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Agenda

- What is Web Assembly
- Some industry case studies
- How to load/compile web assembly on a web page
- How portability and security works in WASM
- Some basic examples
- Some basic industry use cases
- How to use WASM outside browser

What is WASM?



WebAssembly 1.0 has shipped in 4 major browser engines.

WebAssembly (abbreviated *Wasm*) is a binary instruction format for a stack-based virtual machine. Wasm is designed as a portable compilation target for programming languages, enabling deployment on the web for client and server applications.

Some industry case studies



About 90.400.000 results (0.47 seconds)

As of the latest market data, Autodesk AutoCAD currently holds a significant market share of 37% in the Computer Aided Design (CAD) industry, while Dassault Solidworks follows with a market share of 12%.

Jun 15, 2023



MarketSplash

https://marketsplash.com > autocad-statistics

60+ AutoCAD Statistics: Facts, Market Share & More



About featured snippets • Feedback



35 Years of Innovation



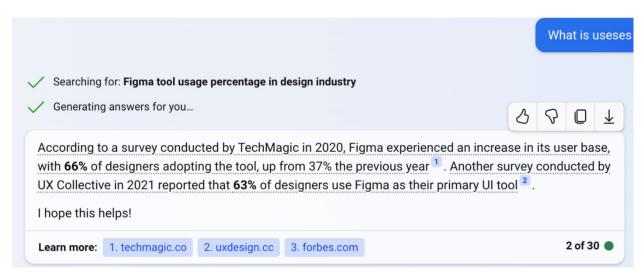
1982 1993 1998 2000i

First release AutoCAD for Mac Internet is Born AutoCAD Verticals AutoCAD + internet



- Trusted CAD software across the globe
- Pioneer in the AEC industry
- Most Architects, Engineers, Contractors use AutoCAD .DWG

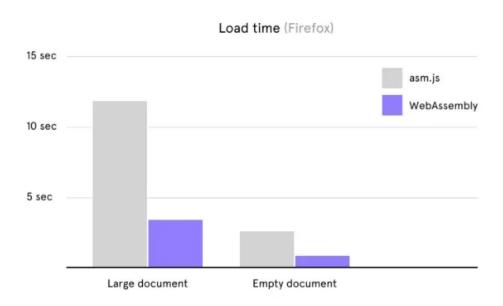




Sources:

 $\underline{\text{https://www.figma.com/blog/webassembly-cut-figmas-load-time-by-}3x/}\\ \underline{\text{https://www.figma.com/blog/how-we-built-the-figma-plugin-system/}}$





Sources:

https://www.figma.com/blog/webassembly-cut-figmas-load-time-by-3x/https://www.figma.com/blog/how-we-built-the-figma-plugin-system/

But how?

- How Autodesk able to launch their 30 year old c++ try and tested code to web with in a single year year?
- How a small startup able to bring their idea to the web with performance?

