## Rust

#### A boring and expressive language

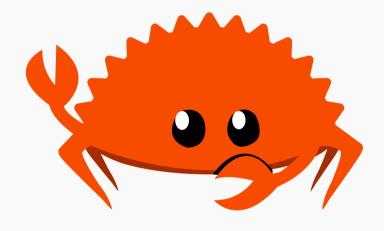
#### Victor Diez Ruiz



```
1 fn main() {
2  println!("Hello ...");
3 }
```

#### Why Rust rocks

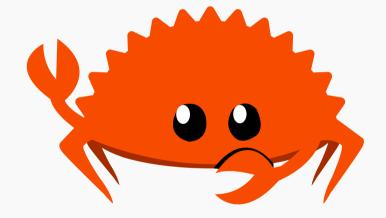
- 1. Lifetimes & Ownership
- 2. Inmutability by default
- 3. Algebraic Data Types
- 4. Error handling
- 5. Pattern Matching
- 6. Traits
- 7. Macros
- 8. Ecosystem



## Lifetimes & Ownership

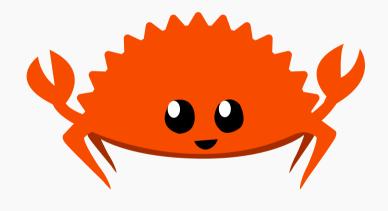
#### Save the environment

```
1 fn main() {
2  let a = 2;
3  let b = 3;
4  println!("{}", a + b);
5 }
```

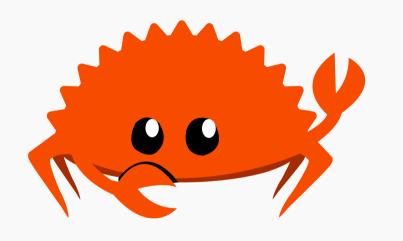


#### Save the environment

```
1 fn main() { <scope>
2  let a = 2;
3  let b = 3;
4  println!("{}", a + b);
5  } </scope>
```

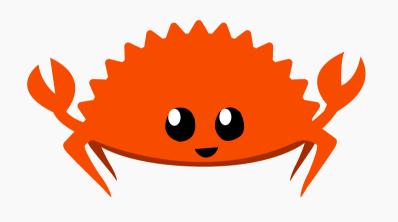


#### Everything eventually dies



```
1 fn main() {
2  let a = 2;
3  {
4  let b = 3;
5  }
6  println!("{}", a + b);
7 }
```

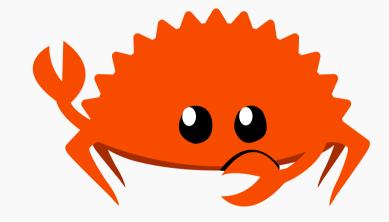
#### Everything eventually dies



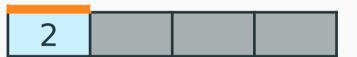
```
1 fn main() { <'a>
   let a = 2;
    { < 'b>
     let b = 3;
    } </ 'b>
    println!("{}", a + b);
6
```

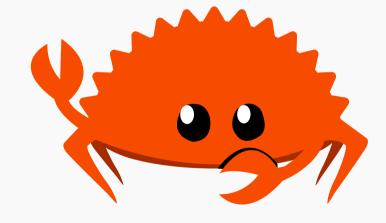
```
1 fn main() {
2  let a: 'a = 2;
3  {
4   let b: 'b = 3;
5  }
6  println!("{}", a + b);
7 }
```



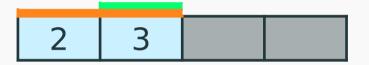


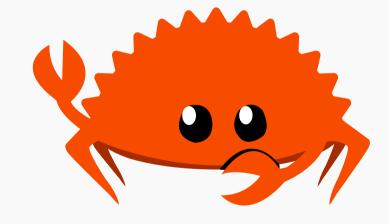
```
1 fn main() { <'a>
 let a: ('a) = 2;
   let b: 'b = 3;
  println!("{}", a + b);
```





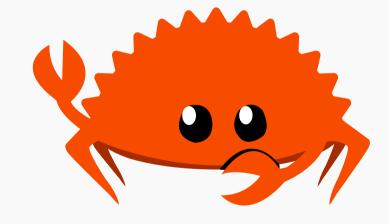
```
1 fn main() { <'a>
 let a: 'a = 2;
    { < 'b>
   let b: (b) = 3;
   println!("{}", a + b);
```





