# 제네릭, 트레잇, 라이프 타임 2020.3

## 제네릭타입

• 중복된 함수의 구현을 간단히.

Option<T>, Vec<T>, HashMap<K, V>, Result<T, E>

## 제네릭의예~1

```
fn largest_i32(list: &[i32]) -> i32 {
  let mut largest = list[0];
  for &item in list.iter() {
     if item > largest {
        largest = item;
  largest
fn largest_char(list: &[char]) -> char {
  let mut largest = list[0];
  for &item in list.iter() {
     if item > largest {
        largest = item;
  largest
fn main() {
  let numbers = vec![34, 50, 25, 100, 65];
  let result = largest_i32(&numbers);
  println!("The largest number is {}", result);
  let chars = vec!['y', 'm', 'a', 'q'];
  let result = largest char(&chars);
  println!("The largest char is {}", result);
```

```
fn largest<T>(list: &[T]) -> T {
  let mut largest = list[0];
  for &item in list.iter() {
     if item > largest {
        largest = item;
  largest
fn main() {
  let numbers = vec![34, 50, 25, 100, 65];
  let result = largest(&numbers);
  println!("The largest number is {}", result);
  let chars = vec!['y', 'm', 'a', 'q'];
  let result = largest(&chars);
  println!("The largest char is {}", result);
```

## 제네릭의예~2

```
struct Point<T>{
  x: T,
  y: T,
fn main() {
  let integer = Point { x: 5, y: 10 };
  let float = Point { x: 1.0, y: 4.0 };
fn main() {
  let wont_work = Point { x: 5, y: 4.0 }; // T 라는 동일 타입이어야 함. 컴파일 에러..
아래와 같이 해야 한다.
struct Point<T, U> {
  x: T,
 y: U,
fn main() {
  let both_integer = Point { x: 5, y: 10 };
  let both_float = Point { x: 1.0, y: 4.0 };
  let integer_and_float = Point { x: 5, y: 4.0 };
```

#### 단형성화

```
let integer = Some(5);
let float = Some(5.0);
enum Option_i32 {
  Some(i32),
  None,
enum Option_f64 {
  Some(f64),
  None,
fn main() {
  let integer = Option_i32::Some(5);
  let float = Option_f64::Some(5.0);
```

## 트레잇: 공유동작

• 만일 우리가 서로 다른 타입에 대해 모두 동일한 메소드를 호출할 수 있다면 이 타입들은 동일한 동작을 공유하는 것입니다.

```
pub trait Summarizable {
   fn summary(&self) -> String;
}
```

다양한 타입에 대해 summary함수를 호출하고자 할때. pub가 없음을 주의.

#### 트레잇구현

```
pub struct NewsArticle {
  pub headline: String,
  pub location: String,
  pub author: String,
  pub content: String,
impl Summarizable for NewsArticle {
  fn summary(&self) -> String {
     format!("{}, by {} ({})", self.headline, self.author, self.location)
pub struct Tweet {
  pub username: String,
  pub content: String,
  pub reply: bool,
  pub retweet: bool,
impl Summarizable for Tweet {
  fn summary(&self) -> String {
     format!("{}: {}", self.username, self.content)
```

## 트레잇의 기본구현

```
pub trait Summarizable {
    fn summary(&self) -> String {
        String::from("(Read more...)") // 기본 구현
    }
}
```

impl Summarizable for NewsArticle {} // 이렇게 하면 기본구현을 사용한다.

#### 트레잇바운드

## 컴파일가능

```
use std::cmp::PartialOrd;
fn largest<T: PartialOrd + Copy>(list: &[T]) -> T {
   let mut largest = list[0];
  for &item in list.iter() {
     if item > largest {
        largest = item;
  largest
fn main() {
   let numbers = vec![34, 50, 25, 100, 65];
  let result = largest(&numbers);
   println!("The largest number is {}", result);
  let chars = vec!['y', 'm', 'a', 'q'];
  let result = largest(&chars);
   println!("The largest char is {}", result);
```

## 라이프타임~1

#### dangling reference

```
{
    let r;

{
     let x = 5;
     r = &x;
}

println!("r: {}", r);
}
```

```
fn longest(x: &str, y: &str) -> &str {
    if x.len() > y.len() {
        x
    } else {
        y
    }
}
```

# 라이프타임~2

```
fn longest<'a>(x: &'a str, y: &'a str) -> &'a str {
  if x.len() > y.len() {
  } else {
fn main() {
                                                                error: `string2` does not live long enough
  let string1 = String::from("long string is long");
  let result;
                                                                6 1
                                                                         result = longest(string1.as_str(), string2.as_str());
                                                                                                ----- borrow occurs here
     let string2 = String::from("xyz");
                                                               7 |
     result = longest(string1.as_str(), string2.as_str());
                                                                      ^ `string2` dropped here while still borrowed
                                                                      println!("The longest string is {}", result);
  println!("The longest string is {}", result);
                                                                9 | }
                                                                 I - borrowed value needs to live until here
```

# 라이프타임~3

```
struct ImportantExcerpt<'a> {
  part: &'a str, // 컴파일러가 반드시 라이프타임을 선언하도록 강제하므로.
fn main() {
  let novel = String::from("Call me Ishmael. Some years ago...");
  let first_sentence = novel.split('.')
    .next()
    .expect("Could not find a '."");
  let i = ImportantExcerpt { part: first_sentence }; // 댕글링 레퍼런스가 없으므로 컴파일 된다.
let s: &'static str = "I have a static lifetime."; // 스트링 리터럴은 텍스트에 저장된다.
use std::fmt::Display;
fn longest_with_an_announcement<'a, T>(x: &'a str, y: &'a str, ann: T) -> &'a str // 모두 함께 써본 예제.
  where T: Display
  println!("Announcement! {}", ann);
  if x.len() > y.len() {
    Χ
  } else {
```