moz-la

ASM.JS



























Brave Web browser



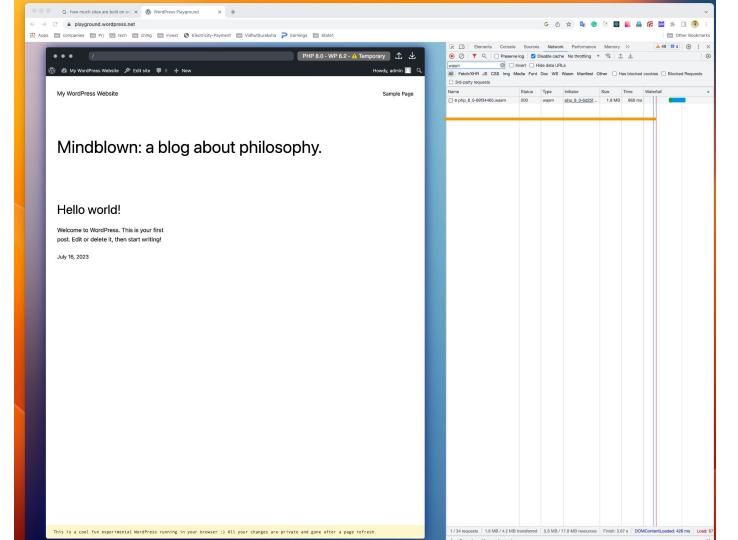




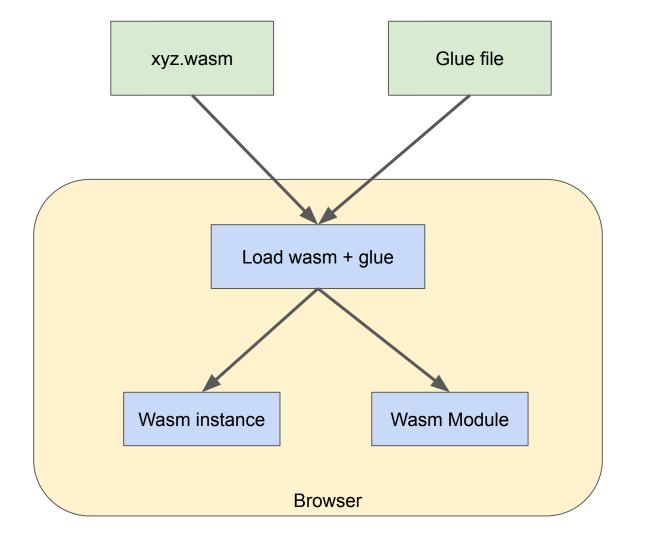








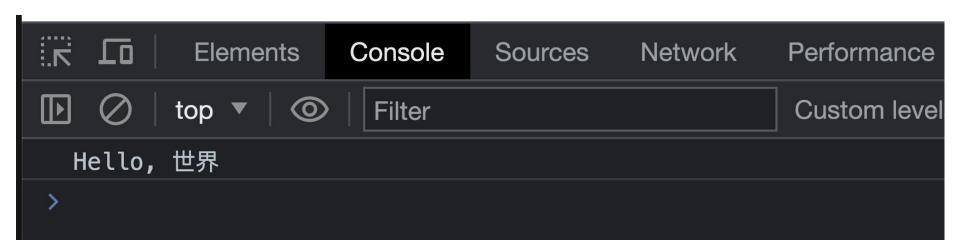
How to use web assembly?



```
package main
      import "fmt"
      func main() {
          fmt.Println("Hello, 世界")
GOOS=js GOARCH=wasm go build -o main.wasm hello.go
               main.wasm
```

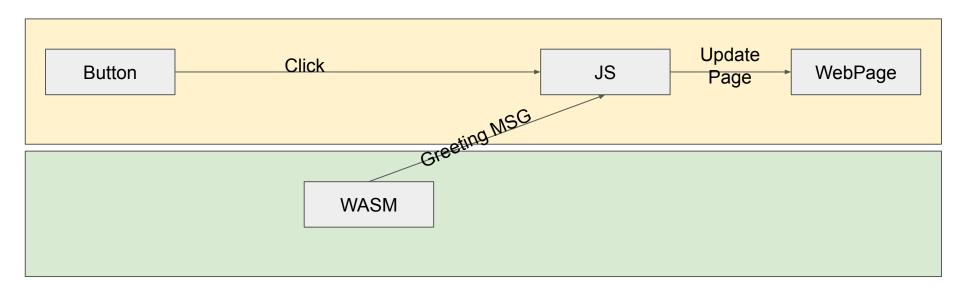
/wasm_exec.js Provided by platform(GoLang) Glue file

```
EADME.md ●
               ♦ helloworld.html M X Js thumbnail.js
                                                          thumbnail-withthread.html
                                                                                          thumbnail-withworker.html
  helloworld > ♦ helloworld.html > ♦ html > ♦ head > ♦ script
         <!DOCTYPE html>
         <html lang="en">
         <head>
             <meta charset="UTF-8">
             <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
             <title>Hello World WASM</title>
             <script src="../wasm_exec.js"></script>
             <script>
                 const go = new Go();
                          WebAssembly.instantiateStreaming(fetch("./main.wasm"), go.importObject).then((result) => {
                             go.run(result.instance);
                          });
   12
   13
             </script>
         </head>
         <body style="text-align: center;">
         </body>
         </html>
```



