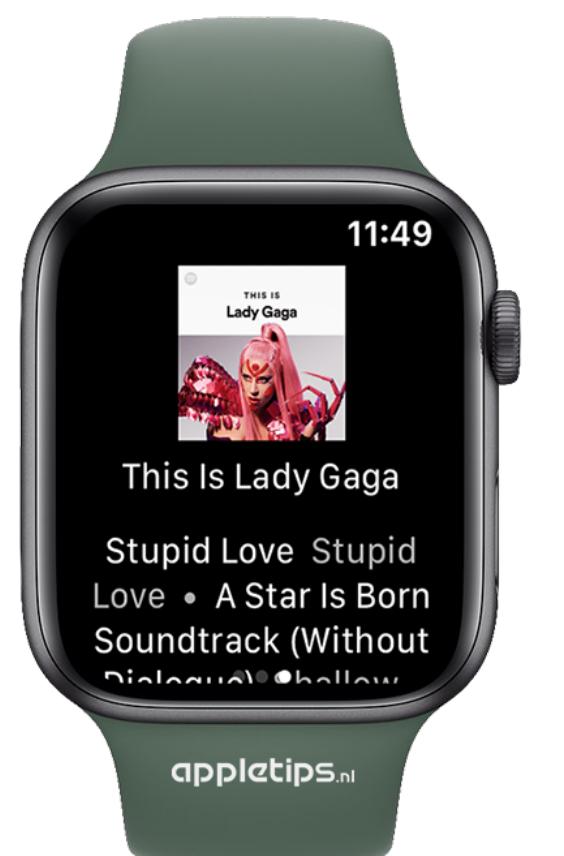
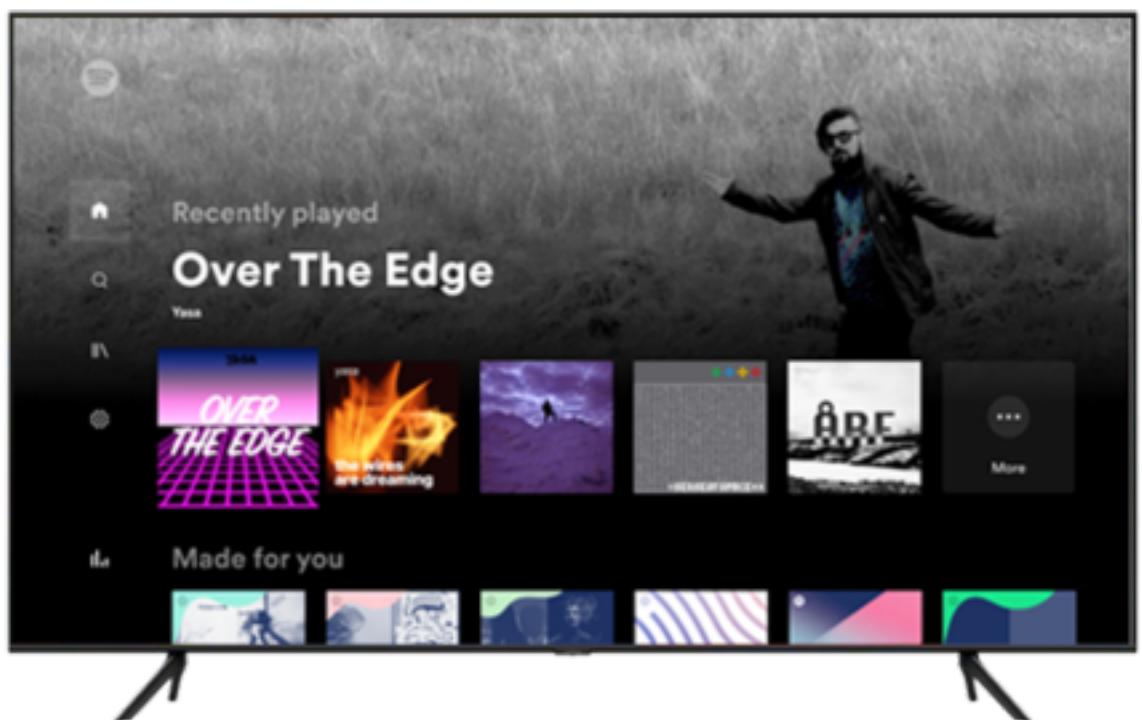
Building apps with Dioxus

Jonathan Kelley - May 10, 2023 @ RustNL

Let's fix cross-platform app development



Users Expect Your App Everywhere



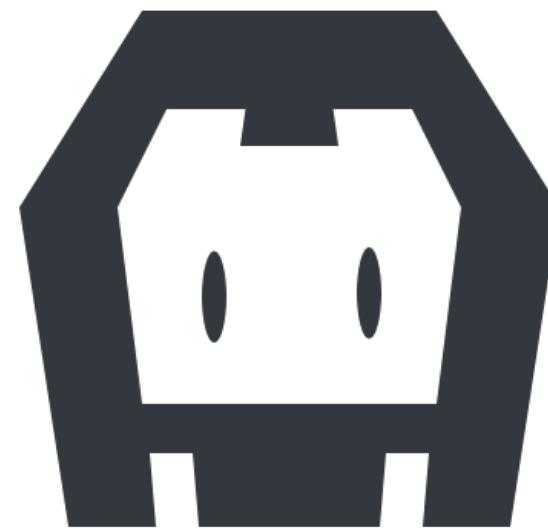
What are our options?

