

*QCon NYC, 26 June 2019*

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# Rust, WebAssembly, and JavaScript make three: An FFI Story

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@ag\_dubs  
Rust Core Team  
RustWasm WG

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An FFI Story

# FFI: Foreign Function Interface

# FFI: Foreign Function Interface

A mechanism by which a program written in one programming language can call routines or make use of services written in another.

Rust -> JavaScript

# Rust -> JavaScript

The screenshot shows the NEON website homepage. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Docs, Examples, API, Resources, Roadmap, Help, Blog, GitHub, and a search bar. The main title "NEON" is displayed prominently in large red letters. Below the title, the subtitle "FAST AND SAFE NATIVE NODE.JS MODULES" is shown in white. A code comparison section highlights the conversion of a JavaScript function to Neon. The JS code is:

```
// JS
function hello() {
  let result = fibonacci(10000);
  console.log(result);
  return result;
}
```

The corresponding Neon code is:

```
// Neon
fn hello(mut cx: FunctionContext) -> JsResult<JsNumber> {
  let result = cx.number(fibonacci(10000));
  println!("{}", result);
  Ok(result)
}
```

At the bottom of the page are three buttons: TRY IT OUT, GITHUB, and API.

Rust -> WebAssembly -> JavaScript

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# Ashley Williams

## @ag\_dubs

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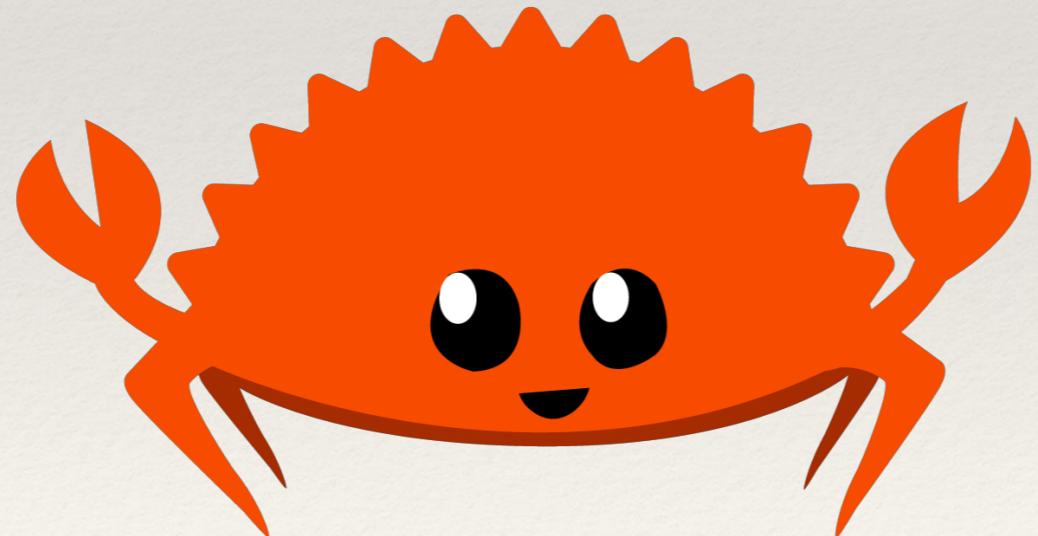
- Rust Core Team
- Rust Wasm Core Team
- wasm-pack author
- Former npm engineer
- Former Node.js Board
- WebAssembly, Cloudflare



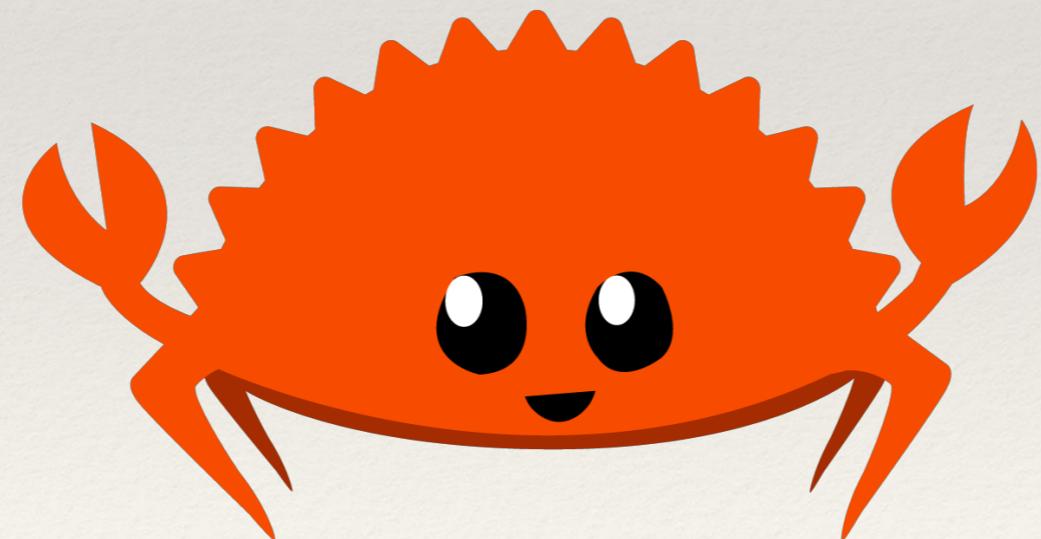
Rust -> WebAssembly -> JavaScript

# What is Rust?

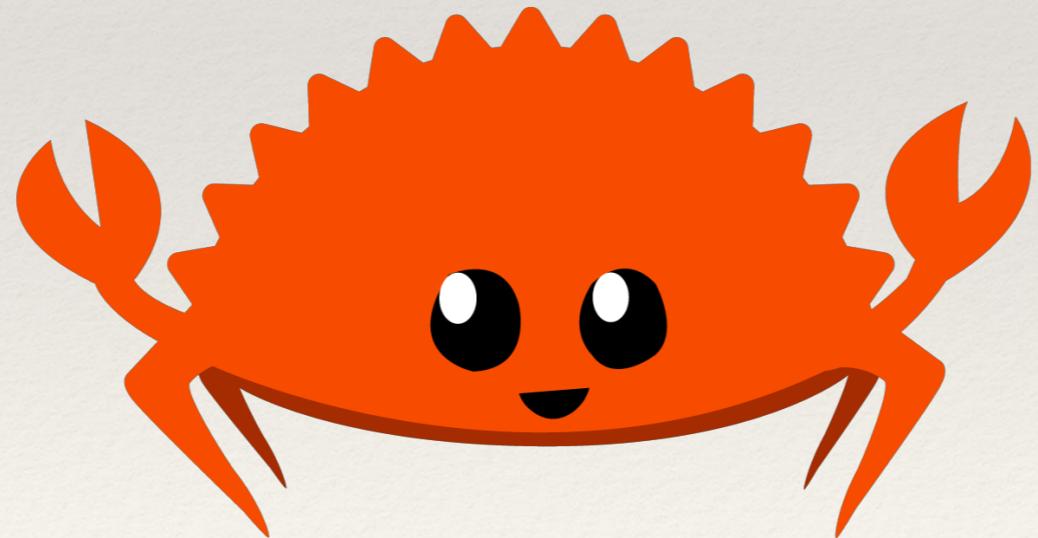
Rust is a programming language  
designed to empower everyone to  
build reliable and efficient software.



