



Current Trends in Web Engineering

***Prof. Dr.-Ing. Martin Gaedke
Dr.-Ing. Sheeba Samuel***

Technische Universität Chemnitz

Fakultät für Informatik

Verteilte und selbstorganisierende Rechnersysteme

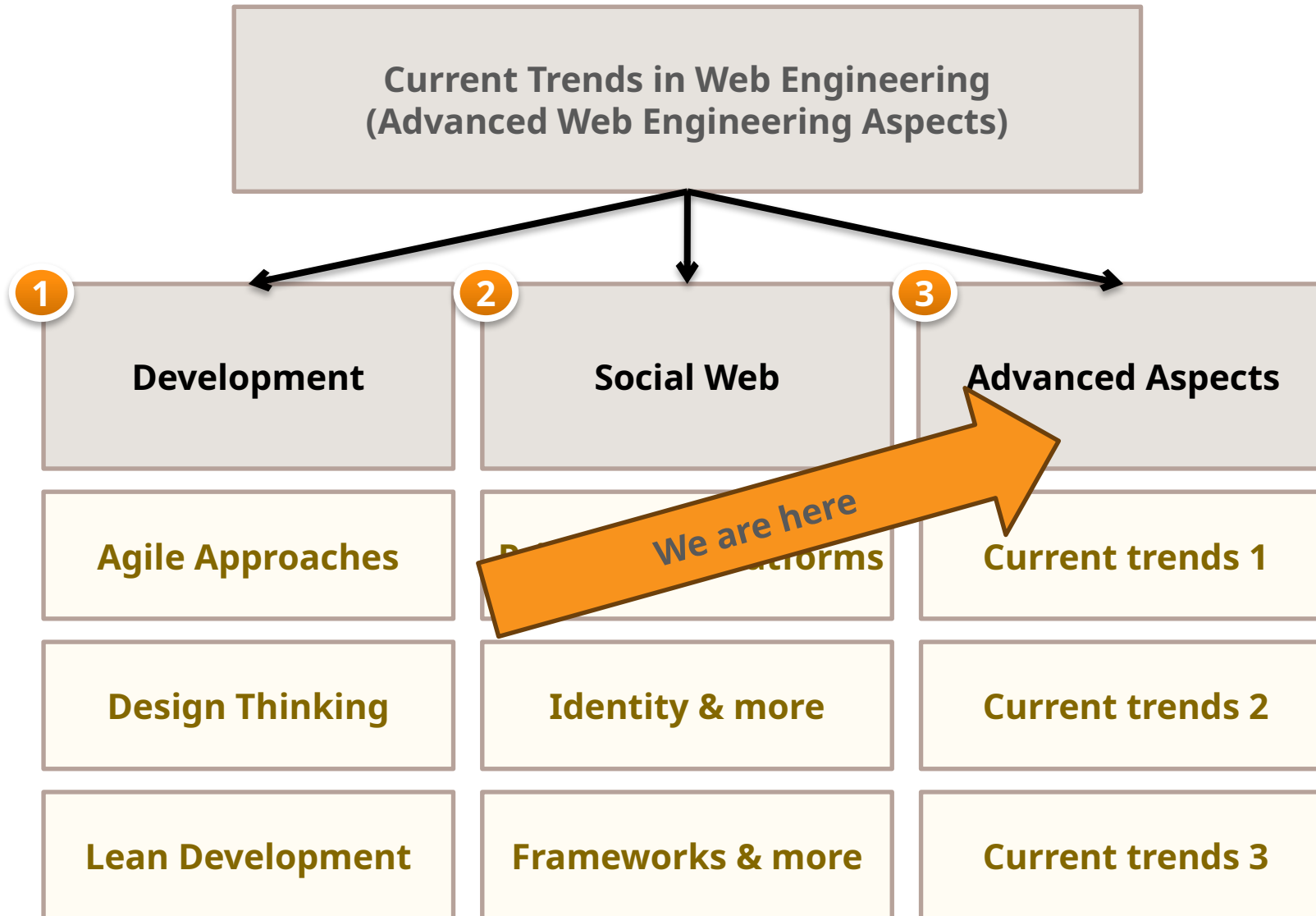


Part III

Advanced Aspects



Lecture Outline





Chapter://1

Web Assembly





WebAssembly (WASM)