jetpack
compose



NEXT.js

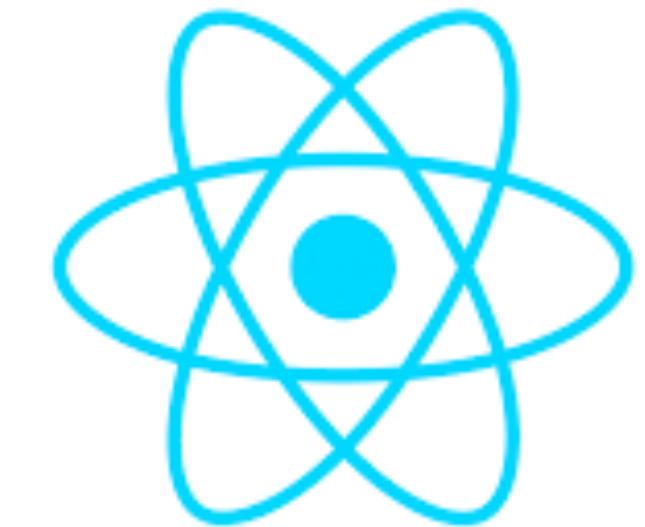
APACHE
CORDOVA™



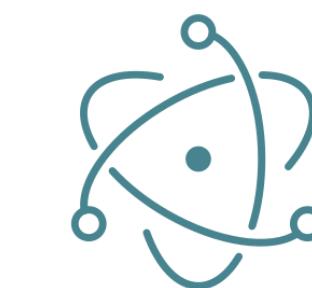
Xamarin



React Native



ELECTRON



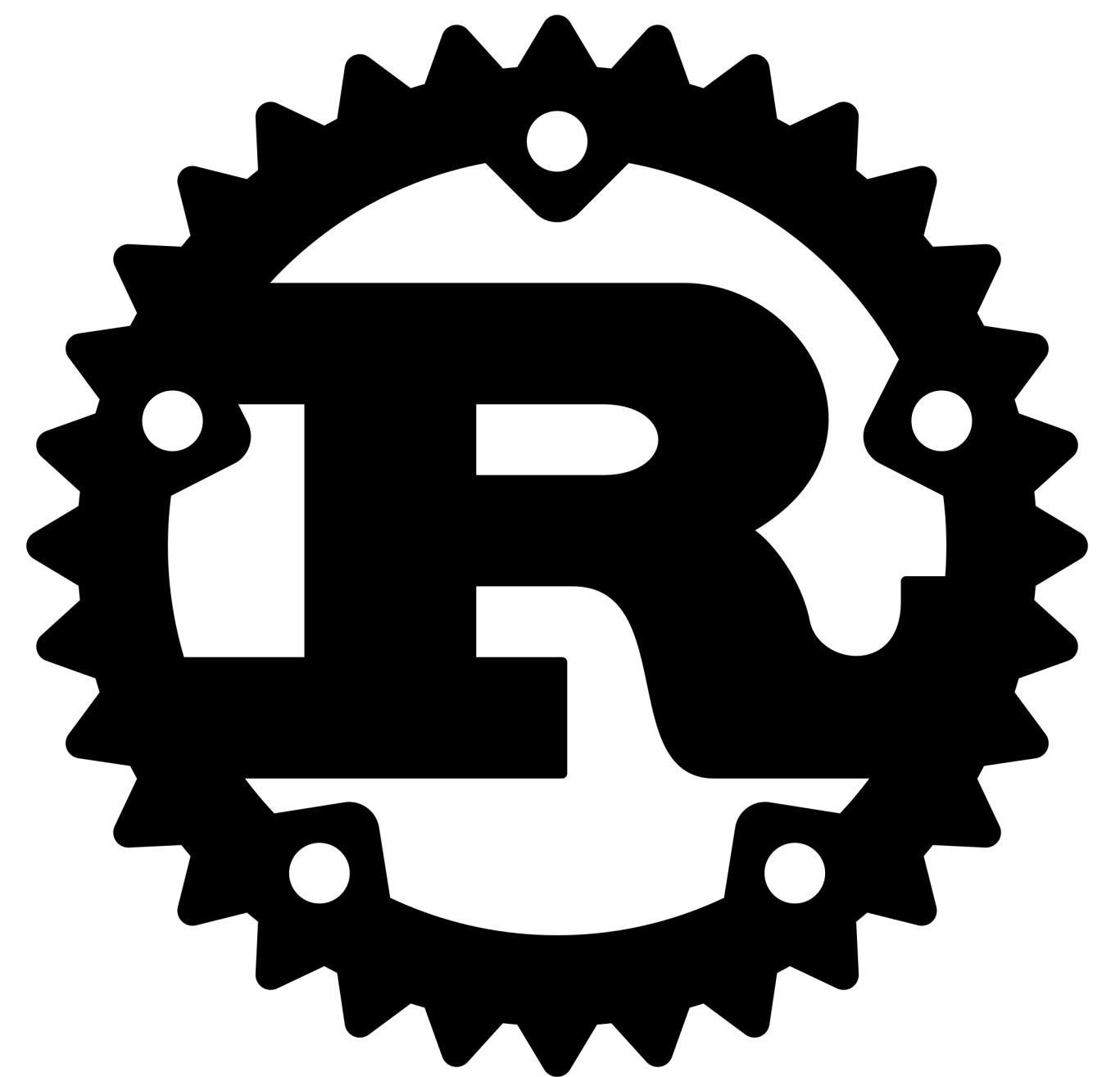
Flutter



TAURI



Swift



Azul [crate repo]	cacao [crate repo docs]	conrod-core [crate repo]	lvgl [crate repo docs]	Makepad [crate repo]	native-windows-gui [crate repo docs]
Azul GUI is a free, functional, reactive GUI framework for rapid development of desktop applications written in Rust and C, using the Mozilla WebRender rendering engine. WebRender	Rust bindings for AppKit (macOS/Airyx/GNUStep, beta) and UIKit (iOS/tvOS, alpha). MacOS iOS	An easy-to-use, 100% Rust, extensible 2D GUI library. Immediate mode API	LVGL bindings for Rust. A powerful and easy-to-use embedded GUI with many widgets, advanced visual effects (opacity, antialiasing, animations) and low memory requirements (16K RAM, 64K Flash). Downloads: 102k	Makepad is a new VR, web and native-rendering UI framework. WebGPU	A rust library to develop native GUI applications on the desktop for Microsoft Windows. Native-windows-gui wraps the native win32 window controls in a rustic API Downloads: 60k
core-foundation [crate repo docs]	CXX-Qt [crate repo docs]	Dioxus [crate repo docs]	OrbTk [crate repo docs]	qmetaobject-rs [docs]	qt_widgets [crate repo docs]
Bindings to Core Foundation for macos Downloads: 28M	CXX-Qt is a library that automatically generates code to transfer data between Rust and C++ through common interfaces such as QObjects that can be exposed directly into QML. It uses the cxx crate for safe interaction between Rust and C++. Bindings MacOS	Elegant React-like library for building user interfaces for desktop, web, mobile, SSR, liveview, and more. Downloads: 999	The Orbital Widget Toolkit is a multi platform (G)UI toolkit for building scalable user interfaces with the programming language Rust. It's based on the Entity Component System Pattern and provides a functional-reactive API. Downloads: 2.5k	A framework empowering everyone to create Qt/QML applications with Rust. It does so by building QMetaObjects at compile time, registering QML types (optionally via exposing QQmlExtensionPlugins) and providing idiomatic wrappers. proc-macro Bindings Qt QML	Ritual Qt bindings Downloads: 19k
Dominator [crate repo docs]	druid [crate repo]	egui [crate repo docs]	relm [crate repo docs]	Relm4 [crate repo docs]	rust-qt-binding-generator [crate repo docs]
Zero-cost ultra-high-performance declarative DOM library using FRP signals Downloads: 71k	Druid is an experimental Rust-native UI toolkit. Its main goal is to offer a polished user experience. There are many factors to this goal, including performance, a rich palette of interactions (hence a widget library to support them), and playing well with the native platform. piet	Highly portable immediate mode GUI library in pure Rust Downloads: 800k	Asynchronous, GTK+-based, GUI library, inspired by Elm, written in Rust Downloads: 149k	An idiomatic GUI library inspired by Elm and based on gtk4-rs GTK Bindings MacOS CSS	Generate code to build Qt applications with Rust Downloads: 5.4k
fitk [crate repo docs]	flutter_rust_bridge [crate repo docs]	fui-core [crate repo docs]	sciter-rs [crate repo docs]	Slint [repo docs]	tauri [repo docs]
The FLTK crate is a crossplatform lightweight gui library which can be linked to statically to produce small, self-contained and fast binaries Bindings FLTK	High-level memory-safe binding generator for Flutter/Dart <-> Rust Bindings	MVVM-oriented (properties, observable collections, bindings), ui! macro, multiplatform, renderer-agnostic, with styles. winit proc-macro	Rust bindings for Sciter - Embeddable HTML/CSS/script engine (cross-platform desktop GUI toolkit). Also capable with DirectX / OpenGL. HTML CSS	Slint is a toolkit to efficiently develop fluid graphical user interfaces for any display: embedded devices and desktop applications. It comes with a fast OpenGL renderer, a designer-friendly markup language and is written in Rust. proc-macro winit Embedded MacOS	Tauri is a framework for building tiny, blazing fast binaries for all major desktop platforms. HTML MacOS GTK
gladis [crate repo docs]	GTK [crate repo docs]	Iced [crate repo docs]	vgtk [crate repo docs]	WebRender [crate repo docs]	WinSafe [crate repo docs]
Deprecated. Use gtk-rs's CompositeTemplate derive macro instead. GTK	Rust bindings and wrappers for GLib, GDK 3, GTK+ 3 and Cairo. Bindings GTK	A renderer-agnostic GUI library for Rust focused on simplicity and type-safety. Inspired by Elm. Downloads: 217k	A declarative UI framework for GTK GTK	A GPU accelerated 2D renderer for web content WebRender	Win32 GUI and related APIs in safe, idiomatic Rust. Downloads: 4.9k
imgui [crate repo docs]	iui [crate repo docs]	KAS [crate repo docs]			
High-level Rust bindings to dear imgui Downloads: 473k	Simple, small, easy to distribute GUI bindings. Bindings	The toolKit Abstraction System leverages generics and macros to compose widgets with encapsulated user data, provides a powerful event-handling model and scales to at least 100'000 widgets per window. winit WebGPU proc-macro			

Play Into Rust's Strengths

1. Rust can cross compile basically everywhere.
2. Rust gives us the power to manually manage memory and performance.
3. Rust emphasizes the developer experience.