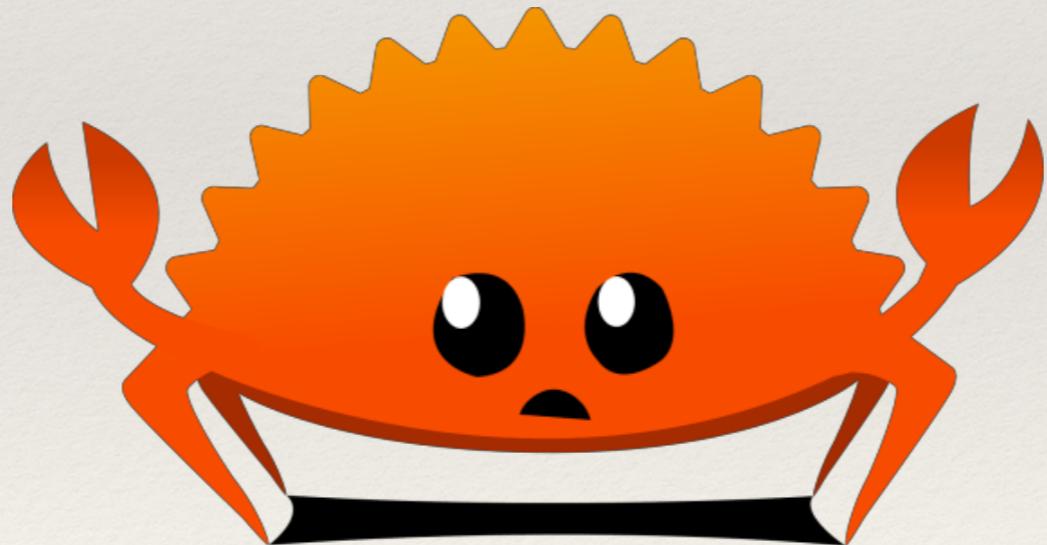
# Statically Typed, with Type Inference



# Guaranteed Memory Safety without a Garbage Collector



If Cloudbleed had been written in  
Rust it wouldn't have compiled.



# What is WebAssembly?

A binary instruction format for a  
stack-based virtual machine.

A compilation target for running  
byte code on the web.

```
(module
  (func $addTwo (param i32 i32) (result i32)
    (i32.add
      (get_local 0)
      (get_local 1)))
  (export "addTwo" $addTwo))
```

0000000: 0061 736d	; WASM_BINARY_MAGIC
0000004: 0b00 0000	; WASM_BINARY_VERSION
; section "type"	
0000008: 04	; string length
0000009: 7479 7065	; section id: "type"
000000d: 00	; section size (guess)
000000e: 01	; num types
; type 0	
000000f: 40	; function form
0000010: 02	; num params
0000011: 01	; param type
0000012: 01	; param type
0000013: 01	; num results
0000014: 01	; result_type
000000d: 07	; FIXUP section size
; section "function"	
0000015: 08	; string length
0000016: 6675 6e63 7469 6f6e	; section id: "function"
000001e: 00	; section size (guess)

**WHY??????**

# Bringing the Web up to Speed with WebAssembly

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[{ahaas,rossberg,dschuff,titzer}@google.com](mailto:{ahaas,rossberg,dschuff,titzer}@google.com)

Michael Holman

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[jfbastien@apple.com](mailto:jfbastien@apple.com)

## Abstract

The maturation of the Web platform has given rise to sophisticated and demanding Web applications such as interactive 3D visualization, audio and video software, and games. With that, efficiency and security of code on the Web has become more important than ever. Yet JavaScript as the only built-in language of the Web is not well-equipped to meet these requirements, especially as a compilation target.

Engineers from the four major browser vendors have risen to the challenge and collaboratively designed a portable

device types. By historical accident, JavaScript is the only natively supported programming language on the Web, its widespread usage unmatched by other technologies available only via plugins like ActiveX, Java or Flash. Because of JavaScript's ubiquity, rapid performance improvements in modern VMs, and perhaps through sheer necessity, it has become a compilation target for other languages. Through Emscripten [43], even C and C++ programs can be compiled to a stylized low-level subset of JavaScript called asm.js [4]. Yet JavaScript has inconsistent performance and a number of other pitfalls, especially as a compilation target.

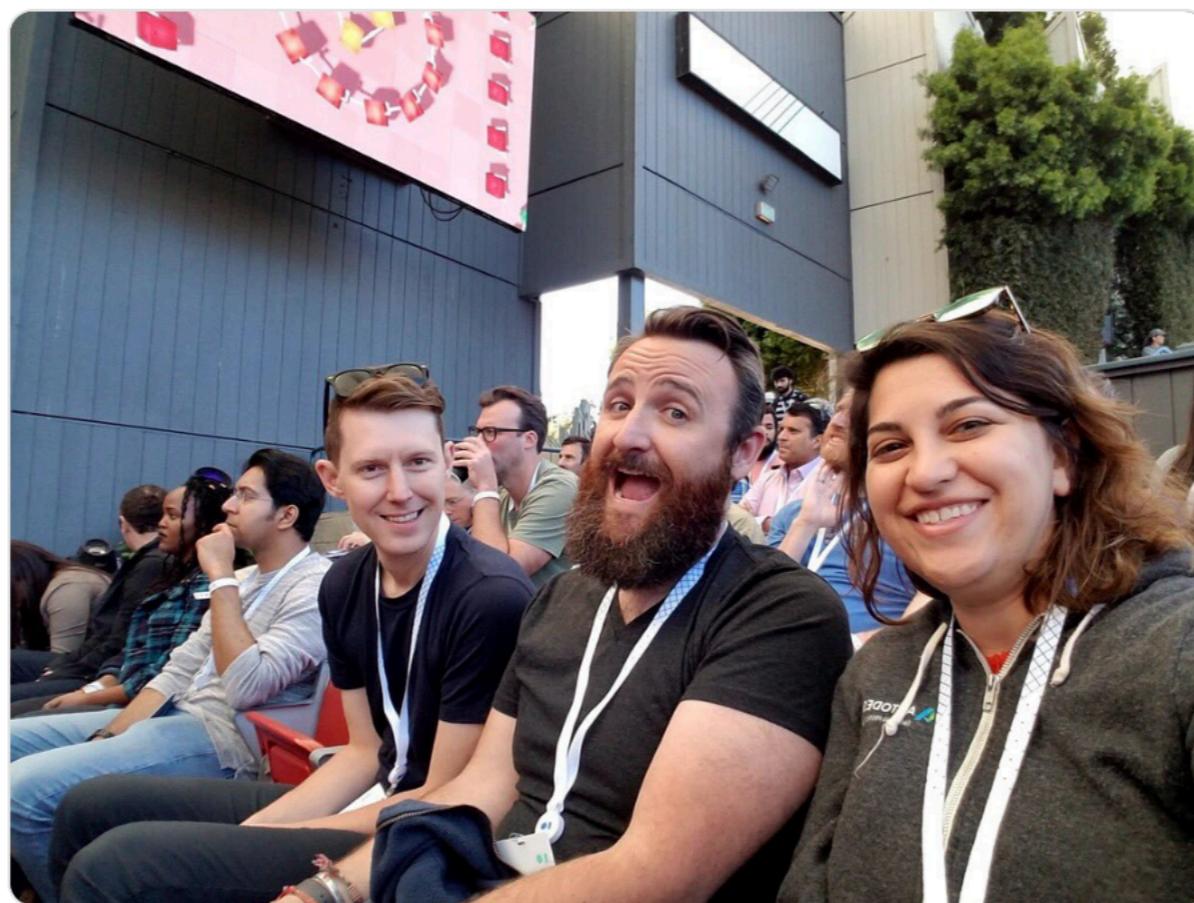


AutoCAD

@AutoCAD

Follow

Hello from **#GoogleIO!** The AutoCAD product team is excited to be in Mountain View this week presenting their work with AutoCAD web app. Stay tuned for videos from the conference!