One more a bit interactive example

Call a WASM function from JavaScript



```
#include <iostream>
    #include <emscripten.h>
        char* get_string(int index){
        char* s = (char*)malloc(100);
        char str1[] = "Hello from C++!";
        char str2[] = "Hello World";
        char str3[] = "Hello there :)";
        char* strArr[] = {str1, str2, str3};
        sprintf(s,"%s", strArr[index]);
        return s:
    int main(){
        std::cout << "Hello, webassembly!" << std::endl;</pre>
        char* s = get_string(1);
        std::cout << s << std::endl:</pre>
        return 0;
    emcc -o greeting.js greeting.cpp
   Js greeting.js
```

greeting.wasm

```
<head>
</head>
</body>
```

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>C++</title>
    <script src="./greeting.js"></script>
    <button id="greeting">Generate Greeting Message</putton>
    <button id="main">Run main Function</putton>
    <script>
        const greetingButton = document.querySelector('#greeting');
        let count = 0;
        greetingButton.addEventListener('click', () => {
            const h1 = document.guerySelector('h1');
            const js wrapper = Module.cwrap('get string', 'string', ['int']);
            const greeting = () => js_wrapper(count % 3);
            count++;
            h1.textContent = greeting();
        const mainButton = document.guerySelector('#main');
        mainButton.addEventListener('click', () => {
            const js_wrapper = Module.cwrap('main', 'number', []);
            js_wrapper();
    </script>
```





Hello from C++!

Generate Greeting Message

Run main Function

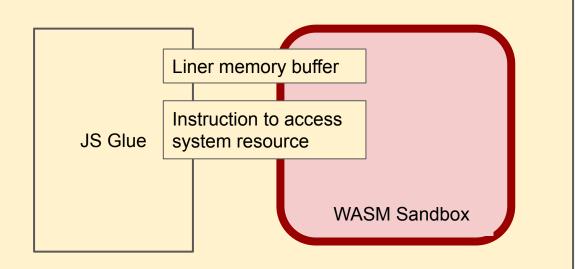
https://bit.ly/wasm-e1



How type conversion is working?

```
cpp_greeting.html ×
                                                cpp_dynamic_greetings > ♦ cpp_greeting.html > ♦ html > ♦ body
cpp_dynamic_greetings > G greeting.cpp > \( \mathref{O} \) main()
                                                                                      <!DOCTYPE html>
                                                                                      <html lang="en">
        #include <iostream>
        #include <emscripten.h>
                                                                                         <meta charset="UTF-8">
                                                                                         <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
                                                                                         <title>C++</title>
                                                                                         <script src="./greeting.js"></script>
             char* get string(int index){
             char* s = (char*)malloc(100);
             char str1[] = "Hello from C++!";
                                                                                         <button id="greeting">Generate Greeting Message</putton>
             char str2[] = "Hello World";
                                                                                         <button id="main">Run main Function</putton>
             char str3[] = "Hello there :)";
             char* strArr[] = {str1, str2, str3}
                                                                                             const greetingButton = document.guerySelector('#greeting');
                                                         Pointer of char
                                                             array
                                                                                             greetingButton.addEventListener('click'
                                                                                                 const h1 = document.querySelecto
             sprintf(s,"%s", strArr[index]);
                                                                                                                               How JS handling
                                                                                                const is wrapper = Module.cwrap
                                                                                                                                                  . ['int']):
                                                                                                                                   pointer?
             return s:
                                                                                                const greeting = () => js wrappe
                                                                                                count++:
                                                                                                h1.textContent = greeting();
                                                                                             const mainButton = document.guerySelector('#main');
                                                                                             mainButton.addEventListener('click', () => {
 19
        int main(){
                                                                                                 const js_wrapper = Module.cwrap('main', 'number', []);
             std::cout << "Hello, webassembly!" << std::endl;</pre>
                                                                                                js_wrapper();
             char* s = get_string(1);
             std::cout << s << std::endl;</pre>
             return 0:
```

JavaScript execution environment with memory and Global objects and APIs provided by browser



Browser