Dioxus

User interfaces that run anywhere. 🦀

Written in Rust, inspired by React



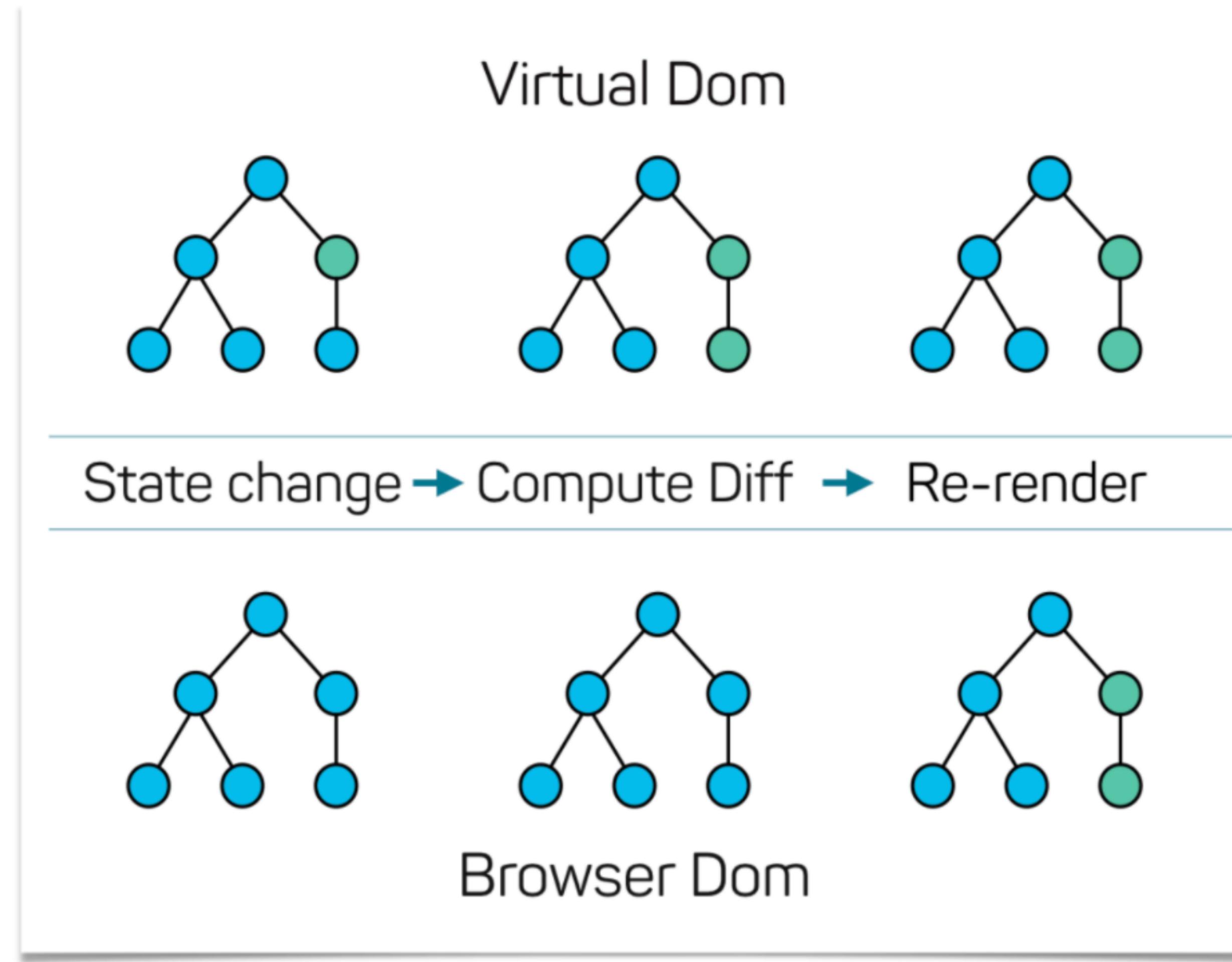
Dioxus

User interfaces that run anywhere. 🦀

Written in Rust, inspired by React

- Declarative and Component-based
- React inspired
- Uses a VirtualDom
- Targets web, desktop, mobile, TUI, liveview, and more
- Exceptional performance
- Integrated hotreloading and dev tools

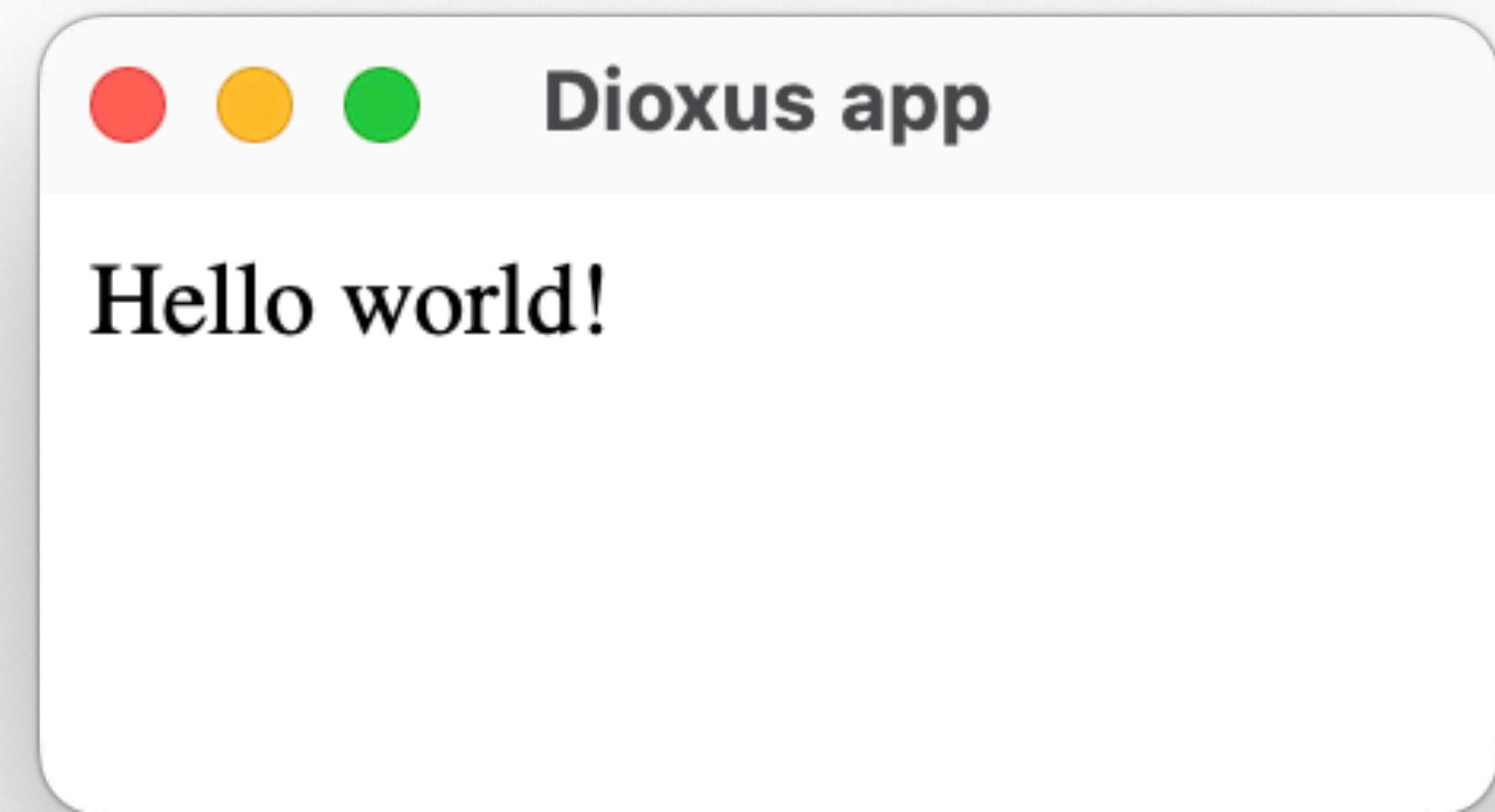
Dioxus uses a VirtualDOM



Demos!

