Type Conversion | From/Into

■ From/Into

- Rust has a robust type system
 - More reliable & maintainable code
 - Cumbersome to work with similar & wrapper types
 - Usually requires extra repeated code
- Traits can be used to easily convert between types:
 - From
 - Convert from one type to another
 - Into
 - Convert one type into another type

Traits: From/Into

- From:
 - Associated method on a type
 - TypeName::from()
 - Implementing From automatically implements Into
- Into:
 - self method on a type
 - variable.into()

From/Into Example

```
let owned = String::from("slice");
let owned: String = "slice".into();
fn to_owned(slice: &str) -> String {
   slice.into()
```

Implementing From

```
enum Status {
    Broken(u8),
    Working,
impl From<u8> for Status {
    fn from(code: u8) -> Self {
        match code {
            0 => Status::Working,
            c => Status::Broken(code),
```

Using From/Into Implementation

```
// Returns a status code
fn legacy_interface() -> u8 {
     5
}
let status: Status = legacy_interface().into();
let status = Status::from(legacy_interface());
```

Pro Tips

- From/Into cannot fail
- Almost always want to implement From for errors
- Prefer implementing From instead of Into
 - Into is automatically implemented with From
- Use .into() when:
 - Obvious what resulting type will be
- Use Type::from() when:
 - Important to know the resulting type

Question Mark Operator

```
enum JobError {
    Expired,
    Missing,
    Other(u8),
}
```

```
impl From<u8> for JobError {
    fn from(code: u8) -> Self {
        match code {
            1 => Self::Expired,
            2 => Self::Missing,
            c => Self::Other(c),
```

```
fn execute_job(job: Job) -> Result<(), JobError> {
    Err(2)?
}
```

Recap

- From/Into allow conversion between types
 - The conversion cannot fail
- Prefer implementing From over Into
 - Into gets implemented automatically when From is implemented
- The Question Mark operator will automatically use a *From* implementation to convert errors