

WebAssembly Beyond the Browser

Dan Callahan
@callahad



**What *is* WebAssembly
...outside the browser?**

HTML

HTML / CSS / JS

HTML / CSS / JS /

?

TypeScript

JavaScript

Rust

Lua

Python

C#

Swift

C

Ruby

Java

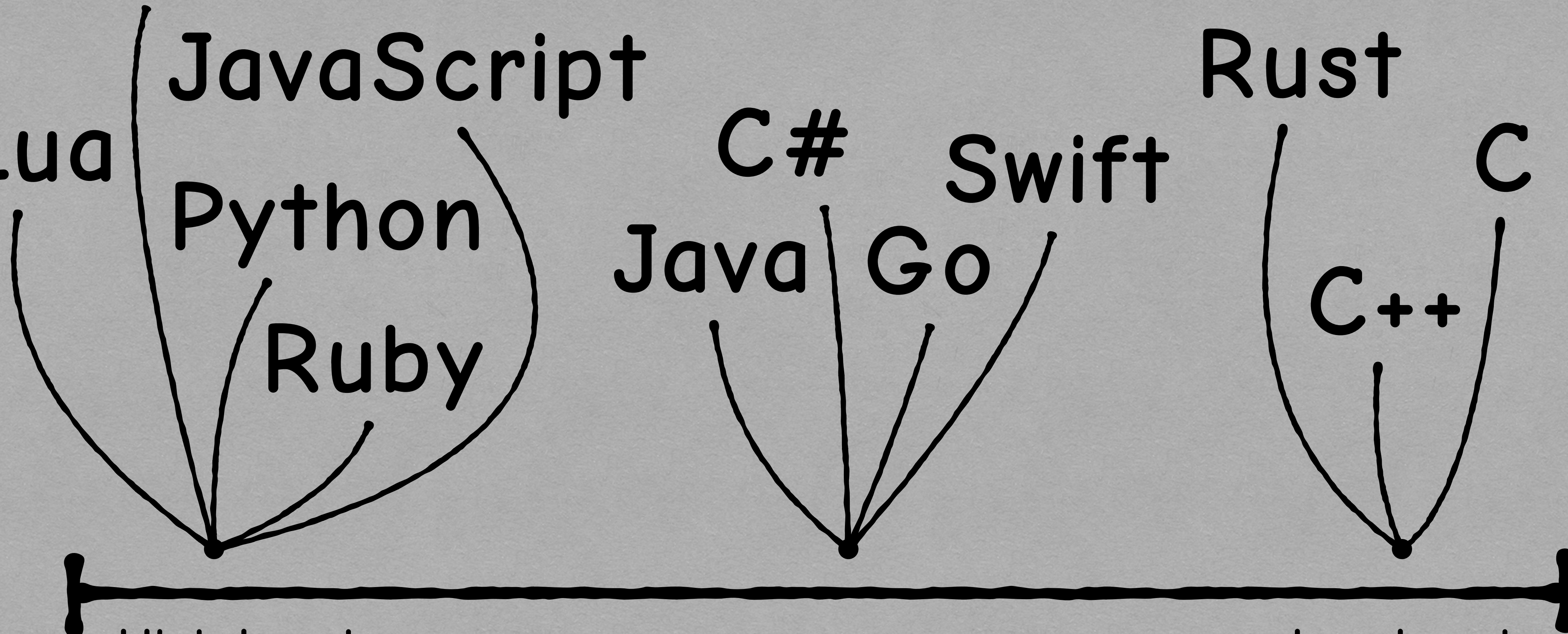
Go

C++

High Level

Low Level

Machine
Code



TypeScript

JavaScript

Rust

Lua

Python

C#

Swift

C

Java

Go

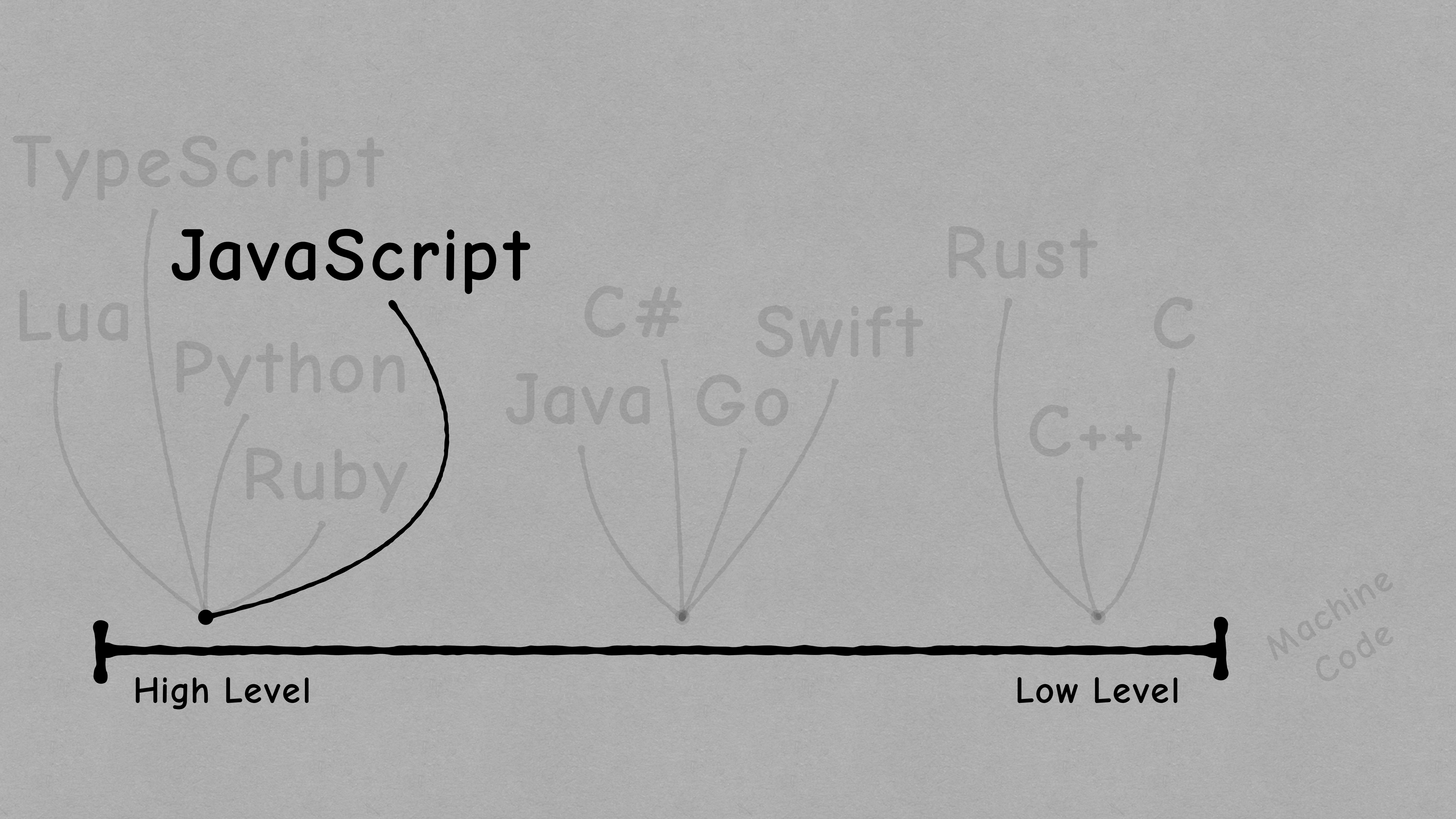
C++

Ruby

High Level

Low Level

Machine
Code



Sass: Syntactically Awesome St X

+

←

→

↺

🏠

🔒 https://sass-lang.com

...

🔗

★

☰

📖

👤

☰



Install

Learn Sass

Blog

Documentation

Get Involved

CSS with superpowers

Sass is the most mature, stable, and powerful professional grade CSS extension language in the world.



Current Releases:

[Dart Sass 1.23.6](#)

[LibSass 3.6.3](#)

[Ruby Sass](#) 🍷

[Implementation Guide](#)

CSS Compatible

Sass is completely compatible with all versions of CSS. We take this compatibility seriously, so that you can

Feature Rich

Sass boasts more features and abilities than any other CSS extension language out there. The Sass Core Team has

Mature

Sass has been actively supported for almost 13 years by its loving Core Team.

[Install](#)[Learn Sass](#)[Blog](#)[Documentation](#)[Get Involved](#)

Wrappers

[SassC](#)[Crystal](#)[Go](#)[Java](#)[JavaScript](#)[Lua](#)[.NET](#)[Node](#)[Perl](#)[PHP](#)[Python](#)[Ruby](#)[Scala](#)

LibSass

We want everyone to enjoy Sass, no matter what language they use. Sass was originally written in Ruby. LibSass is a C/C++ port of the Sass engine. The point is to be simple, faster, and easy to integrate. Find out more about the project over at [GitHub](#).

Wrappers

LibSass is just a library. To run the code locally (i.e. to compile your stylesheets), you need an implementer, or "wrapper". There are a number of other wrappers for LibSass. We encourage you to write your own wrapper — the whole point of LibSass is that we want to bring Sass to many other languages,

node-sass - npm

https://www.npmjs.com/package/node-sass

Node Package Manager

npm EnterpriseProductsSolutionsResourcesDocsSupport

npm

Search packages

Search

Join

Log In

node-sass

4.13.0 • Public • Published a month ago

Readme

17 Dependencies

7,307 Dependents

136 Versions

node-sass

install

weekly downloads

4,275,413



version

4.13.0

open issues

93

homepage

license

MIT

pull requests

33

repository

Supported Node.js versions vary by release, please consult the releases page. Below is a quick guide for minimum support:

NodeJS	Minimum node-sass version	Node Module
Node 13	4.13+	79
Node 12	4.12+	72
Node 11	4.10+	67
Node 10	4.9+	64
Node 8	4.5.3+	57

weekly downloads

4,275,413



version	license
4.13.0	MIT
open issues	pull requests
93	33
homepage	repository

```
"dependencies" : {  
  "node-sass" : "4.13.0"  
}
```

Node Module

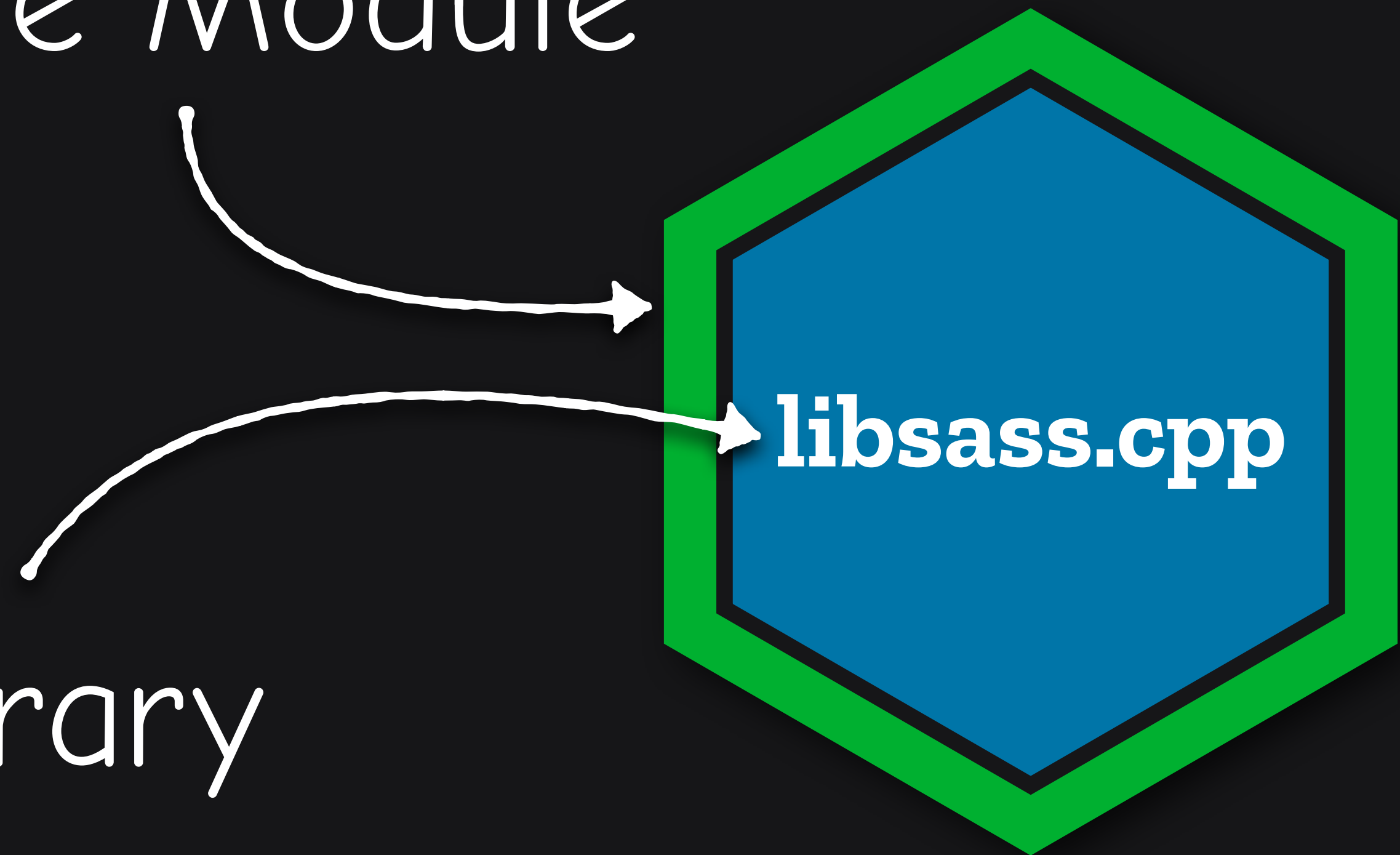


node-sass

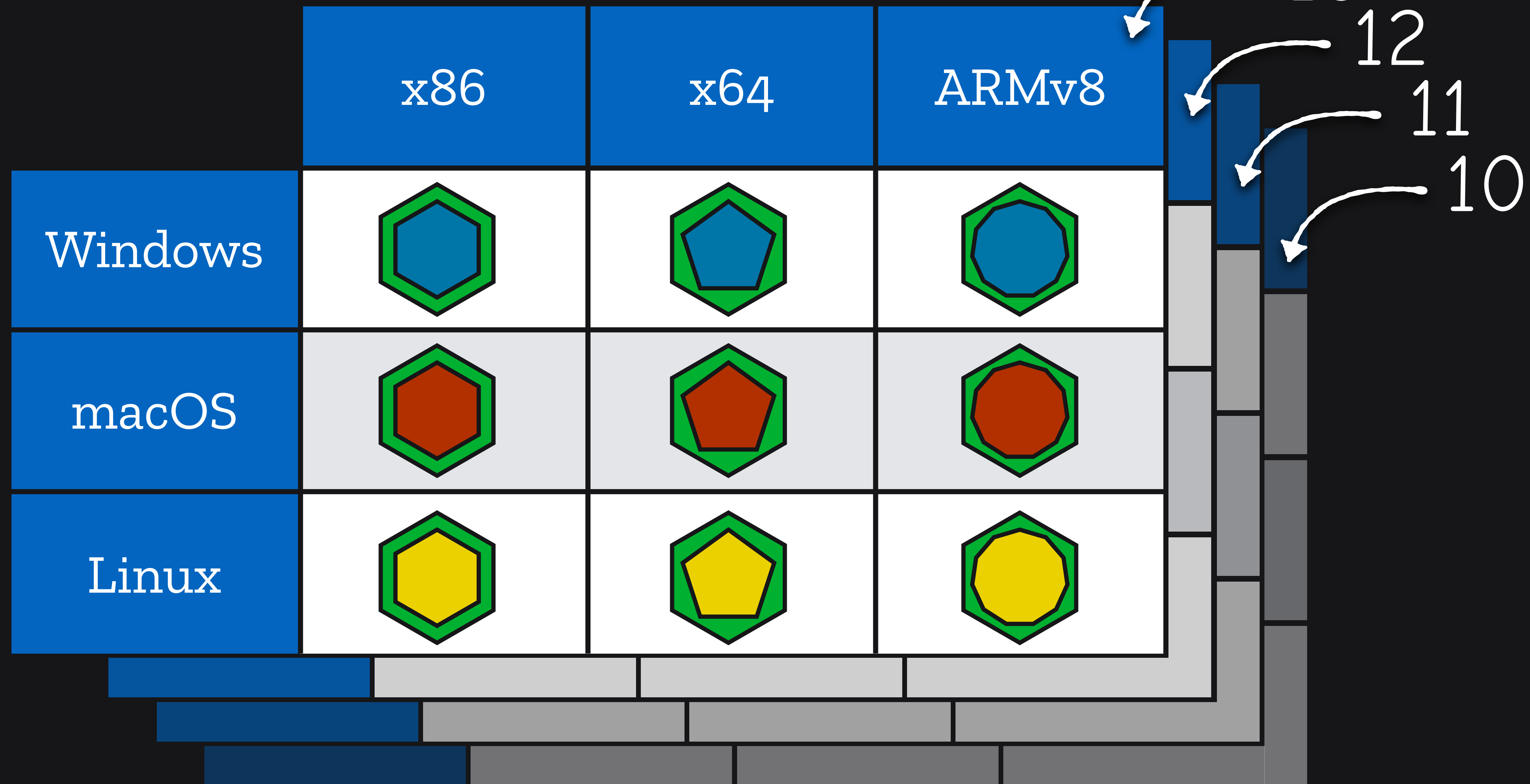

```
"dependencies" : {  
  "node-sass" : "4.13.0"  
}
```

Node Module

C++ Library



Node Version



Releases · sass/node-sass

https://github.com/sass/node-sass/releases

Search or jump to...Pull requestsIssuesMarketplaceExplore

sass / node-sass

Used by1.9mWatch197Star6.8kFork990

<> Code

Issues93

Pull requests33

Actions

Projects3

Security

Insights

Releases

Tags

Latest release

v4.13.0

60fad5f

v4.13.0

xzyfer

 released this 27 days ago · 3 commits to master since this release

Features

- Node 13 support (@saper, #2766 #2767)

Community

- Fix broken link to NodeJS docs in README.md (@schwigri, #2753)
- Assorted typo fixes (@XhmikosR , #2726)
- Remove PR template (@nschonni)
- Remove sudo settings from .travis.yml (@abetomo, #2673)
- Add note in PR template about node-gyp 4.0 (@nschonni)
- Change note about Node 12 support (@nschonni)

Releases · sass/node-sass

https://github.com/sass/node-sass/releases

• Change note about Node 12 support (@nschonni)

Dependencies

• lodash@4.17.15 (@kessenich #2574)

Supported Environments

OS	Architecture	Node
Windows	x86 & x64	0.10, 0.12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
OSX	x64	0.10, 0.12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13
Linux*	x86 & x64	0.10, 0.12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8**, 9**, 10***^, 11***^, 12***^, 13***^
Alpine Linux	x64	6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13
FreeBSD	i386 amd64	6, 8, 10, 12, 13

Assets 119

darwin-x64-11_binding.node

2.7 MB

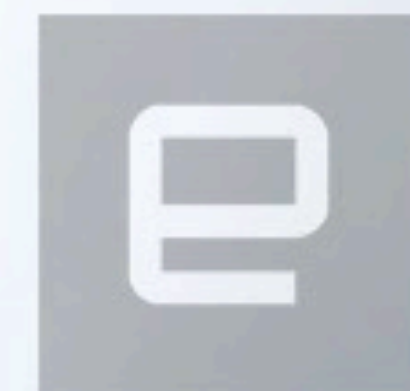
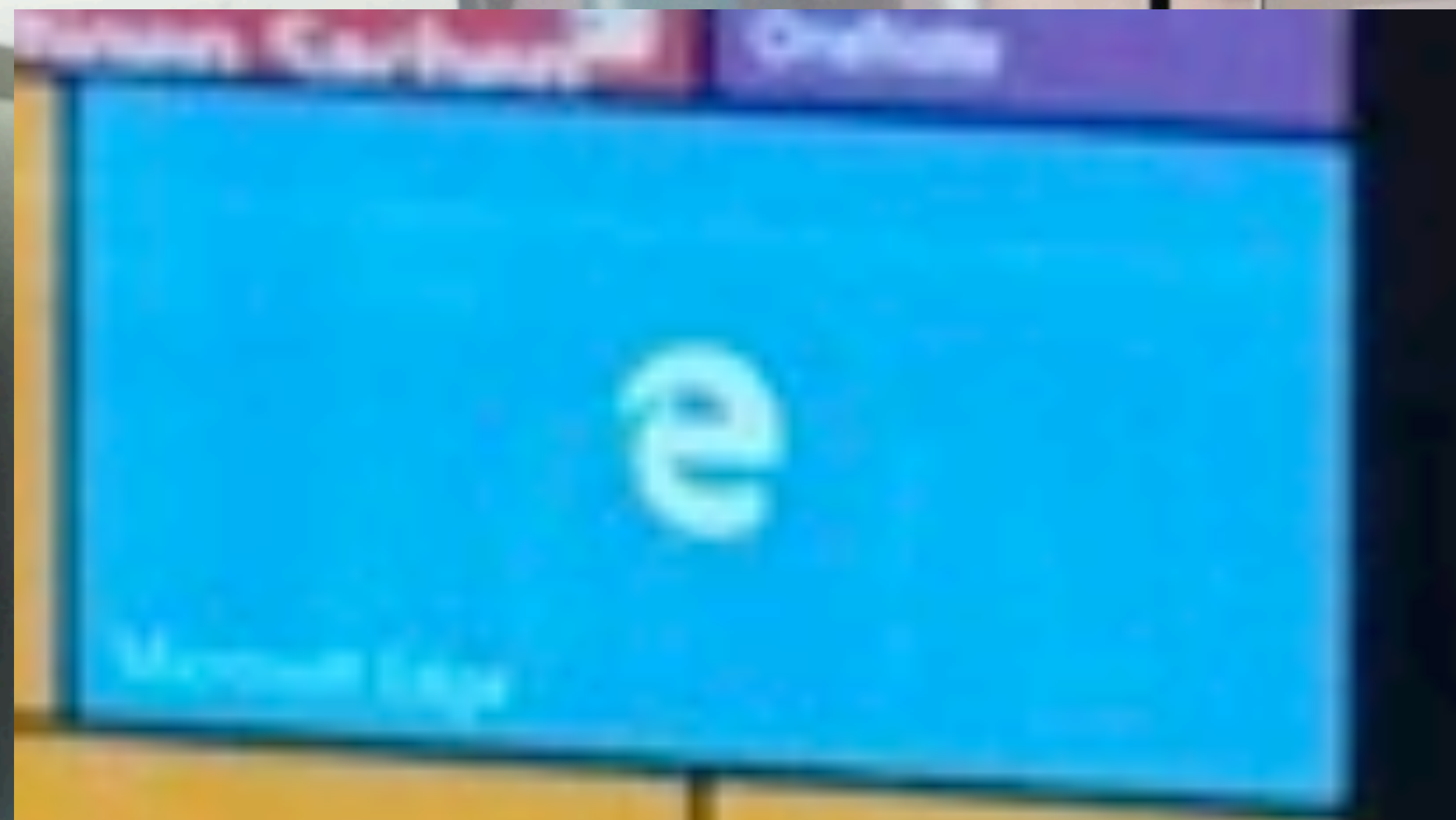
darwin-x64-14_binding.node