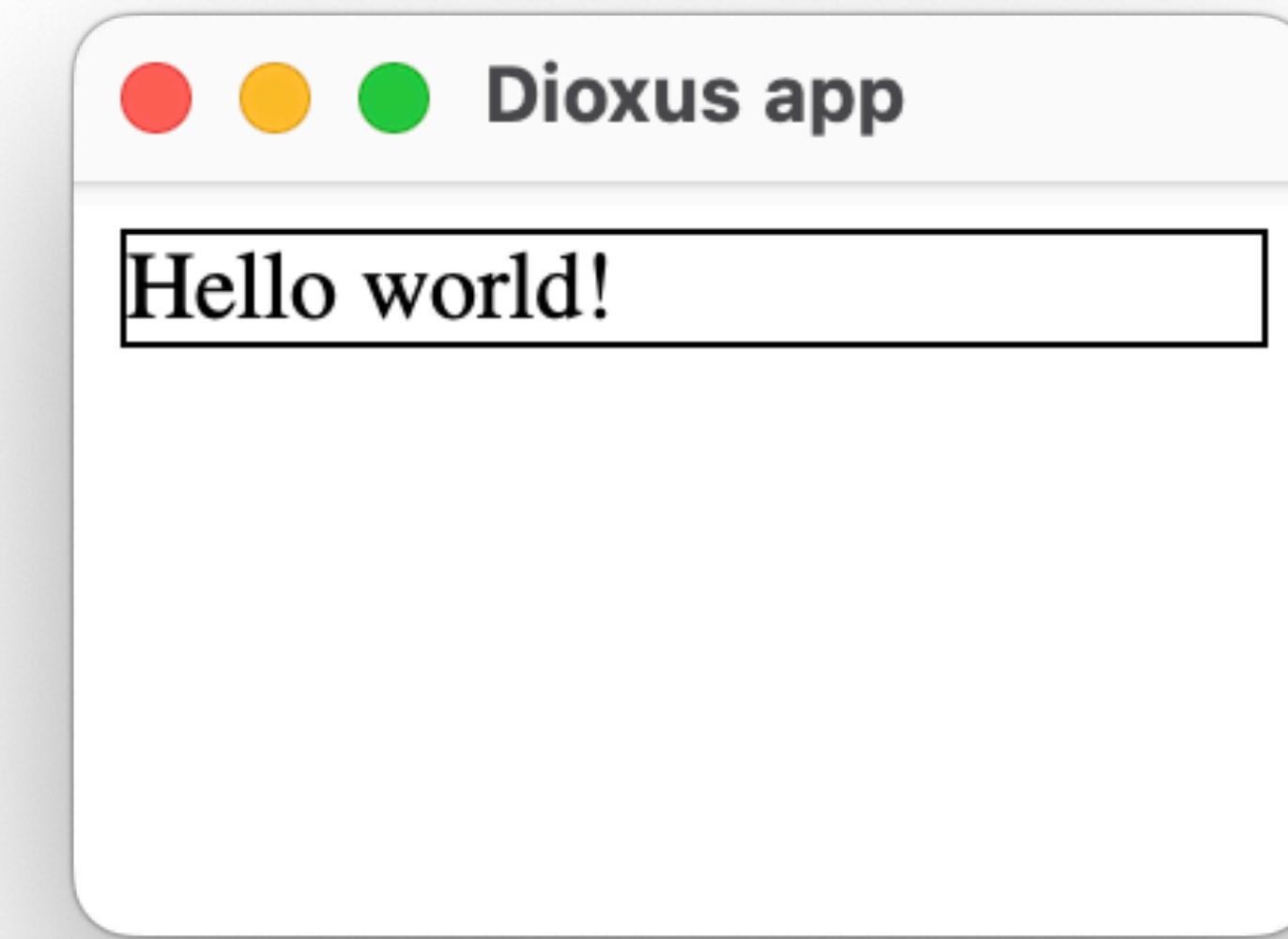
The simplest *hello world*

```
1  use dioxus::prelude::*;
2
3  ▶ Run | Debug
4  fn main() {
5      dioxus_desktop::launch(app);
6  }
7
8  fn app(cx: Scope) -> Element {
9      cx.render(rsx! {
10          div { "Hello world!" }
11      })
12 }
```



Elements are just HTML + CSS

```
1  use dioxus::prelude::*;
2
3  ▶ Run | Debug
4  fn main() {
5      dioxus_desktop::launch(app);
6  }
7
8  fn app(cx: Scope) -> Element {
9      cx.render(rsx! {
10          div {
11              border: "1px solid black",
12              "Hello world!"
13          }
14      })
15  }
```



The power of RSX

```
7  fn app(cx: Scope) -> Element {
8    cx.render(rsx! {
9      h1 { "Hello world!" }
10     img { src: "logo.png" }
11     ul {
12       (0..3).map(|i| rsx! {
13         li { "Item {i}" }
14       })
15     }
16     if true {
17       rsx! { "Hello world!" }
18     }
19   })
20 }
```



The power of RSX

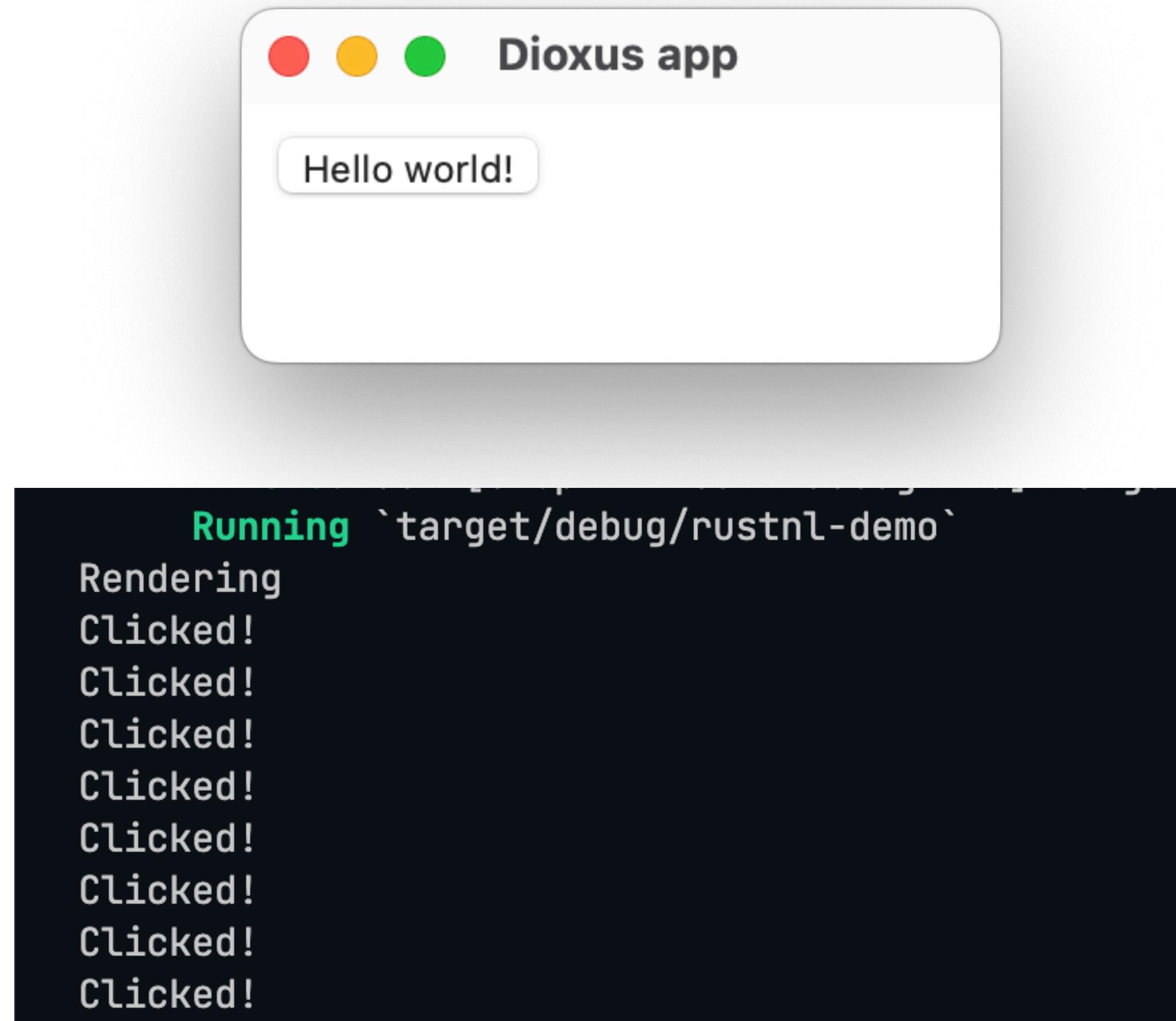
```
1  use Description
2  ▶ Run
3  fn m
4  }
5  • Bubbles: Yes
6  • Cancelable: Yes
7  fn a
8  If the button is pressed on one element and the pointer is moved outside the
9  element before the button is released, the event is fired on the most specific
10 ancestor element that contained both elements. click fires after both the
11 mousedown and mouseup events have fired, in that order.
12 onclick: move |_| {
13     cx.needs_update();
14     *val += 1;
15 },
16 "Hello world! {val}"
17 }
18 }
19 }
```

```
fn app(cx: Scope) -> Element {
    let val: &mut usize = cx.use_hook(|| 0);

    render! {
        button {
            onclick: move |_| {
                ...
            },
            "Hello world! {val}"
        }
    }
}
```