- W3C Standard defining a binary instruction format (bytecode) for execution within web browsers
- <https://www.w3.org/TR/wasm-core-1/>
- Enables
 - ▶ Higher performance compared to JS
 - ▶ Usage of non-JS languages in browser



WebAssembly Goals

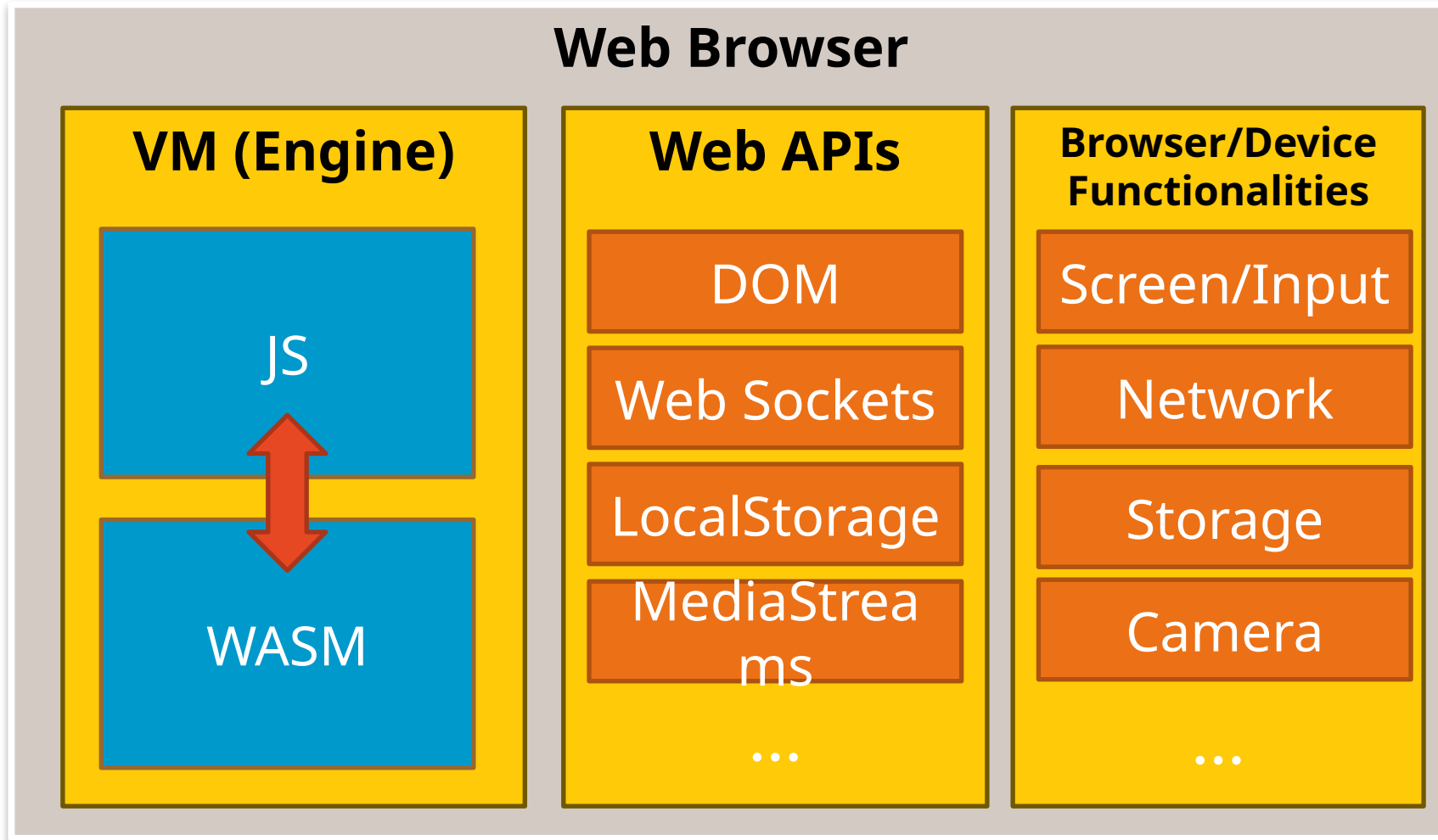
- Efficiency and Portability
 - ▶ Near-native execution speeds across different platforms
- Readability and Debuggability
 - ▶ specifies additional human-readable text format
- Security
 - ▶ sandboxed, SOP and permission policies enforced
- Open Web Platform Integration
 - ▶ Interaction to/from JS through JS Interface
 - ▶ Using Web APIs (DOM, WebSockets, IndexedDB, etc.)
 - ▶ W3C Standard