1:53 PM - 8 May 2018 from San Francisco, CA

11 Retweets 70 Likes



WebAssembly is a technology that  
invites new types of applications  
written in multiple different  
languages to be discovered and  
distributed on the web



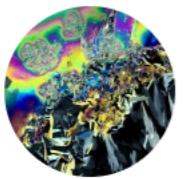
Speed and Size



moz://a

# HACKS

# Oxidizing Source Maps with Rust and WebAssembly

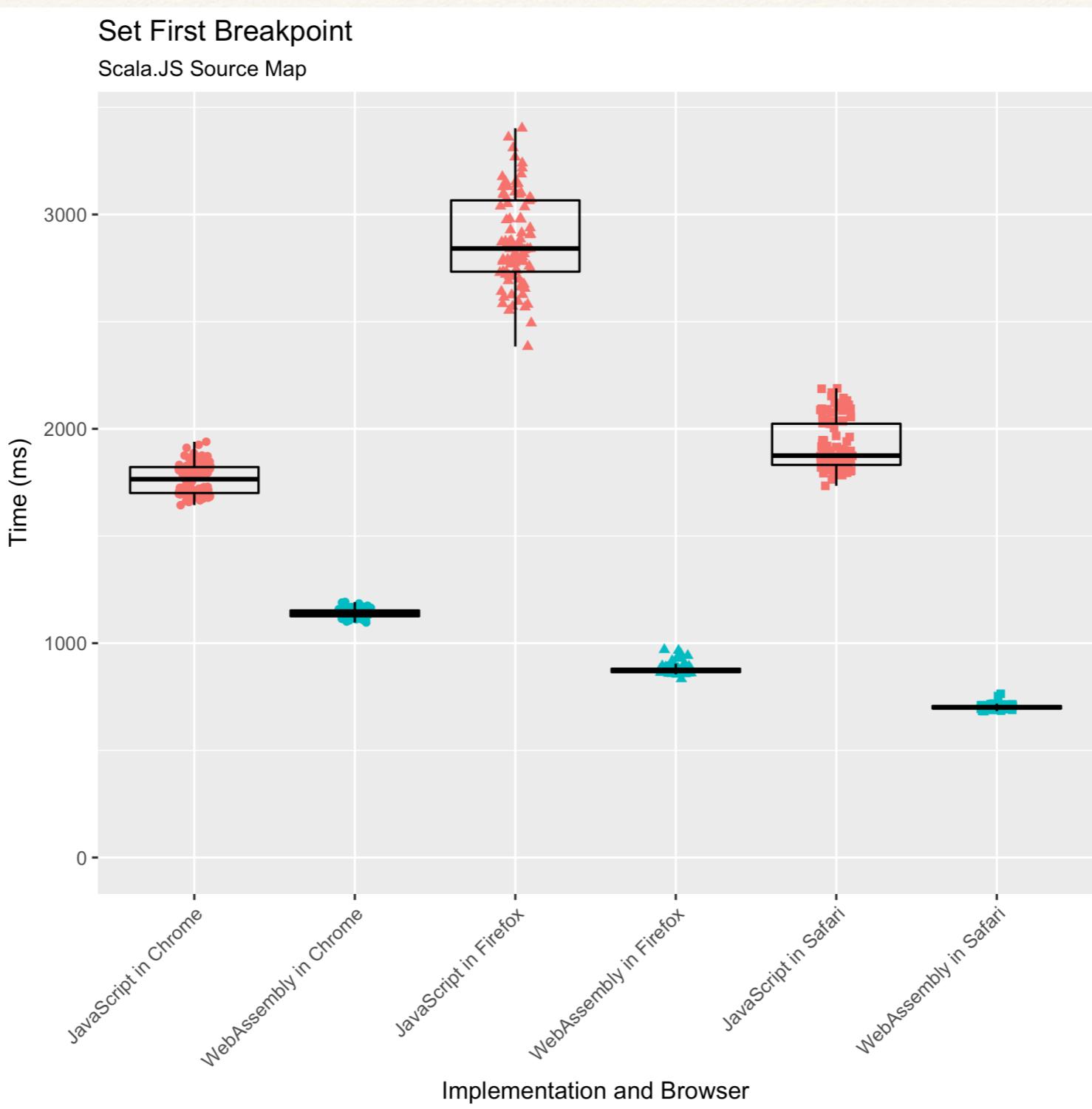


By [Nick Fitzgerald](#)

Posted on January 18, 2018 in [Featured Article](#), [Performance](#), [Rust](#), and [WebAssembly](#).

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# Maybe you don't need Rust and WASM to speed up your JS

Vyacheslav Egorov on 03 feb 2018

Few weeks ago I noticed a blog post “[Oxidizing Source Maps with Rust and WebAssembly](#)” making rounds on Twitter - talking about performance benefits of replacing plain JavaScript in the core of `source-map` library with a Rust version compiled to WebAssembly.

This post piqued my interest, not because I am a huge on either Rust or WASM, but rather because I am always curious about language features and optimizations missing in pure JavaScript to achieve similar performance characteristics.

So I checked out the library from GitHub and departed on a small performance investigation, which I am documenting here almost verbatim.

- [Getting the Code](#)
- [Profiling the Pure-JavaScript Version](#)

Nick Fitzgerald



# Speed Without Wizardry

Feb 26, 2018

[Vyacheslav Egorov](#), who goes by `mraleph` on the Web, wrote a response to my article “[Oxidizing Source Maps with Rust and WebAssembly](#)” titled “[Maybe you don’t need Rust and WASM to speed up your JS](#)”.

The “Oxidizing” article recounts my experience integrating Rust (compiled to [WebAssembly](#)) into the [source-map JavaScript library](#).

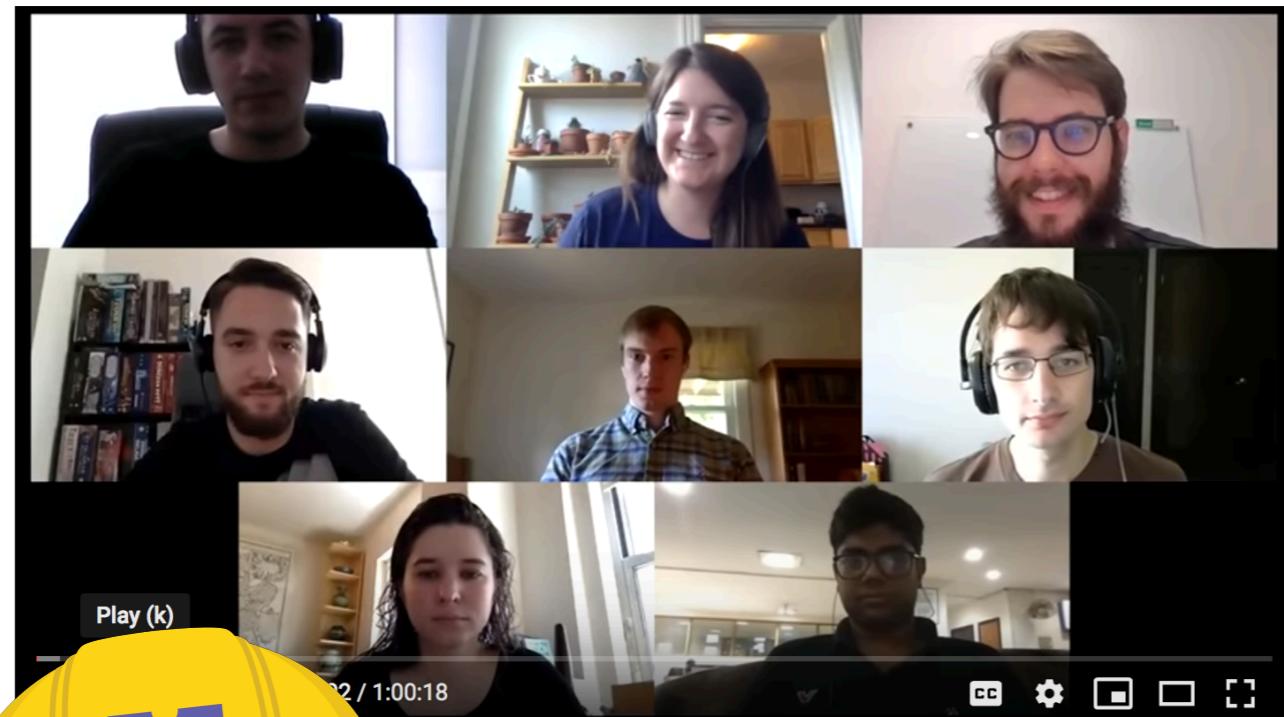
Although the JavaScript implementation was originally authored in idiomatic JavaScript style, as we profiled and implemented speed improvements, the code became hard to read and maintain. With Rust and

WebAssembly is not a replacement  
for JavaScript.

