

WASM: untrusted at any speed

Curtis Millar Monday, 9th September, 2019



WebAssembly (WASM) is a specification of a stack machine.

• Works in a wide variety of systems

- Works in a wide variety of systems
  - ► Embeds into other languages or systems via a runtime

- Works in a wide variety of systems
  - ► Embeds into other languages or systems via a runtime
  - Allows a single compiled module to be used in any context

- Works in a wide variety of systems
  - Embeds into other languages or systems via a runtime
  - Allows a single compiled module to be used in any context
  - Does not need to be rebuilt for specific architectures or platforms

- Works in a wide variety of systems
  - Embeds into other languages or systems via a runtime
  - Allows a single compiled module to be used in any context
  - Does not need to be rebuilt for specific architectures or platforms
- High performance

- Works in a wide variety of systems
  - Embeds into other languages or systems via a runtime
  - Allows a single compiled module to be used in any context
  - Does not need to be rebuilt for specific architectures or platforms
- High performance
  - Compiles to native machine code at runtime

- Works in a wide variety of systems
  - Embeds into other languages or systems via a runtime
  - Allows a single compiled module to be used in any context
  - Does not need to be rebuilt for specific architectures or platforms
- High performance
  - Compiles to native machine code at runtime
  - Provides low-overhead and portable foreign-function interface

- Works in a wide variety of systems
  - Embeds into other languages or systems via a runtime
  - Allows a single compiled module to be used in any context
  - Does not need to be rebuilt for specific architectures or platforms
- High performance
  - Compiles to native machine code at runtime
  - Provides low-overhead and portable foreign-function interface
- Minimal trust requirements

- Works in a wide variety of systems
  - Embeds into other languages or systems via a runtime
  - Allows a single compiled module to be used in any context
  - Does not need to be rebuilt for specific architectures or platforms
- High performance
  - Compiles to native machine code at runtime
  - Provides low-overhead and portable foreign-function interface
- Minimal trust requirements
  - Guarantees a number of safety and security properties

#### What does WASM look like?

# Rust source #[no\_mangle] pub extern fn add(a: u64, b: u64) -> u64 { a + b

#### Compiled WAT (WebAssembly Text)

```
(module
  (type (;1;) (func (param i64 i64) (result i64)))
  (func $add (type 1) (param i64 i64) (result i64)
    local.get 1
    local.get 0
    i64.add)
  (export "add" (func $add)))
```

Four basic data types: i32, i64, f32, & f64

- Four basic data types: i32, i64, f32, & f64
- Everything is bundled into a 'module'

- Four basic data types: i32, i64, f32, & f64
- Everything is bundled into a 'module'
  - Directly refrenced functions

- Four basic data types: i32, i64, f32, & f64
- Everything is bundled into a 'module'
  - Directly refrenced functions
  - Indexable globals region (for immutable single values)

- Four basic data types: i32, i64, f32, & f64
- Everything is bundled into a 'module'
  - Directly refrenced functions
  - Indexable globals region (for immutable single values)
  - Indexable linear memory (for mutable, structured, and shared data)

- Four basic data types: i32, i64, f32, & f64
- Everything is bundled into a 'module'
  - Directly refrenced functions
  - Indexable globals region (for immutable single values)
  - Indexable linear memory (for mutable, structured, and shared data)
  - Indexable function tables (for external and indirect function calls)

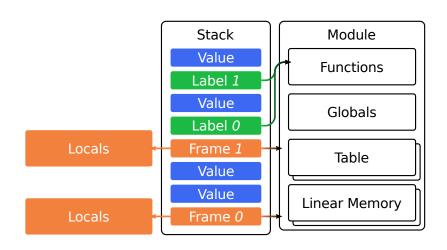
- Four basic data types: i32, i64, f32, & f64
- Everything is bundled into a 'module'
  - Directly refrenced functions
  - Indexable globals region (for immutable single values)
  - Indexable linear memory (for mutable, structured, and shared data)
  - Indexable function tables (for external and indirect function calls)
- Instructions operate on a stack,

- Four basic data types: i32, i64, f32, & f64
- Everything is bundled into a 'module'
  - Directly refrenced functions
  - Indexable globals region (for immutable single values)
  - Indexable linear memory (for mutable, structured, and shared data)
  - Indexable function tables (for external and indirect function calls)
- Instructions operate on a stack,
  - Variables pased as operands to functions and instructions

- Four basic data types: i32, i64, f32, & f64
- Everything is bundled into a 'module'
  - Directly refrenced functions
  - Indexable globals region (for immutable single values)
  - Indexable linear memory (for mutable, structured, and shared data)
  - Indexable function tables (for external and indirect function calls)
- Instructions operate on a stack,
  - Variables pased as operands to functions and instructions
  - Function frames & locals

- Four basic data types: i32, i64, f32, & f64
- Everything is bundled into a 'module'
  - Directly refrenced functions
  - Indexable globals region (for immutable single values)
  - Indexable linear memory (for mutable, structured, and shared data)
  - Indexable function tables (for external and indirect function calls)
- Instructions operate on a stack,
  - Variables pased as operands to functions and instructions
  - ► Function frames & locals
  - Block scope