WebAssembly Predecessors

- NaCl: Google Native Client
 - ▶ Sandbox for running compiled C/C++ code in the browser
 - ▶ Interaction with JS environment
 - ▶ Compilation to bytecode (PNaCl)
 - ▶ Browser support limited to Chrome
 - ▶ deprecated in 2020
 - ▶ <https://developer.chrome.com/docs/native-client/>
- asm.js
 - ▶ Strict subset of JavaScript as compilation target for statically-typed languages, targeting high-performance applications (e.g., Game Engines like Unity, Unreal were ported)
 - ▶ Natural interaction with JS environment
 - ▶ Compilers like emscripten/cheerp can compile C/C++ to asm.js
 - ▶ Initially supported by Mozilla
 - ▶ Obsoleted by advent of WASM, sometimes as „fallback“
 - ▶ <http://asmjs.org/spec/latest/>

WebAssembly vs JavaScript?

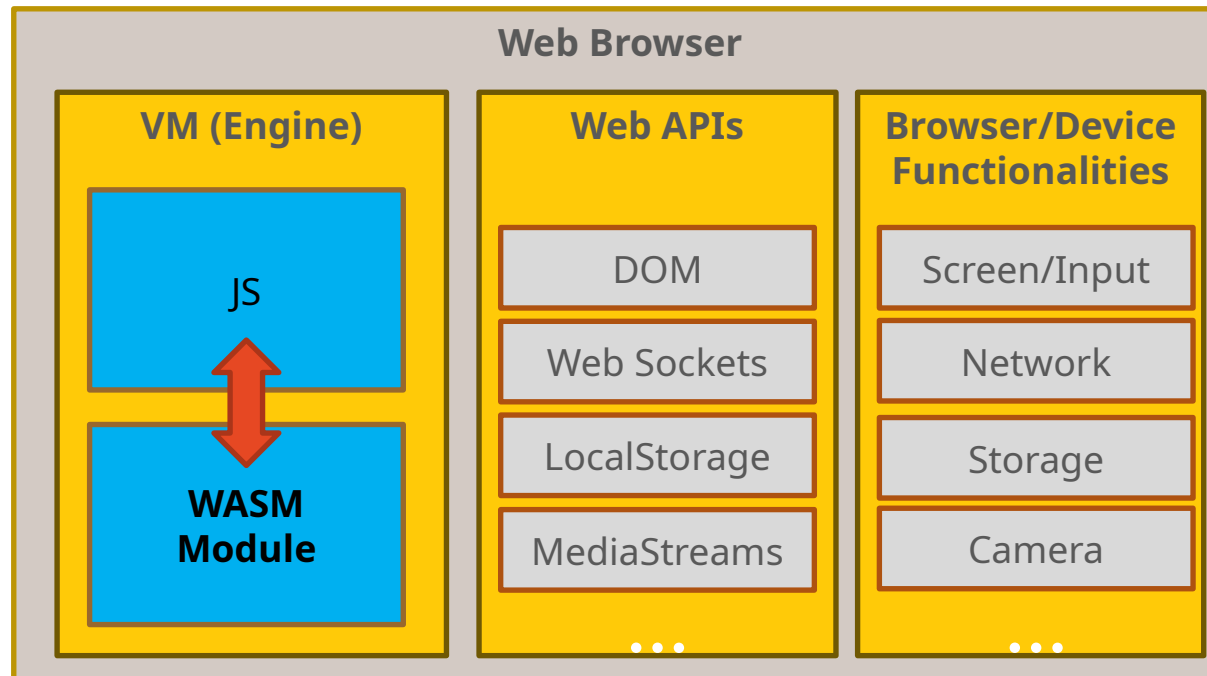


WASM Concepts: Module



WASM Module

- ▶ a binary compiled into machine code executable in the stack-based WASM VM





WASM Concepts: Memory

Memory

- ▶ Resizable ArrayBuffer for reading/writing bytes
- ▶ Accessible from JS and WASM code

```
01 var memory = new WebAssembly.Memory({initial:10, maximum:100});
02
03 WebAssembly.instantiateStreaming(fetch('memory.wasm'), { js: { mem: memory } })
04   .then(obj => {
05     var i32 = new Uint32Array(memory.buffer);
06     for (var i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
07       i32[i] = i;
08     }
09     var sum = obj.instance.exports.accumulate(0, 10);
10     console.log(sum);
11   });
```



