

Substrate_ 入门课第8期 Course 3【Rust基础 - 作业点评】 - 助教腾达 林涛





Rust基础

数据类型 流程控制 异常处理 Cargo 项目管理工具



Node Template 代码导读

https://whisperd.tech/post/substrate no de template guide/





Rust基础

流程控制

```
fn match_Literal_variable(){
     //Matching Literals 匹配字面值
     let x = 2;
     match x {
         1 =  println!( "one" ),
         2 => println!( "two" ),
         _ =>println!("anything") //不在意其他值,使用 _ 表示不绑定变量
     let y = 4;
     let z=false;
     match y {
        2 | 3 | 4 | 5 \text{ if } z = > \{ println! ( "matched y" ) \}, 
           //这里 2|3|4|5 是模式匹配, if 后面不是模式匹配,
           // 这里相当于 (2|3|4|5) if z =>... 而不是 2|3|4| (5 if z)
        _ => println!("no matched y")
```





let x = 5:

match x {

let y=0;

流程控制

```
let x = Some(5);
                                                  命名变量:
                     let y = 10;
                                                  irrefutable patterns
                                                  不可反驳模式, 即一定匹配得上
                     match x {
                        Some(50) => println!("Got 50"),
                        Some(y) => println!("Matched, y = \{:?\}", y),
                       _{-} => println!("Default case, x = {:?}", x),
                     println!("at the end: x = \{:?\}, y = \{:?\}", x, y);
y => println!( "alway match here, can 't go to other arm : {}", y),
   // 这里会有一个编译告警,无法触达下面的分支,这里100%匹配,
   // 这里的y遮盖了外部的y, 这句话是个模式匹配,
   // 捕获到的变量放到y里,而不是说要匹配 x=0
_ => println!("anything")
```





流程控制

```
enum MatchMessage {
  Hello {id : i32}
///Match 的 @ at 符号绑定变量
fn match_rang_at() {
    let msg = MatchMessage::Hello { id: 90 }; // 把id 改为 4, 20, 90 看不同的结果
    //新建变量id variable, 在模式匹配中新建变量
    match msg {
         MatchMessage::Hello { id: id_variable @ 1..=10 } => { println!( "match:\{\}", id_variable) },
         // 这里能访问匹配到的值. @ 可以保存匹配到的值到一个变量中
         MatchMessage::Hello { id: 11..=50 } => { println!( "Found an id in another range" ) },
         // 这里无法拿到匹配到的值. 因为id 可能是 10~50里的任意一个
         MatchMessage::Hello\{id\} => \{println!("Found some other id: \{\}", id)\}
         // 因为这里没有指定范围. 可以拿到id的值
```



使用Rust标准库实现一个 tcp server,可以参考网上的代码修改,最终需要各位同学上传代码和运行结果截图

#要求

- 1) 能正常运行
- 2) 对 tcp client (比如可用telnet等) 发过来的消息, 打印, 并做echo返回
- 3) 对代码每一句做注释
- 4) 做一次标准的错误处理(模式匹配)



```
pub fn main() -> std::io::Result<()> {
  //在本地8080端口创建TCP连接,将字符串解析为一个 SocketAddr 类型,如果解析失败,抛出异常
  let addr = "127.0.0.1:8080".parse::<SocketAddr>().unwrap();
  let listener = TcpListener::bind(addr)?;
  //不断的接收连接进来,等同于循环的 listener.accept()
  for stream in listener.incoming() {
      //模式匹配, incoming得到的是一个Result,有可能是Ok, 也有可能是Err。
       match stream {
            Ok(stream) =>{
               handle_client(stream)
                      .unwrap_or_else(|error| eprintln!("Server error got: {:?}", error));
                     //如果遇到错误,会打印错误,错误由 stream的read, write 发出
            Err(e) => eprintln!("connection failed!") //连接错误
```



```
fn handle_client( mut stream: TcpStream ) -> Result<()>{
  //创建一个缓冲区,用来保存数据
  let mut buf = [0; 500];
  //循环读取数据,如果读取数据异常直接返回
  while match stream.read( &mut buf ) {
         Ok(n) if n==0 => {
               //如果读取到的长度是0,表示关闭连接,函数返回
              false
         Ok(n) => {
               println!("received:{}", String::from_utf8_lossy(&buf[..n]));
               //将读取到的内容返写到客户端去
               stream.write( &buf[..n] )?;
              true
        Err(e) => {
              false //遇到错误,返回
  }{ }
  Ok(()) //没有异常, 返回 void
```





优秀作业

https://github.com/simonjiao/learning-rust/tree/main/sahw2

https://github.com/taokegin/rust-simple-tcp-echo-server/blob/main/src/main.rs

https://github.com/pencoa/substrate_hw3/blob/main/src/main.rs

https://github.com/TracySalander/RustEdu/tree/main/SubstrateBasic/Substrate_a3

https://github.com/Meta-One/MaLTCP

https://github.com/whtoo/Echo_Demo_RUST/blob/main/src/main.rs

https://github.com/lisiur/oneblock/blob/master/rust101/src/main.rs

decl_error!