- Four basic data types: i32, i64, f32, & f64
- Everything is bundled into a 'module'
  - Directly refrenced functions
  - Indexable globals region (for immutable single values)
  - Indexable linear memory (for mutable, structured, and shared data)
  - Indexable function tables (for external and indirect function calls)
- Instructions operate on a stack,
  - Variables pased as operands to functions and instructions
  - Function frames & locals
  - Block scope
- Runtime passes data via the linear memories and functions via tables



Designed to be ahead-of-time compiled (similar to Java or .NET)

- Designed to be ahead-of-time compiled (similar to Java or .NET)
- Can alternatively be interpreted (but that is slow)

- Designed to be ahead-of-time compiled (similar to Java or .NET)
- Can alternatively be interpreted (but that is slow)
- Requires runtime embedding

- Designed to be ahead-of-time compiled (similar to Java or .NET)
- Can alternatively be interpreted (but that is slow)
- Requires runtime embedding
  - Compile the module into native machine code

- Designed to be ahead-of-time compiled (similar to Java or .NET)
- Can alternatively be interpreted (but that is slow)
- Requires runtime embedding
  - Compile the module into native machine code
  - ▶ Implement FFI into compiled machine code

- Designed to be ahead-of-time compiled (similar to Java or .NET)
- Can alternatively be interpreted (but that is slow)
- Requires runtime embedding
  - Compile the module into native machine code
  - Implement FFI into compiled machine code
  - Manage memory for passed data

- Designed to be ahead-of-time compiled (similar to Java or .NET)
- Can alternatively be interpreted (but that is slow)
- Requires runtime embedding
  - Compile the module into native machine code
  - Implement FFI into compiled machine code
  - Manage memory for passed data
- Write in any source language (e.g. Rust, C, Go, or TypeScript)

 Compiles down to similar machine code as if directly from the language

- Compiles down to similar machine code as if directly from the language
- Currently does not support some optimisations available in native compilation (e.g. SIMD)

- Compiles down to similar machine code as if directly from the language
- Currently does not support some optimisations available in native compilation (e.g. SIMD)
- Can load multiple modules into the same address space/runtime

- Compiles down to similar machine code as if directly from the language
- Currently does not support some optimisations available in native compilation (e.g. SIMD)
- Can load multiple modules into the same address space/runtime
  - Low switching overhead

- Compiles down to similar machine code as if directly from the language
- Currently does not support some optimisations available in native compilation (e.g. SIMD)
- Can load multiple modules into the same address space/runtime
  - Low switching overhead
  - Better hardware utilisation

- Compiles down to similar machine code as if directly from the language
- Currently does not support some optimisations available in native compilation (e.g. SIMD)
- Can load multiple modules into the same address space/runtime
  - Low switching overhead
  - Better hardware utilisation
- Used like libraries or lightweight processes

 Compliant runtime compilers must ensure bounds checking on table and linear memory access

- Compliant runtime compilers must ensure bounds checking on table and linear memory access
- Code cannot access data outside of linear memory

- Compliant runtime compilers must ensure bounds checking on table and linear memory access
- Code cannot access data outside of linear memory
- Code cannot access raw pointers from tables (can only call into functions with code that adheres to the interface type, even for indirect calls)

- Compliant runtime compilers must ensure bounds checking on table and linear memory access
- Code cannot access data outside of linear memory
- Code cannot access raw pointers from tables (can only call into functions with code that adheres to the interface type, even for indirect calls)
- Cannot call methods not explicitly provided to it

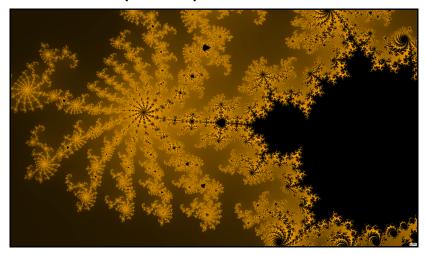
- Compliant runtime compilers must ensure bounds checking on table and linear memory access
- Code cannot access data outside of linear memory
- Code cannot access raw pointers from tables (can only call into functions with code that adheres to the interface type, even for indirect calls)
- Cannot call methods not explicitly provided to it
- Type-safe (data types, memory stores, function calls)

- Compliant runtime compilers must ensure bounds checking on table and linear memory access
- Code cannot access data outside of linear memory
- Code cannot access raw pointers from tables (can only call into functions with code that adheres to the interface type, even for indirect calls)
- Cannot call methods not explicitly provided to it
- Type-safe (data types, memory stores, function calls)
- Prevents direct access between modules loaded into the same address space (although timing channels may still exist)

- Compliant runtime compilers must ensure bounds checking on table and linear memory access
- Code cannot access data outside of linear memory
- Code cannot access raw pointers from tables (can only call into functions with code that adheres to the interface type, even for indirect calls)
- Cannot call methods not explicitly provided to it
- Type-safe (data types, memory stores, function calls)
- Prevents direct access between modules loaded into the same address space (although timing channels may still exist)
- Potential security enhancements (not required, but currently possible):