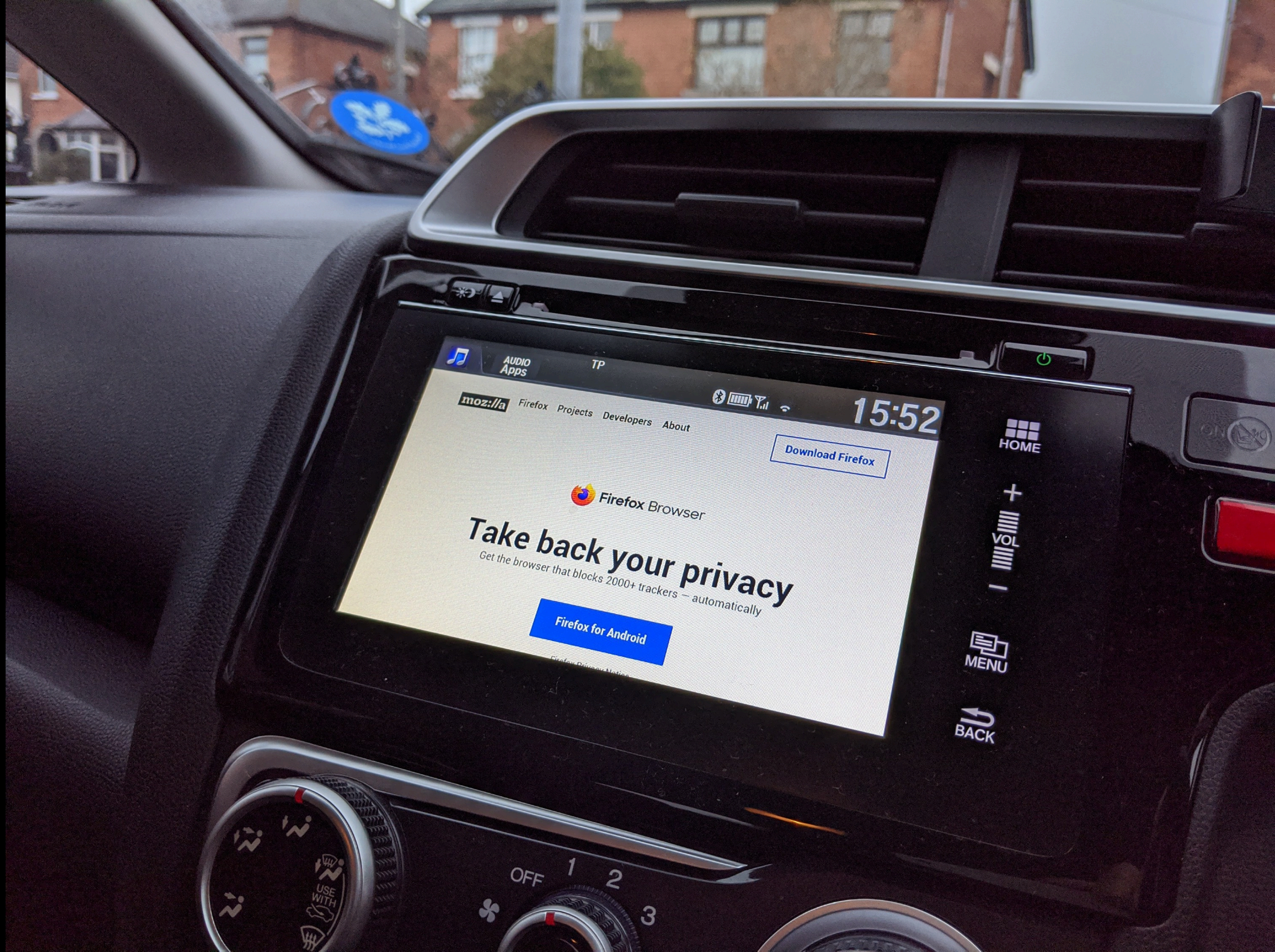
2.71 MB

darwin-x64-12_binding.node

2.71 MB

▼ Assets 119		linux-ia32-57_binding.node3.49 MB	win32-ia32-48_binding.node1.8 MB	win32-x64-59_binding.node2.36 MB			
		linux-ia32-59_binding.node3.49 MB	win32-ia32-48_binding.pdb18.2 MB	win32-x64-59_binding.pdb18.7 MB			
darwin-x64-11_binding.node2.7 MB	linux-x64-11_binding.node3.4 MB	win32-ia32-51_binding.node1.8 MB	win32-x64-64_binding.node2.29 MB	win32-x64-64_binding.pdb19.1 MB win32-x64-67_binding.node2.29 MB win32-x64-67_binding.pdb19.1 MB win32-x64-72_binding.node2.76 MB win32-x64-72_binding.pdb24 MB win32-x64-79_binding.node2.76 MB win32-x64-79_binding.pdb24 MB Source code (zip) Source code (tar.gz)			
darwin-x64-14_binding.node2.71 MB	linux-x64-14_binding.node3.39 MB	win32-ia32-51_binding.pdb18.2 MB	win32-x64-64_binding.pdb19.1 MB				
darwin-x64-42_binding.node2.71 MB	linux-x64-42_binding.node3.38 MB	win32-ia32-57_binding.node1.8 MB	win32-x64-67_binding.node2.29 MB				
darwin-x64-43_binding.node2.71 MB	linux-x64-43_binding.node3.38 MB	win32-ia32-57_binding.pdb18.2 MB	win32-x64-67_binding.pdb19.1 MB				
darwin-x64-44_binding.node2.71 MB	linux-x64-45_binding.node3.4 MB	win32-ia32-59_binding.node1.75 MB	win32-x64-72_binding.node2.76 MB				
darwin-x64-45_binding.node2.71 MB	linux-x64-46_binding.node3.4 MB	win32-ia32-59_binding.pdb17.9 MB	win32-x64-72_binding.pdb24 MB				
darwin-x64-46_binding.node2.71 MB	linux-x64-47_binding.node3.4 MB	win32-ia32-64_binding.node1.83 MB	win32-x64-79_binding.node2.76 MB				
darwin-x64-47_binding.node2.71 MB	linux-x64-48_binding.node3.4 MB	win32-ia32-64_binding.pdb18.5 MB	win32-x64-79_binding.pdb24 MB				
darwin-x64-48_binding.node2.71 MB	linux-x64-51_binding.node3.4 MB	win32-ia32-67_binding.node1.83 MB	Source code (zip)				
darwin-x64-51_binding.node3.12 MB	linux-x64-57_binding.node3.38 MB	win32-ia32-67_binding.pdb18.5 MB	Source code (tar.gz)				
darwin-x64-57_binding.node3.12 MB	linux-x64-59_binding.node3.38 MB	win32-ia32-72_binding.node2.02 MB	win32-ia32-72_binding.pdb22.6 MB win32-ia32-79_binding.node2.02 MB				
darwin-x64-59_binding.node3.12 MB	linux-x64-64_binding.node3.38 MB	win32-ia32-72_binding.pdb22.6 MB					
darwin-x64-64_binding.node3.12 MB	linux-x64-67_binding.node3.38 MB	win32-ia32-79_binding.node2.02 MB					
darwin-x64-67_binding.node3.02 MB	What about the Web?						
darwin-x64-72_binding.node2.72 MB							
darwin-x64-79_binding.node2.72 MB							
freebsd-ia32-48_binding.node3.4 MB							
freebsd-ia32-57_binding.node3.49 MB							
freebsd-ia32-64_binding.node3.49 MB							
freebsd-ia32-72_binding.node2.5 MB							
freebsd-ia32-79_binding.node2.41 MB							
freebsd-x64-48_binding.node2.58 MB							
freebsd-x64-57_binding.node2.68 MB							
freebsd-x64-64_binding.node2.68 MB	linux_musl-x64-72_binding.node3.35 MB	win32-x64-43_binding.pdb14 MB	win32-x64-44_binding.node2.46 MB win32-x64-44_binding.pdb14 MB win32-x64-45_binding.node2.47 MB win32-x64-45_binding.pdb14 MB win32-x64-46_binding.node2.47 MB win32-x64-46_binding.pdb14 MB win32-x64-47_binding.node2.47 MB win32-x64-47_binding.pdb14 MB win32-x64-48_binding.node2.44 MB win32-x64-48_binding.pdb19 MB win32-x64-51_binding.node2.44 MB win32-x64-51_binding.pdb19 MB win32-x64-57_binding.node2.44 MB win32-x64-57_binding.pdb19 MB				
freebsd-x64-72_binding.node2.68 MB	linux_musl-x64-79_binding.node3.35 MB	win32-x64-44_binding.node2.46 MB					
freebsd-x64-79_binding.node2.59 MB	win32-ia32-11_binding.node1.89 MB	win32-x64-44_binding.pdb14 MB					
linux-ia32-11_binding.node3.45 MB	win32-ia32-11_binding.pdb12.1 MB	win32-x64-45_binding.node2.47 MB					
linux-ia32-14_binding.node3.48 MB	win32-ia32-14_binding.node1.89 MB	win32-x64-45_binding.pdb14 MB					
linux-ia32-42_binding.node3.48 MB	win32-ia32-14_binding.pdb12.1 MB	win32-x64-46_binding.node2.47 MB					
linux-ia32-43_binding.node3.48 MB	win32-ia32-43_binding.node1.86 MB	win32-x64-46_binding.pdb14 MB					
linux-ia32-46_binding.node3.5 MB	win32-ia32-43_binding.pdb11.9 MB	win32-x64-47_binding.node2.47 MB					
linux-ia32-47_binding.node3.51 MB	win32-ia32-44_binding.node1.86 MB	win32-x64-47_binding.pdb14 MB					
linux-ia32-48_binding.node3.51 MB	win32-ia32-44_binding.pdb11.9 MB	win32-x64-48_binding.node2.44 MB					
linux-ia32-51_binding.node3.51 MB	win32-ia32-45_binding.node1.87 MB	win32-x64-48_binding.pdb19 MB					
		win32-ia32-45_binding.pdb11.9 MB	win32-x64-51_binding.node2.44 MB				
		win32-ia32-46_binding.node1.87 MB	win32-x64-51_binding.pdb19 MB				
		win32-ia32-46_binding.pdb11.9 MB	win32-x64-57_binding.node2.44 MB				
		win32-ia32-47_binding.node1.87 MB	win32-x64-57_binding.pdb19 MB				







TypeScript

JavaScript

Rust

Lua

Python

C#

Swift

C

Java

Go

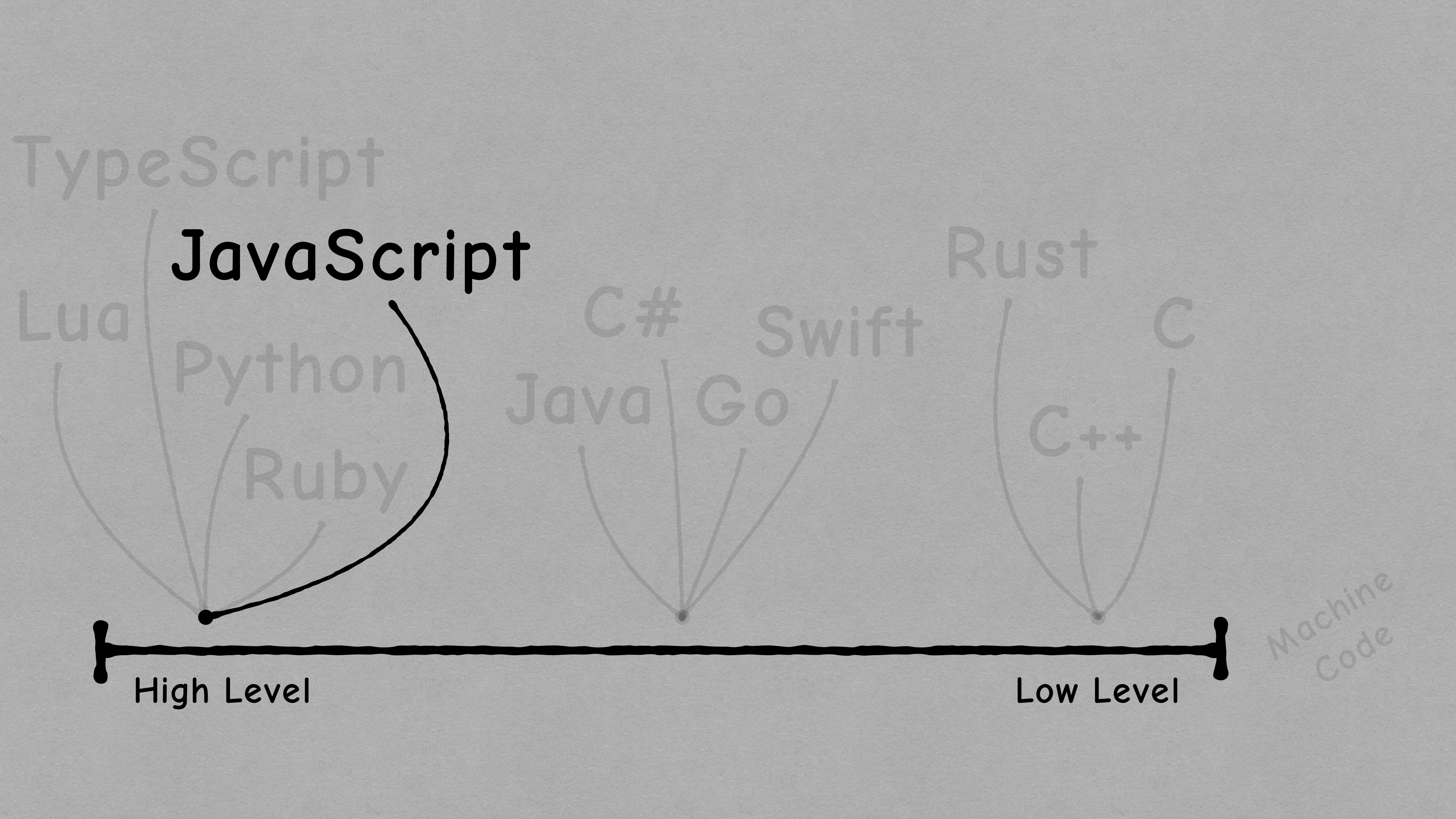
C++

Ruby

High Level

Low Level

Machine
Code



TypeScript

JavaScript

Rust

Lua

Python

C#

Swift

C

Java

Go

C++

Ruby

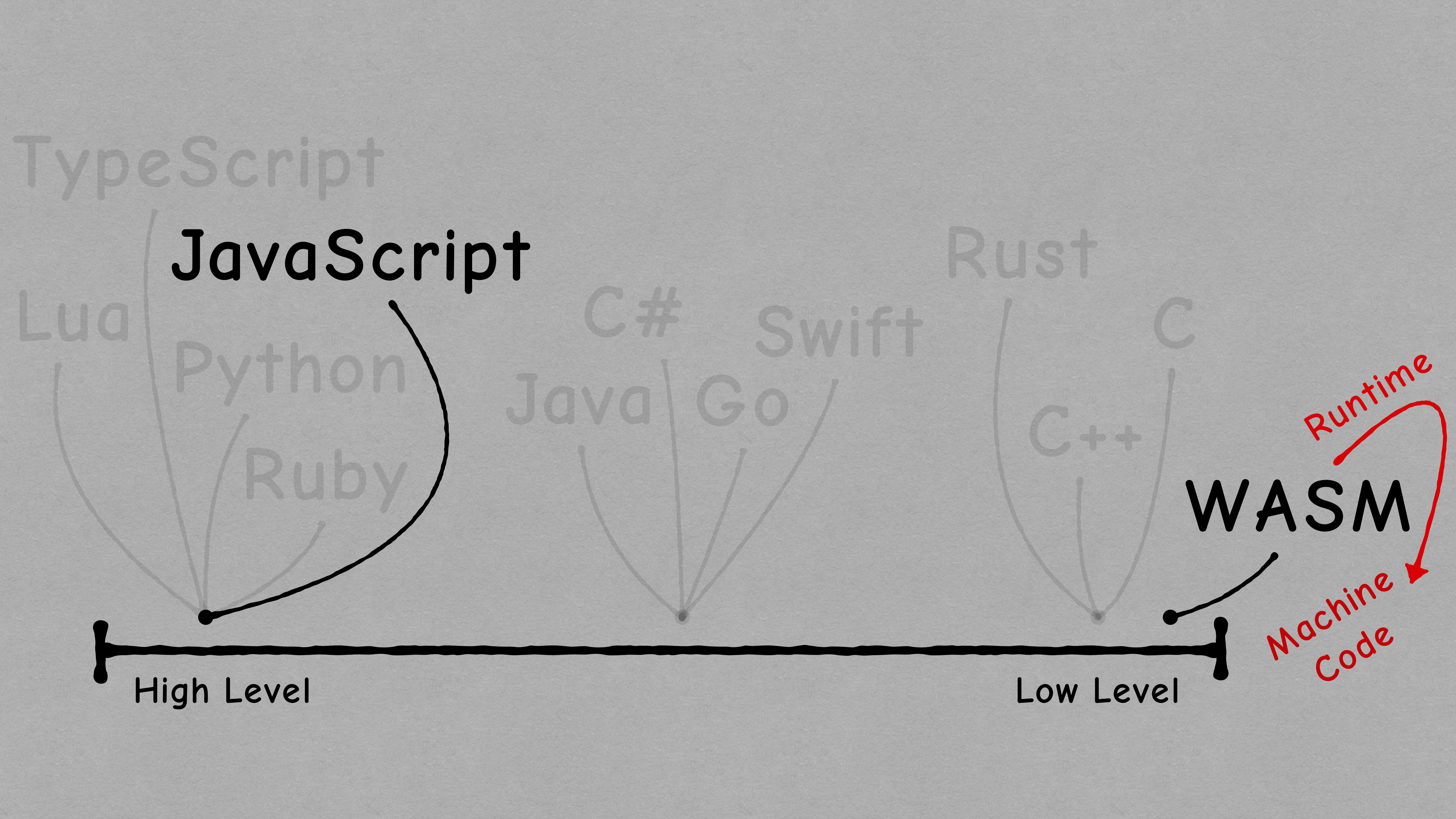
WASM

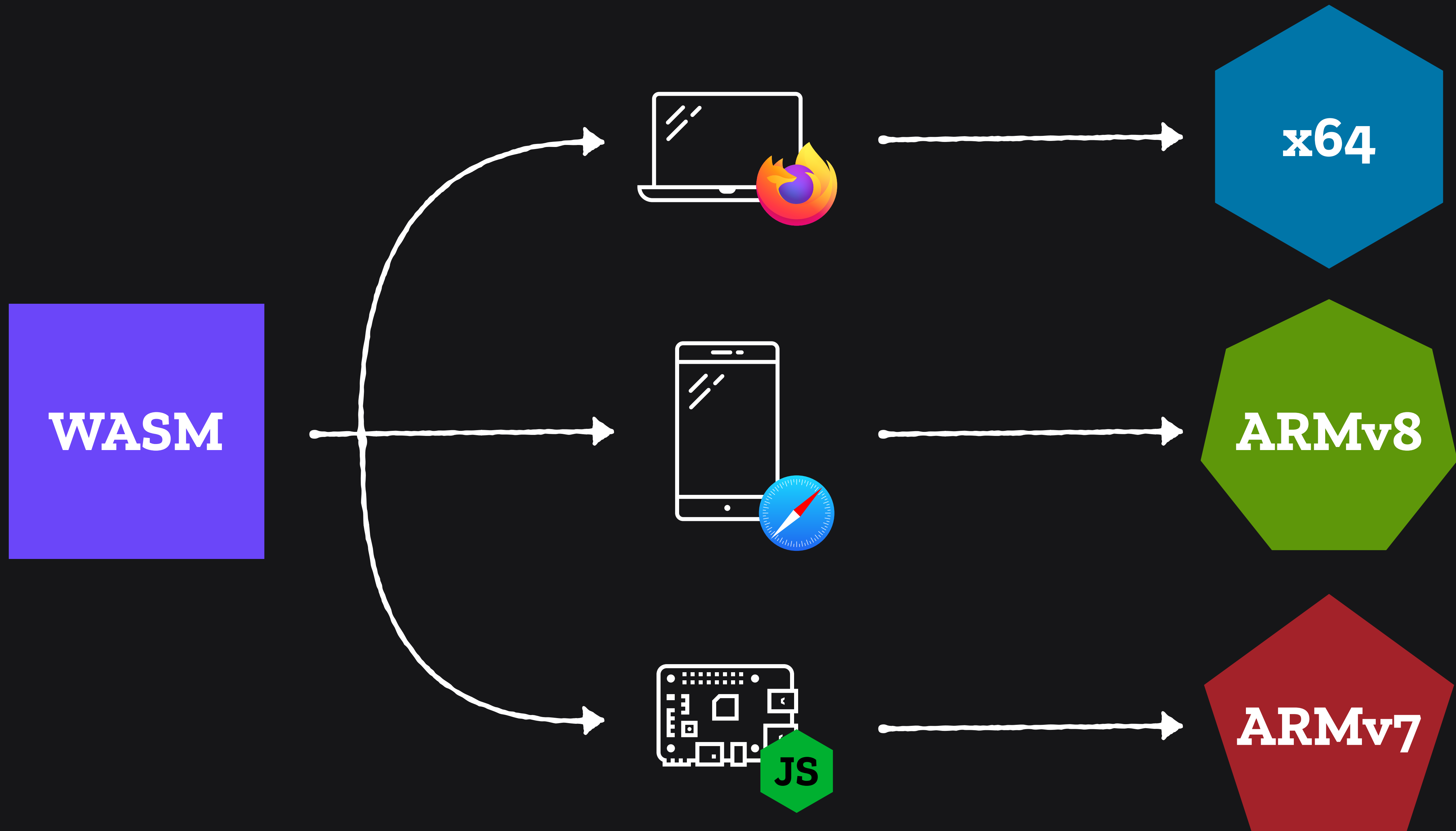
Runtime

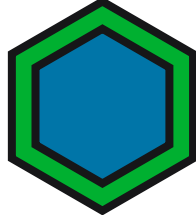
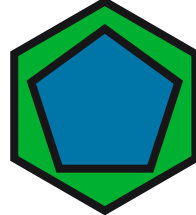
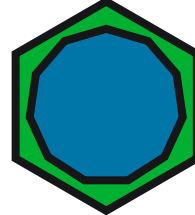
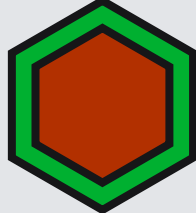
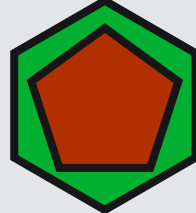
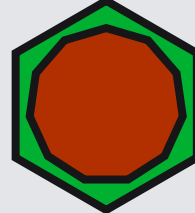
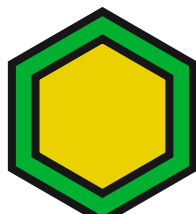
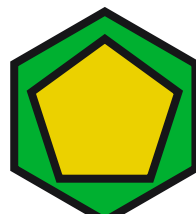
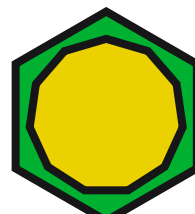
Machine
Code