WASM Concepts: Table

Table

- ▶ Resizable array storing function references
- ▶ Allowed element type is `anyfunc`
- ▶ `call_indirect` for function calls

```
(type $FUNCSIG$i (func (result i32)))  
(table 1 anyfunc)  
(elem (i32.const 0) $test)  
...  
(func $test (type $FUNCSIG$i) (result i32)  
  (i32.const 42)  
)  
  
(func $main (result i32)  
  (call_indirect $FUNCSIG$i  
    (i32.const 0)  
  )  
)  
)
```



Function Signature Declaration



Table Declaration,
adding function `$test` at index 0



Indirect function call using
index 0



WASM Concepts: Instance

Instance

- ▶ Module + Runtime State
- ▶ Includes a Memory, a Table and Imported Values

```
1  const imports = {
2    imports: {
3      imported_func: function(arg) {
4        console.log(arg);
5      }
6    }
7  };
8
9  WebAssembly.instantiateStreaming(fetch('test.wasm'), imports)
10 .then(obj => obj.instance.exports.exported_func());
```



WASM Text Format

- Textual representation of binary wasm
- Can be converted to and from binary wasm
- Useful for debugging, learning, writing by hand, viewing source of modules
- `.wat` files encoded in UTF-8
- Syntax based on S-expressions



WASM Text Format Example

```
1 (module
2   (func $i (import "imports" "imported_func") (param i32))
3   (func (export "exported_func")
4     i32.const 42
5     call $i
6   )
7 )
```



WASM Format Conversion

- WABT (WASM Binary Toolkit)
- convert text format to wasm binary: wat2wasm
- convert wasm binary to text format: wasm2wat
- Online Demos available
 - ▶ <https://webassembly.github.io/wabt/demo/>