To be successful, WebAssembly  
needs to interoperate with JavaScript

- Be able to store and work with JavaScript Objects
- Integrate into the JS Ecosystem via modules and workflows, like npm

# RustWasm Working Group



Rust WebAssembly Working Group Meetings

Rust - 1 / 13

5 July 2018 Meeting  
Rust  
1:00:19

12 July 2018 Meeting  
Rust  
41:36

19 July 2018 Meeting  
Rust  
40:00

26 July 2018 Meeting  
Rust  
53:52

2 August 2018 Meeting  
Rust



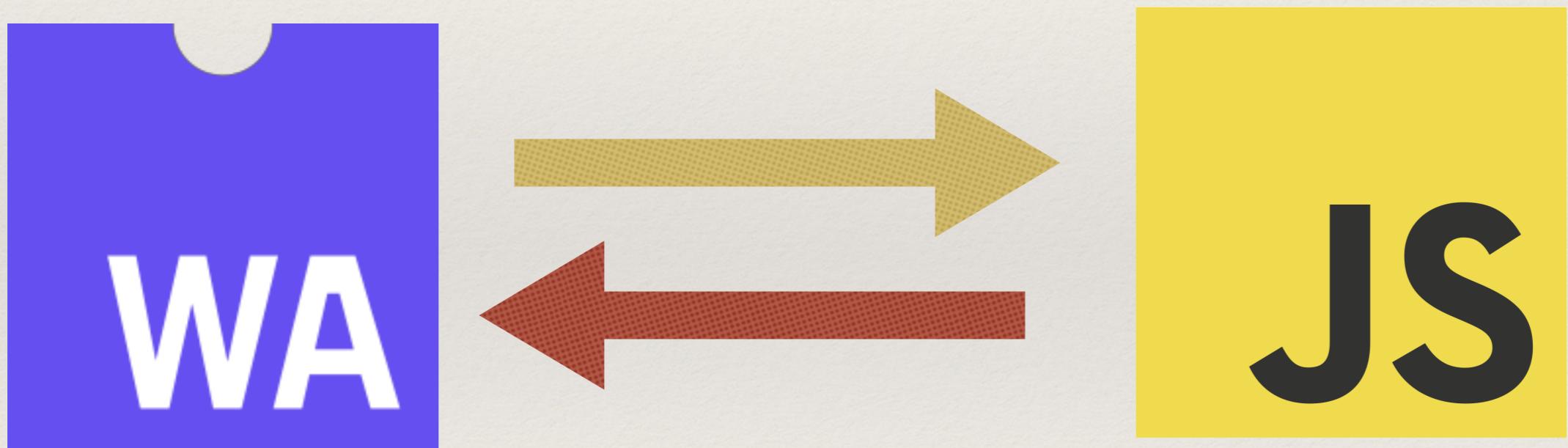
<https://rustwasm.github.io>

**DEMO TIME!**

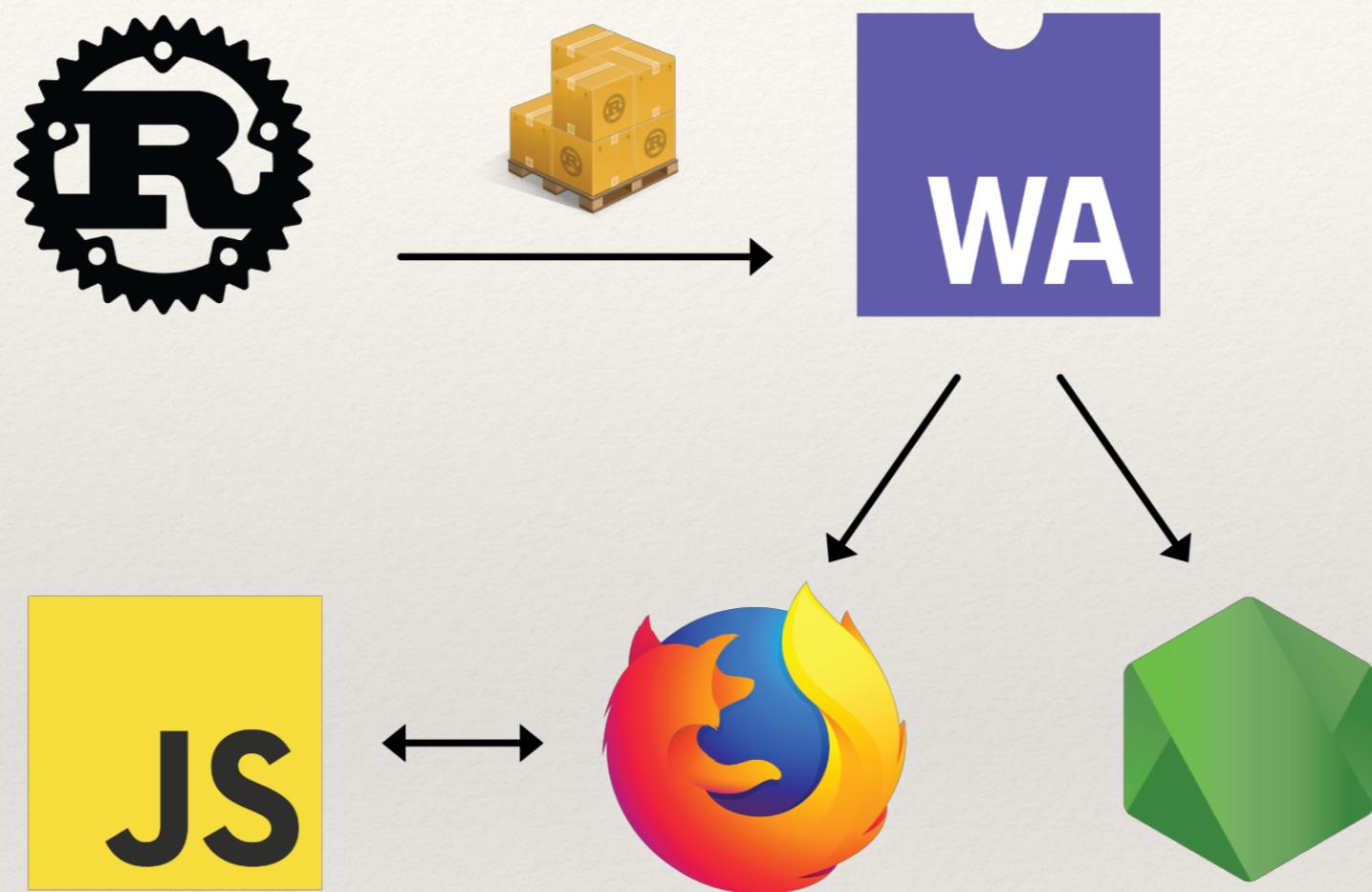
# Design Principles

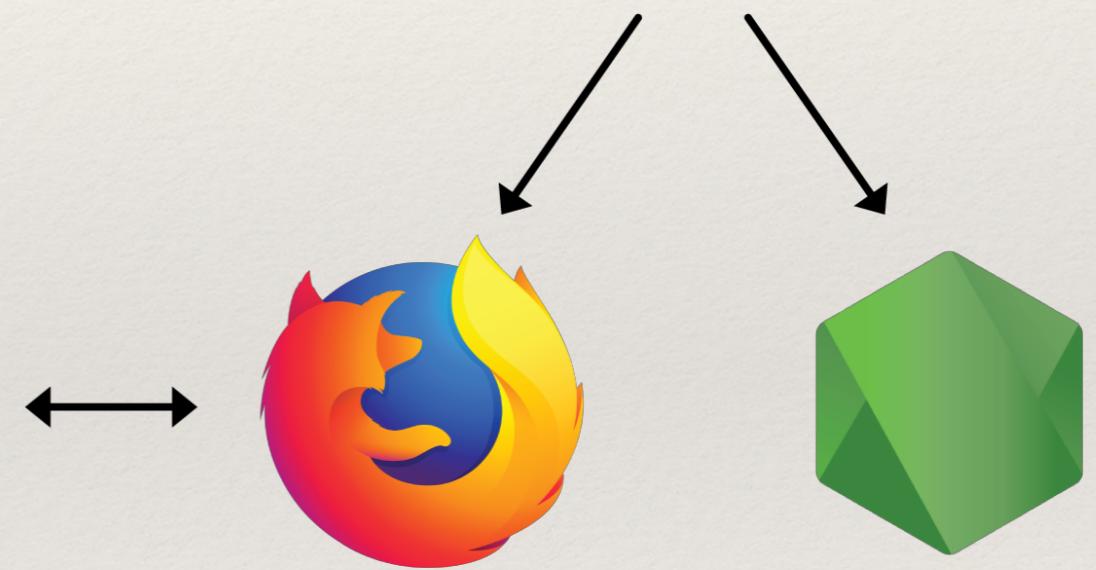
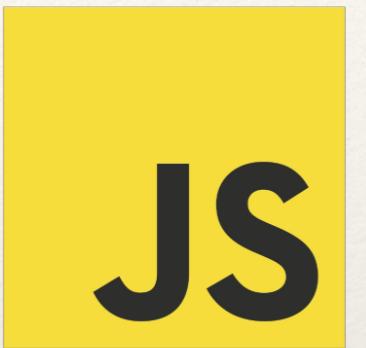
Rust -> WebAssembly -> JavaScript