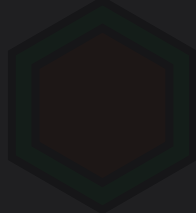
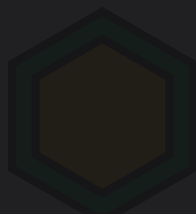
High Level

Low Level

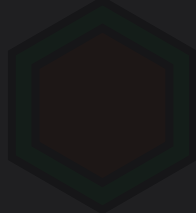
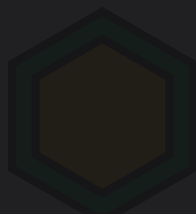




	x86	x64	ARM
Win			
Mac			
Linux			

	x86	x64	ARM
Win			
Mac			
Linux			



	x86	x64	ARM
Win			
Mac			
Linux			

libsass
.wasm



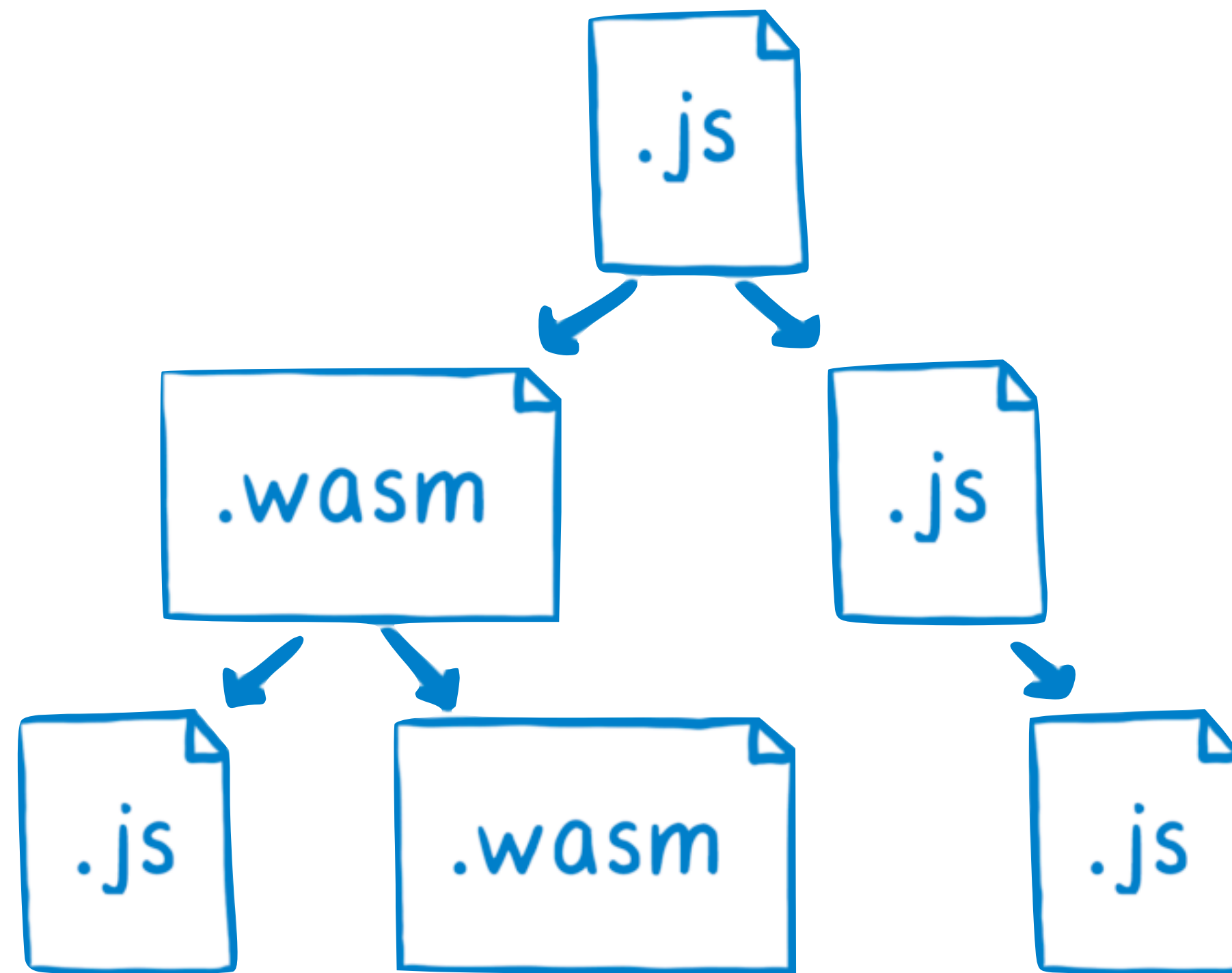
A 3D stack of 3x3x3 cubes, representing WASM modules for different architectures and operating systems. The top layer is visible, showing a 3x3 grid of cubes. The columns are labeled x86, x64, and ARM. The rows are labeled Win, Mac, and Linux. Each cube has a colored hexagonal or pentagonal shape on its top face, representing the WASM module. The colors are blue for Win, red for Mac, and yellow for Linux. The cubes are arranged in a 3x3x3 stack, with the top layer being the most prominent.

	x86	x64	ARM
Win			
Mac			
Linux			



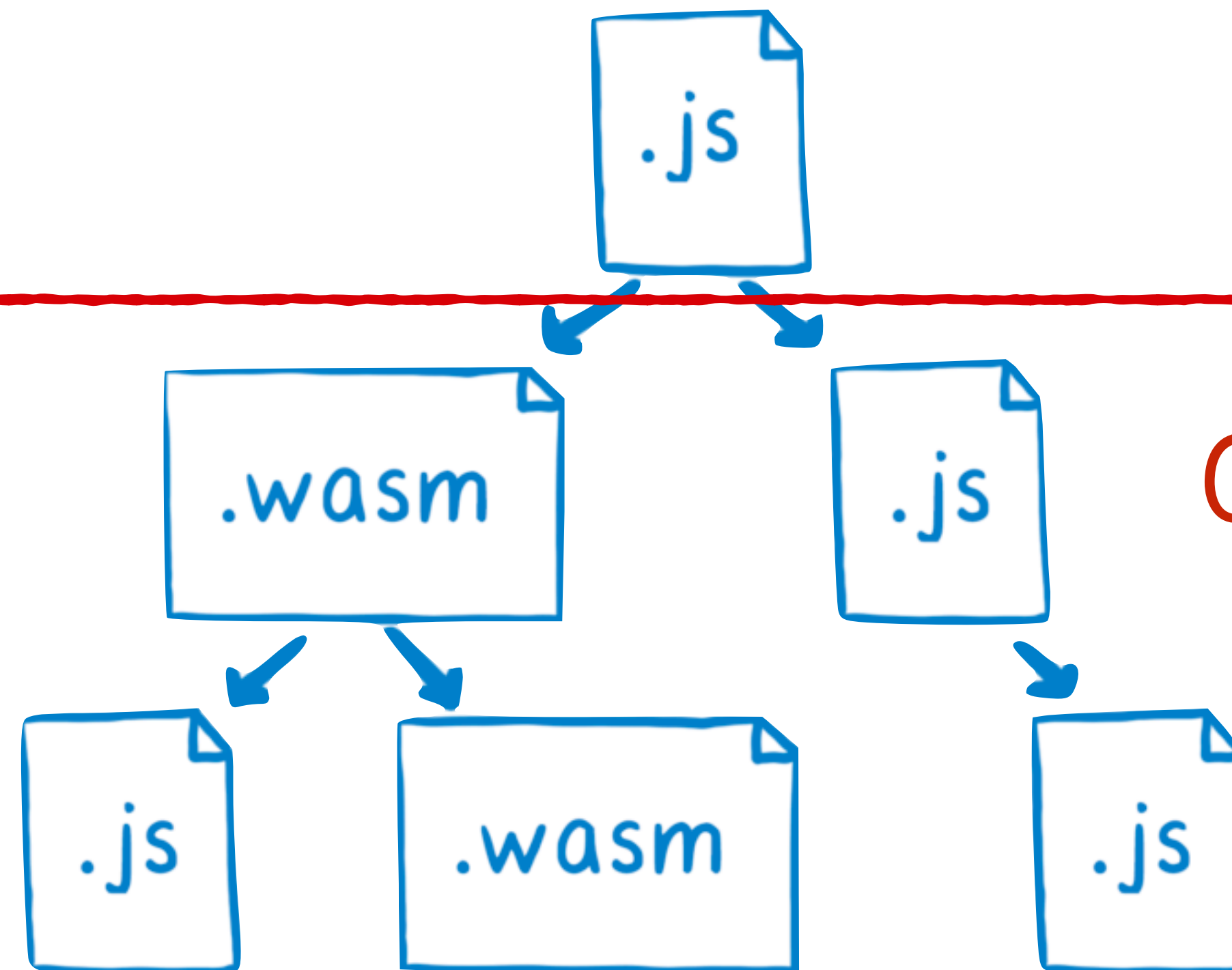
```
import { render } from "../libsass.wasm";
```

...soon?



your code

dependencies



Can I use _____ WebAssembly _____ ?

#

WebAssembly - OTHER

IE	Edge *	Firefox	Chrome	Safari	Opera	iOS Safari *	Opera Mini *	Android Browser *	Chrome for Android
			49						
			60			10.2			
	³ 15	55	61	10.1	47	10.3		4.4	
11	16	56	62	11	48	11	all	56	61
		57	63	TP	49				
		58	64		50				
		59	65						

[Notes](#)[Known issues \(0\)](#)[Resources \(7\)](#)[Feedback](#)

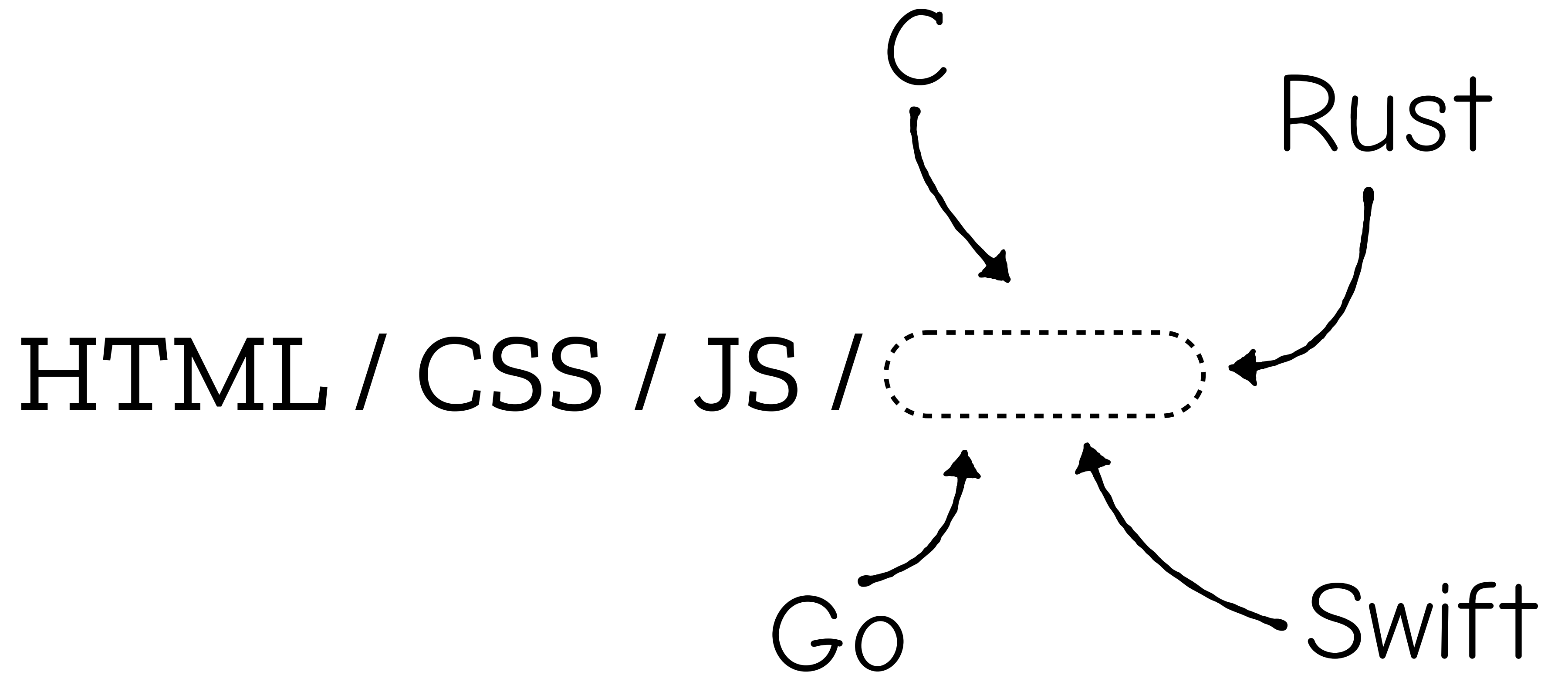
MS Edge status: [Preview Release](#)

³ Can be enabled via the Experimental JavaScript Features flag

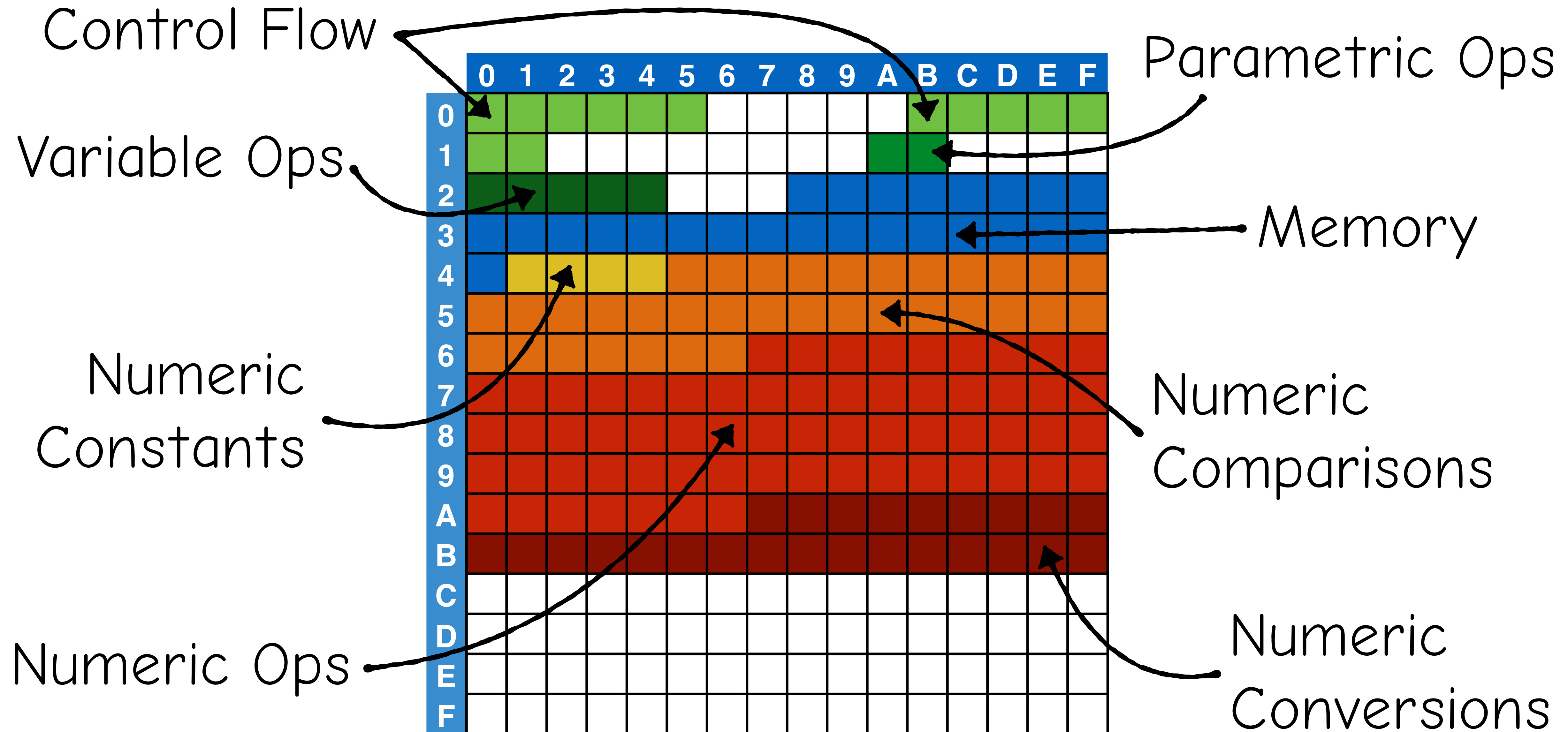
**October
2017**

HTML / CSS / JS / WASM

HTML / CSS / JS / 



WebAssembly Instructions



Control Instructions

Control instructions have varying encodings. For structured instructions, the instruction sequences forming nested blocks are terminated with explicit opcodes for end and else.

instr ::=	0x00	⇒	unreachable
	0x01	⇒	nop
	0x02 rt:blocktype (in:instr)* 0x0B	⇒	block rt in* end
	0x03 rt:blocktype (in:instr)* 0x0B	⇒	loop rt in* end
	0x04 rt:blocktype (in:instr)* 0x0B	⇒	if rt in* else ε end
	0x04 rt:blocktype (in ₁ :instr)* 0x05 (in ₂ :instr)* 0x0B	⇒	if rt in ₁ * else in ₂ * end
	0x0C l:labelidx	⇒	br l
	0x0D l:labelidx	⇒	br_if l
	0x0E l*:vec(labelidx) l _N :labelidx	⇒	br_table l* l _N
	0x0F	⇒	return
	0x10 x:funcidx	⇒	call x
	0x11 x:typeidx 0x00	⇒	call_indirect x

Expressions

Expressions are encoded by their instruction sequence terminated with an explicit 0x0B opcode for end.

expr ::= (in:instr)* 0x0B ⇒ in* end

Parametric Instructions

Parametric instructions are represented by single byte codes.

```
instr ::= ...  
      | 0x1A ⇒ drop  
      | 0x1B ⇒ select
```

Variable Instructions

Variable instructions are represented by byte codes followed by the encoding of the respective index.

```
instr ::= ...  
      | 0x20 x:localidx ⇒ local.get x  
      | 0x21 x:localidx ⇒ local.set x  
      | 0x22 x:localidx ⇒ local.tee x  
      | 0x23 x:globalidx ⇒ global.get x  
      | 0x24 x:globalidx ⇒ global.set x
```


Memory Instructions

Each variant of `memory instruction` is encoded with a different byte code. Loads and stores are followed by the encoding of their *memarg* immediate.