WASM Compilation

General Idea



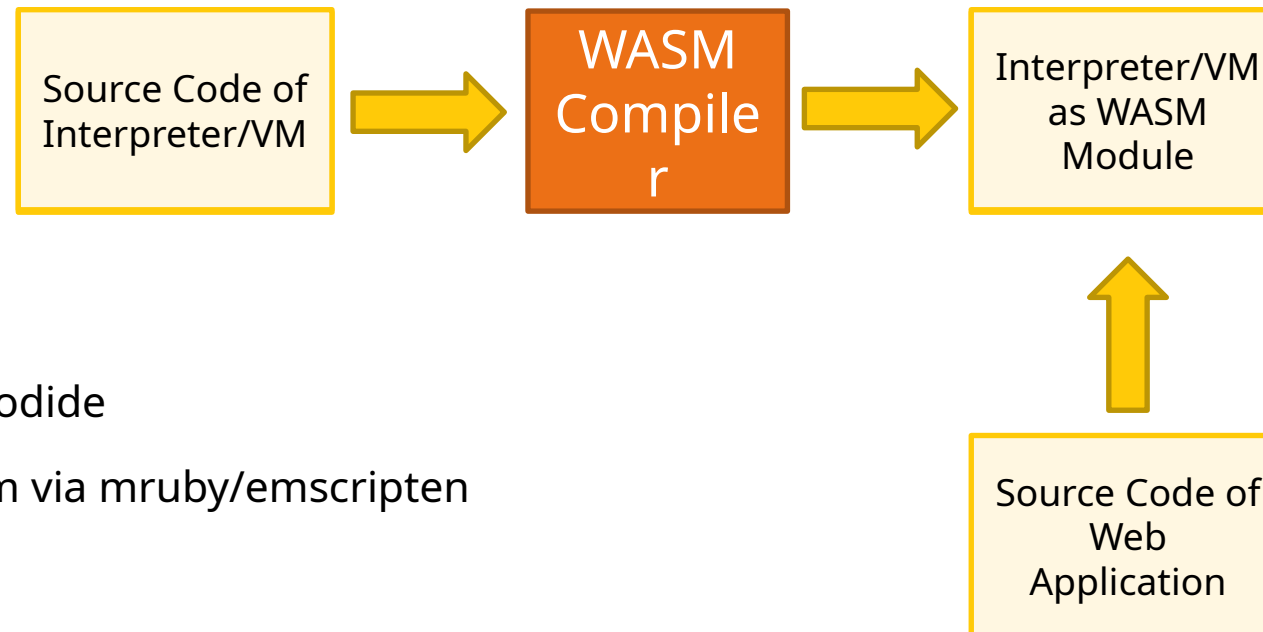
Examples

- C/C++: emscripten, cheerp via LLVM
- Go: native support since Version 1.1
- Rust: wasm-pack
- Kotlin: Kotlin/Native via LLVM



WASM Compilation

What about *interpreted languages* like python, ruby, PHP, JS?

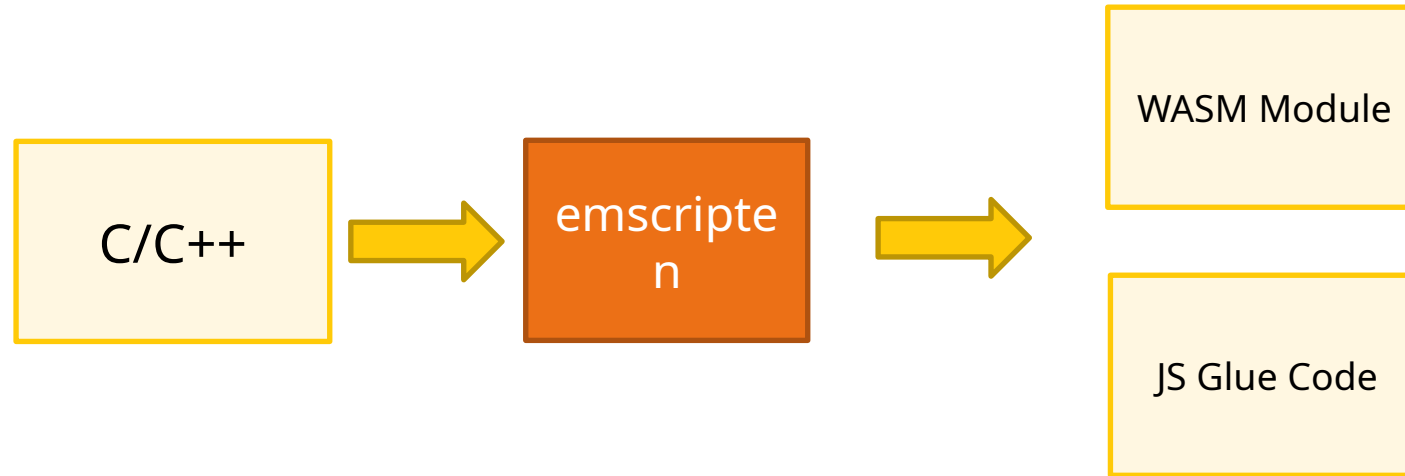


Examples:

- python: pyodide
- Ruby: prism via mruby/emscripten



Emscripten



JS Glue Code

- ▶ Loader for WASM Module
- ▶ Generated JS Code for support communication between native C/C++ functions and JS
- ▶ E.g., memory management, serialization of strings for message exchange



WASM JS Interaction

Calling functions within WASM Modules from JS

- Functions need to be declared as exported functions, e.g., using EMSCRIPTEN_KEEPALIVE in C/C++ with emscripten
- Emscripten will optimize out any non-declared functions apart from main

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <emscripten/emscripten.h>
3
4 . . .
5
6 EMSCRIPTEN_KEEPALIVE int FunctionWithinWasm(int a, int
b) {
7     return a + b;
8 }
9
```



WASM JS Interaction

Calling functions within WASM Modules from JS

- Compile with options `NO_EXIT_RUNTIME` to avoid runtime shutdown when `main()` exits and `EXPORTED_RUNTIME_METHODS` to export `ccall()`