```
greetingButton.addEventListener('click', () => {
                                                                   JS: count
                                                                                   JS: h1
       const h1 = document.guerySelector('h1');
       const js_wrapper = Module.cwrap('get_string', 'string', ['int']);
       const greeting = () => js_wrapper(count % 3);
                                                                   JS Fn:
                                                                                   JS Fn: greeting
       count++;
                                                                  js wrapper
       h1.textContent = greeting();
    }):
                                                                         JS: Hello from c++(msg)
            W:count
                                              char* get_string(int index){
                                              char* s = (char*)malloc(100);
            w:Hello from c++
                                              char str1[] = "Hello from C++!";
JS Glue
                                              char str2[] = "Hello World";
              WASM Memory
                                              char str3[] = "Hello there :)";
                                              char* strArr[] = {str1, str2, str3};
                                              sprintf(s,"%s", strArr[index]);
                                              return s;
  Browser
                                                 WASM Sandbox
```

Example Thumbnail Creation

https://bit.ly/vp-wasm



Example Thumbnail Creation With Web Worker

https://bit.ly/vp-wasm



Example Thumbnail Creation with Threads

https://bit.ly/vp-wasm



Example comparison







how threads are working here as browser do not have something called threads in built?



How WebAssembly threads work

WebAssembly threads is not a separate feature, but a combination of several components that allows WebAssembly apps to use traditional multithreading paradigms on the web.

Web Workers

First component is the regular <u>Workers</u> you know and love from JavaScript. WebAssembly threads use the <u>new Worker</u> constructor to create new underlying threads. Each thread loads a JavaScript glue, and then the main thread uses <u>Worker#postMessage</u> method to share the compiled <u>WebAssembly.Module</u> as well as a shared <u>WebAssembly.Memory</u> (see below) with those other threads. This establishes communication and allows all those threads to run the same WebAssembly code on the same shared memory without going through JavaScript again.

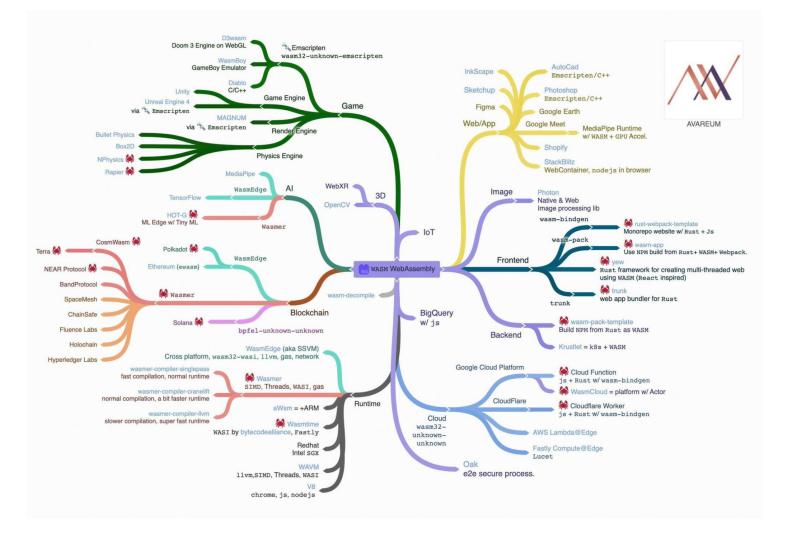
Web Workers have been around for over a decade now, are widely supported, and don't require any special flags.

example.c:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <pthread.h>
void *thread_callback(void *arg)
    sleep(1);
    printf("Inside the thread: %d\n", *(int *)arg);
    return NULL;
int main()
    puts("Before the thread");
    pthread_t thread_id;
    int arg = 42;
    pthread_create(&thread_id, NULL, thread_callback, &arg);
    pthread_join(thread_id, NULL);
    puts("After the thread");
    return 0;
```

emcc -pthread example.c -o example.js

WASM outside the browser env.



