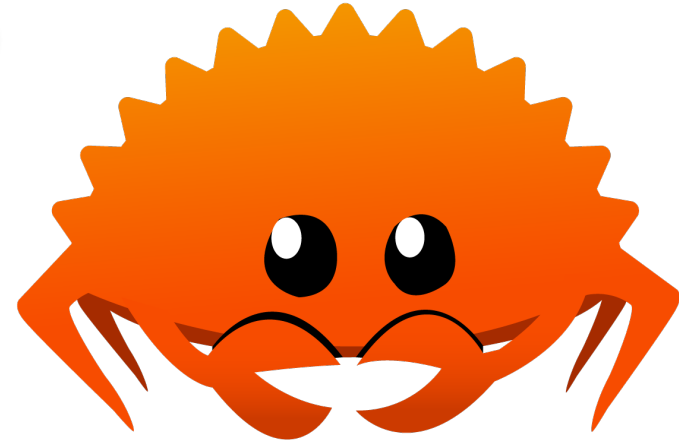
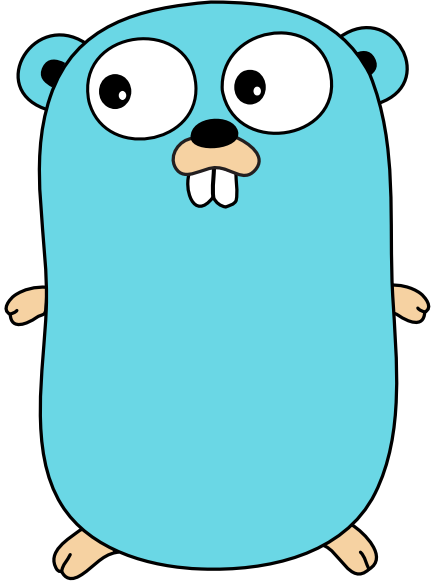


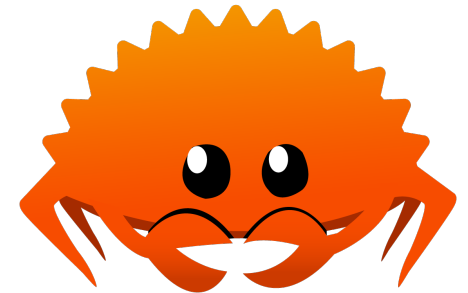
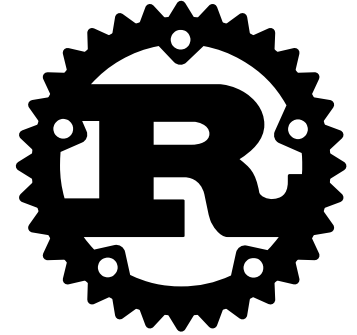
# Parallel Programming – Go vs Rust



# Overview of Rust



- Since 2015
- Compiled
- Static typed
- High performance
- Design goals:
  - Safety
  - Control over memory
  - Highly concurrent



# Concepts in common



- Channels
- Mutexes
- Read write locks
- Atomic types
- Condition variables
- Once

# Things **not** in common



## Go

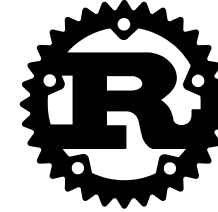
- WaitGroups
- select
- Pools of temporary objects
- Thread-safe map

## Rust

- Join
- Barrier
- Arc

atomically reference  
counting pointers

# Comparison of syntax



```
1 package main
2
3 import "fmt"
4
5 func sum(numbers []int, channel chan int) {
6     sum := 0
7     for _, value := range numbers {
8         sum += value
9     }
10    channel <- sum
11 }
12
13 func main() {
14     numbers := []int{7, 2, 8, -9, 4, 0}
15     channel := make(chan int)
16
17     go sum(numbers[:len(numbers)/2], channel)
18     go sum(numbers[len(numbers)/2:], channel)
19
20     x := <-channel
21     y := <-channel
22
23     fmt.Println(x, y, x+y)
24 }
25
```

```
1 use std::sync::mpsc;
2 use std::thread;
3
4 fn sum(numbers: &[i32], tx: &mpsc::Sender<i32>) {
5     let mut sum = 0;
6     for value in numbers {
7         sum += value;
8     }
9     tx.send(sum).unwrap();
10 }
11
12 fn main() {
13     let numbers = [7, 2, 8, -9, 4, 0];
14     let (tx, rx): (mpsc::Sender<i32>, mpsc::Receiver<i32>) = mpsc::channel();
15     let tx1 = mpsc::Sender::clone(&tx);
16
17     thread::spawn(move || sum(&numbers[..numbers.len() / 2], &tx1));
18     thread::spawn(move || sum(&numbers[numbers.len() / 2..], &tx));
19
20     let x = rx.recv().unwrap();
21     let y = rx.recv().unwrap();
22
23     println!("{}", x, y, x + y);
24 }
25
```

# Comp



```
1 package main
2
3 import "fmt"
4
5 func sum(numbers []int, chan
6     sum := 0
7     for _, value := range n
8         sum += value
9     }
10    channel <- sum
11 }
12
13 func main() {
14     numbers := []int{7, 2, 8
15     channel := make(chan int)
16
17     go sum(numbers[:len(num
18     go sum(numbers[len(numbe
19
20     x := <-channel
21     y := <-channel
22
23     fmt.Println(x, y, x+y)
24 }
25
```

ONE DOES NOT SIMPLY



IGNORE THE OWNERSHIP SYSTEM

Technische  
Hochschule  
Sensenheim  
University of Applied Sciences



```
river<i32>) = mpvc::channel();
.len() / 2], &tx1));
en() / 2..], &tx));
```

# Threading model



## Goroutines

Several program  
threads  
get multiplexed  
on several system  
threads  
by the goruntime

## Rust Threads

One program thread  
is  
one system thread

# Conclusion



- Most of the concepts are realised in both languages
- Biggest difference is the threading model
- Go is more easy to read and write
- Rust enforces safety



**NOT SURE IF I SHOULD GO WITH  
SIMPLE CODE**



- M
- la
- B
- G
- R

**OR EXTRA SECURITY**

# Sources

- <https://www.rust-lang.org/logos/rust-logo-blk.svg>
- <http://rustacean.net/assets/rustacean-orig-noshadow.svg>
- <https://golang.org/s/logos>
- <https://github.com/golang-samples/gopher-vector/raw/master/gopher.svg>
- <https://ih0.redbubble.net/image.15463304.6901/sticker,375x360.u4.png>
- <https://memegenerator.net/img/instances/82573730/not-sure-if-i-should-go-with-simple-code-or-extra-security.jpg>
- <https://memegenerator.net/img/instances/82573761/one-does-not-simply-ignore-the-ownership-system.jpg>