<code>memarg</code>	<code>::=</code>	<code>a:u32 o:u32</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>{align a, offset o}</code>
<code>instr</code>	<code>::=</code>	<code>...</code>		
		<code>0x28 m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i32.load m</code>
		<code>0x29 m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i64.load m</code>
		<code>0x2A m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>f32.load m</code>
		<code>0x2B m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>f64.load m</code>
		<code>0x2C m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i32.load8_s m</code>
		<code>0x2D m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i32.load8_u m</code>
		<code>0x2E m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i32.load16_s m</code>
		<code>0x2F m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i32.load16_u m</code>
		<code>0x30 m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i64.load8_s m</code>
		<code>0x31 m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i64.load8_u m</code>
		<code>0x32 m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i64.load16_s m</code>
		<code>0x33 m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i64.load16_u m</code>
		<code>0x34 m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i64.load32_s m</code>
		<code>0x35 m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i64.load32_u m</code>
		<code>0x36 m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i32.store m</code>
		<code>0x37 m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i64.store m</code>
		<code>0x38 m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>f32.store m</code>
		<code>0x39 m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>f64.store m</code>
		<code>0x3A m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i32.store8 m</code>
		<code>0x3B m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i32.store16 m</code>
		<code>0x3C m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i64.store8 m</code>
		<code>0x3D m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i64.store16 m</code>
		<code>0x3E m:memarg</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>i64.store32 m</code>
		<code>0x3F 0x00</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>memory.size</code>
		<code>0x40 0x00</code>	<code>⇒</code>	<code>memory.grow</code>

Numeric Instructions

All variants of **numeric instructions** are represented by separate byte codes.

The **const** instructions are followed by the respective literal.

instr	::=	...
		0x41 <i>n</i> :i32 ⇒ i32.const <i>n</i>
		0x42 <i>n</i> :i64 ⇒ i64.const <i>n</i>
		0x43 <i>z</i> :f32 ⇒ f32.const <i>z</i>
		0x44 <i>z</i> :f64 ⇒ f64.const <i>z</i>

All other numeric instructions are plain opcodes without any immediates.

instr	::=	...						
		0x45 ⇒ i32.eqz		0x50 ⇒ i64.eqz		0x5B ⇒ f32.eq		0x61 ⇒ f64.eq
		0x46 ⇒ i32.eq		0x51 ⇒ i64.eq		0x5C ⇒ f32.ne		0x62 ⇒ f64.ne
		0x47 ⇒ i32.ne		0x52 ⇒ i64.ne		0x5D ⇒ f32.lt		0x63 ⇒ f64.lt
		0x48 ⇒ i32.lt_s		0x53 ⇒ i64.lt_s		0x5E ⇒ f32.gt		0x64 ⇒ f64.gt
		0x49 ⇒ i32.lt_u		0x54 ⇒ i64.lt_u		0x5F ⇒ f32.le		0x65 ⇒ f64.le
		0x4A ⇒ i32.gt_s		0x55 ⇒ i64.gt_s		0x60 ⇒ f32.ge		0x66 ⇒ f64.ge
		0x4B ⇒ i32.gt_u		0x56 ⇒ i64.gt_u				
		0x4C ⇒ i32.le_s		0x57 ⇒ i64.le_s				
		0x4D ⇒ i32.le_u		0x58 ⇒ i64.le_u				
		0x4E ⇒ i32.ge_s		0x59 ⇒ i64.ge_s				
		0x4F ⇒ i32.ge_u		0x5A ⇒ i64.ge_u				

	0x67	⇒	i32.clz		0x79	⇒	i64.clz		0x8B	⇒	f32.abs		0x99	⇒	f64.abs
	0x68	⇒	i32.ctz		0x7A	⇒	i64.ctz		0x8C	⇒	f32.neg		0x9A	⇒	f64.neg
	0x69	⇒	i32.popcnt		0x7B	⇒	i64.popcnt		0x8D	⇒	f32.ceil		0x9B	⇒	f64.ceil
	0x6A	⇒	i32.add		0x7C	⇒	i64.add		0x8E	⇒	f32.floor		0x9C	⇒	f64.floor
	0x6B	⇒	i32.sub		0x7D	⇒	i64.sub		0x8F	⇒	f32.trunc		0x9D	⇒	f64.trunc
	0x6C	⇒	i32.mul		0x7E	⇒	i64.mul		0x90	⇒	f32.nearest		0x9E	⇒	f64.nearest
	0x6D	⇒	i32.div_s		0x7F	⇒	i64.div_s		0x91	⇒	f32.sqrt		0x9F	⇒	f64.sqrt
	0x6E	⇒	i32.div_u		0x80	⇒	i64.div_u		0x92	⇒	f32.add		0xA0	⇒	f64.add
	0x6F	⇒	i32.rem_s		0x81	⇒	i64.rem_s		0x93	⇒	f32.sub		0xA1	⇒	f64.sub
	0x70	⇒	i32.rem_u		0x82	⇒	i64.rem_u		0x94	⇒	f32.mul		0xA2	⇒	f64.mul
	0x71	⇒	i32.and		0x83	⇒	i64.and		0x95	⇒	f32.div		0xA3	⇒	f64.div
	0x72	⇒	i32.or		0x84	⇒	i64.or		0x96	⇒	f32.min		0xA4	⇒	f64.min
	0x73	⇒	i32.xor		0x85	⇒	i64.xor		0x97	⇒	f32.max		0xA5	⇒	f64.max
	0x74	⇒	i32.shl		0x86	⇒	i64.shl		0x98	⇒	f32.copysign		0xA6	⇒	f64.copysign
	0x75	⇒	i32.shr_s		0x87	⇒	i64.shr_s								
	0x76	⇒	i32.shr_u		0x88	⇒	i64.shr_u								
	0x77	⇒	i32.rotl		0x89	⇒	i64.rotl								
	0x78	⇒	i32.rotr		0x8A	⇒	i64.rotr								

	0xA7	⇒	i32. wrap_i64
	0xA8	⇒	i32. trunc_f32_s
	0xA9	⇒	i32. trunc_f32_u
	0xAA	⇒	i32. trunc_f64_s
	0xAB	⇒	i32. trunc_f64_u
	0xAC	⇒	i64. extend_i32_s
	0xAD	⇒	i64. extend_i32_u
	0xAE	⇒	i64. trunc_f32_s
	0xAF	⇒	i64. trunc_f32_u
	0xB0	⇒	i64. trunc_f64_s
	0xB1	⇒	i64. trunc_f64_u

	0xB2	⇒	f32. convert_i32_s
	0xB3	⇒	f32. convert_i32_u
	0xB4	⇒	f32. convert_i64_s
	0xB5	⇒	f32. convert_i64_u
	0xB6	⇒	f32. demote_f64
	0xB7	⇒	f64. convert_i32_s
	0xB8	⇒	f64. convert_i32_u
	0xB9	⇒	f64. convert_i64_s
	0xBA	⇒	f64. convert_i64_u
	0xBB	⇒	f64. promote_f32

	0xBC	⇒	i32. reinterpret_f32
	0xBD	⇒	i64. reinterpret_f64
	0xBE	⇒	f32. reinterpret_i32
	0xBF	⇒	f64. reinterpret_i64

WebAssembly Explorer

⌕ http://localhost:8080

170%

⌵

⌵

⌵

⌵

C99 -Os

COMPILE

WebAssembly (Text)

x86 Assembly

```
int foo(int x) {  
    return x / 4;  
}
```

```
(module  
  (export "foo" $func0)  
  (func $func0  
    (param $var0 i32)  
    (result i32)  
    get_local $var0  
    i32.const 4  
    i32.div_s  
  )  
)
```

```
wasm-function[0]:  
  sub rsp, 8  
  mov eax, edi  
  sar eax, 0x1f  
  shr eax, 0x1e  
  add eax, edi  
  sar eax, 2  
  nop  
  add rsp, 8  
  ret
```

WebAssembly Explorer

⌵ +

⬅ ➡ ↺ 🏠

🔍 http://localhost:8080

170%

☰ 📄 👤 ⌵

C99 -Os

COMPILE

WebAssembly (Text)

x86 Assembly

```
int foo(unsigned int x) {  
    return x / 4;  
}
```

```
(module  
  (export "foo" $func0)  
  (func $func0  
    (param $var0 i32)  
    (result i32)  
    get_local $var0  
    i32.const 2  
    i32.shr_u  
  )  
)
```

```
wasm-function[0]:  
  sub rsp, 8  
  mov ecx, edi  
  mov eax, ecx  
  shr eax, 2  
  nop  
  add rsp, 8  
  ret
```

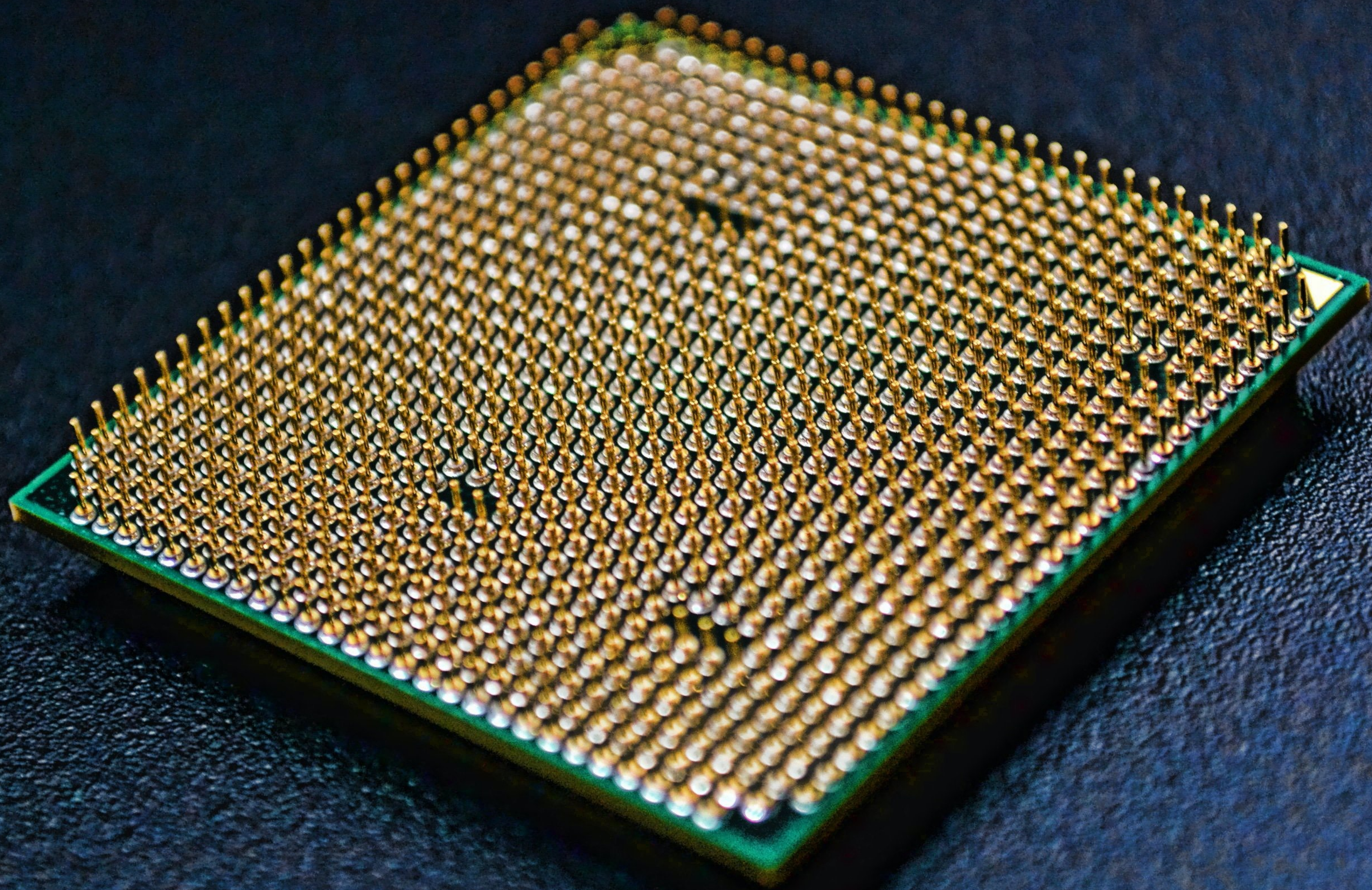



Photo by Chris McClanahan (CC BY-SA 2.0)

console.log()

Canvas APIs

...other funcs

WASM

```
graph LR; A[console.log()] --> D[WASM]; B[Canvas APIs] --> D; C[...other funcs] --> D;
```

The diagram illustrates the compilation of JavaScript code into WebAssembly (WASM). On the left, three green rounded rectangular boxes represent JavaScript code snippets: `console.log()`, `Canvas APIs`, and `...other funcs`. The `Canvas APIs` and `...other funcs` boxes are stacked, with the top one slightly offset to the left. White curved arrows point from each of these three boxes to a central purple square box on the right labeled **WASM**. The background is a solid dark gray.

TypeScript

JavaScript

Rust

Lua

Python

C#

Swift

Java

Go

Ruby

C

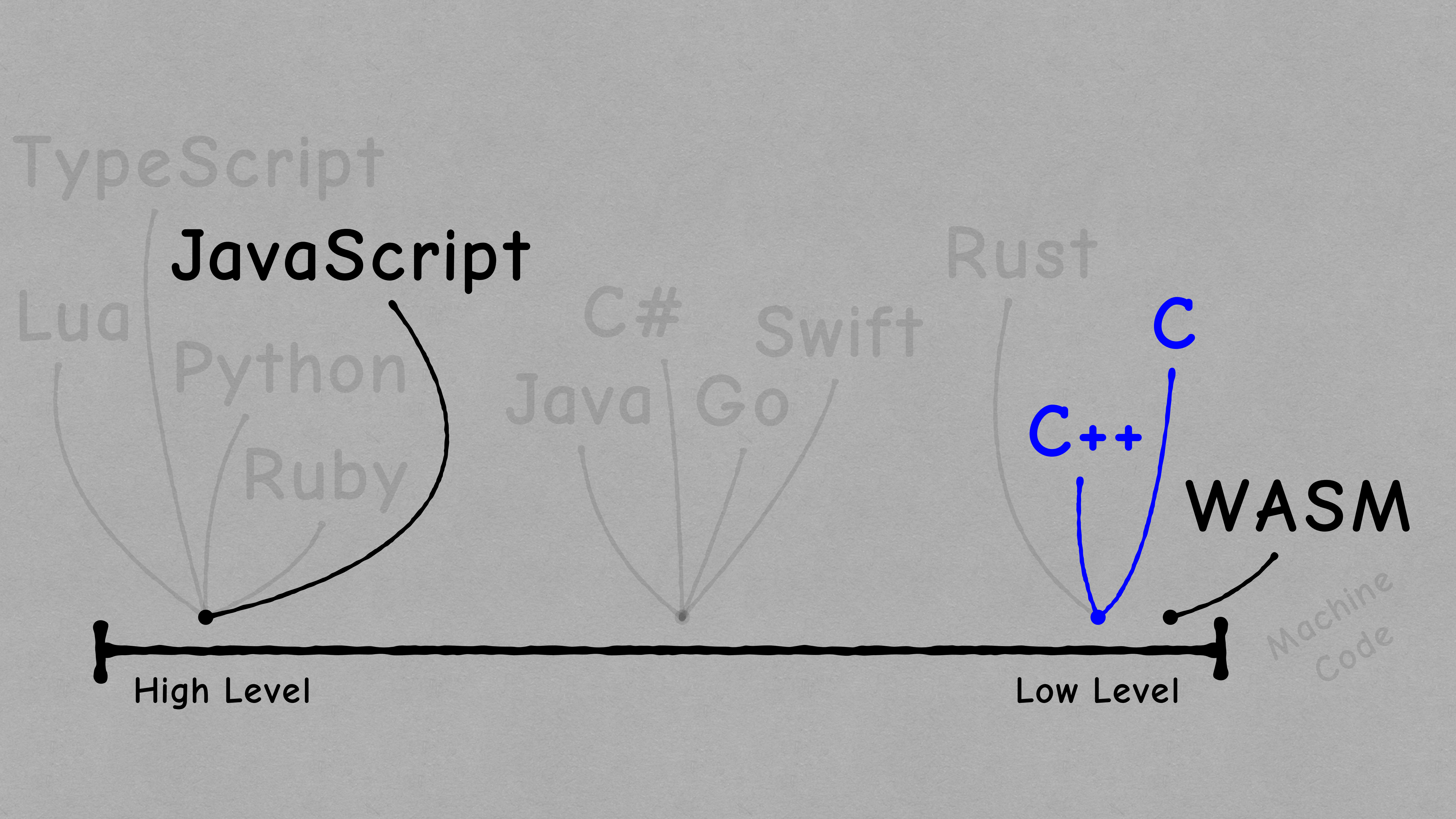
C++

WASM

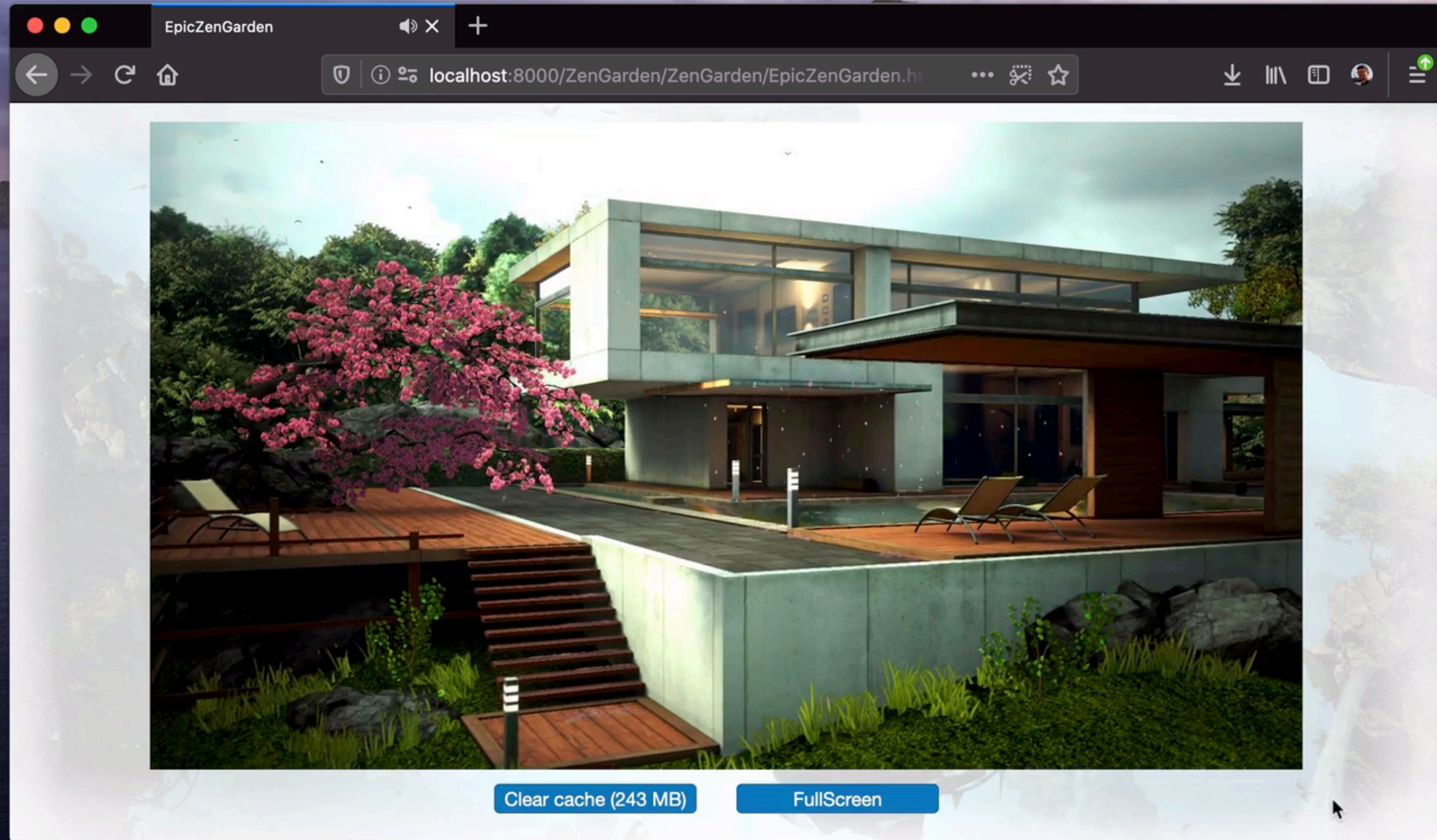
High Level

Low Level

Machine
Code









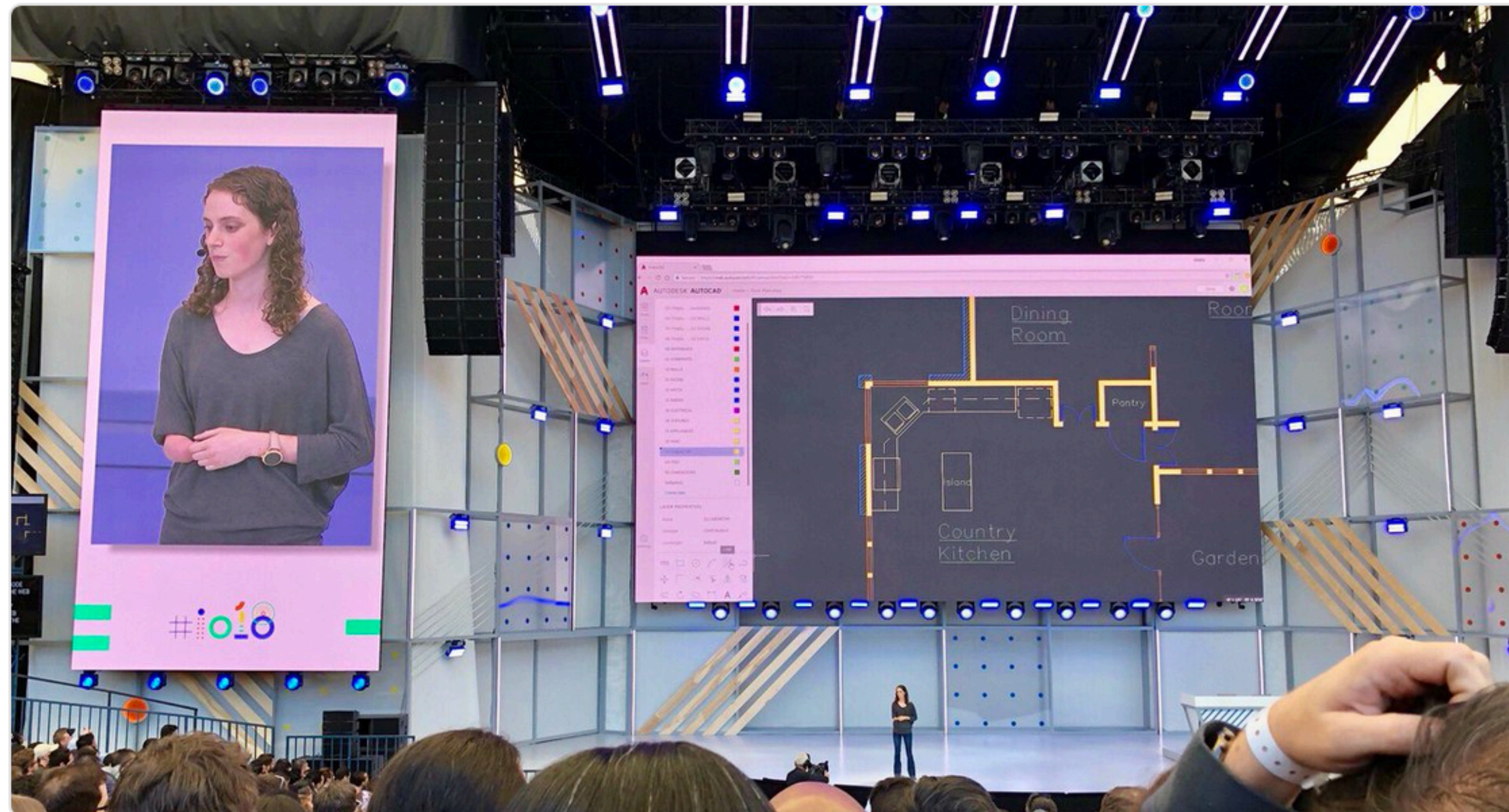
AutoCAD ✓

@AutoCAD

Follow



“The AutoCAD team took a 35 year old code base...and got it to compile directly in a browser using WebAssembly.... So now the power of AutoCAD is just a link away.” [#io18](#)
[#io2018keynote](#)

