

YEW

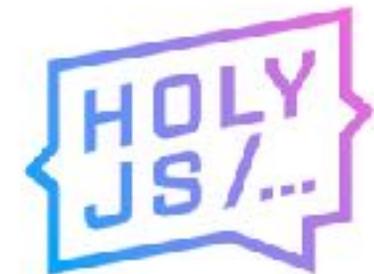
Rust + WebAssembly framework

Denis Kolodin

Tech Lead at Exonum, Bitfury Group



WEBASSEMBLY



Agenda

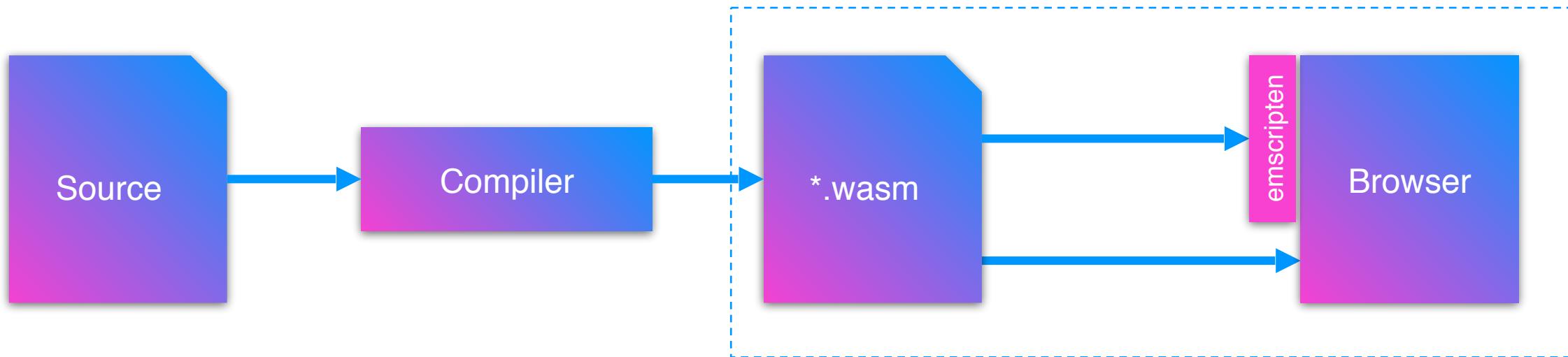
- What is Yew?
- Architectural aspects
- Features
- Extra benefits of Rust
- How to start?

WHAT IS YEW?

WebAssembly is the future!

- **Complex algorithms**
- A standard
- Many programming languages
- JavaScript remains necessary to a start WASM module

$$\epsilon(\omega T) \cdot \alpha \omega^{\frac{1}{2}} = \epsilon\left(\frac{\omega}{T}\right)$$
$$\psi_{\text{ref}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_{\text{ref},1} + \psi_{\text{ref},2})$$



Yew – ready-to-use wasm framework

- Created **16 Dec 2017**
- Collected more than **>4k stars** on GitHub
- Open-source (MIT/Apache)
- Written in **Rust**
- Supports pure **wasm32-unknown-unknown** target
- Many examples!



DenisKolodin/yew

ARCHITECTURE

Elm/Redux like state changing



```
type alias Model = { value : Int }
type Msg = Increment | Decrement
case msg of
    Increment ->
        { value = model.value + 1 }
    Decrement ->
        { value = model.value - 1 }
```

model is immutable!

Rust implementation



```
struct Model {  
    value: i64,  
}  
  
enum Msg {  
    Increment,  
    Decrement,  
}  
  
match msg {  
    Msg::Increment => {  
        self.value += 1;  
    }  
    Msg::Decrement => {  
        self.value -= 1;  
    }  
}
```

model is **mutable!**

Why mutable is better than immutable?

```
fn update(&self, msg: Msg) -> Self {  
    match msg {  
        Msg::Increment => {  
            Self {  
                value: self.value + 1,  
            }  
        }  
        Msg::Decrement => {  
            Self {  
                value: self.value - 1,  
            }  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Copying

Clone if even no changes

A blue arrow points from the original 'self' reference in the function signature to the cloned 'self' object inside the 'Increment' branch. Another blue arrow points from the mutated 'self' object back to the original 'self' reference, indicating that the original reference is now pointing to a new, mutated copy.

```
fn update(&mut self, msg: Msg) {  
    match msg {  
        Msg::Increment => {  
            self.value += 1;  
        }  
        Msg::Decrement => {  
            self.value -= 1;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Reusing

A blue arrow points from the original 'self' reference in the function signature directly to the mutated 'self' object inside the function body, illustrating that the original reference is modified in place.

Why we need to keep the old model?

For rendering, to check the model has changed, but...