- Compliant runtime compilers must ensure bounds checking on table and linear memory access
- Code cannot access data outside of linear memory
- Code cannot access raw pointers from tables (can only call into functions with code that adheres to the interface type, even for indirect calls)
- Cannot call methods not explicitly provided to it
- Type-safe (data types, memory stores, function calls)
- Prevents direct access between modules loaded into the same address space (although timing channels may still exist)
- Potential security enhancements (not required, but currently possible):
  - Runtime code and memory layout randomisation

# Mandelbrot (Demo)



 $Figure \ 1: \ http://almondbread.cse.unsw.edu.au$ 

#### Theme

```
#[no_mangle]
pub extern
fn color_pixel(steps: u32, re: f64, im: f64) -> u32 {
    let level = steps as u8;
    let color = Color {
        red: level,
        green: level,
        blue: level,
  };
   color.into()
#[no_mangle]
pub extern fn max_steps() -> u32 { 256 }
```

```
extern "C" {
    // Canvas
    fn canvas width() -> u32;
    fn canvas_height() -> u32;
    fn draw_pixel(x: u32, y: u32, color: u32);
    fn paint();
    // Theme
    fn color_pixel(steps: u32, re: f64, im: f64) -> u32;
    fn max steps() -> u32;
    // Progress bar
    fn progress(progress: f64);
```

```
#[no_mangle]
pub extern
fn render(center_re: f64, center_im: f64, zoom: u32) {
    let (width, height) = canvas_dimensions();
    let distance = 1f64 / ((1u64 << zoom) as f64);
    for pixel_y in Ou32..height {
        for pixel x in 0u32..width {
            let re = (pixel x - width/2) as f64;
            let im = (pixel_y - height/2) as f64;
            let c = Complex::new(
                center re + re * distance,
                center im + im * distance,
            );
            draw_steps(pixel_x, pixel_y, c);
    unsafe { paint(); }
}
```

```
fn draw_steps(x: u32, y: u32, c: Complex<f64>) {
    let mut z = Complex::new(0f64, 0f64);
    let mut steps = 0;
    let max steps = unsafe { max steps() };
    while z.norm_sqr() < 4.0 && steps < max_steps {</pre>
        z = z * z + c:
        steps += 1;
    unsafe {
        draw_pixel(x, y, color_pixel(steps, c.re, c.im));
```

• WASM in Python

- WASM in Python
- WASM in Firefox

### Where can I use WASM now?

• Major browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Edge, Safari, etc.)

#### Where can I use WASM now?

- Major browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Edge, Safari, etc.)
- Content Delivery Networks (Cloudflare Workers, AWS Lambda)

#### Where can I use WASM now?

- Major browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Edge, Safari, etc.)
- Content Delivery Networks (Cloudflare Workers, AWS Lambda)
- Language runtime embeddings (wasmtime<sup>1</sup> & wasmer<sup>2</sup> for Rust, Python, C/C++, Go, PHP, Ruby, Postgres, .NET, R, Swift, & POSIX)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>https://github.com/CraneStation/wasmtime

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>https://wasmer.io/

Standard WASM runtime interface (WASI)

- Standard WASM runtime interface (WASI)
- Interface types (automatic interface generation)

- Standard WASM runtime interface (WASI)
- Interface types (automatic interface generation)
- Threads, atomic primitives, and safe concurrent data access

- Standard WASM runtime interface (WASI)
- Interface types (automatic interface generation)
- Threads, atomic primitives, and safe concurrent data access
- Garbage collected data

- Standard WASM runtime interface (WASI)
- Interface types (automatic interface generation)
- Threads, atomic primitives, and safe concurrent data access
- Garbage collected data
- Reference types (anyref)

- Standard WASM runtime interface (WASI)
- Interface types (automatic interface generation)
- Threads, atomic primitives, and safe concurrent data access
- Garbage collected data
- Reference types (anyref)
- Explicit tail call

- Standard WASM runtime interface (WASI)
- Interface types (automatic interface generation)
- Threads, atomic primitives, and safe concurrent data access
- Garbage collected data
- Reference types (anyref)
- Explicit tail call
- Simultaneous Instruction, Multiple Data (SIMD) operations

Official site: https://webassembly.org/

- Official site: https://webassembly.org/
- Mozilla Hacks blog: https://hacks.mozilla.org/category/webassembly/

- Official site: https://webassembly.org/
- Mozilla Hacks blog: https://hacks.mozilla.org/category/webassembly/
- Mozilla Developer Network: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/WebAssembly

- Official site: https://webassembly.org/
- Mozilla Hacks blog: https://hacks.mozilla.org/category/webassembly/
- Mozilla Developer Network: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/WebAssembly
- WebAssembly Rocks: http://www.wasmrocks.com/

- Official site: https://webassembly.org/
- Mozilla Hacks blog: https://hacks.mozilla.org/category/webassembly/
- Mozilla Developer Network: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/WebAssembly
- WebAssembly Rocks: http://www.wasmrocks.com/
- Even more references: https://github.com/mbasso/awesome-wasm