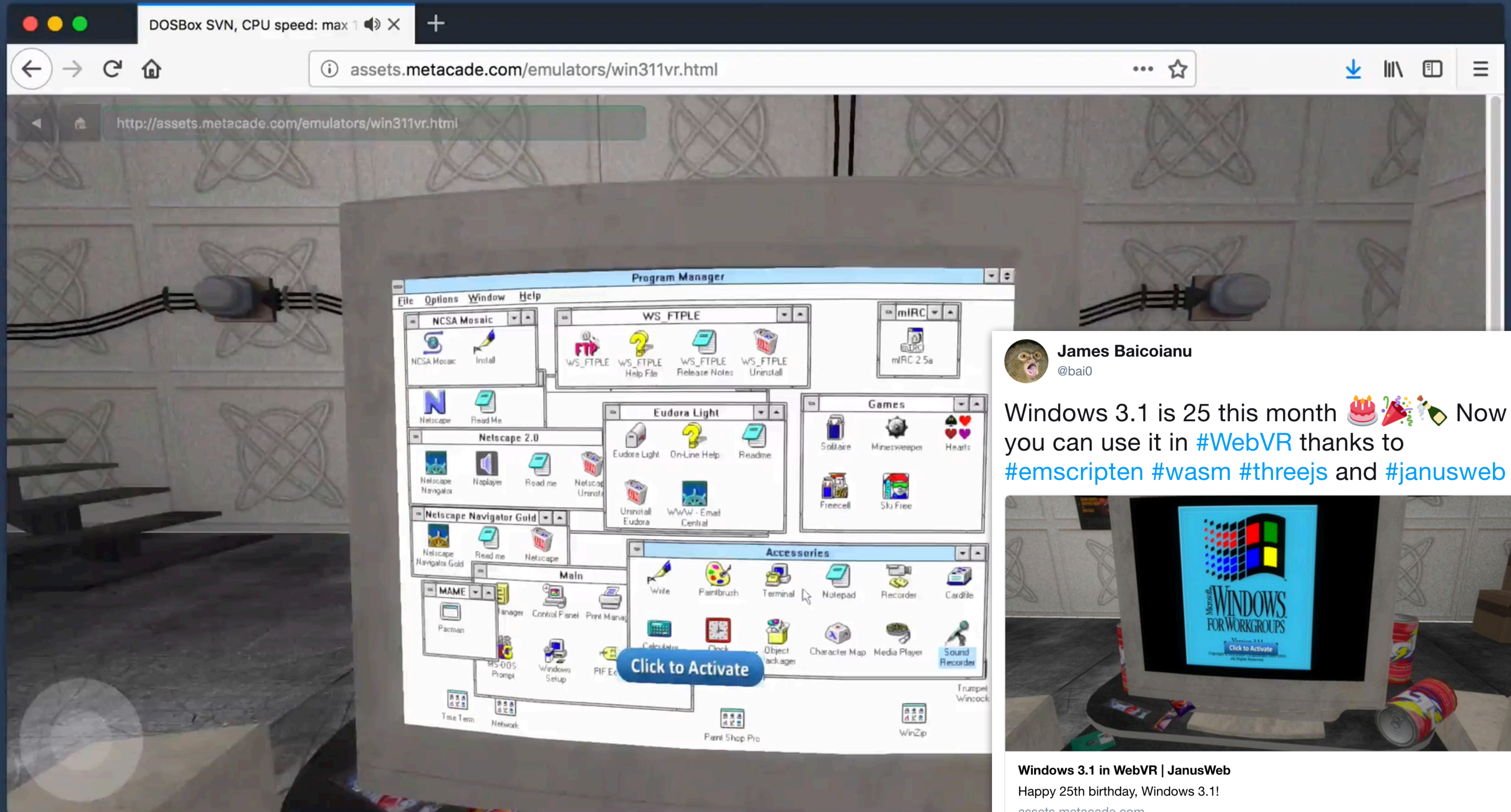


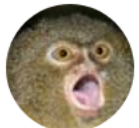
2:20 PM - 8 May 2018 from [San Francisco, CA](#)

DOSBox SVN, CPU speed: max 1

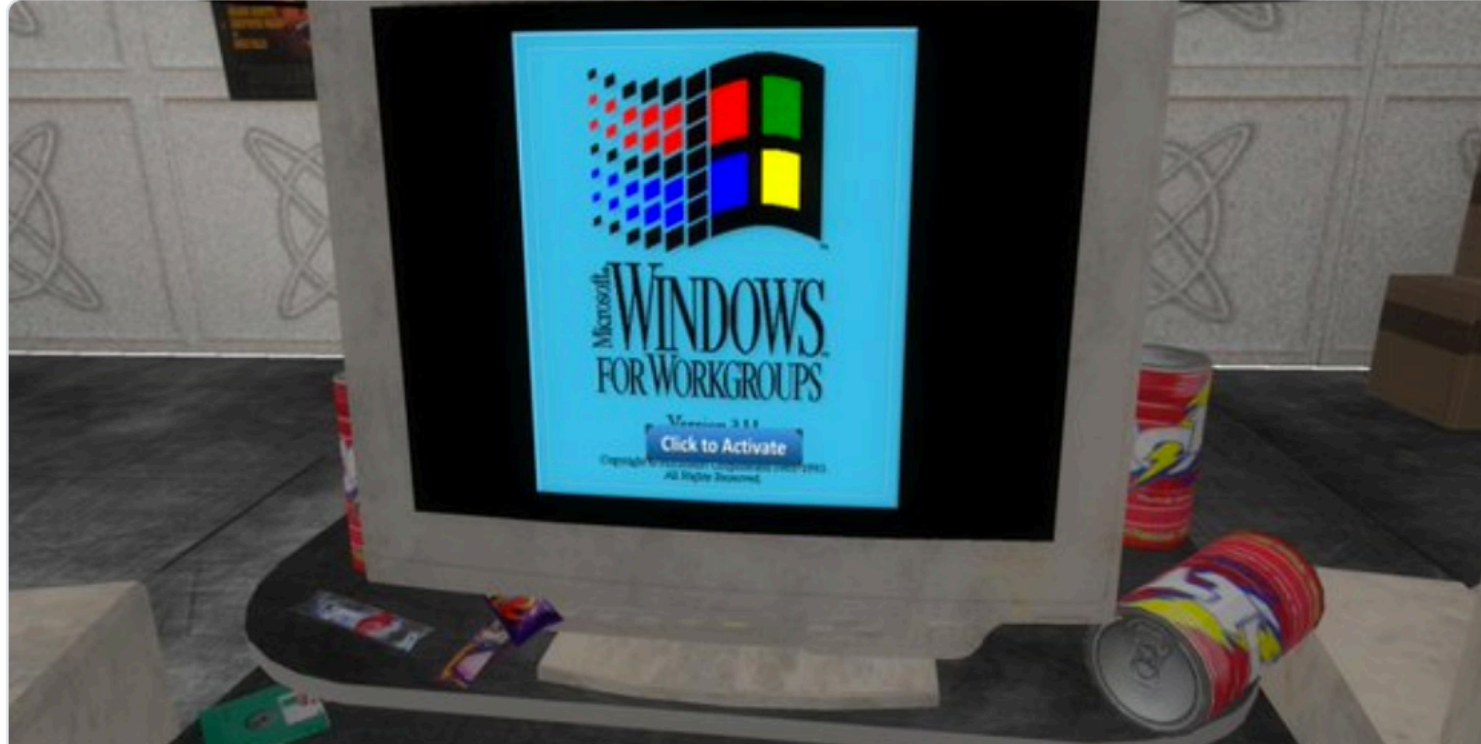
assets.metacade.com/emulators/win311vr.html

http://assets.metacade.com/emulators/win311vr.html



**James Baicoianu**
@bai0

Windows 3.1 is 25 this month 🎂🎉🍷 Now you can use it in #WebVR thanks to #emscripten #wasm #threejs and #janusweb



Windows 3.1 in WebVR | JanusWeb
Happy 25th birthday, Windows 3.1!
assets.metacade.com

1:54 AM - 10 Apr 2017



➡
SOON



When should you reach for WebAssembly?





Re-use existing code
Use "better" languages

photo.jpg - Squoosh

https://squoosh.app/editor

⏮️ ⏪ ⏩ ⏭

25 %

⏮️ ⏪ ⏩ ⏭

⬅️

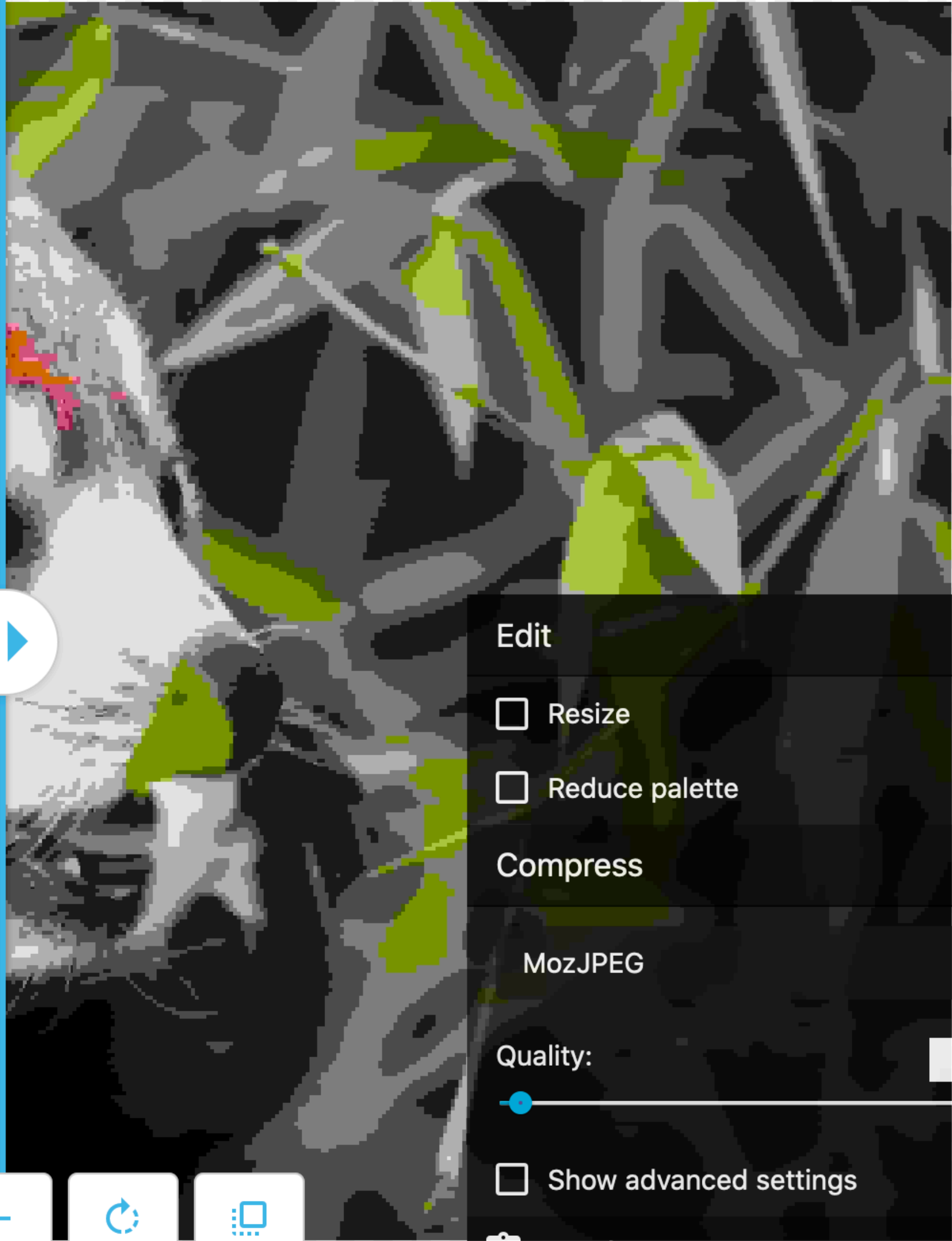


Compress

Original image

2.79 MB

➡️



Edit

☐ Resize

☐ Reduce palette

Compress

MozJPEG

Quality: 2

☐ Show advanced settings

36 kB 99% smaller

⬇️

Compress

Original image

2.79 MB

25 %

Edit

☐ Resize

☐ Reduce palette

Compress

MozJPEG

Quality:

2

☐ Show advanced settings

36 kB 99% smaller

photo.jpg - Squoosh

←

→

↺

🏠

https://squoosh.app/editor

⋮

🔗

★

↓

≡

📄

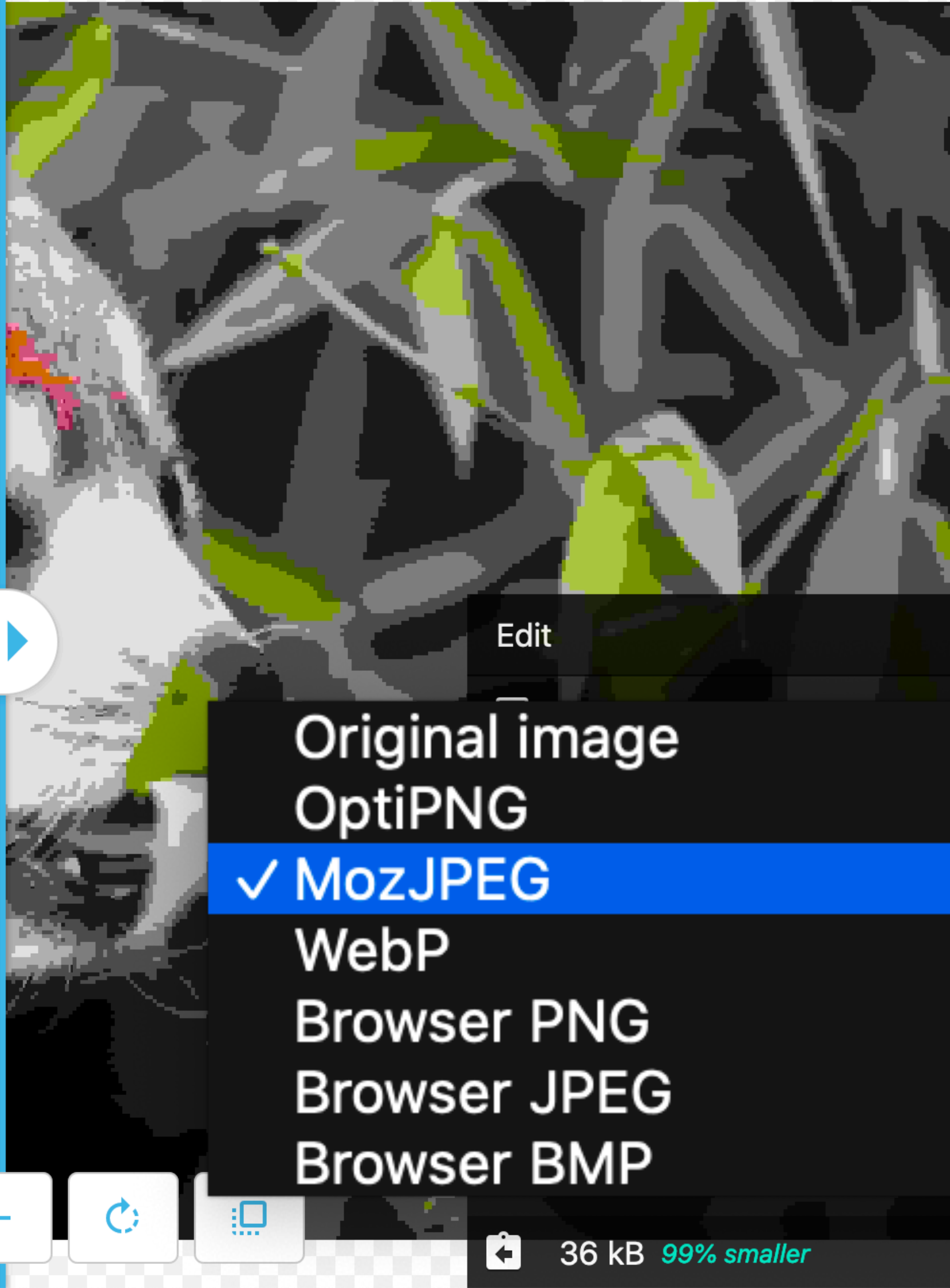
🔍

⌵

←



↔



Edit

Compress

Original image ▾

2.79 MB

25 %

36 kB 99% smaller

↓

Original image

OptiPNG

✓ MozJPEG

WebP

Browser PNG

Browser JPEG

Browser BMP

photo.jpg - Squoosh

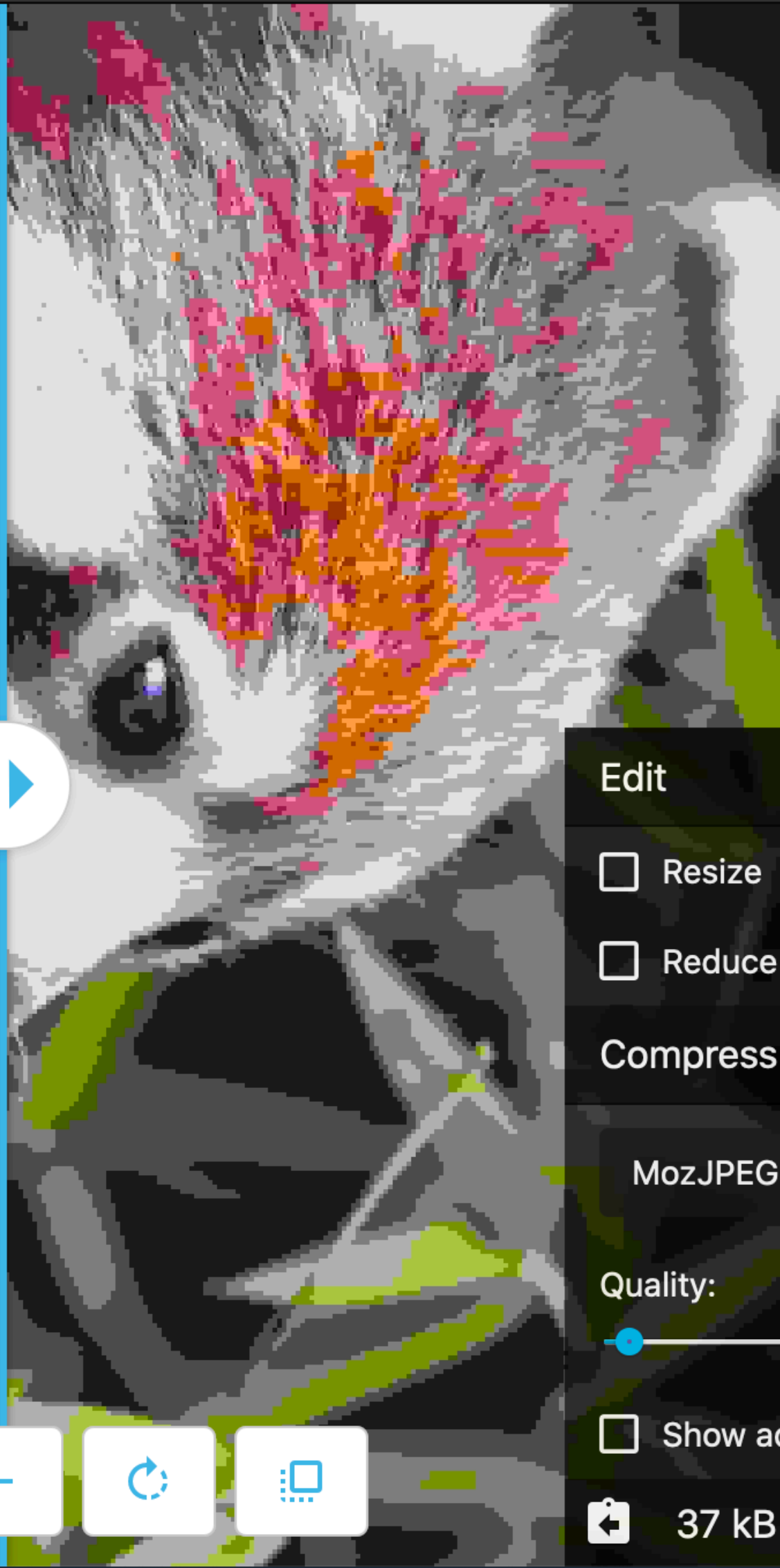
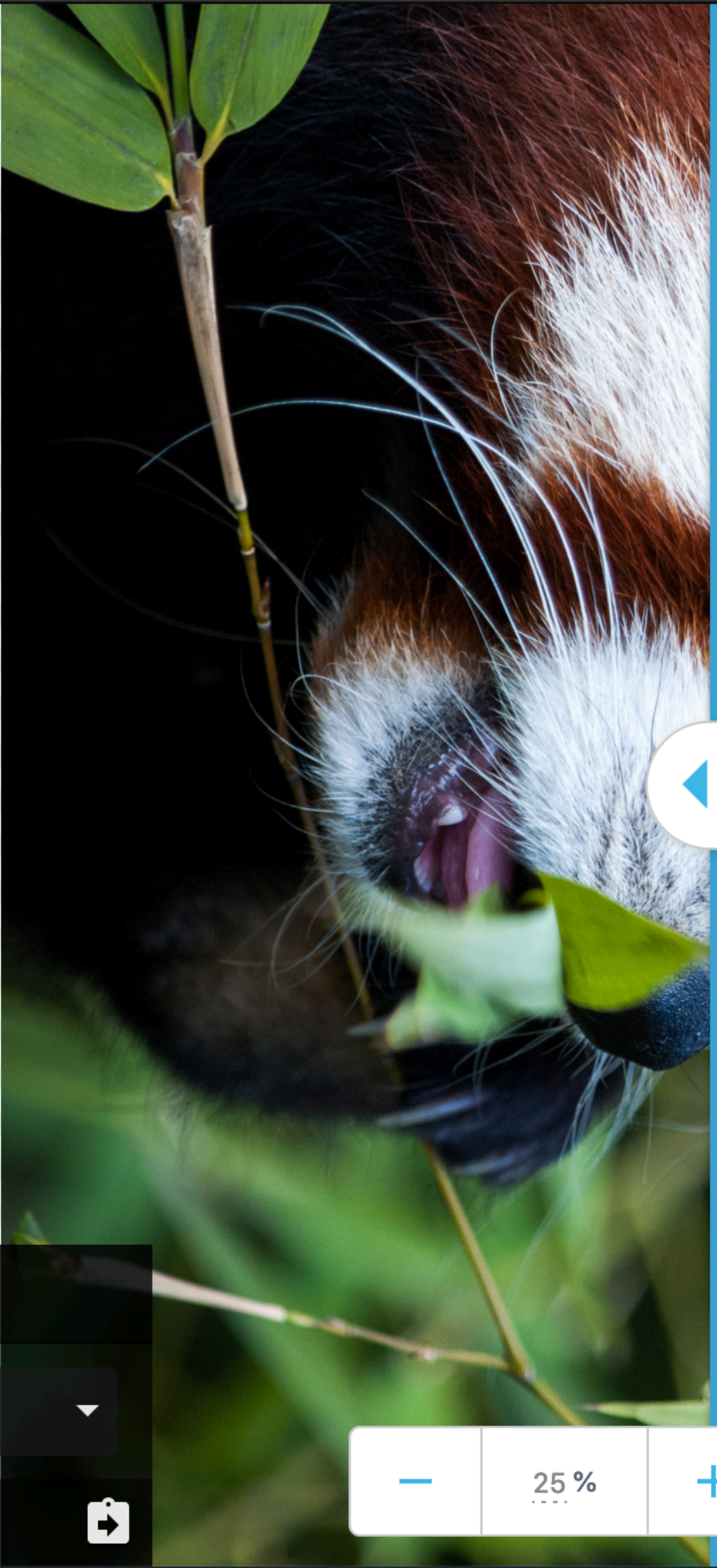
https://squoosh.app/editor

⏮️ ⏪ ⏩ ⏭

📄 📑 🔍 ⌵

⬇️ 📏 📄 🔍 ⌵

⬅️



⏪ ⏩

⏮️ ⏪ ⏩ ⏭

Compress

Original image

⬇️ 2.79 MB

⏮️ 25 % ⏭

🔄

📄

Edit

☐ Resize

☐ Reduce palette

Compress

MozJPEG

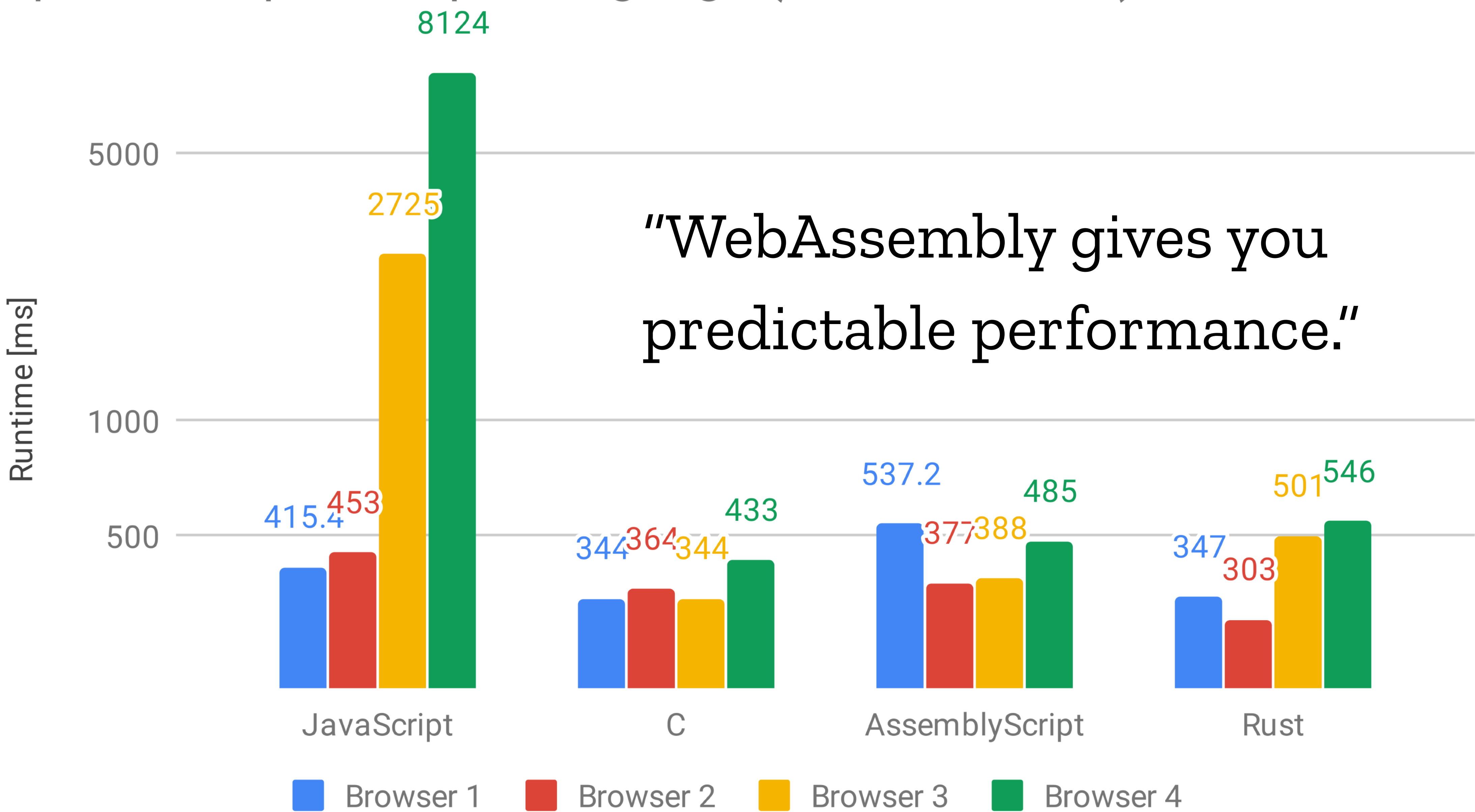
Quality: 2

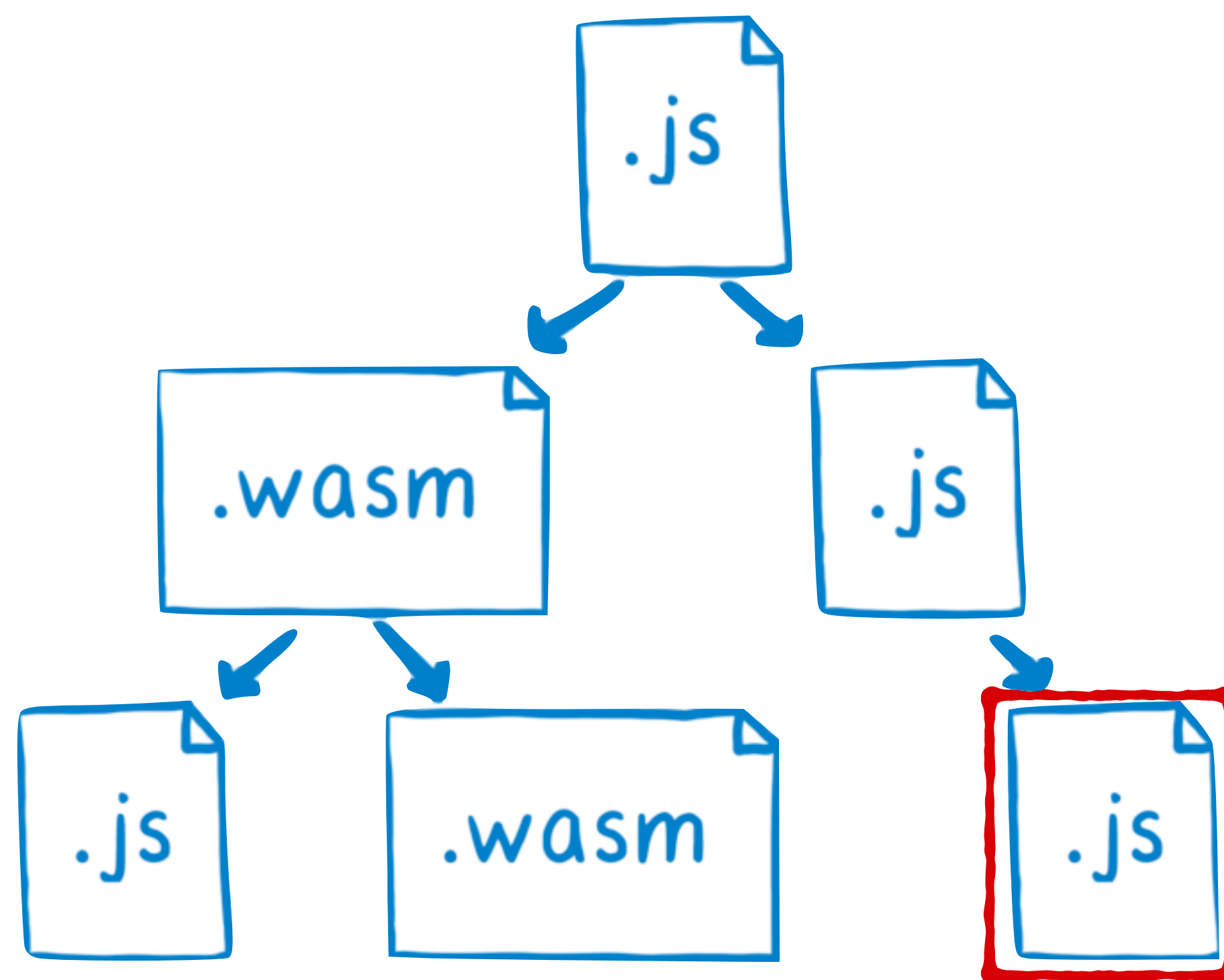
☐ Show advanced settings

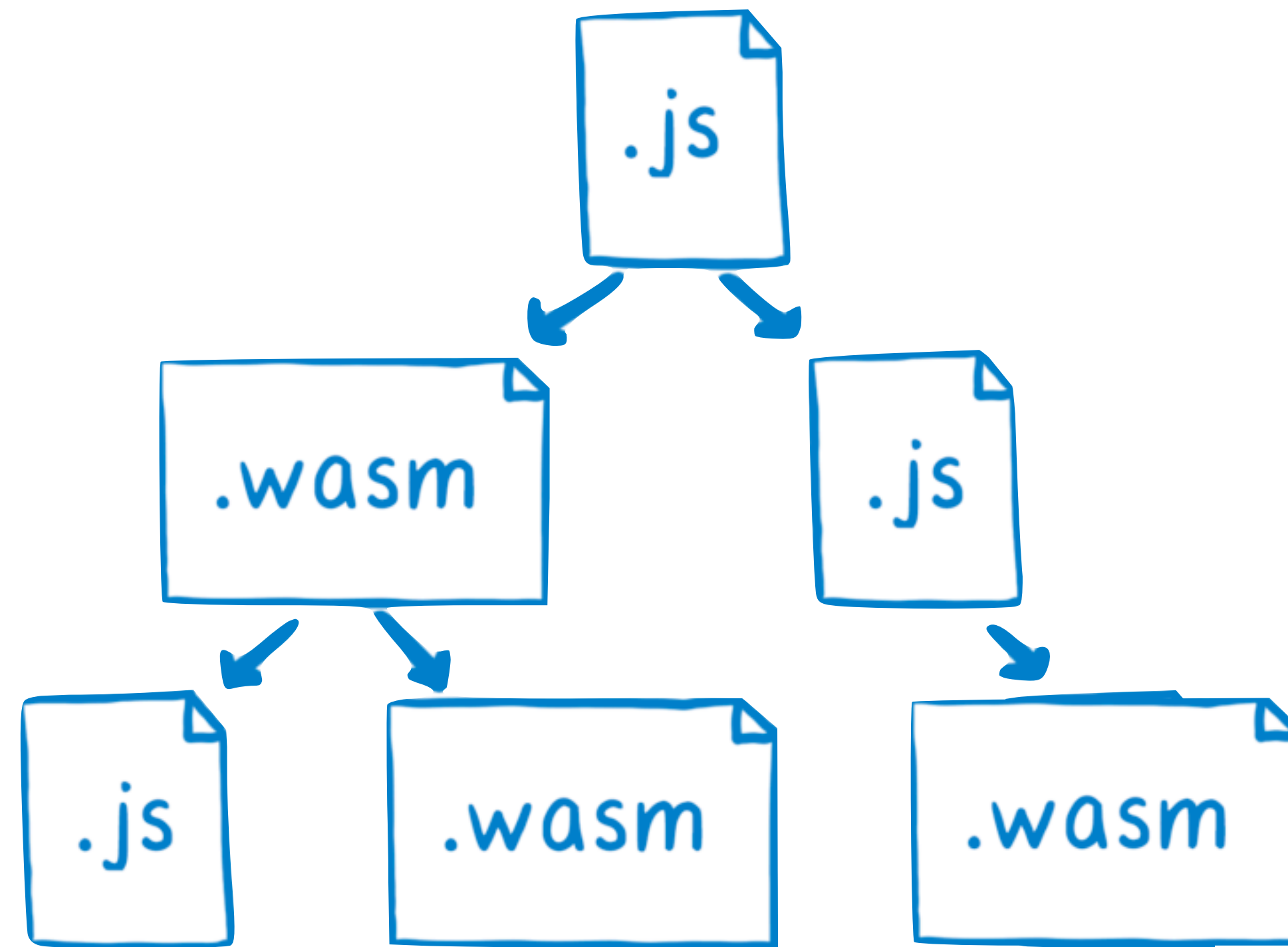
📄 37 kB 99% smaller

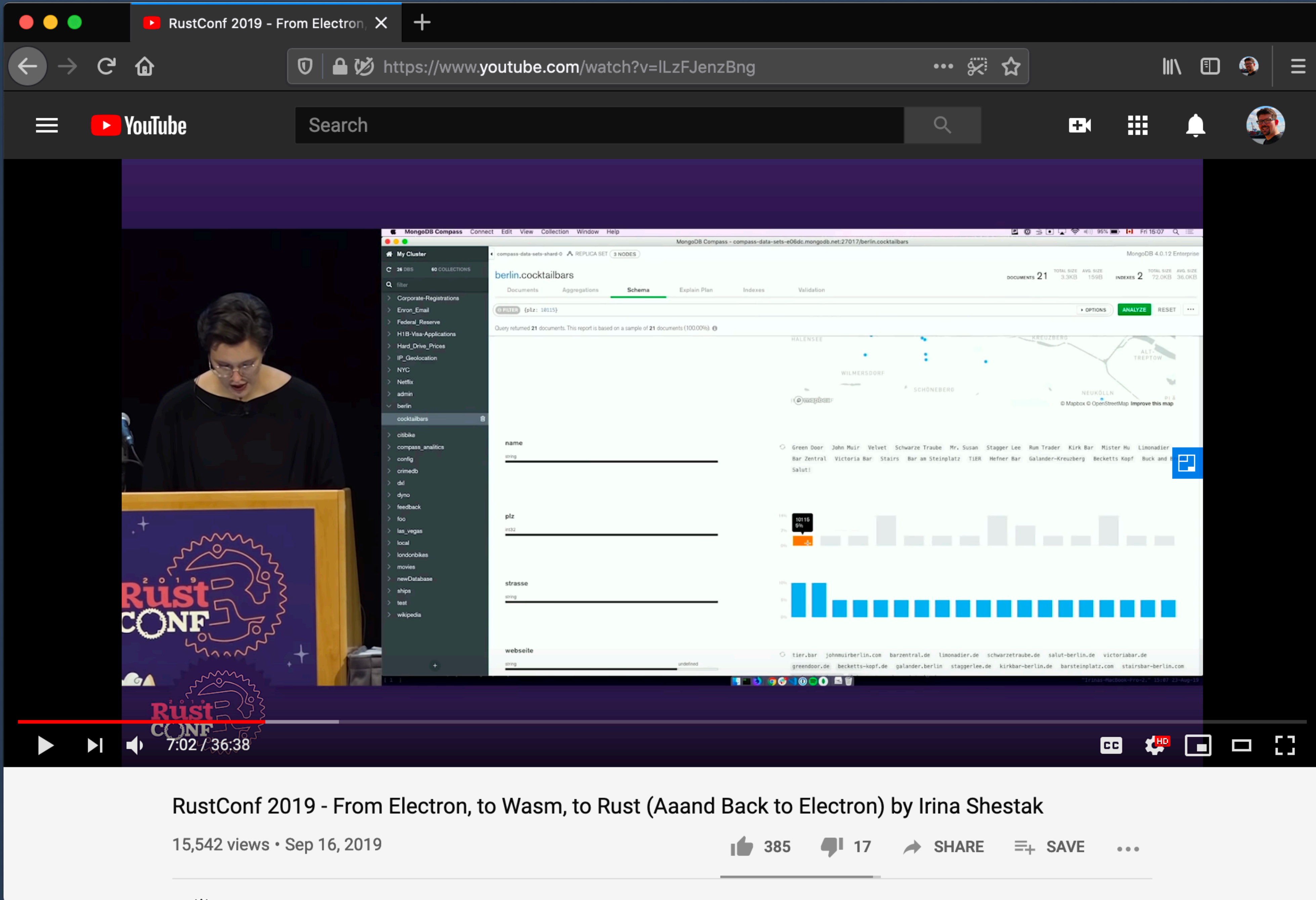
⬇️

Speed comparison per language (lower is better)







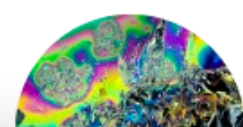




Download Firefox

Search Mozilla Hacks

Oxidizing Source Maps with Rust and WebAssembly



By [Nick Fitzgerald](#)

Edit: Further algorithmic improvements yielded speedups of up to **10.9x faster** than the original

Share This

what is described here, for total
about these extra gains in [Speed](#)

[Without Wizardry!](#)

[Tom Tromey](#) and I have replaced
source map parser with Rust code
the JavaScript implementation on realistic benchmarks operating on real world source maps. Additionally, performance
is also more consistent: relative standard deviations decreased.

We removed JavaScript code that had been written in a convoluted and unidiomatic way in the name of performance,
and replaced it with idiomatic Rust code that performs even better.