Change by comparison is not effective!

```
fn update(&mut self, msg: Self::Msg, _: &mut Env<Context, Self>) -> ShouldRender {  
    match msg {  
        Msg::UpdateValue(value) => {  
            self.value = value;  
            false  
        }  
        Msg::Commit => {  
            self.name = self.value.clone();  
            true  
        }  
    }  
}  
  
fn view(&self) -> Html<Context, Self> {  
    html! {  
        <div>  
            <input oninput=|e: InputData| Msg::UpdateValue(e.value), />  
            <button onclick=|_| Msg::Commit, >{ "Apply" }</button>  
            <p>{ self.name.chars().rev().collect::<String>() }</p>  
        </div>  
    }  
}
```

Model had changed...

What if your model has hidden fields?

Developer knows better when it should be rendered!

but the template has not!

FEATURES

Start from scratch and move to stdweb

```
const JS: &'static [u8] = b"\\"  
    var handler_fn_ptr = $0;\\"  
    var app_system = $1;\\"  
    var method = UTF8ToString($2);\\"  
    var url = UTF8ToString($3);\\"  
    var body = UTF8ToString($4);\\"  
    var header_len = $5;\\"  
    var header_key_ptr = $6;\\"  
    var header_value_ptr = $7;\\"  
    var timeout = $8;\\"  
    var handler_data_ptr = $9;\\"  
    var handler_vtable_ptr = $10;\\"  
    var xhr = new XMLHttpRequest();\\"  
    var error_fn = function(error_sig) { return function() {\\"  
        Runtime.dynCall('viiiiiiii', handler_fn_ptr, [error_sig,  
        app_system, handler_data_ptr, handler_vtable_ptr, 0, 0, 0, 0]);\\"  
    } };\\"  
    xhr.addEventListener('timeout', error_fn(1));\\"  
    xhr.addEventListener('error', error_fn(2));\\"  
    xhr.addEventListener('load', function() {\\"  
        var stack = Runtime.stackSave();\\"  
        var status_code = xhr.status;\\"  
        var status_text = allocate(\\"  
            intArrayFromString(xhr.statusText), 'i8',  
            ALLOC_STACK)\\"  
        );\\"  
    }; // and many more...
```



koute/stdweb

```
let handle = js! {  
    var callback = @{callback};  
    var action = function() {  
        callback();  
    };  
    var delay = @{ms};  
    return {  
        interval_id: setInterval(action, delay),  
        callback: callback,  
    };  
};
```

Templates in pure code are boring!

```
fn view(&self) -> Html<Context, Self> {
    nav("nav", ("menu"), vec![
        button("button", (), ("onclick", || Msg::Clicked)),
        tag("section", ("ontop"), vec![
            p("My text..."))
        ] )
    ])
}
```



JSX-like templates with Rust macro

```
impl Renderable<Context, Model> for Model {
    fn view(&self) -> Html<Context, Self> {
        html! {
            <div>
                <nav class="menu">
                    <button onclick=|_| Msg::Increment,>{ "Increment" }</button>
                    <button onclick=|_| Msg::Decrement,>{ "Decrement" }</button>
                </nav>
                <p>{ self.value }</p>
                <p>{ Local::now() }</p>
            </div>
        }
    }
}
```

Think of this as pure code templates **on steroids!**



Components: crazy strong typed feature

```
html! {  
    <div class="counters">  
        <Counter: initial=100, />  
        <Counter: color=Color::Red, />  
    </div>  
}
```

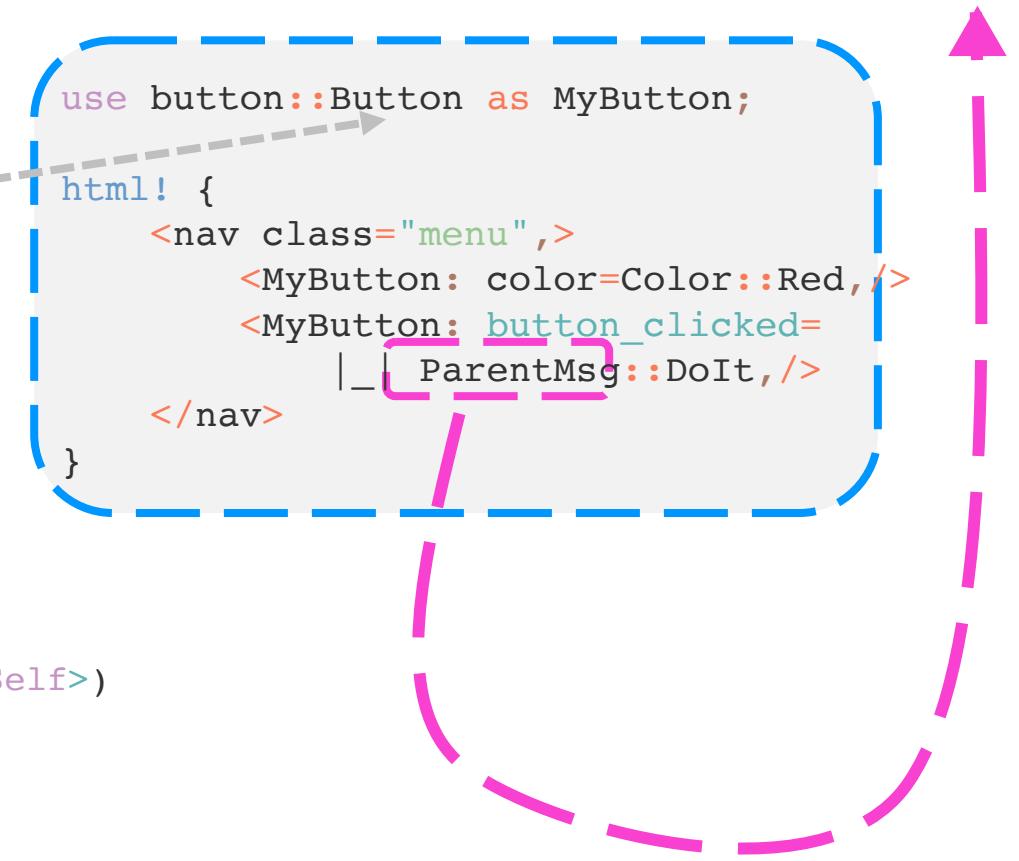
Properties is a simple **struct**

```
#[derive(PartialEq, Clone)]  
pub struct Properties {  
    pub initial: u32,  
    pub color: Color,  
    pub onclick: Option<Callback<u32>>,  
}  
  
impl Default for Properties {  
    fn default() -> Self {  
        Properties {  
            initial: 0,  
            color: Color::Green,  
            onclick: None,  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Typed scopes