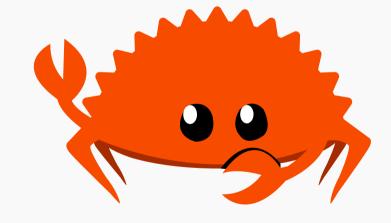
```
1 fn main() { <'a>
 let a: 'a = 2;
    { < 'b>
   let b: 'b = 3;
    } </'b>
  println!("{}", a + b);
```





```
1 fn main() { <'a>
  let a: 'a = 2;
    { < 'b>
  let b: 'b = 3;
   } </'b>
 println!("{}", a + b);
  } </'a>
```

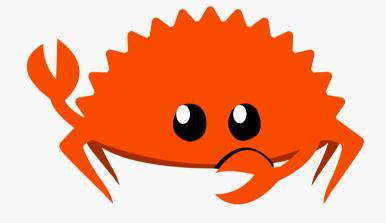




## Inmutability by default

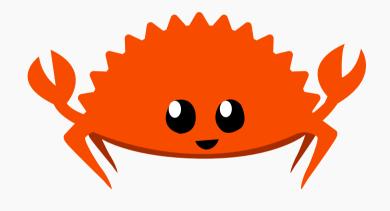
#### Can't touch this

```
1 fn main() {
2  let a = 2;
3  let mut b = 3;
4
5  a = 3;
6  b = 2;
7 }
```

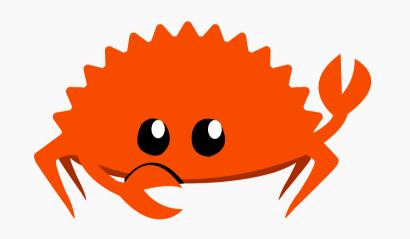


#### Can't touch this

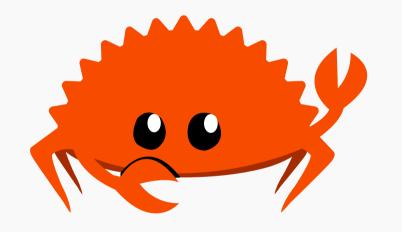
```
1 fn main() {
2  let a = 2;
3  let mut b = 3;
4
5  a = 3;
6  b = 2;
7 }
```



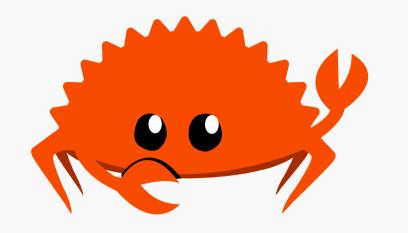
## Algebraic Data Types



bool : { true, false } = 2



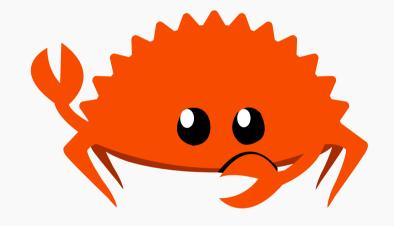
```
bool : { true, false } = 2
u8 : { 0, ..., 255 } = 256
```





### Math with types ?!?!

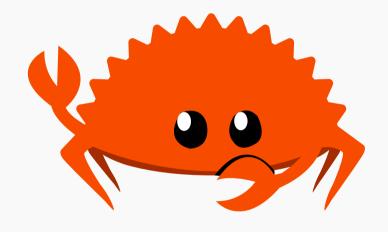
## Addition bool{2} + unit{1} = {3}



#### Math with types ?!?!

# Addition bool{2} + unit{1} = {3}

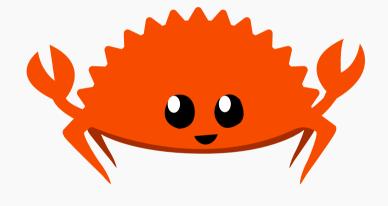
```
1 enum MaybeBool {
2   Some(bool),
3   None
4 }
```



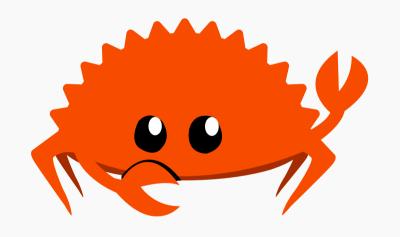
#### Math with types ?!?!

```
unit{1} * 4 = {4}
```

```
1 enum Directions {
2  North,
3  East,
4  West,
5  South,
6 }
```



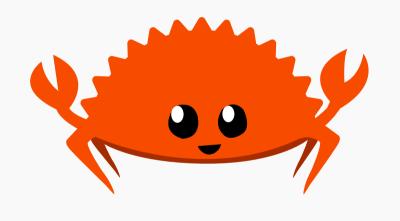
#### More math with types ?!