Components are contained render loops

```
7 fn app(cx: Scope) -> Element {  
8     println!("Rendering");  
9  
10    render! {  
11        button {  
12            onclick: move |_| println!("Clicked!"),  
13            "Hello world!"  
14        }  
15    }  
16 }
```



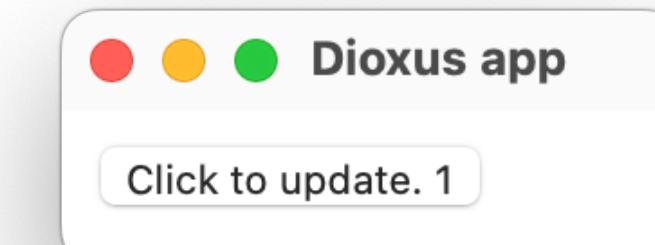
Renders need to be scheduled

```
7  ✓ fn app(cx: Scope) -> Element {  
8      println!("Rendering");  
9  
10     ✓ render! {  
11         ✓ button {  
12             ✓ onclick: move |_| {  
13                 println!("Clicked!");  
14                 cx.needs_update();  
15             },  
16             "Hello world!"  
17         }  
18     }  
19 }
```

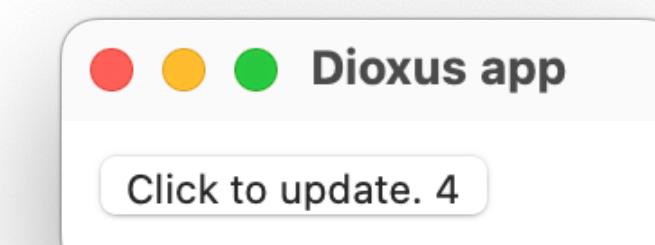
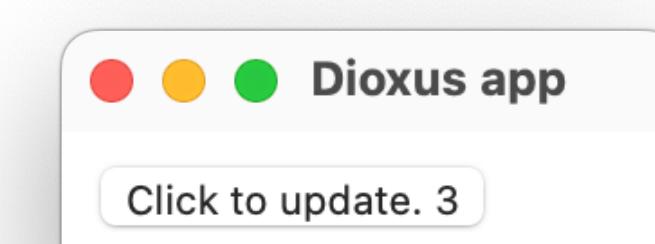
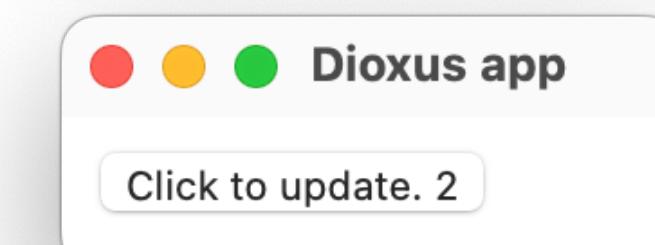
```
Running `target/debug/rustnl-demo`  
Rendering  
Clicked!  
Rendering  
Clicked!  
Rendering  
Clicked!  
Rendering  
Clicked!  
Rendering  
Clicked!  
Rendering  
Clicked!  
Rendering
```

Storing state using hooks

```
fn app(cx: Scope) -> Element {  
    let count: &mut usize = cx.use_hook(|| 0);  
    render! { "{count}" }  
}
```



```
7 fn app(cx: Scope) -> Element {  
8     let count: &mut usize = cx.use_hook(|| 0);  
9  
10    *count += 1;  
11  
12    render! {  
13        button {  
14            onclick: move |_| cx.needs_update(),  
15            "Click to update. {count}"  
16        }  
17    }  
18 }
```



Primitives compose to fundamental hooks

```
7  fn app(cx: Scope) -> Element {  
8      let val: &mut usize = cx.use_hook(|| 0);  
9  
10     render! {  
11         button {  
12             onclick: move |_| {  
13                 cx.needs_update();  
14                 *val += 1;  
15             },  
16             "Hello world! {val}"  
17         }  
18     }  
19 }
```

```
    pub fn use_state<T: 'static>(  
        cx: &ScopeState,  
        initial_state_fn: impl FnOnce() -> T,  
    ) -> &UseState<T> {  
        let hook = cx.use_hook(move || {  
            let current_val = Rc::new(initial_state_fn());  
            let update_callback = cx.schedule_update();  
            let slot = Rc::new(RefCell::new(current_val.clone()));  
            let setter = Rc::new({  
                to_owned![update_callback, slot];  
            })  
            move |new| {  
                let mut slot = slot.borrow_mut();  
                if let Some(val) = Rc::get_mut(&mut slot) {  
                    *val = new;  
                } else {  
                    *slot = Rc::new(new);  
                }  
                update_callback();  
            }  
        });  
        UseState {  
            current_val,  
            update_callback,  
            setter,  
            slot,  
        };  
        hook.current_val = hook.slot.borrow().clone();  
        hook  
    }
```

Child components are just functions

```
7  fn app(cx: Scope) -> Element {  
8      render! {  
9          div { class: "container",  
10             fancy_text {}  
11             fancy_text {}  
12         }  
13     }  
14 }  
15  
16 fn fancy_text(cx: Scope) -> Element {  
17     render! {  
18         p { class: "fancy-text", "Hello world!" }  
19     }  
20 }
```

Components can receive properties

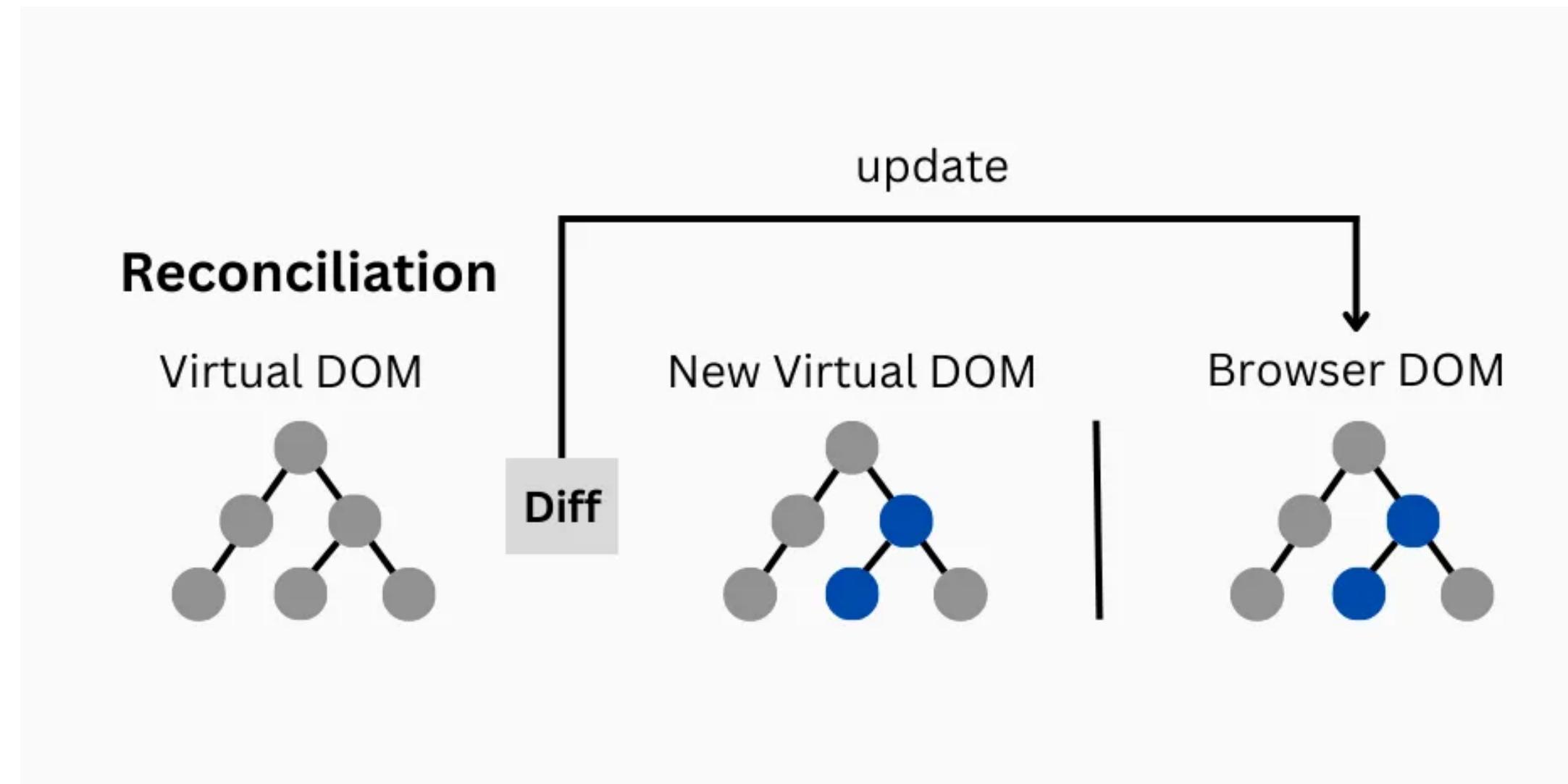
```
7  fn app(cx: Scope) -> Element {
8      render! {
9          div { class: "container",
10             fancy_text { text: "one" }
11             fancy_text { text: "two" }
12         }
13     }
14   }
15
16 #[derive(Props, PartialEq)]
17 3 implementations
17  struct FancyTextProps {
18     |   text: &'static str,
19   }
20
21 fn fancy_text(cx: Scope<FancyTextProps>) -> Element {
22     render! {
23       p { class: "fancy-text", "Hello {cx.props.text}" }
24     }
25 }
```