Tweet



Solomon Hykes / @shykes@hachyderm.io 🤡

@solomonstre

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 · Mar 27, 2019

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 outside the web (and inside it too)

hacks.mozilla.org/2019/03/standa...



WASI

WASI stands for "WebAssembly System Interface." It is a standard interface designed to allow WebAssembly code to run in a wide range of environments beyond just web browsers.

Originally, WebAssembly was primarily focused on running code within web browsers, but with the introduction of WASI, it became possible to execute WebAssembly modules in standalone environments outside of the browser, such as on servers, edge devices, and IoT devices.

TODO: Prepare WASI examples

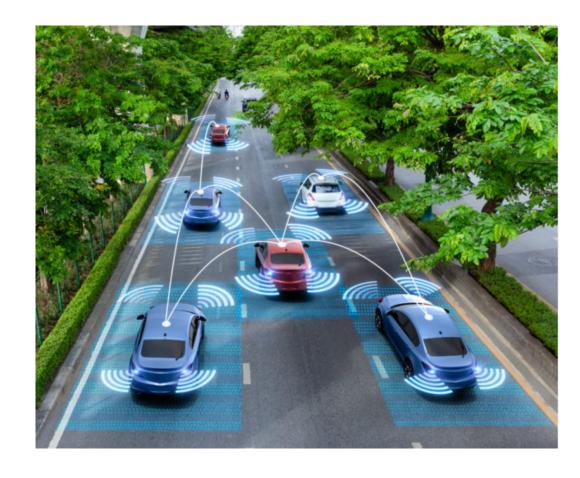
Use cases for using WASM?

Edge Computing

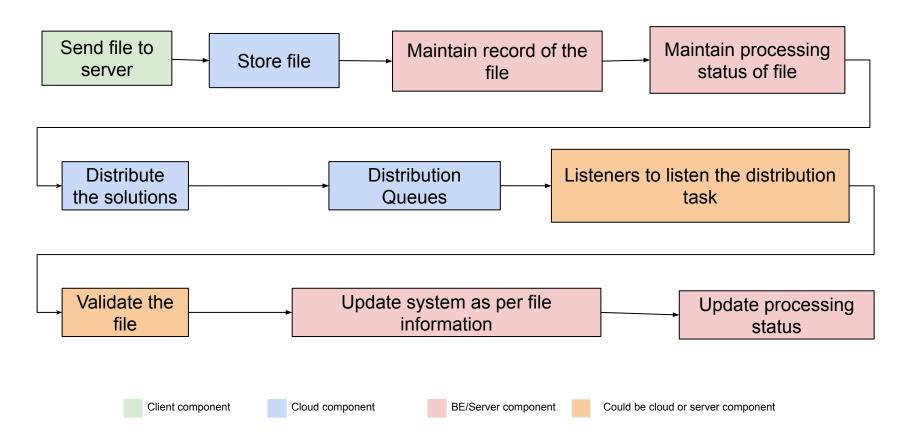
Edge computing is a decentralized computing paradigm that brings data processing closer to the source of data generation, which is typically at or near the edge of the network. In traditional cloud computing, data is sent to centralized data centers for processing, but with edge computing, data processing occurs locally, on devices or edge servers, reducing latency, bandwidth usage, and reliance on a distant data center.



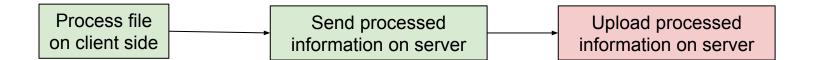




Data processing BE flow



Data processing on Edge



How WASM helps in edge computing?

- Code sharing (Same code can be used on server and Edge)
- Build once run anywhere
- Consistent deployment on all edge types
- Less development and maintenance

Than you very much.

Merci beaucoup.

Que tú mucho.

非常比你。

どうもありがとうございます。

Feedback Link

https://forms.gle/Povj2XEn6nj5Fma88



References

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