#### Multiplication

```
bool{2} * Direction{4} = {8}
```

#### More math with types ?!



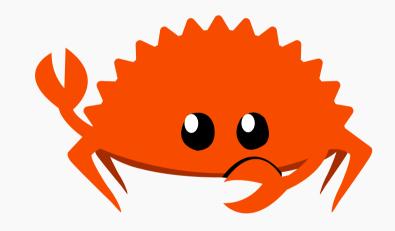
#### Multiplication

```
bool{2} * Direction{4} = {8}
```

```
1 struct Robot {
2  lastDir: Direction,
3  enabled: bool
4 }
```

## What the \*\*\*\* is boolbool ?!

Exponentiation
bool{2} ^ bool{2} = {4}

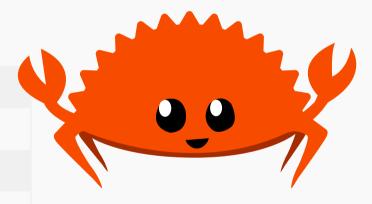


## What the \*\*\*\* is boolbool ?!

#### Exponentiation

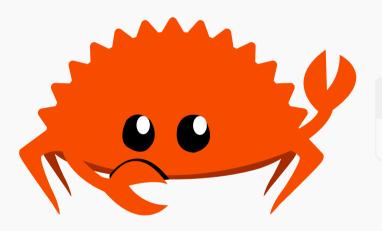
```
bool{2} ^{2} ^{bool} = {4}
```

```
1 fn id (v: bool) → bool { v }
2 fn not (v: bool) → bool { !v }
3 fn true (_: bool) → bool { true }
4 fn false(_: bool) → bool { false }
```



## Error handling

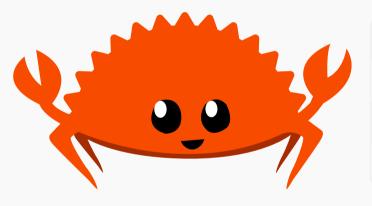
#### I don't like exceptions



```
1 fn try_parse(input: String)
```

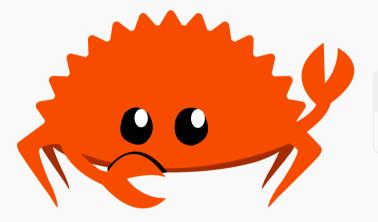
2 → Option<Phone>;

#### I don't like exceptions



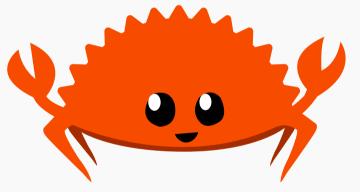
```
1 enum Option<T> {
2   Some(T),
3   None
4 }
```

#### Without exception



- 1 fn try\_parse(input: String)
- 2 → Result<Phone, ParseError>;

#### Without exception



```
1 enum Result<T, E> {
2   Ok(T),
3   Err(E)
4 }
```

## Pattern Matching

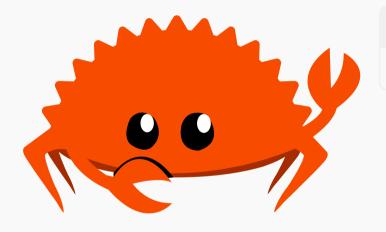
#### Not like tinder

```
1 match result {
2   Ok(phone) →
3    println!("tlf: {}", phone),
4   Err(cause) →
5   println!("error: {}", cause)
6 }
```

#### Not like tinder

```
1 match result {
2   Ok(phone) →
3    println!("tlf: {}", phone),
4   Err(cause) →
5   println!("error: {}", cause)
6 }
```

#### Why stop there?



```
1 let Ok(theme) = get_theme()
2 else { return CannotGetTheme; };
```

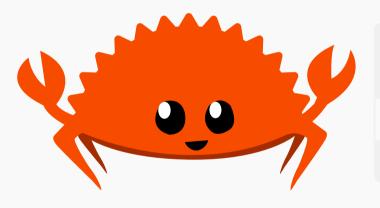
#### Why stop there?



```
1 let Ok(theme) = get_theme()
2 else { return CannotGetTheme; };

1 let theme = get_theme()?;
```

### Why stop there?



```
while let Some(e) = iter.next()
{
   ...
}
```

## **Traits**

#### A good way to interface with other code

```
1 trait Iterator {
2  type Item;
3
4  fn next(&mut self) → Option<Self::Item>;
5  fn count(self) → usize
6  where Self: Sized { ... }
7 }
```

### Macros

#### Macros

python en rust?!?!

## Ecosystem

## Something very important