```
pub struct Button {  
    title: String,  
    button_clicked: Option<Callback<()>>,  
}
```

```
impl<CTX: 'static> Component<CTX> for Button {  
    fn update(&mut self, msg: Self::Msg, _: &mut Env<CTX, Self>)  
        -> ShouldRender  
    {  
        match msg {  
            Msg::Clicked => {  
                if let Some(ref mut callback) = self.button_clicked {  
                    callback.emit(());  
                }  
            }  
        }  
        false  
    }  
}
```



Matches the
parent's message type

Other features

Easy serialization

```
Msg::Store => {
    context.local_storage.store(KEY, Json(&model.clients));
}
Msg::Restore => {
    if let Json(Ok(clients)) = context.local_storage.restore(KEY)
{
    model.clients = clients;
}
}
```

Fragments

```
html! {
    <>
        <tr><td>{ "Row" }</td></tr>
        <tr><td>{ "Row" }</td></tr>
        <tr><td>{ "Row" }</td></tr>
    </>
}
```

EXTRA BENEFITS

Services: interact with the world outside

- TimeoutService
- IntervalService
- FetchService
- WebSocketService
- Custom services

Services are Rust crates!
<https://crates.io>



Context: declare the requirements

```
struct Context {  
    web: FetchService,  
    ws: WebSocketService,  
    aws: AwsService,  
}  
  
impl WithAws for Context {  
    fn upload_to_s3(&mut self, data: Vec<u8>)  
        -> UploadTask {  
            unimplemented!("do something here...");  
        }  
}
```

Requirement

```
trait WithAws {  
    fn upload_to_s3(&mut self, data: Vec<u8>)  
        -> UploadTask;  
}  
  
impl<T: WithAws> Component<T> for MyComponent {  
    fn update(&mut self, msg: Self::Msg,  
             context: &mut Env<Context, Self>)  
        -> ShouldRender {  
            match msg {  
                Msg::UploadIt(data) => {  
                    self.upload_task =  
                        context.upload_to_s3(data);  
                    false  
                }  
            }  
        }  
}
```

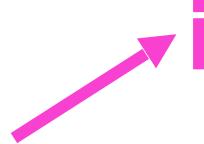
Implementation

Compiler won't let you be wrong

```
#[derive(PartialEq, Clone)]  
pub struct Props {  
    pub limit: u32,  
    pub onsignal: Option<Callback<()>>,  
}
```

code

What if you set **onsignal** property?



Compiler won't let you be wrong

```
impl<CTX: AwsS3Api> + 'static> Component<CTX> for Button {  
    type Msg = Msg;  
    type Properties = Props;  
}
```

code

What if your context
doesn't implement
AwsS3Api trait?

START HERE!

Rust-to-wasm compilation

Install Rust

```
curl https://sh.rustup.rs -sSf | sh
```

Install cargo-web

```
cargo install cargo-web
```

Create a project

```
cargo new --bin my-project
```

Run!

```
cargo web start --target wasm32-unknown-unknown
```

emscripten might come in handy!

```
[package]
name = "my-project"
version = "0.1.0"
```

```
[dependencies]
yew = "0.3.0"
```

Current restrictions

- Some crates doesn't support target
`unknown-unknown`
 - No threads!
 - No system API
- WASM debugger exists, maybe...
`wasm32-`

The future of the framework

- Integration with JS *(but don't use it in the core)*
- Typed CSS
- Ready-to-use components
- Improve performance for some cases
- More core contributors
- Docs, tutorials, books

THANK YOU!