Substrate2.0宏定义

#[pallet::error]



```
2.0
>=3.0

decl_module! {
}
定义模块
#[pallet::config]

module 內函数为 call
包含可调用函数
#[pallet:call]

decl_storage! {
}
定义存储单元
#[pallet::storage]

decl_event!
{
}
```

定义错误





```
decl_storage! {
 trait Store for Module < T: Trait > as Template Module {
         //.....
     Proofs get(fn proofs): map hasher(blake2_128_concat) Vec<u8>=> (T::Accountld, T::BlockNumber);
        //.....
     Something get(fn something): Option<u32>;
#[pallet::storage]
#[pallet::getter(fn proofs)]
pub type Proofs<T:Config> = StorageMap<_, Blake2_128Concat, Vec<u8>, (T::AccountId, T::BlockNumber)>;
#[pallet::storage]
#[pallet::getter(fn something)]
pub type Something<T> = StorageValue< , u32>;
```





```
decl_module! {
  pub struct Module<T: Trait> for enum Call where origin: T::Origin {
   type Error = Error<T>;
   fn deposit_event() = default;
   ///.....
   \#[weight = 10\_000 + T::DbWeight::get().writes(1)]
   pub fn do_something(origin, something: u32) -> dispatch::DispatchResult {
        let who = ensure_signed(origin)?;
        // Update storage.
        Something::put(something);
        // Fmit an event.
        Self::deposit_event(RawEvent::SomethingStored(something, who));
        // Return a successful DispatchResult
       Ok(())
```

```
3.0以后:
#[pallet::call]
impl<T: Config> Pallet<T> {
 #[pallet::weight(10_000 + T::DbWeight
  pub fn do_something(origin: OriginFor
   let who = ensure_signed(origin)?;
   // Update storage.
   <Something<T>>::put(something);
   // Emit an event.
   Self:: deposit event (Event:: Something
   // Return a successful DispatchResult
   Ok(())
```





```
decl_event!
    pub enum Event<T> where AccountId = <T as frame_system::Trait>::AccountId {
       /// Event documentation should end with an array that provides descriptive names for event
       /// parameters. [something, who]
       SomethingStored(u32, AccountId),
#[pallet::event]
#[pallet::generate_deposit(pub(super) fn deposit_event)]
pub enum Event<T: Config> {
   /// Event documentation should end with an array that provides descriptive names for event
   /// parameters. [something, who]
   SomethingStored(u32, T::AccountId),
```

Substrate2.0宏定义



```
decl_error! {
   pub enum Error for Module<T: Trait> {
      /// Error names should be descriptive.
      NoneValue,
      /// Errors should have helpful documentation associated with them.
      StorageOverflow,
#[pallet::error]
pub enum Error<T> {
   /// Error names should be descriptive.
   NoneValue,
   /// Errors should have helpful documentation associated with them.
   StorageOverflow,
```





Cargo.toml 文件中引入依赖 dependencies 有 2种等价写法

```
[dependencies.compiler_builtins]
version = "0.1.2"
optional = true

[dependencies.core]
version = "1.0.0"
optional = true
package = "rustc-std-workspace-core"
```

https://github.com/substrate-developer-hub/substrate-node-template/blob/v2.0.0-alpha.3/pallets/template/Cargo.toml

```
[dependencies]
compiler_builtins = {version = "0.1.2", optional = true }
core = {version = "1.0.0", optional = true, package = "rustc-std-workspace-core"}
```





```
键值对 key-value pair:
```

```
name = "Orange"
physical.color = "orange"
physical.shape = "round"
site."google.com" = true
等价于 JSON 的如下结构:
   "name": "Orange",
   "physical": {
        "color": "orange",
        "shape": "round"
    }
    "site": {
        "google.com": true
```

点分隔键允许将相近属性放在一起:



```
# 数组
integers = [ 1, 2, 3 ]
colors = [ "红", "黄", "绿" ]
# 嵌套数组
nested_array_of_ints = [ [ 1, 2 ], [3, 4, 5] ]
# 嵌套混合数组
nested_mixed_array = [ [ 1, 2 ], ["a", "b", "c"] ]
```



fruit 和 fruit.apple 已经创建过了

Toml语法定义



```
# 表 (table)
                         表(也被称为哈希表或字典)是键值对的集合。
[table-1]
                         它们由表头定义,连同方括号作为单独的行出现。
key1 = "some string"
                         看得出表头不同干数组,因为数组只有值。
key2 = 123
                         在它下方,直至下一个表头或文件结束,都是这个表的键值对。
[dog."tater.man"]
                         表不保证保持键值对的指定顺序。
type.name = "pug"
等价于 JSON 的如下结构: { "dog": { "tater man": { "type": { "name": "pug" } } } }
点分隔键为最后一个键名前的每个键名创建并定义一个表:
fruit.apple.color = "red"
# 定义一个名为 fruit 的表
# 定义一个名为 fruit.apple 的表
fruit.apple.taste.sweet = true
# 定义一个名为 fruit.apple.taste 的表
```





```
# 内联表 (Inline Table)
name = { first = "Tom", last = "Preston-Werner" }
point = \{ x = 1, y = 2 \}
animal = { type.name = "pug" }
等同于下面的标准表定义:
[name]
first = "Tom"
last = "Preston-Werner"
 [point]
x = 1
\mathbf{v} = 2
 [animal]
type.name = "pug"
```

内联表被完整地定义在花括号之中: { 和 } 。

括号中, 可以出现零或更多个以逗号分隔的键值对。





表数组 (Array of Tables)

```
[[products]]
name = "Hammer"
sku = 738594937
```

[[products]] # 数组里的空表

```
[[products]]
name = "Nail"
sku = 284758393

color = "gray"
```

表名写在双方括号里的表头来表示

表头的第一例定义了这个数组及其首个表元素,而后续的每个则在该数组中创建并定义一个新的表元素。



Rust 参考资料

参考:

https://www.bilibili.com/video/BV1hp4y1k7SV https://fasterthanli.me/articles/a-half-hour-to-learn-rust

https://time.geekbang.org/column/intro/100085301 https://gist.github.com/jimmychu0807/9a89355e642afad0d2aed

a52e6ad2424

https://github.com/studyrs/Rustt

https://github.com/rust-lang/rustlings https://github.com/studyrs/rusty-book





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