

[Struct having a reference to a value in one of its variables](#)

[help](#)

[frostfortune](#) February 25, 2019, 4:49pm 1

I am making a struct which is basically just a vector and a reference to one of the values in the vector.

this is an example to show the problem

[rust_error778x726 25.1 KB](#)

if i remove the lifetime specifiers and the reference to the selected_item all together that error doesnt even show.
can anyone explain what is going on here or help me understand why i cant do this?

[RustyYalo](#) February 25, 2019, 4:57pm 2

You have managed to create a self-referential list.

Here's what happened.

```
// You created a list, this list's lifetime parameter ('a) is currently unbound
let mut list = List::new();

// You add an item to the list, and set selected_item
// This binds the lifetime 'a to the lifetime of list
// Note: this means that because you are mutable borrowing here
// Rust will think that you are mutable borrowing for the entirety of 'a
// Now because 'a == lifetime of list, you are now mutable borrowing
// for the rest of list's lifetime
list.add_item(1);

// You try to get an immutable borrow of list, which conflicts with the
// mutable borrow from earlier
list.print_selected();
```

Note:

even though I am talking about (im)mutable references, it will be much more useful to think of &mut T and &T as compile time locks (similar idea to thread locks). Where &mut T means unique lock, and &T means shared lock.

You can see more about this in this blog post

[Blog post: Rust, a unique perspective tutorials](#)

[Rust: A unique perspective](#) is my attempt to explain Rust's memory safety guarantees in terms of unique versus shared access to memory. These aren't new ideas, but I couldn't find much existing documentation that introduces them to beginning and intermediate Rust programmers, so I wrote my own.

3 Likes

[frostfortune](#) February 25, 2019, 5:02pm 3

Thank you for the explanation. I will be sure to check that post out.

1 Like

[singron](#) February 26, 2019, 4:54am 4

[Here](#) is a rust playground link for your original example.

The previous reply is completely correct. I'd just like to add that it's specifically very difficult to use structs where the fields borrow from each other (e.g. the selected_item borrowing from items). I've made a modified [playground](#) to the above where I replaced selected_item: Option<&'a mut i32> with selected_item_idx: Option<usize>, which works more easily in this case.

[nour](#) February 27, 2019, 10:47am 5

frostfortune:

I am making a struct which is basically just a vector and a reference to one of the values in the vector.

Hi,

The guys have already pointed the problem, so I will add a very very small note : in such positions, you can use an "index" not "a reference", i.e. you keep the position of the selected element in the list not the reference to it and when no element is selected you can keep an unrealistic value (such as -1) than you can change this integer index freely because it become independant from the vector (from Rust point of view).

[baumani](#) March 3, 2019, 5:56pm 6

The downside of an index is since it's completely independent from rustc's point of view, it can become totally invalid and it's your code's responsibility to check that.

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