Components can receive properties

```
7  ↘ fn app(cx: Scope) -> Element {  
8    ↘ render! {  
9      ↘     div { class: "container",  
10        ↘       fancy_text { text: "one" }  
11        ↘       fancy_text { text: "two" }  
12      ↗ }  
13    ↗ }  
14  ↗ }  
15  
16  #[inline_props]  
17 ↘ fn fancy_text(cx: Scope, text: &'static str) -> Element {  
18    ↘ render! {  
19      ↘     p { class: "fancy-text", "Hello {text}" }  
20    ↗ }  
21  ↗ }
```

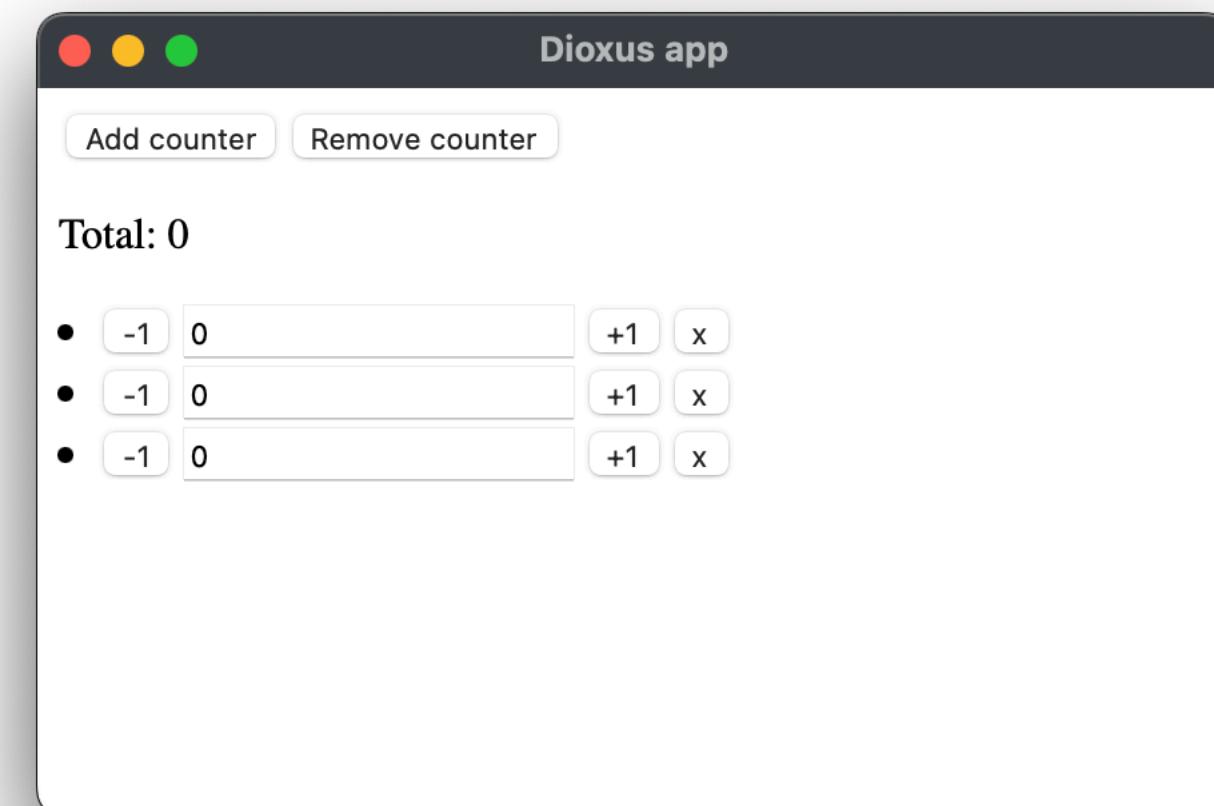
Take-away innovations

Batched Mutations



```
[  
  // create template  
  createElement { name: "div" },  
  createElement { name: "div" },  
  createStaticText { value: "Hello, world!" },  
  createElement { name: "div" },  
  createElement { name: "div" },  
  createStaticPlaceholder {},  
  appendChildren { m: 1 },  
  appendChildren { m: 1 },  
  appendChildren { m: 2 },  
  appendChildren { m: 1 },  
  saveTemplate { name: "template", m: 1 },  
  // The fragment child template  
  createStaticText { value: "hello" },  
  createStaticText { value: "world" },  
  saveTemplate { name: "template", m: 2 },  
]
```

FFI



- Crossing the FFI Boundary (IPC, Network) is Expensive
- Batching mutations massively increases performance
- Interning values at the FFI boundary is also effective

Batched Mutations

The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'sledgehammer'. At the top, there are buttons for 'Go to file', 'Add file', and 'Code'. Below the header, there's a list of recent commits from 'Demonthos':

File	Message	Date
encoder	finish size optimizations	6 months ago
prebuild	finish size optimizations	6 months ago
src	finish size optimizations	6 months ago
web	finish size optimizations	6 months ago
.gitignore	init	8 months ago
Cargo.toml	finish size optimizations	6 months ago
LICENCE	Create LICENCE	7 months ago
README.md	Update README.md	2 months ago

Below the commits, there's a section for 'About' with the message: 'No description, website, or topics provided.' It also lists 'Readme', 'MIT license', '170 stars', '5 watching', '1 fork', and a link to 'Report repository'.

The 'Releases' section shows '0.2.0' (Latest) released on Nov 9, 2022, with '+ 1 release'.

The 'Packages' section indicates 'No packages published'.

The 'Contributors' section lists 'Demonthos' and 'brianvanburken'.