Wasm should be  
an implementation detail



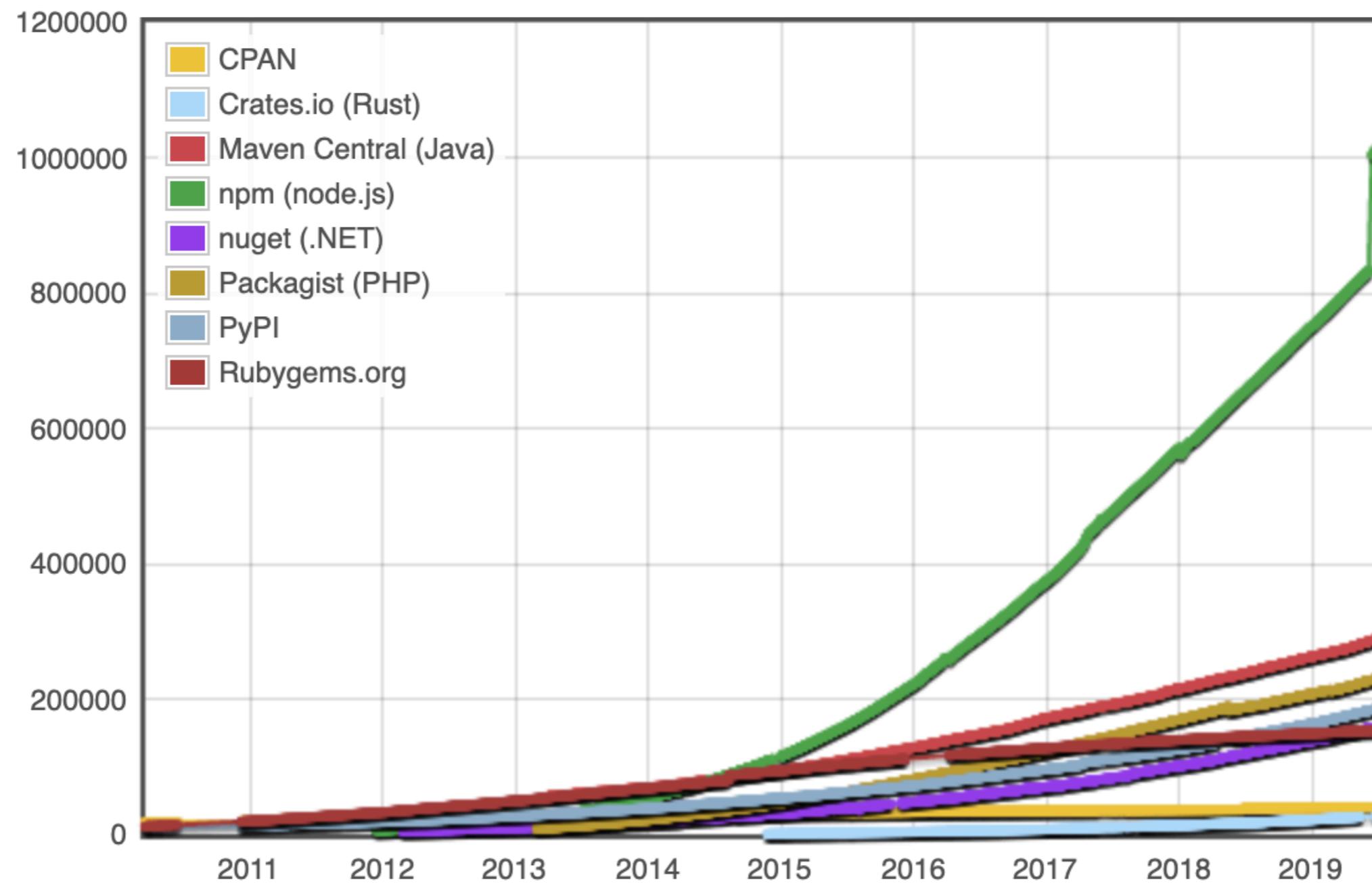






To be successful, WebAssembly  
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# Module Counts



There are around 9M\* JavaScript  
developers in the world.

That's  $\sim$  2.5M\* more next most  
popular language

To be successful, WebAssembly  
needs to interoperate with JavaScript

# Wasm support should be unobtrusive

```
pub fn greet(name: &str) -> String {  
    // ...  
}
```

```
# [wasm_bindgen]  
pub fn greet(name: &str) -> String {  
    // ...  
}
```

We need to work with and pass JS  
Objects in Wasm

But current Wasm doesn't support that

Current Wasm only supports  
integers and floats





We need to “enhance” the ABI of  
Wasm modules

“How do we shoehorn JS objects  
into a u32 for Wasm to use?”

Linear Memory

AKA “One Big Array”

# A Polyfill for “JavaScript Objects in Wasm”

```
// foo.rs
#[wasm_bindgen]
pub fn foo(a: &JsValue) {
    // ...
}
```

```
// foo.rs
#[wasm_bindgen]
pub fn foo(a: JsValue) {
    // ...
}
```

# Linear Memory

AKA “One Big Array”

```
const heap = new Array(32);
```

# Short-lived JavaScript Objects

```
// foo.rs
#[wasm_bindgen]
pub fn foo(a: &JsValue) {
    // ...
}
```

## *JS Objects in Wasm*

# Short-lived JS Objects on the Stack

The Rust we write:

```
// foo.rs
#[wasm_bindgen]
pub fn foo(a: &JsValue) {
    // ...
}
```

The TS interface we want:

```
// foo.d.ts
export function foo(a: any);
```

```
// foo.js
import * as wasm from './foo_bg';

const heap = new Array(32);
heap.push(undefined, null, true, false);
let stack_pointer = 32;

function addBorrowedObject(obj) {
    stack_pointer -= 1;
    heap[stack_pointer] = obj;
    return stack_pointer;
}

export function foo(arg0) {
    const idx0 = addBorrowedObject(arg0);
    try {
        wasm.foo(idx0);
    } finally {
        heap[stack_pointer++] = undefined;
    }
}
```

```
// Generated Rust
// Original function is unmodified
pub fn foo(a: &JsValue) {
    // ...
}

// Wrapper function, unique name, actually exported
// from the Wasm
#[export_name = "foo"]
pub extern "C" fn
__wasm_bindgen_generated_foo(arg0: u32) {
    let arg0 = unsafe {
        ManuallyDrop::new(JsValue::__from_idx(arg0))
    };
    let arg0 = &*arg0;
    foo(arg0);
}
```

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# Long-lived JavaScript Objects

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```

## JS Objects in Wasm

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    // ...
}
```

The TS interface we want:

```
// foo.d.ts
export function foo(a: any);
```

```
import * as wasm from './foo_bg'; // imports from
wasm file

const heap = new Array(32);
heap.push(undefined, null, true, false);
let heap_next = 36;

function addHeapObject(obj) {
    if (heap_next === heap.length)
        heap.push(heap.length + 1);
    const idx = heap_next;
    heap_next = heap[idx];
    heap[idx] = obj;
    return idx;
}

export function foo(arg0) {
    const idx0 = addHeapObject(arg0);
    wasm.foo(idx0);
}

export function __wbindgen_object_drop_ref(idx) {
    heap[idx] = heap_next;
    heap_next = idx;
}
```

