

# THE WIT CHEATSHEET



## File Structure

### Package

A single package can and often is represented by multiple files. A common pattern is `types.wit`, `world.wit`, and `my-interface-name.wit`. The package must include a namespace and an identifier, and can optionally include a version number which should follow semantic versioning.

### Interface

A collection of types and functions scoped to a package which can be used within a world. Interfaces are the only place that a type can be defined. Packages can contain multiple interfaces.

### World

Akin to a complete description of a component. A world is a collection of imports and exports that allow the component to interact with the host as well as other components.

## Language Keywords

These keywords are used to describe some sort of action or property within a component.

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>include</code> | used to include worlds into another             |
| <code>use</code>     | will include types from an interface in a world |
| <code>import</code>  | used to import an entire interface into a world |
| <code>export</code>  | used to export an interface/func from a world   |

## Named Types

Types listed here all require an identifier. They provide more structure and flexibility than primitive types.

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>record</code>   | a collection of types accessible via named keys                         |
| <code>enum</code>     | a type that can equal one of a set of values                            |
| <code>variant</code>  | a type that be one of many predefined types                             |
| <code>flags</code>    | a collection of flags that can be toggled independantly from each other |
| <code>func</code>     | a function type   |
| <code>resource</code> | a new abstract resource type. See below                                 |

## Resource Keywords

Keywords here relate to resources. Resources are used to describe variables that should not be copied by value.

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <code>constructor</code> | method that returns a handle of the containing resource type |
| <code>static</code>      | mark a resource func as scoped to resource                   |
| <code>self</code>        | the borrowed handle to the resource                          |
| <code>borrow</code>      | mark a handle as a temporary loan from caller to callee      |
| <code>owned</code>       | a handle representing unique ownership of a resource         |

## WASI Component Types

### Command

A component defined as a Command has a main function (or in `wasi:cli`, a `run` function) and terminates when the function returns.

### Reactor

This component is more like a library. It exposes an API once it is instantiated and remains live, allowing functions on the component to be called from the host or other components.

## Primitive Types

These are the core types for a wasm module. Most languages will implement all of these types.

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>bool</code>              | boolean value; true or false                      |
| <code>s8, s16, s32, s64</code> | signed integers with 8, 16, 32 or 64 bit length   |
| <code>u8, u16, u32, u64</code> | unsigned integers with 8, 16, 32 or 64 bit length |
| <code>float32, float64</code>  | floating-point numbers with 32 or 64 bit length   |
| <code>char</code>              | single Unicode scalar character                   |
| <code>string</code>            | Unicode string with a finite length               |

## Container Types

These types are used to create collections of other types. They can contain any of the primitive or named types.

|                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>tuple&lt;...&gt;</code>  | a finite sequence of values of different types                                    |
| <code>list&lt;T&gt;</code>     | a sequence of values of the type T  |
| <code>option&lt;T&gt;</code>   | mark a type as optional, value will be type T or no value                         |
| <code>result&lt;T,E&gt;</code> | represents value or error, where the output will be one or the other but not both |

## Comments

Sometimes you just need to leave a note.

```
/// single line comment
/* comment block */
```

## WASI Worlds to know

These are some useful worlds defined by the WASI proposals that you might find useful in writing your own components.

|   |
|---|
| <code>wasi:cli/command</code>           |
| <code>wasi:keyvalue/keyvalue</code>     |
| <code>wasi:blob-store/blob-store</code> |
| <code>wasi:messaging/messaging</code>   |
| <code>wasi:nn/ml</code>                 |
| <code>wasi:http/proxy</code>            |
| <code>wasi:cloud-core/cloud-core</code> |



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# WHAT DOES WIT LOOK LIKE?

a **package** is a collection of interfaces and worlds

an **interface** is a collection of functions and types scoped to the package

Identifiers are restricted to ASCII **kebab-case** but can be preceded by a single % if the identifier would otherwise be a wit keyword. For example, **interface** is a keyword, but **%interface** is an identifier



**worlds** describe the imports and exports for a component

**worlds** can **import** and **export** entire interfaces, use types from interfaces and can **include** other worlds

```
package acme:space-station@0.1.0;

interface types {
  type astronaut-id = u64;

  variant pods {
    none,
    list<u32>,
  }

  flags locations {
    bridge,
    nacelle,
    jefferies-tubes,
  }

  enum level {
    captain,
    commander,
    cadet,
  }

  record astronaut {
    id: astronaut-id,
    name: string,
    ship-access: locations,
    manager: option<astronaut>,
    level: level,
    start-date: u32,
    end-date: option<u32>,
    addresses: pods,
  }

  record inventory {
    name: string,
    cost: u32,
    description: string,
    stock: u32,
    tags: list<string>,
  }

  interface directory {
    use types.{astronaut-id, astronaut};

    get-astronaut: func(id: astronaut-id) -> result<astronaut, e32>;
    update-astronaut: func(id: astronaut-id, changes: droid) -> result<astronaut, e32>;
  }

  world astronauts {
    import wasi:logging;

    export directory.{get-astronaut, update-astronaut};
  }

  world reporting {
    include astronauts;
    use types.{inventory};

    export get-inventory: func(item: option<string>) -> list<inventory>;
  }
}
```

**package** must have a namespace and name—version is optional

**type aliases** are great for descriptive declarations

**variants** can be used to indicate that a value can be one of many types

**flags** are like a collection of bools that can be toggled individually

**enums** are a single type for a small set of specific values

**id** is referenced from the **type alias** above!

**option<...>** is useful for making values not required

**record properties** can be any valid type, including other records

**lists** can include any type. Indicate contents as many types using **variants**

**result** is great for returning error and/or success state

**imports** can be called from the component using them

**exports** are functions that can be called by the host runtime (or another component)



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