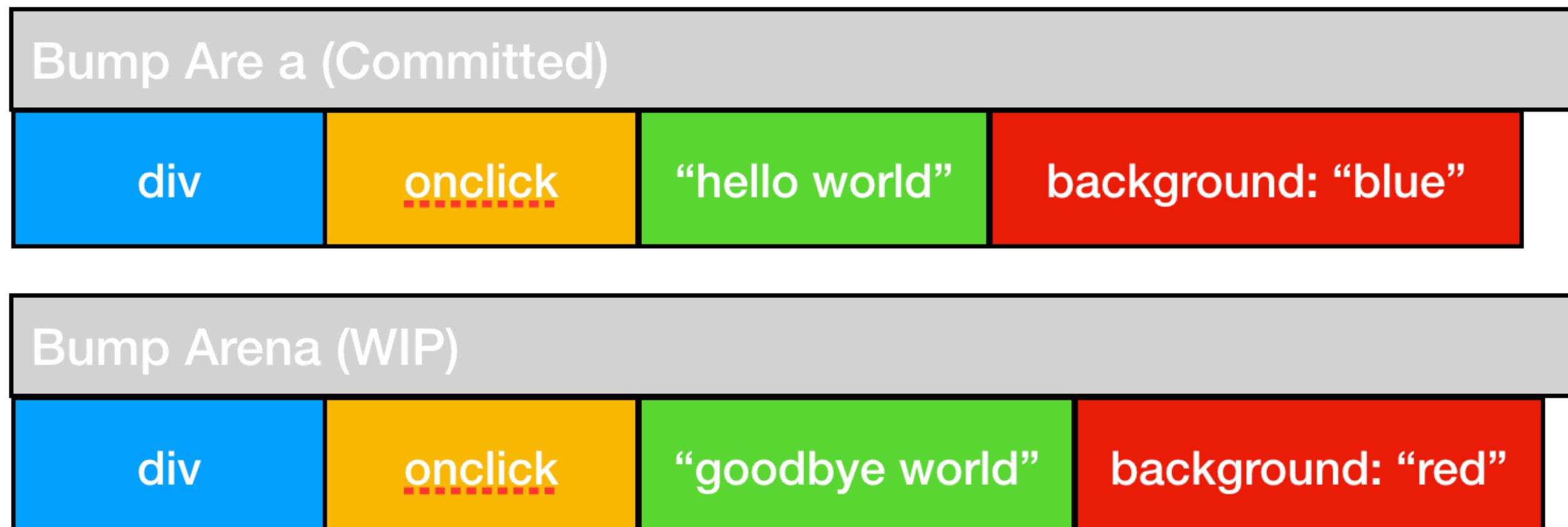
The 'Languages' section shows a bar chart with 'Rust' at 60.5% and 'JavaScript' at 39.5%.

Key features highlighted on the page include 'sledgehammer', 'Bindgen', 'Breaking the WASM<->JS performance boundary one brick at a time', 'Status: There are some holes in the wall.', 'What is Sledgehammer?', and 'Sledgehammer provides faster rust bindings for dom manipulations by batching calls to js.'

Name Duration for...	sledge- hammer- v1.0.0	vanillajs	wasm- bindgen- v0.2.47
Implementation notes	772	772	772
create rows creating 1,000 rows (5 warmup runs).	59.8 ± 0.4 (1.03)	59.4 ± 0.7 (1.02)	62.0 ± 0.6 (1.06)
replace all rows updating all 1,000 rows (5 warmup runs).	64.0 ± 0.7 (1.02)	62.5 ± 1.0 (1.00)	64.0 ± 1.0 (1.02)
partial update updating every 10th row for 1,000 rows (3 warmup runs). 16x CPU slowdown.	223.8 ± 7.3 (1.08)	226.5 ± 7.2 (1.07)	224.6 ± 7.7 (1.08)
select row highlighting a selected row. (5 warmup runs). 16x CPU slowdown.	23.2 ± 0.9 (1.06)	21.9 ± 0.5 (1.00)	23.8 ± 0.5 (1.09)
swap rows swap 2 rows for table with 1,000 rows. (5 warmup runs). 4x CPU slowdown.	40.6 ± 1.1 (1.02)	42.3 ± 1.7 (1.06)	41.3 ± 1.5 (1.03)
remove row removing one row. (5 warmup runs). 4x CPU slowdown.	71.3 ± 1.9 (1.06)	71.9 ± 3.1 (1.07)	76.1 ± 2.2 (1.13)
create many rows creating 10,000 rows. (5 warmup runs with 1k rows).	656.4 ± 2.0 (1.02)	645.4 ± 1.9 (1.00)	684.6 ± 2.5 (1.06)
append rows to large table appending 1,000 to a ta- ble of 10,000 rows. 2x CPU slowdown.	137.8 ± 1.6 (1.01)	141.2 ± 2.3 (1.04)	143.1 ± 3.3 (1.05)
clear rows clearing a table with 1,000 rows. 8x CPU slowdown. (5 warmup runs).	51.9 ± 2.6 (1.00)	53.8 ± 1.7 (1.04)	55.1 ± 1.6 (1.06)
geometric mean of all factors in the table	1.03	1.03	1.06
compare: Green means significantly faster, red significantly slower	com- pare	com- pare	com- pare

Bump allocator for state

- Creating massive trees of elements puts lots of pressure on the global allocator
- Swapped out the global allocator for a local bump allocator that gets reset between renders
- Bump allocators are extremely fast!



```
fn borrows<'a>(cx: Scope<'a>) -> Element<'a> {
    let mut val: &'a useState<i32> = useState(cx, || 0);

    render! {
        button { onclick: move |_| val += 1 }
        button { onclick: move |_| val += 1 }
        button { onclick: move |_| val += 1 }
        button { onclick: move |_| val += 1 }
    }
}
```

Template-based architecture

- Macros let us optimize static and dynamic elements.
- We can optimize away the static portions of the rsx.
- Templates can then be cached at the FFI boundary layer.

```
rsx! {
  ...
  div {
    h1 {"Glorious Counter"}
    p { "Count: {val}" }
    button { onclick: move |_| val += 1, "Increment" }
    button { onclick: move |_| val -= 1, "Decrement" }
  }
}
```

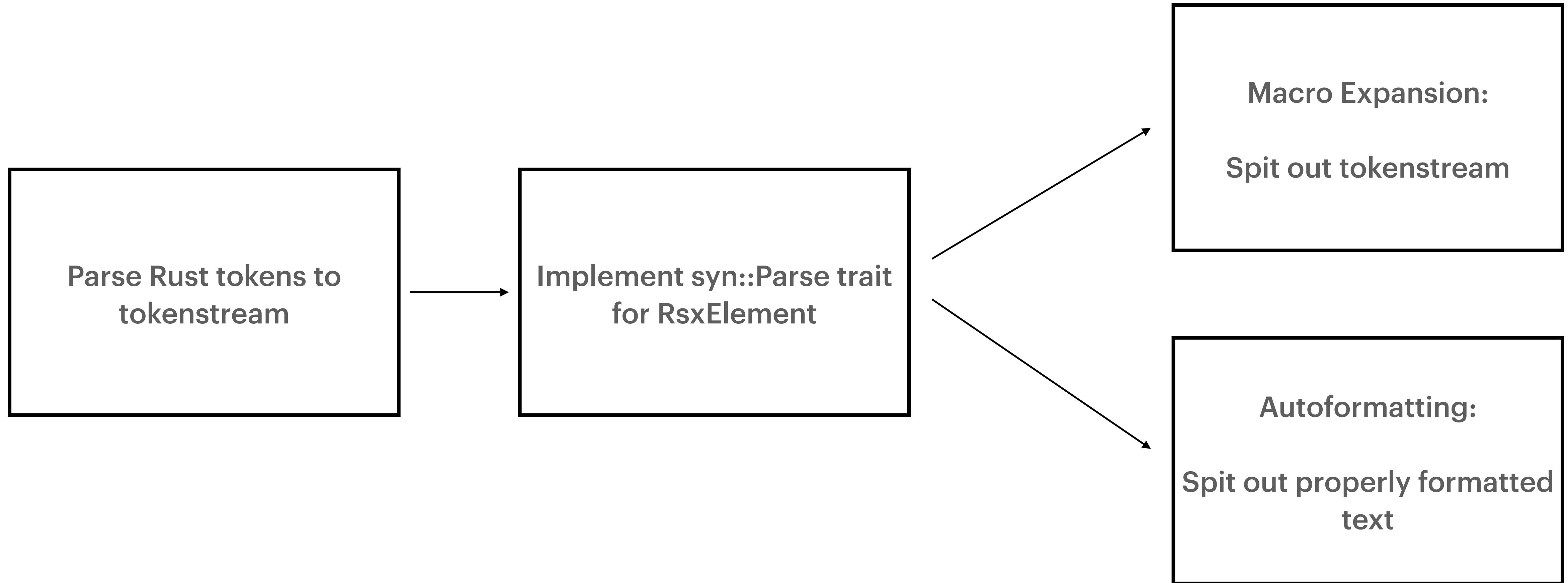
```
static THIS_TEMPLATE: Template = Template { /* */ };

VNode {
  template: THIS_TEMPLATE,
  dynamic_nodes: [
    Text(format_args!("Count: {val}"))
  ]
}
```