```
// what the user wrote
pub fn foo(a: JsValue) {
    // ...
}

#[export_name = "foo"]
pub extern "C" fn
__wasm_bindgen_generated_foo(arg0: u32) {
    let arg0 = unsafe {
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    };
    foo(arg0);
}
```

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    let arg0 = unsafe {
        JsValue::__from_idx(arg0)
    };
    foo(arg0);
}
```

# Exporting to JavaScript

```
#[wasm_bindgen]
pub fn greet(a: &str) -> String {
    format!("Hello, {}!", a)
}
```

I want a Wasm function that works like this...

```
export function greet(name) {  
    alert(`Hello, ${name}!`);  
}
```

...so I write Rust like this...

```
#[wasm_bindgen]  
extern {  
    fn alert(s: &str);  
}  
  
#[wasm_bindgen]  
pub fn greet(name: &str) {  
    alert(&format!("Hello, {}!", name));  
}
```

...so I can use it in JS like this!

```
const rust = import("./wasm_greet");  
rust.then(m => m.greet("World!"));
```

I write this...

```
#[wasm_bindgen]
extern {
    fn alert(s: &str);
}

#[wasm_bindgen]
pub fn greet(name: &str) {
    alert(&format!("Hello, {}!", name));
}
```

```
pub fn greet(name: &str) {
    alert(&format!("Hello, {}!", name));
}

#[export_name = "greet"]
pub extern fn __wasm_bindgen_generated_greet(arg0_ptr: *mut u8, arg0_len: usize) {
    let arg0 = unsafe { ::std::slice::from_raw_parts(arg0_ptr as *const u8, arg0_len) }
    let arg0 = unsafe { ::std::str::from_utf8_unchecked(arg0) };
    greet(arg0);
}
```

```
fn alert(s: &str) {
    #[wasm_import_module = "__wbindgen_placeholder__"]
    extern {
        fn __wbg_f_alert_alert_n(s_ptr: *const u8, s_len: usize);
    }
    unsafe {
        let s_ptr = s.as_ptr();
        let s_len = s.len();
        __wbg_f_alert_alert_n(s_ptr, s_len);
    }
}
```

...and it becomes this!

I write this...

```
const rust = import("./wasm_greet");
rust.then(m => m.greet("World!"));
```

```
import * as wasm from './wasm_greet_bg';

// ...

export function greet(arg0) {
    const [ptr0, len0] = passStringToWasm(arg0);
    try {
        const ret = wasm.greet(ptr0, len0);
        return ret;
    } finally {
        wasm.__wbindgen_free(ptr0, len0);
    }
}

export function __wbg_f_alert_alert_n(ptr0, len0)
{
    // ...
}
```

...and it calls this!

## Exporting to JavaScript

# Exporting a function to JavaScript

The Rust we write:

```
// foo.rs
#[wasm_bindgen]
pub fn greet(a: &str) -> String {
    format!("Hello, {}!", a)
```

The TS interface we want:

```
// foo.d.ts
export function greet(a: string): string;
```

```
import * as wasm from './foo_bg';

function passStringToWasm(arg) {
    const buf = new TextEncoder('utf-8').encode(arg);
    const len = buf.length;
    const ptr = wasm.__wbindgen_malloc(len);
    let array = new Uint8Array(wasm.memory.buffer);
    array.set(buf, ptr);
    return [ptr, len];
}

function getStringFromWasm(ptr, len) {
    const mem = new Uint8Array(wasm.memory.buffer);
    const slice = mem.slice(ptr, ptr + len);
    const ret = new
TextDecoder('utf-8').decode(slice);
    return ret;
}

export function greet(arg0) {
    const [ptr0, len0] = passStringToWasm(arg0);
    try {
        const ret = wasm.greet(ptr0, len0);
        const ptr = wasm.__wbindgen_boxed_str_ptr(ret);
        const len = wasm.__wbindgen_boxed_str_len(ret);
        const realRet = getStringFromWasm(ptr, len);
        wasm.__wbindgen_boxed_str_free(ret);
        return realRet;
    } finally {
        wasm.__wbindgen_free(ptr0, len0);
    }
}
```

```

pub extern "C" fn greet(a: &str) -> String {
    format!("Hello, {}!", a)
}

#[export_name = "greet"]
pub extern "C" fn __wasm_bindgen_generated_greet(
    arg0_ptr: *const u8,
    arg0_len: usize,
) -> *mut String {
    let arg0 = unsafe {
        let slice
= ::std::slice::from_raw_parts(arg0_ptr, arg0_len);
        ::std::str::from_utf8_unchecked(slice)
    };
    let _ret = greet(arg0);
    Box::into_raw(Box::new(_ret))
}

```

## The Rust we write:

```

// foo.rs
#[wasm_bindgen]
pub fn greet(a: &str) -> String {
    format!("Hello, {}!", a)
}

```

## The TS interface we want:

```

// foo.d.ts
export function greet(a: string): string;

```

```

import * as wasm from './foo_bg';

function passStringToWasm(arg) {
    const buf = new TextEncoder('utf-8').encode(arg);
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    const ptr = wasm.__wbindgen_malloc(len);
    let array = new Uint8Array(wasm.memory.buffer);
    array.set(buf, ptr);
    return [ptr, len];
}

function getStringFromWasm(ptr, len) {
    const mem = new Uint8Array(wasm.memory.buffer);
    const slice = mem.slice(ptr, ptr + len);
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TextDecoder('utf-8').decode(slice);
    return ret;
}

export function greet(arg0) {
    const [ptr0, len0] = passStringToWasm(arg0);
    try {
        const ret = wasm.greet(ptr0, len0);
        const ptr = wasm.__wbindgen_boxed_str_ptr(ret);
        const len = wasm.__wbindgen_boxed_str_len(ret);
        const realRet = getStringFromWasm(ptr, len);
        wasm.__wbindgen_boxed_str_free(ret);
        return realRet;
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        wasm.__wbindgen_free(ptr0, len0);
    }
}

```

```

pub extern "C" fn greet(a: &str) -> String {
    format!("Hello, {}!", a)
}

#[export_name = "greet"]
pub extern "C" fn __wasm_bindgen_generated_greet(
    arg0_ptr: *const u8,
    arg0_len: usize,
) -> Box<String> {
    let arg0 = unsafe {
        let slice
        = ::std::slice::from_raw_parts(arg0_ptr, arg0_len);
        ::std::str::from_utf8_unchecked(slice)
    };
    let _ret = greet(arg0);
    Box::into_raw(Box::new(_ret))
}