```
emcc -o sample.html sample.c -O3 -s WASM=1 \  
-s NO_EXIT_RUNTIME=1 \  
-s "EXPORTED_RUNTIME_METHODS=['ccall']"
```



WASM JS Interaction

- From JS, use `ccall()` to call the exported function

```
1 <script src="sample.js"></script>
2 <script>
3     function callToWasm() {
4         const result = Module.ccall('FunctionWithinWasm',
5             'number', // return type
6             ['number', 'number'], //argument types
7             [1, 2]); //arguments
8
9         console.log(result);
10    }
11 </script>
```



WASM JS Interaction

- Use `cwrap()` to generate a JS function wrapping the exported function

```
1 <script src="sample.js"></script>
2 <script>
3     function callToWasm() {
4         function_wrapper =
Module.cwrap('FunctionWithinWasm',
5             'number', // return type
6             ['number', 'number'], //argument types
7             ); //no arguments this time
8
9         console.log(function_wrapper(1, 2));
10    }
11 </script>
```



WASM JS Interaction

Calling functions within JS from WASM modules

```
1 <script>
2     function FunctionWithinJs(a, b) {
3         return a + b;
4     }
5 </script>
```



WASM JS Interaction

- Use EM_JS() to call JS functions from within WASM

```
1  #include <emscripten.h>
2
3  EM_JS(int, // return type
4    JsWrapper, // function name
5    (int a, int b), // arguments
6    {
7    // arbitrary JS code
8    // can call external JS functions
9    return FunctionWithinJs(a, b);
10  });
11
12 int main() {
13     int result = JsWrapper(1, 2);
14     return 0;
15 }
```



WASM JS Interaction: Types

- Only numerical values can be exchanged between JS and WASM (numbers, pointers)
- WASM and JS use different type systems
- Number formats (in-memory representations) are different
 - ▶ WASM: int32, int64, float32, float64
 - ▶ JS: Number
- JS API Type coercion methods for numbers
 - ▶ ToJsValue()
 - ▶ ToWebAssemblyValue()



WASM JS Interaction: Types

- Non-numerical types need to be represented as numbers
- Example: passing a string between JS and WASM
 - ▶ String → array of numbers → String
 - ▶ JS Glue Code offers support for these conversions
 - `intArrayFromString()` converts JS String to C-line array of numbers 0-terminated
 - `intArrayToString()` converts 0-terminated C-line array of numbers to JS String



WASM JS Interaction: Types

- Non-numerical types require memory management
 1. Creating a pointer on the WASM Heap
 2. Copying the value into memory
 3. Passing pointer to WASM
 4. Freeing the memory
- `ccall()` and `cwrap()` handle memory management for string and array (only of 8-bit values) types for convenience
 - ▶ but memory is immediately freed after function call
 - ▶ stored pointers inside WASM Module may point to invalid data afterwards
- Persistent objects require manual memory management using `_malloc()` and `_free()`



WASM JS Interaction: Types

- Example for manual memory management, passing an array of integers (i.e., 32-bit values) to WASM

```
1  const array = [1, 2, 3, 4];
2  const length = array.length;
3  const bytesPerElement = Module.HEAP32.BYTES_PER_ELEMENT;
4
5  const arrayPointer = Module._malloc((length * bytesPerElement));
6
7  Module.HEAP32.set(array, (arrayPointer / bytesPerElement));
8
9  Module.ccall(,WASMFunctionReceivingArray',
10     null,
11     ['number', 'number'],
12     [arrayPointer, length]);
13
14  Module._free(arrayPointer);
```



WASM Dependencies

- Any dependency code inside WASM needs to be either
 - ▶ Available as source code and compilable to WASM
 - ▶ Part of the standard library/environment of the particular language (e.g., from emscripten for C/C++, from Go environment for Go etc.)
 - ▶ (Available as a WASM module – ongoing work on the Module Linking Proposal)
- If unavailable
 - ▶ Own re-implementation may be required
 - ▶ Some functionalities (e.g., DOM access, Browser APIs etc.) may be available in JS, so a possible workaround is to call to JS from within WASM module



Discussion

- Which current use cases do you see for using WASM?
- WASM does not explicitly aim to replace JS. Assume it would. What would that enable and what would be the benefits?