Templates architecture

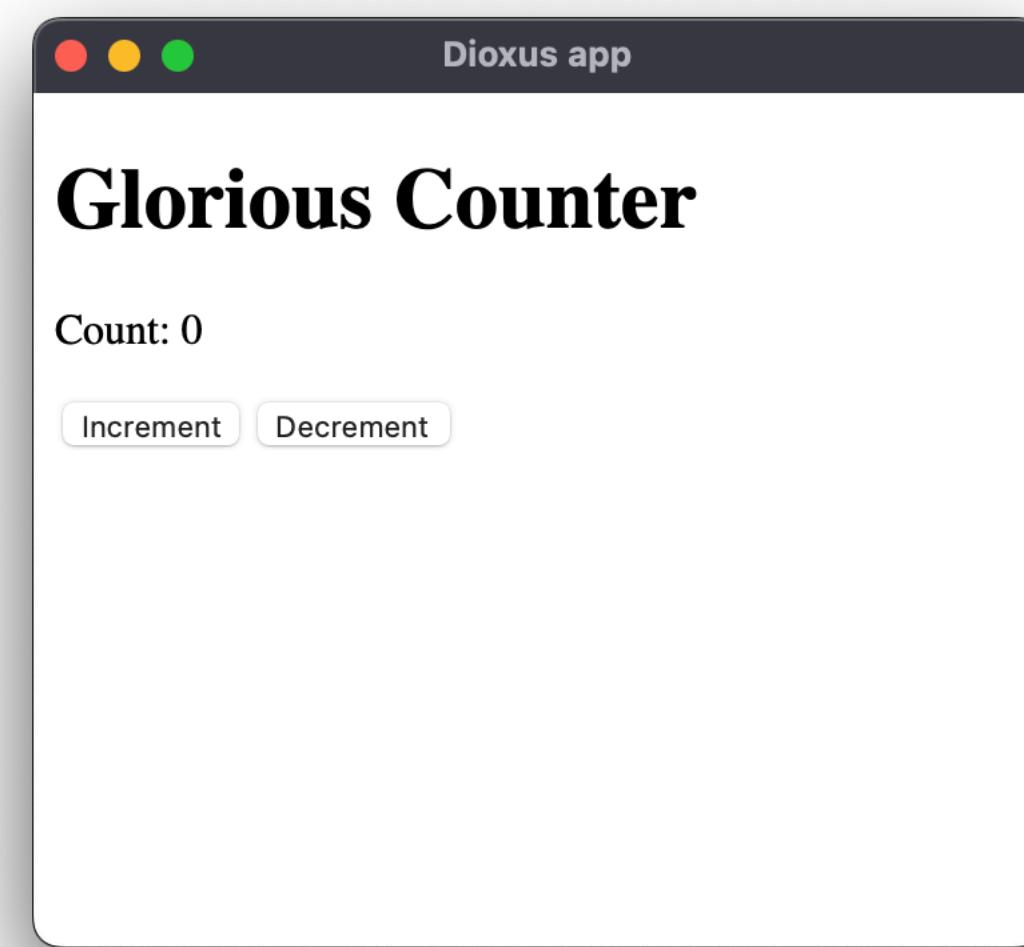
Name Duration for...	vanillajs-1	vanillajs	solid-v1.5.4	sledgehammer-v1.0.0	wasm-bindgen-v0.2.47	dioxus-v0.3.0	leptos-v0.0.3	sycamore-v0.8.0	yew-v0.19.3
Implementation notes	772	772		772	772				
create rows creating 1,000 rows (5 warmup runs).	60.5 ± 0.7 (1.04)	60.1 ± 1.1 (1.04)	58.3 ± 0.6 (1.00)	61.8 ± 1.2 (1.07)	65.6 ± 0.6 (1.13)	62.8 ± 0.3 (1.08)	67.5 ± 0.7 (1.16)	72.5 ± 0.7 (1.25)	89.9 ± 0.4 (1.55)
replace all rows updating all 1,000 rows (5 warmup runs).	63.3 ± 0.7 (1.03)	62.6 ± 0.9 (1.01)	65.7 ± 0.9 (1.07)	64.1 ± 0.5 (1.04)	67.2 ± 1.0 (1.09)	68.2 ± 0.7 (1.10)	73.1 ± 0.5 (1.18)	81.1 ± 1.3 (1.31)	101.4 ± 0.8 (1.64)
partial update updating every 10th row for 1,000 rows (3 warmup runs). 16x CPU slowdown.	229.2 ± 10.5 (1.08)	233.7 ± 8.5 (1.10)	211.9 ± 5.9 (1.00)	233.7 ± 7.0 (1.10)	240.7 ± 7.1 (1.14)	228.7 ± 10.6 (1.08)	238.5 ± 7.6 (1.13)	256.7 ± 8.4 (1.21)	266.4 ± 6.5 (1.26)
select row highlighting a selected row. (5 warmup runs). 16x CPU slowdown.	23.3 ± 0.6 (1.05)	23.9 ± 0.7 (1.07)	23.9 ± 0.7 (1.07)	24.5 ± 0.8 (1.10)	24.9 ± 1.0 (1.12)	30.6 ± 1.4 (1.37)	27.1 ± 1.0 (1.21)	30.1 ± 0.7 (1.35)	40.6 ± 1.5 (1.62)
swap rows swap 2 rows for table with 1,000 rows. (5 warmup runs). 4x CPU slowdown.	40.7 ± 1.3 (1.01)	41.1 ± 1.2 (1.02)	41.6 ± 1.9 (1.04)	41.1 ± 1.3 (1.02)	41.2 ± 1.3 (1.03)	42.5 ± 1.1 (1.06)	43.2 ± 1.4 (1.06)	42.6 ± 2.9 (1.06)	44.8 ± 1.7 (1.12)
remove row removing one row. (5 warmup runs). 4x CPU slowdown.	73.6 ± 2.3 (1.03)	71.7 ± 1.7 (1.00)	76.0 ± 1.7 (1.06)	72.6 ± 1.9 (1.01)	71.8 ± 1.3 (1.00)	76.9 ± 2.7 (1.07)	78.7 ± 2.8 (1.10)	73.6 ± 2.9 (1.03)	75.5 ± 2.1 (1.05)
create many rows creating 10,000 rows. (5 warmup runs with 1k rows).	681.1 ± 2.2 (1.02)	677.3 ± 3.0 (1.02)	665.0 ± 2.2 (1.00)	692.0 ± 2.7 (1.04)	720.0 ± 1.6 (1.08)	732.8 ± 4.2 (1.10)	770.7 ± 4.5 (1.16)	936.9 ± 6.9 (1.41)	$1,326.5 \pm 8.3$ (1.99)
append rows to large table appending 1,000 to a table of 10,000 rows. 2x CPU slowdown.	145.6 ± 1.8 (1.07)	146.6 ± 2.0 (1.08)	136.2 ± 3.9 (1.00)	149.3 ± 2.0 (1.10)	153.9 ± 4.7 (1.13)	159.1 ± 3.8 (1.17)	165.6 ± 4.4 (1.22)	181.6 ± 2.5 (1.33)	229.1 ± 3.5 (1.68)
clear rows clearing a table with 1,000 rows. 8x CPU slowdown. (5 warmup runs).	55.4 ± 1.2 (1.04)	55.3 ± 2.0 (1.04)	62.3 ± 1.3 (1.17)	55.7 ± 1.4 (1.05)	54.3 ± 2.4 (1.02)	64.3 ± 1.8 (1.21)	71.4 ± 1.6 (1.34)	71.9 ± 1.4 (1.35)	139.5 ± 2.8 (2.63)
geometric mean of all factors in the table	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.08	1.14	1.17	1.25	1.58
compare: Green means significantly faster, red significantly slower	compare	compare	compare	compare	compare	compare	compare	compare	compare

Autoformatting of RSX



Hot-reloading of RSX

```
10  rsx! {  
11      div {  
12          h1 {"Glorious Counter"}  
13          p { "Count: {val}" }  
14          button { onclick: move |_| val += 1, "Increment" }  
15          button { onclick: move |_| val -= 1, "Decrement" }  
16      }  
17  }
```



TemplatId: [main.rs/10:1](#)

Thanks!

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