The WebAssembly is up to **5.89 times faster**

A screenshot of a web browser displaying a YouTube video. The browser's address bar shows the URL "https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ILzFJenzBng". The YouTube interface includes a search bar, navigation icons, and a user profile picture. The video itself features a woman on stage next to a podium with a water bottle. A large text overlay reads: "Rust lets you write performant and clean code right off the bat.", where "performant" and "clean" are highlighted in pink. Vertical text on the right side of the slide says "@_Irina" and "RustConf | Aug 2019". At the bottom left of the video frame is a "Rust CONF" logo. The video player controls at the bottom show a progress bar at 19:48 / 36:38, along with play, volume, and full-screen buttons.

TypeScript

JavaScript

Rust

Lua

Python

C#

Swift

C

Java

Go

C++

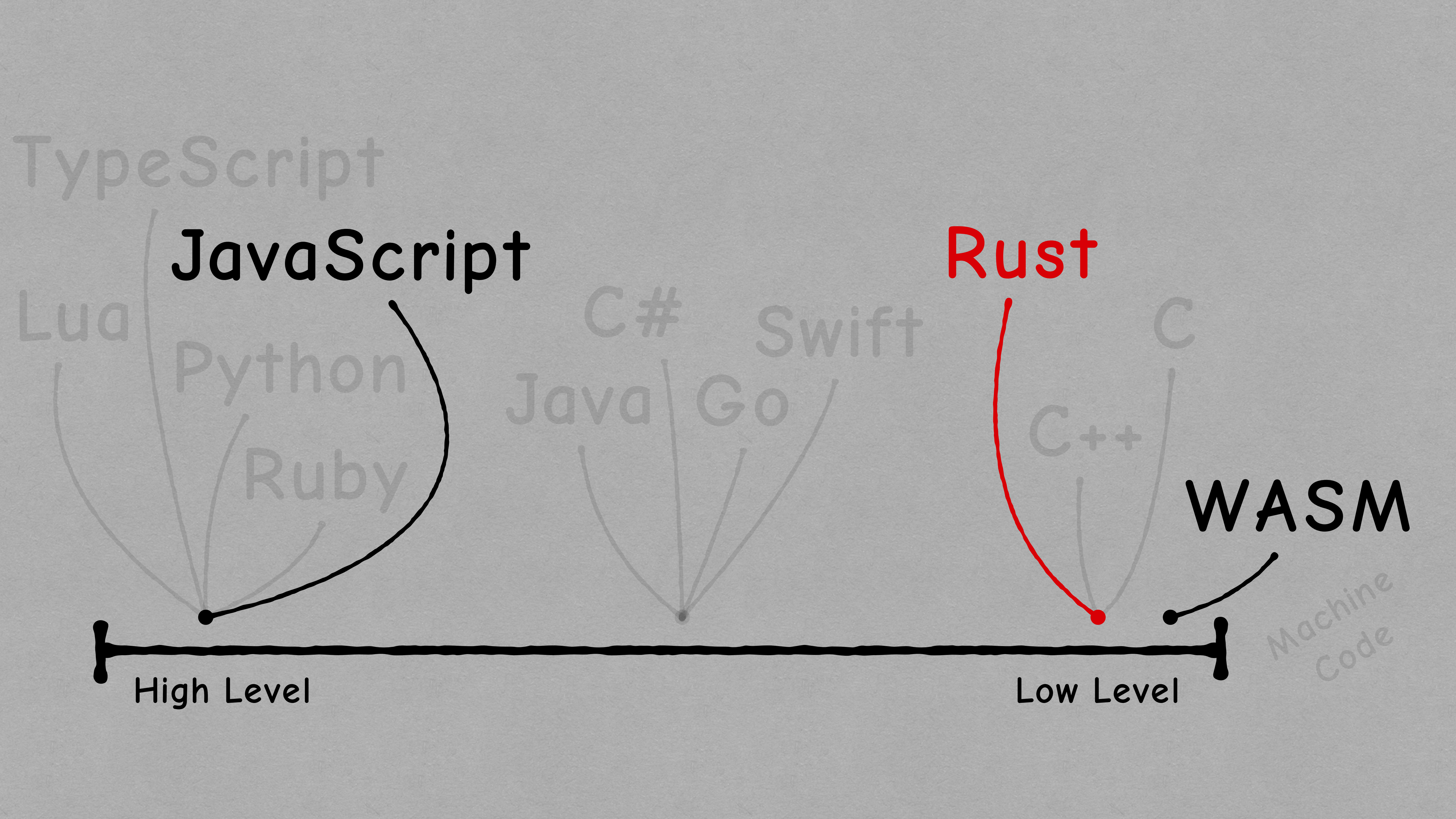
Ruby

WASM

High Level

Low Level

Machine
Code



~~**What is WebAssembly**~~
...outside the browser?

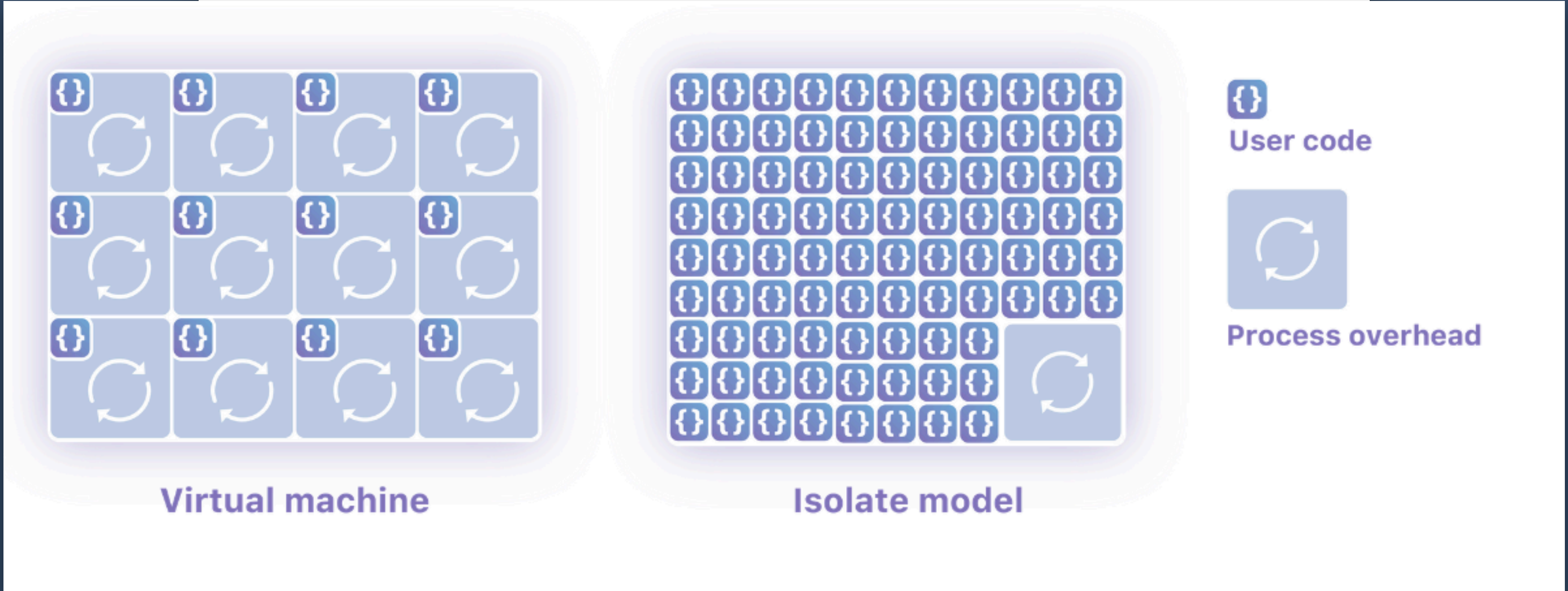
HTML / CSS / JS

HTML / CSS / JS

HTML / CSS / JS / WASM

APIs

Unlike other serverless providers which use containerized processes each running an instance of a language runtime, Workers pays the overhead of a JavaScript runtime once on the start of an edge container. Workers processes are able to run essentially limitless scripts with almost no individual overhead by creating an isolate for each Workers function call. Any given isolate can start around a hundred times faster than a Node process on a container or virtual machine. Notably, on startup isolates consume an order of magnitude less memory.



Bindings	essentially limitless scripts with almost no individual overhead by creating an isolate for each Workers function call. Any given isolate can start around a hundred times faster than a Node process on a container or virtual machine. Notably, on startup isolates consume an order of magnitude less memory.
Routes	
Runtime	
APIs	

HTML / CSS / JS / WASM

HTML / CSS / JS / **WASM**

The screenshot shows a web browser's address bar. The URL is `https://wasmtime.dev`. The browser's tab title is "Wasmtime — a small and efficient runtime". The address bar includes navigation buttons (back, forward, refresh, home), a security indicator (lock icon), and a search icon.

Wasmtime

A small and efficient runtime for
WebAssembly & WASI

Start using the latest developments in WebAssembly
and WASI with the Wasmtime runtime.

Wasmtime supports the WebAssembly Interface
Types proposal:

Installing Wasmtime

It looks like you're running macOS or Linux. To download and install Wasmtime, run the following in your terminal, then follow the on-screen instructions.

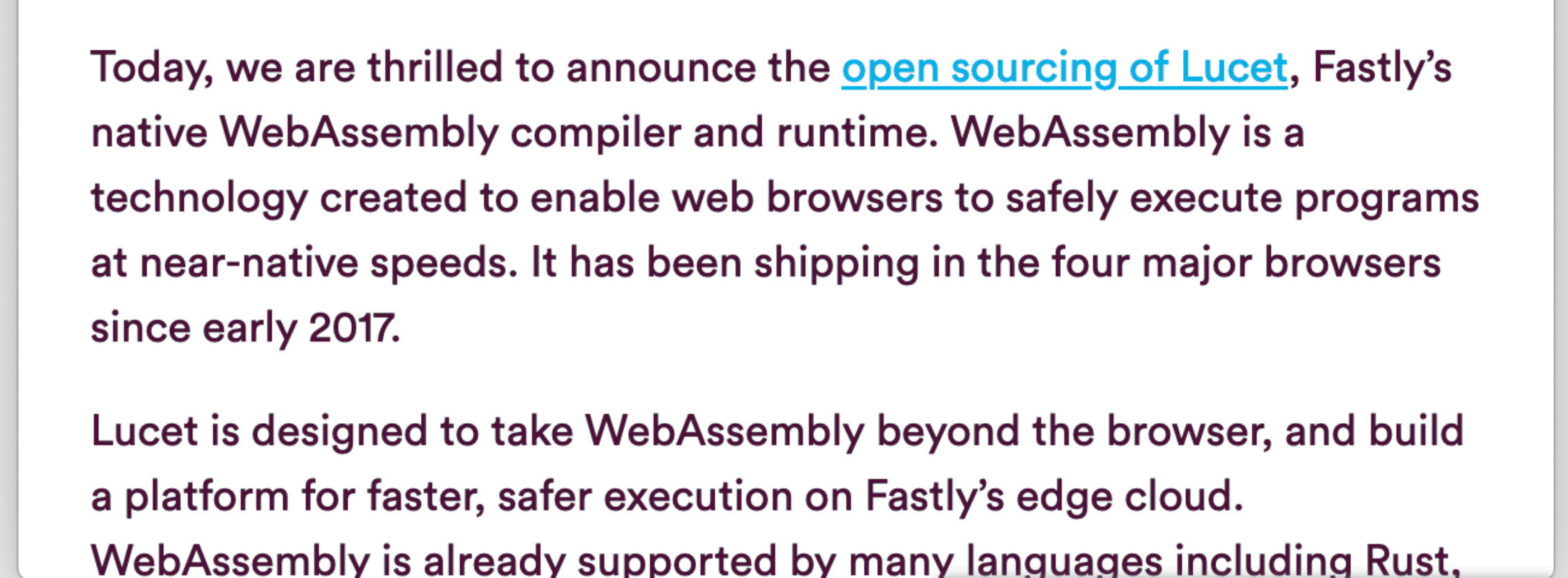
```
curl https://wasmtime.dev/install.sh -s
```

It looks like you're running macOS or Linux. To download and install Wasmtime, run the following in your terminal, then follow the on-screen instructions.

```
curl https://wasmtime.dev/install.sh -s
```

```
curl https://wasmtime.dev/install.sh -s
```

A screenshot of the Fastly website. The top navigation bar features the Fastly logo on the left, a red "Sign Up" button on the right, and a hamburger menu icon. The main content area has a large, bold, dark purple headline: "Announcing Lucet: Fastly's native WebAssembly compiler and runtime". Below the headline, the byline reads "By  [Pat Hickey](#), Sr. software engineer, March 28, 2019 in [Edge](#)". At the bottom left, there are four circular social media icons: Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and RSS. The background of the page is white with a subtle blue and orange curved line graphic on the right side.



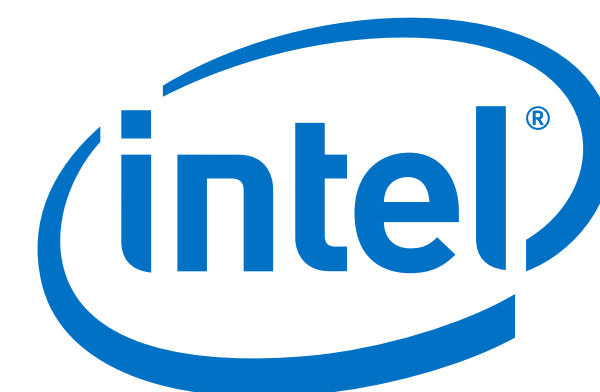
Lucet is designed to take WebAssembly beyond the browser, and build a platform for faster, safer execution on Fastly's edge cloud.

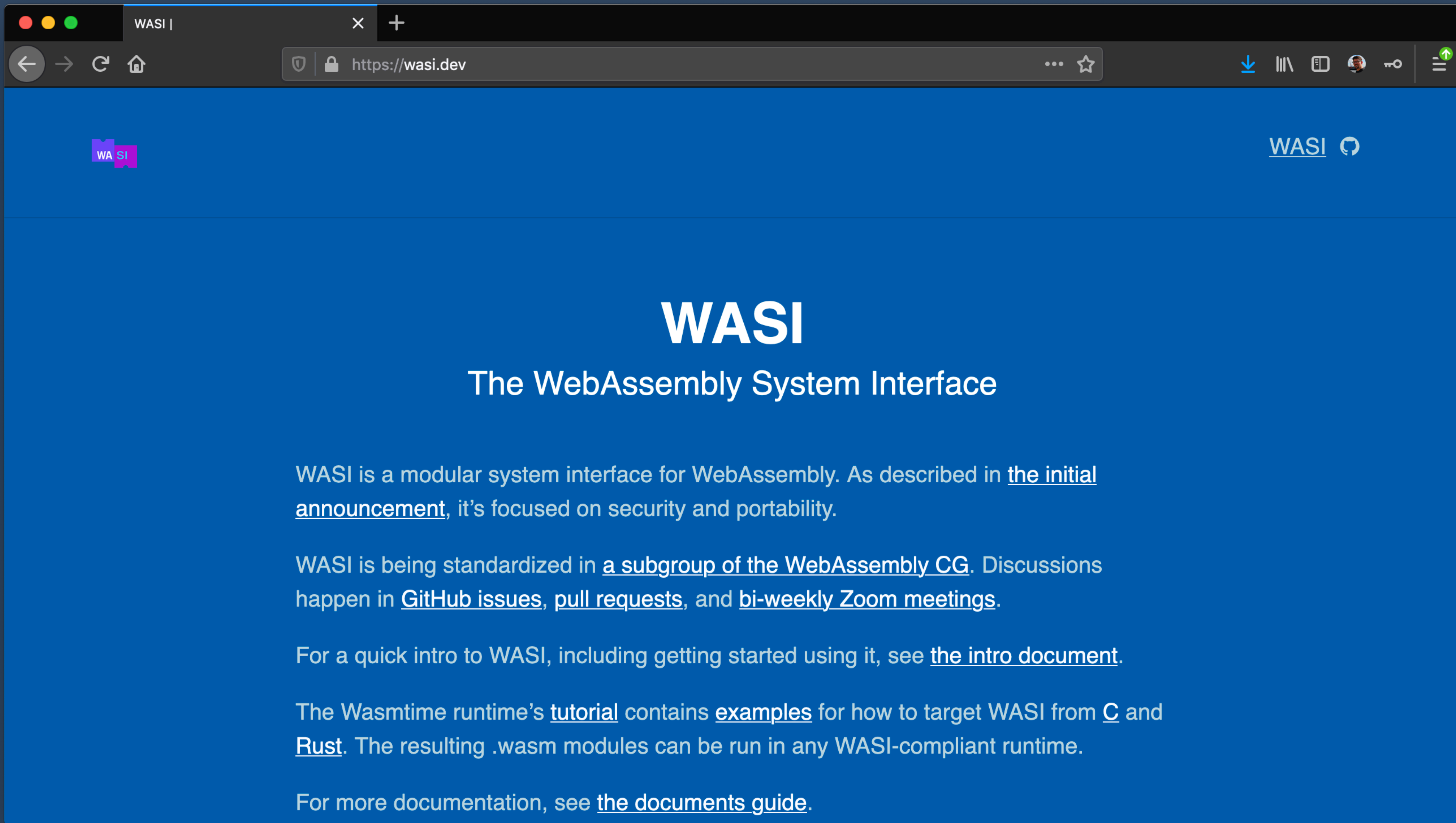
WebAssembly is already supported by many languages including Rust,

WebAssembly is already supported by many languages including Rust,



**BYTECODE
ALLIANCE**





WASI 

WASI

The WebAssembly System Interface

WASI is a modular system interface for WebAssembly. As described in [the initial announcement](#), it's focused on security and portability.

WASI is being standardized in [a subgroup of the WebAssembly CG](#). Discussions happen in [GitHub issues](#), [pull requests](#), and [bi-weekly Zoom meetings](#).

For a quick intro to WASI, including getting started using it, see [the intro document](#).

The Wasmtime runtime's [tutorial](#) contains [examples](#) for how to target WASI from [C](#) and [Rust](#). The resulting .wasm modules can be run in any WASI-compliant runtime.

For more documentation, see [the documents guide](#).