```

## The Rust we write:

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// foo.rs
#[wasm_bindgen]
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        wasm.__wbindgen_boxed_str_free(ret);
        return realRet;
    } finally {
        wasm.__wbindgen_free(ptr0, len0);
    }
}

```

The best part about all of this is that  
it's designed so that you Never  
Have to Think About it.



Gifon007.eu

**WHY???**

WebAssembly isn't done.  
We're just getting started!

[Download Firefox](#) Search Mozilla Hacks

# WebAssembly's post-MVP future: A cartoon skill tree



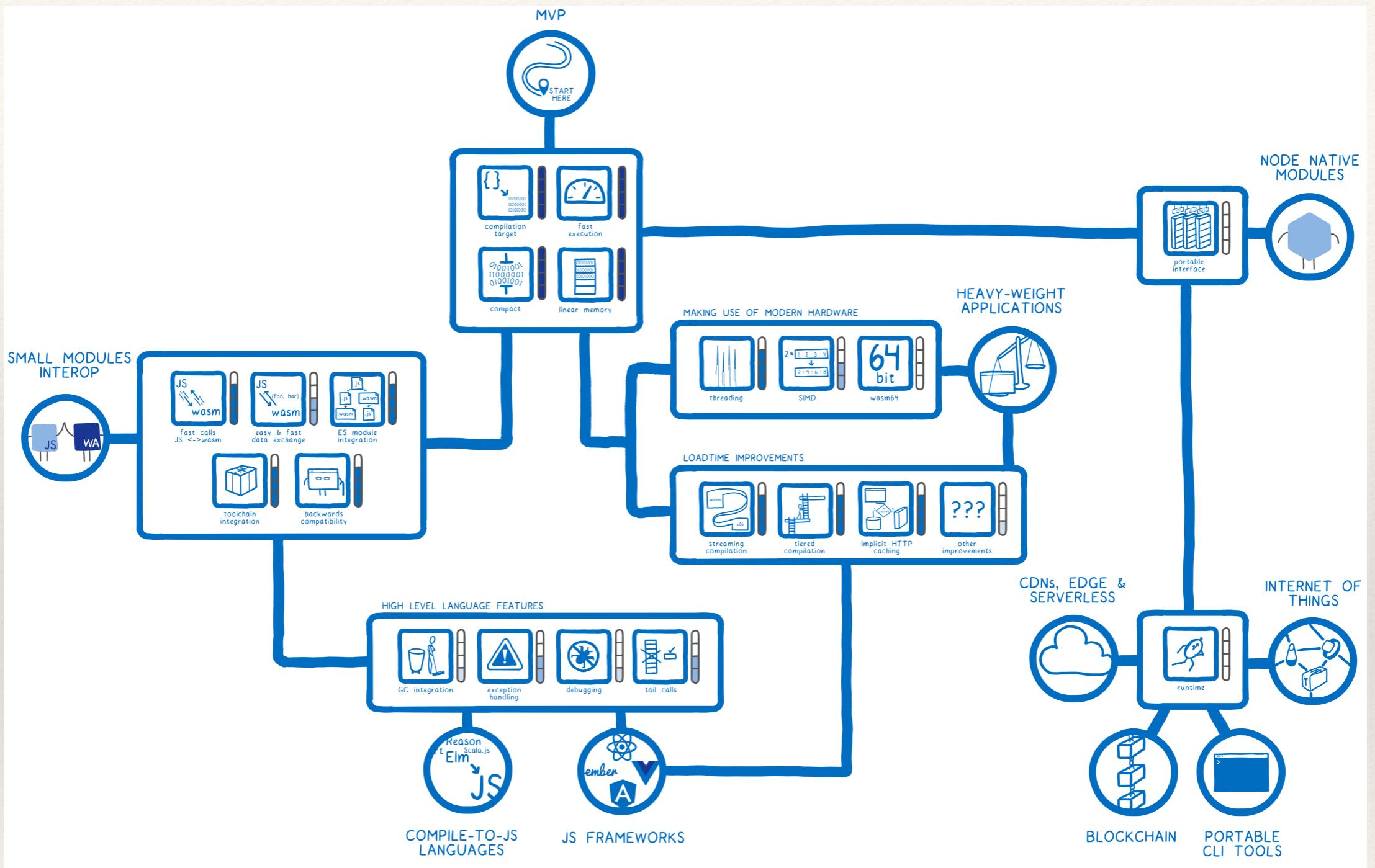
By [Lin Clark](#), [Till Schneidereit](#), [Luke Wagner](#)

Posted on October 22, 2018 in [Code Cartoons](#), [Featured Article](#), and [WebAssembly](#)

Share This

People have a misconception about WebAssembly. They think that the WebAssembly that landed in browsers back in 2017—which we called the minimum viable product (or MVP) of WebAssembly—is the final version of WebAssembly.

I can understand where that misconception comes from. The WebAssembly community group is really committed to backwards compatibility. This means that the WebAssembly that you create today **will** continue working on browsers into the future.



credit: Lin Clark, WebAssembly's post-MVP future: A cartoon skill tree

We want to build a WebAssembly for everyone.

So we need people to start using it now- so they can get involved in the design process!

# RustWasm Working Group



Rust WebAssembly Working Group Meetings

Rust - 1 / 13

5 July 2018 Meeting  
Rust

12 July 2018 Meeting  
Rust

19 July 2018 Meeting  
Rust

26 July 2018 Meeting  
Rust

2 August 2018 Meeting  
Rust



<https://rustwasm.github.io>

[Overview](#)[Getting Started](#)[Docs](#)[Spec](#)[Community](#)[Roadmap](#)[FAQ](#)

## WEBASSEMBLY

WebAssembly 1.0 has shipped in 4 major browser engines.

[Learn more](#)

## COMMUNITY

[Feedback](#)[Contributing](#)[Past Events](#)[Code of Conduct](#)[W3C Community Group ↗](#)

## Submitting Feedback & Issues

We welcome community and developer feedback on all aspects of WebAssembly, including the high-level design, binary format, JS API, developer experience, and browser implementations.

Please contribute your feedback or issues in the following forums:

- High level design feedback: [WebAssembly/design](#)
- Specification bugs / suggestions: [WebAssembly/spec](#)
- Test suite / reference interpreter issues: [WebAssembly/spec](#)
- Emscripten / Binaryen / LLVM issues: [WebAssembly/binaryen](#)
- WABT issues: [WebAssembly/wabt](#)
- V8 / Chrome bugs: [crbug.com/v8](#)
- SpiderMonkey / Firefox bugs: [bugzilla.mozilla.org](#)



## COMMUNITY & BUSINESS GROUPS

[CURRENT GROUPS](#)[REPORTS](#)[ABOUT](#)[Home](#) / WebAssembly Community Group

# WEBASSEMBLY COMMUNITY GROUP

The mission of this group is to promote early-stage cross-browser collaboration on a new, portable, size- and load-time-efficient format suitable for compilation to the web.

*Note: Community Groups are proposed and run by the community. Although W3C hosts these conversations, the groups do not necessarily represent the views of the W3C Membership or staff.*

No Reports Yet Published

Chairs, when logged in, may publish draft and final reports. Please see [report requirements](#).

[PUBLISH REPORTS](#)

### Tools for this group

Mailing List

IRC

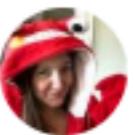
Github repository

RSS

Contact This Group

### Resources

**WHY???**



achtung bitte

@ag\_dubs

this but about developer technology



*"I like this painting because it has a bench."*

3:51 PM - 9 Apr 2019

178 Retweets 1,181 Likes



10

178

1.2K



# HTML5 Spec, Design Principles

“In cases of conflict, consider users over authors over implementors over specifiers over theoretical purity.”

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Facilitating high-level interactions between wasm modules and JavaScript <https://rustwasm.github.io/docs/wasm-...> [Edit](#)

[wasm](#) [javascript](#) [rust](#) [binding-generator](#) [rust-wasm](#) [Manage topics](#)[2,715 commits](#)[3 branches](#)[56 releases](#)[1 environment](#)[145 contributors](#)[View license](#)[Branch: master ▾](#)[New pull request](#)[Create new file](#)[Upload files](#)[Find File](#)[Clone or download ▾](#)

 <b>alexcrichton</b>	Merge pull request #1625 from alexcrichton/less-return-ptr	<a href="#">...</a>	Latest commit 792ab40 1 hour ago
 .cargo	Start running CI tests on Rust beta		9 months ago
 benchmarks	Run fmt and clippy		29 days ago
 ci	Attempt to fix CI		21 days ago
 crates	Merge pull request #1625 from alexcrichton/less-return-ptr		1 hour ago
 examples	Updating a couple examples		17 hours ago
 guide	remove warning about caching		yesterday
 releases	Add a template for release announcements		last year
 src	Merge pull request #1625 from alexcrichton/less-return-ptr		1 hour ago

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# wasm-pack

📦 ✨ your favorite rust -> wasm workflow tool!

✨ [INSTALL WASM-PACK 0.8.1](#) ✨

4 Apr 2019 | [Release Notes](#)



## wasm-bindgen-futures 0.3.24

[Homepage](#) [Documentation](#) [Repository](#) [Dependent crates](#)

Cargo.toml

```
wasm-bindgen-futures = "0.3.24"
```



Last Updated

**7 days ago**

Crate Size

**8.79 kB**

## wasm-bindgen-futures

[API Documentation](#)

This crate bridges the gap between a Rust `Future` and a JavaScript `Promise`. It provides two conversions:

1. From a JavaScript `Promise` into a Rust `Future`.
2. From a Rust `Future` into a JavaScript `Promise`.

See the [API documentation](#) for more info.

### Authors

- The wasm-bindgen Developers

### License

MIT/Apache-2.0

### Owners





## js-sys 0.3.24

[Homepage](#) [Documentation](#) [Repository](#) [Dependent crates](#)

Cargo.toml

```
js-sys = "0.3.24"
```



Last Updated

**7 days ago**

Crate Size

**58.42 kB**

## js-sys

[API documentation](#)

Raw bindings to JS global APIs for projects using `wasm-bindgen`. This crate is handwritten and intended to work in *all* JS environments like browsers and Node.js.

### Authors

- The wasm-bindgen Developers

### License

MIT/Apache-2.0

### Categories



## web-sys 0.3.24

[Homepage](#) [Documentation](#) [Repository](#) [Dependent crates](#)**Cargo.toml**`web-sys = "0.3.24"`

Last Updated

**7 days ago**

Crate Size

**0.2 MB**

## web-sys

Raw bindings to Web APIs for projects using `wasm-bindgen`.

- [The web-sys section of the wasm-bindgen guide](#)
- [API Documentation](#)

## Crate features

This crate by default contains very little when compiled as almost all of its exposed

### Authors

- The `wasm-bindgen` Developers

### License

MIT/Apache-2.0

### Owners

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A modular toolkit for building fast, reliable Web applications and libraries with Rust and Wasm

[Edit](#)[Manage topics](#)[125 commits](#)[2 branches](#)[0 releases](#)[11 contributors](#)[View license](#)

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[New pull request](#)[Create new file](#)[Upload files](#)[Find File](#)[Clone or download ▾](#) **fitzgen** Merge pull request #89 from rustwasm/fitzgen-patch-1 ...

Latest commit e8e505f 22 days ago



Generate `README.md`'s for each crate from its top-level docs

last month

 .github/[ISSUE\\_TEMPLATE](#)

Add a bit about the API's skeleton to the API proposal template

3 months ago

 crates

Fix link to CI build in README template

22 days ago

 guide

Include each crate's `README.md` in a crates reference guide section

last month

 rfcs

get rid of separate fileList struct

2 months ago

 src

Fixing all the issues with gloo-events

3 months ago

 .README.tpl

Fix link to CI build in README template

22 days ago

 .azure-pipelines.yml

Generate `README.md`'s for each crate from its top-level docs

last month

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# 🤠 The Wrangler CLI: Deploying Rust with WASM on Cloudflare Workers

28 Mar 2019 by [Ashley Williams](#).

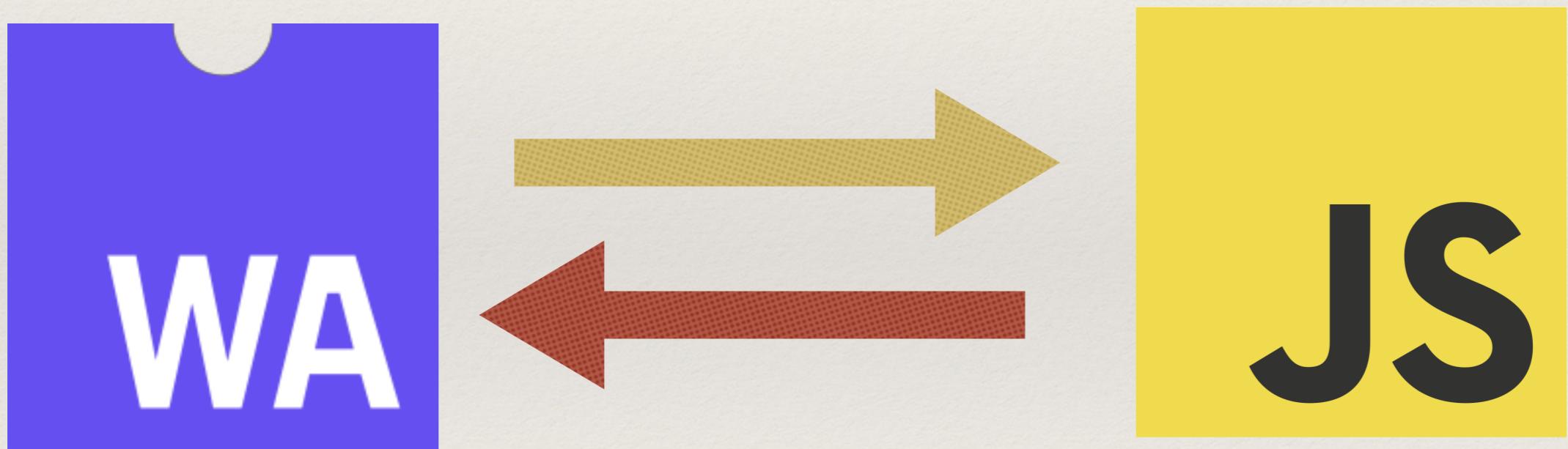
[Share](#)[Like 39](#)[Tweet](#)

Wrangler is a CLI tool for building Rust WebAssembly Workers

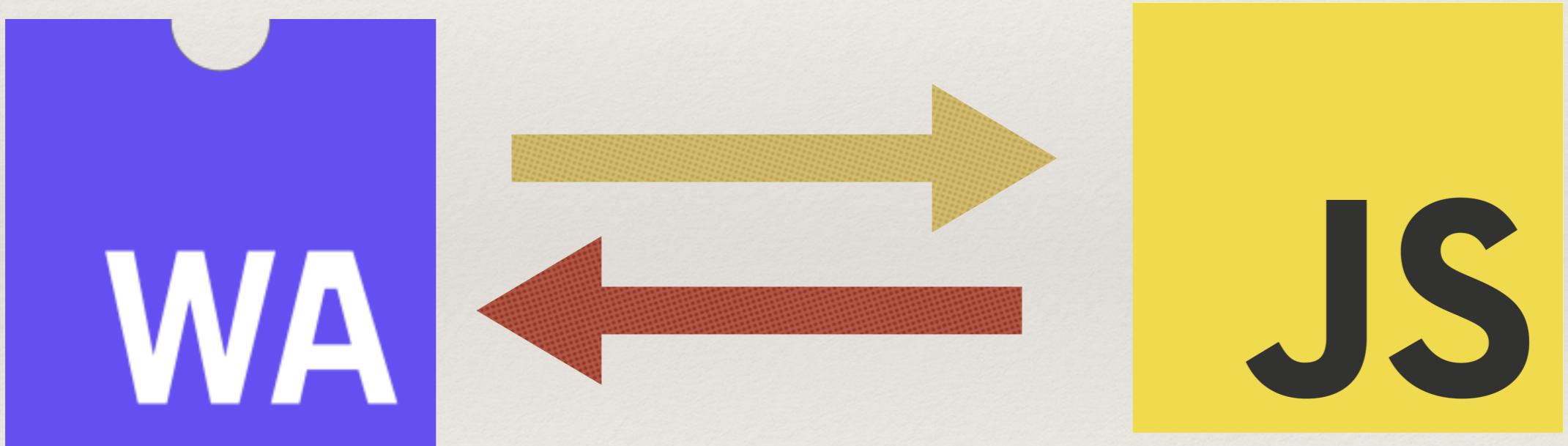
Today, we're open sourcing and announcing `wrangler`, a CLI tool for building, previewing, and publishing Rust and WebAssembly Cloudflare Workers.

If that sounds like some word salad to you, that's a reasonable reaction. All three of the technologies involved are relatively new and upcoming: WebAssembly, Rust, and Cloudflare Workers.

Wasm should be  
an implementation detail



Most people should never know  
they are even using WebAssembly



WebAssembly is a technology that  
invites new types of applications  
written in multiple different  
languages to be discovered and  
distributed on the web

Let's go forth and make amazing  
things that further expand the web  
platform!

... or go forth and bridge the language divide between 2 or even 3 worlds.

You'll learn so much.

# Thanks!

*QCon NYC, 26 June 2019*

---

## Rust, WebAssembly, and JavaScript make three: An FFI Story

---

@ag\_dubs  
Rust Core Team  
RustWasm WG

---