x86

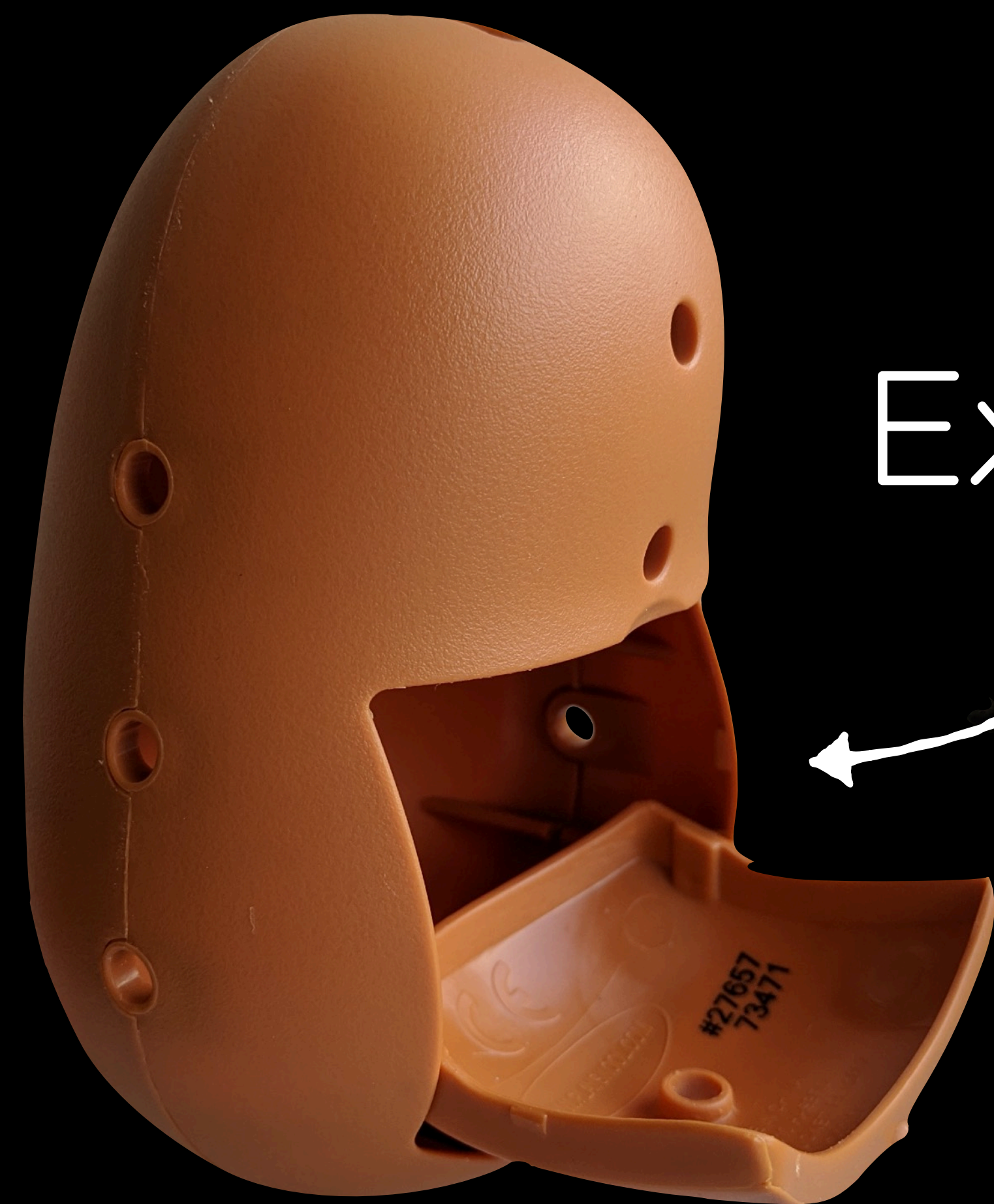
x64

ARMv8

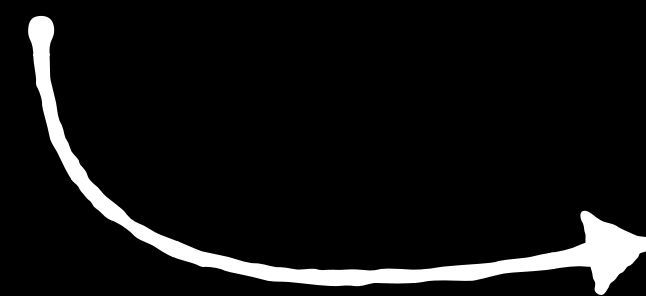
WASM



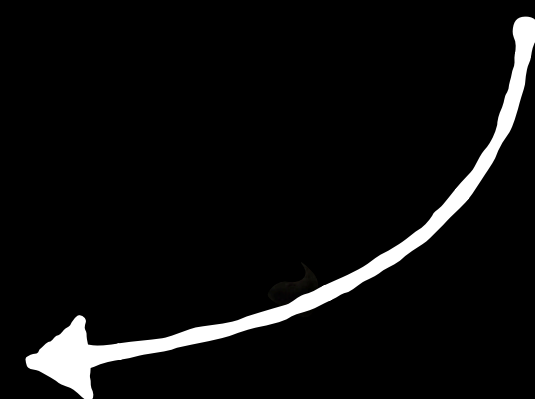
Photo by Renoir Gaither



Imports

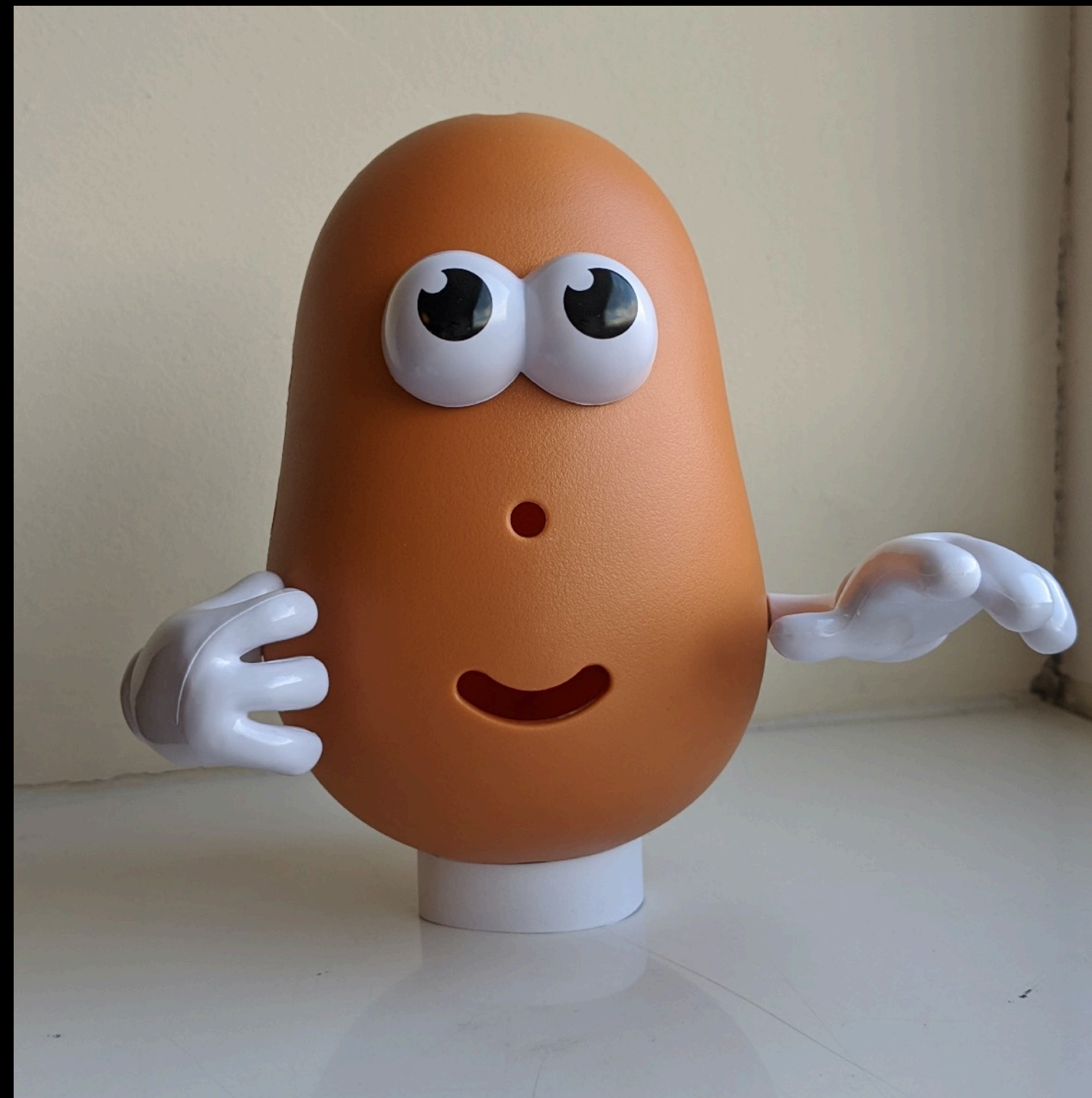


Exports





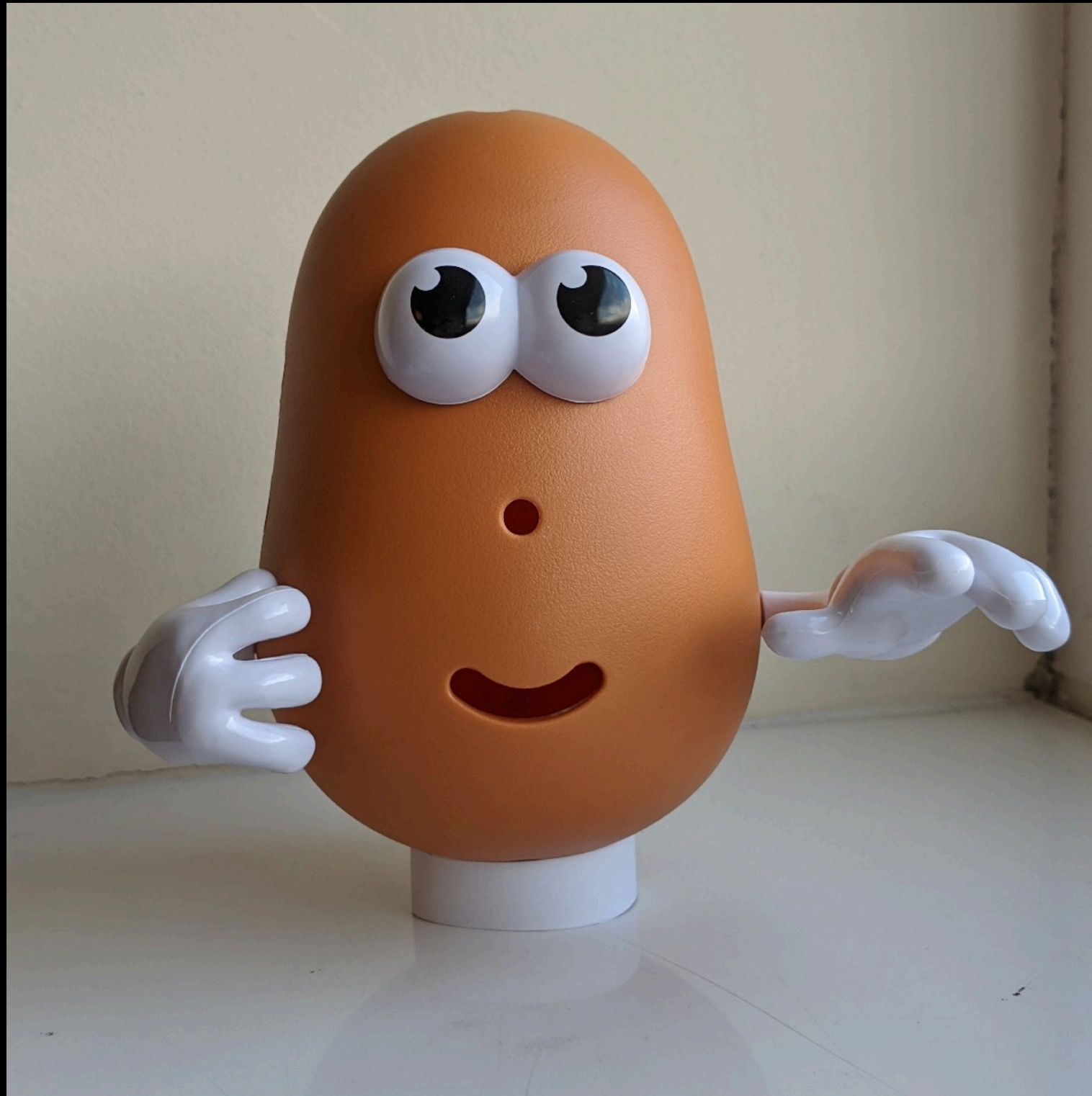
Math



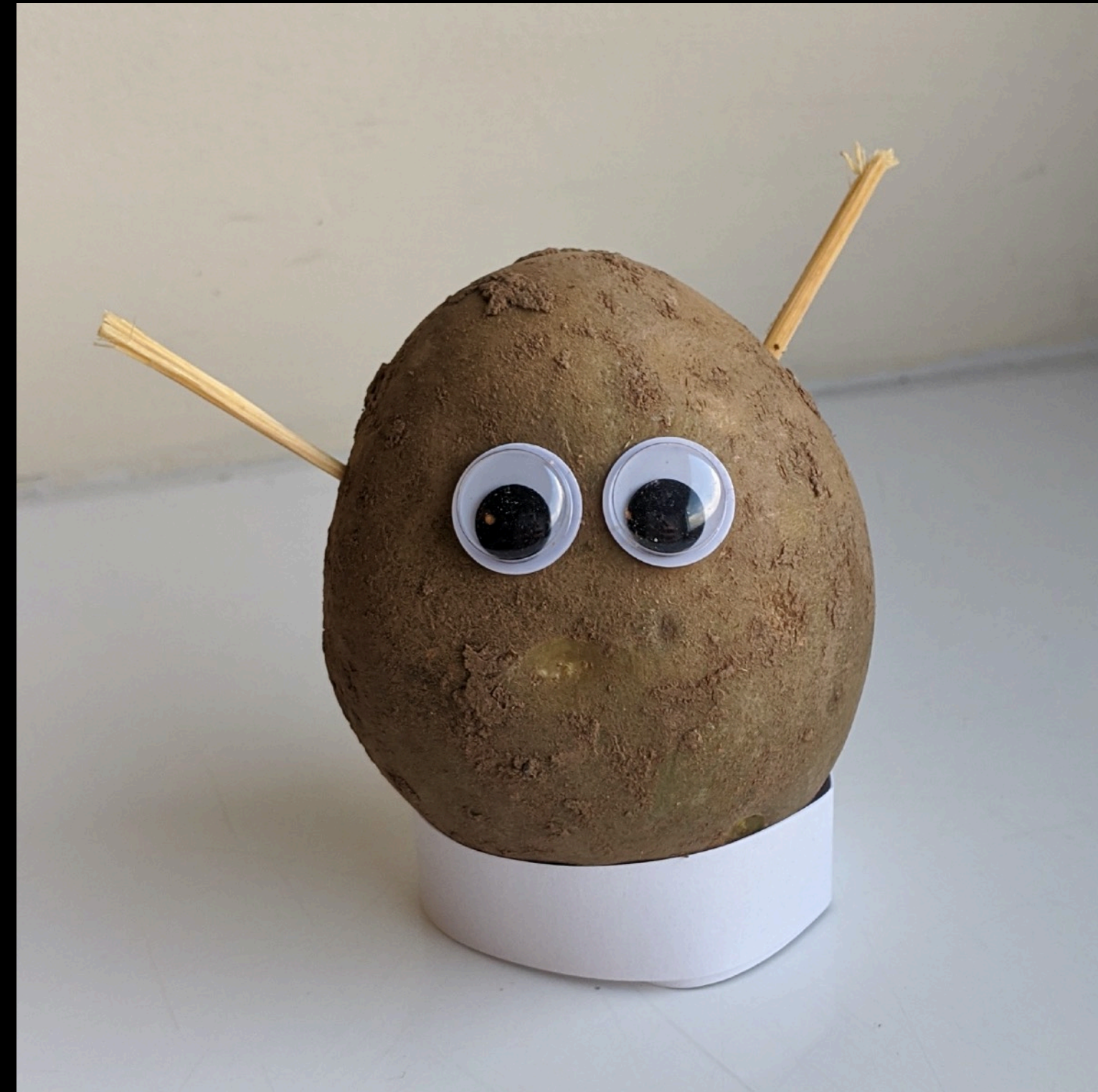
Read/Write
Files



...and other
capabilities



WASM Module



Machine Code


```
(module
  (import "wasi_unstable" "fd_write"
    (func $fd_write (param i32 i32 i32 i32)
      (result i32))) ;; number of bytes written

  (memory 1) ;; Allocate one 64 KiB page of memory

  ;; Write 'hello world\n' to memory at an offset of 8 bytes
  (data (i32.const 8) "hello world\n")

  (func $main (export "_start")
    (i32.store (i32.const 0) (i32.const 8)) ;; iov.iov_base
    (i32.store (i32.const 4) (i32.const 12)) ;; iov.iov_len

    (call $fd_write
      (i32.const 1) ;; file_descriptor - 1 for stdout
      (i32.const 0) ;; *iovs
      (i32.const 1) ;; iovs_len
      (i32.const 20) ;; nwritten
    )
    drop ;; drop number of bytes written from top of stack
  )
)
```



```
(module
  (import "wasi_unstable" "fd_write"
    (func $fd_write (param i32 i32 i32 i32)
      (result i32))) ;; number of bytes written

  (call $fd_write
    (i32.const 1) ;; file_descriptor - 1 for stdout
    (i32.const 0) ;; *iovs
    (i32.const 1) ;; iovs_len
    (i32.const 20) ;; nwritten
  )
)
```




fish ~/demo

demo  cat src/main.rs

File: **src/main.rs**

1	fn main() {
2	println!("Hello, world!");
3	}

demo  cargo wasi build --release

Compiling demo v0.1.0 (/Users/dan/demo)

Finished release [optimized] target(s) in 0.21s

Optimizing with wasm-opt

demo  wasmtime ./target/wasm32-wasi/release/demo.wasm

Hello, world!

demo 



fish ~/demo

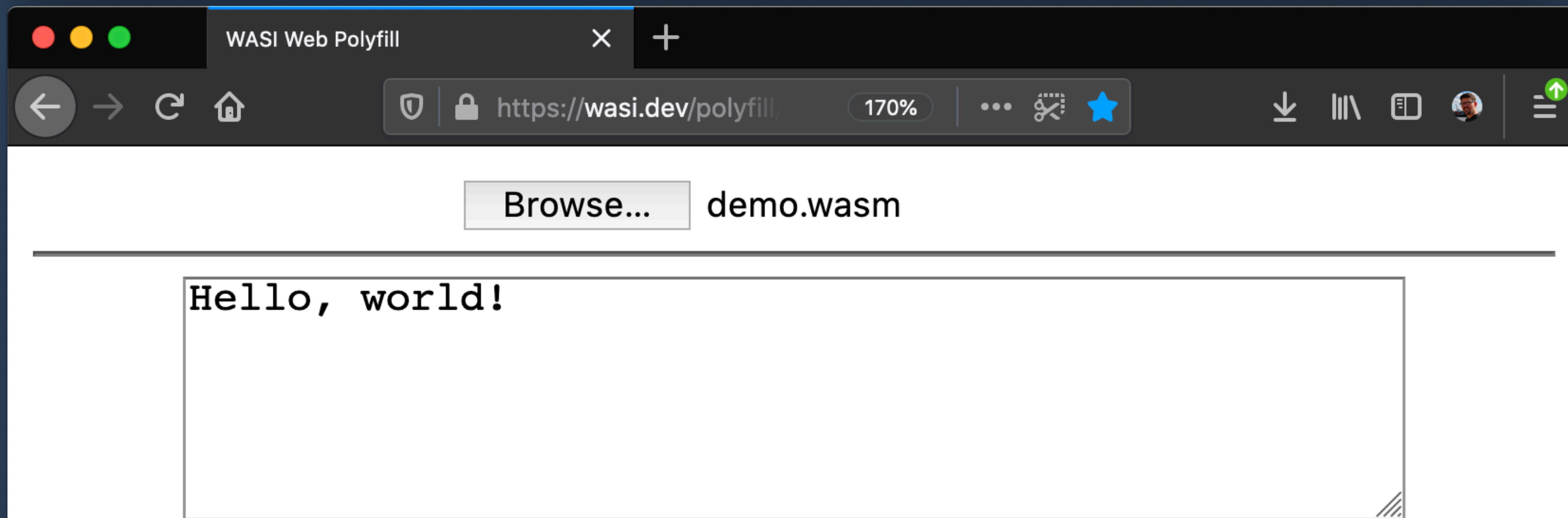
demo  wasm2wat ./target/wasm32-wasi/release/demo.wasm

| rg -n "fd_write"

26: (import "wasi_unstable" "fd_write" (func \$fd_write (type 10)))

demo 


```
fish ~/demo
demo ▶ wasmtime ./target/wasm32-wasi/release/demo.wasm
Hello, world!
```



This is a simple Web polyfill demo of [WASI](https://wasi.dev), a portable system interface for WebAssembly, allowing simple WASI programs that print to stout to be run in a browser. See wasi.dev for more information on using WASI.



WASI



Lightweight Sandboxing





fish ~/demo

demo  cargo build --release

Compiling demo v0.1.0 (/Users/dan/demo)

Finished release [optimized] target(s) in 0.35s

demo  ./target/release/demo

Hello, world!

demo 

demo  cargo build --release

Compiling demo v0.1.0 (/Users/dan/demo)

Finished release [optimized] target(s) in 0.35s

demo  ./target/release/demo

Hello, world!

demo  cargo wasi build --release

Compiling demo v0.1.0 (/Users/dan/demo)

Finished release [optimized] target(s) in 0.44s

Optimizing with wasm-opt

demo  wasmtime ./target/wasm32-wasi/release/demo.wasm

Error: Custom { kind: Other, error: "failed to find a preopened file descriptor through which \"/Users/dan/.ssh/id_rsa\" could be opened" }

1

demo 

demo  cargo build --release

Compiling demo v0.1.0 (/Users/dan/demo)

Finished release [optimized] target(s) in 0.33s

demo  ./target/release/demo

Hello, world!

demo  cargo wasi build --release

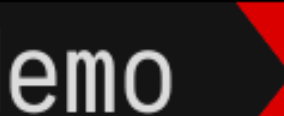
Compiling demo v0.1.0 (/Users/dan/demo)

Finished release [optimized] target(s) in 0.30s

Optimizing with wasm-opt

demo  wasmtime ./target/wasm32-wasi/release/demo.wasm

Error: Custom { kind: Other, error: "failed to find a preopened file descriptor through which \"/Users/dan/.ssh/id_rsa\" could be opened" }

1 demo  wasmtime --dir=/Users/dan/.ssh/ \ ./target/wasm32-wasi/release/demo.wasm

Hello, world!

demo 

Yet another malicious package

+

←

→

↺

🏠

🛡️

🔒

https://snyk.io/blog/yet-another-malicious-package-found-in-r

📄

⋮

🔗

★

☰

📖

👤

⬆️

snyk

Product ▾

Vulnerability DB

Pricing

Test

Resources ▾

Company ▾

Log in

SCHEDULE A DEMO

QUICK START



Yet another malicious package found in npm, targeting cryptocurrency wallets



JUNE 17, 2019 | IN [APPLICATION SECURITY](#), [ECOSYSTEMS](#), [VULNERABILITIES](#) | BY SIMON MAPLE

Cryptocurrency wallet developer Komodo has been in the news recently as the most recent victim of an attempted cryptocurrency attack by malicious code injection via npm dependencies. The [EasyDEX-GUI](#)

Universal binary format

Safe, portable runtimes

Wasmtime
as a Python module

 demo.py

1 `import wasmtime`

2 `import markdown`

3

4 `print(markdown.render('# Hello, Python!'))`

 demo.py

1 `import wasmtime`

2 `import markdown`

3

4 `print(markdown.render('# Hello, Python!'))`

Rust Library
compiled
to WebAssembly



 demo.py

```
1  import wasmtime
2  import markdown
3
4  print(markdown.render('# Hello, Python!'))
```

Rust Library
compiled
to WebAssembly



 Ƶ⌘1

 ~/demos/python \$ python3 demo.py

<h1>Hello, Python!</h1>

JS demo.mjs

```
1  import { render } from './markdown.wasm';  
2  console.log(render("# Hello, Node!"))
```

🍎 🍌 🍋 1

screencast

🦀 ~/demos/node \$ node --experimental-modules --loader ./loader.mjs

(node:951) ExperimentalWarning: The ESM module loader is experimental

(node:951) ExperimentalWarning: --loader is an experimental feature.

yy time

<h1>Hello, Node!</h1>

Input markdown:

```
# Hello, Web!
```

Rendered markdown:

Hello, Web!

Thank You

Dan Callahan

More Info

@callahad

