

A Case for Rust

Meet Tony



What is Rust

Memory safety

Speed

Productivity

Ergonomics


Compile Times

Correctness

What you can't do


```
fn main() {  
    let v = 0;  
    v = v + 1;  
}
```

No mutability by
default

```
fn main() {  
    let mut v = 0;  
    let x = &v;  
    let y = &mut v;   
  
    println!("{}", x);  
}
```

No mutable aliasing


```
fn main() {  
    let f = Foo::new();  
    drop(f);  
    bar(f);  
}
```



No use after free

```
fn main() {  
    let x: String;  
    println!("{}", x);  
}
```

No invalid memory

```
fn main() {  
    let val, _ = may_fail();  
    val.use();  
}
```

No forgotten errors

```
fn main() {  
    let f = ThreadUnsafe::new();  
  
    std::thread::spawn(||{  
        println!("{}", f);  
    });  
}
```

No thread unsafety

What you can do

```
pub struct Indexed<K, V> {  
    indexes: HashMap<K, usize>,  
    items: Vec<V>,  
}
```

Generics

```
#[cfg(test)]  
mod tests {  
    #[test]  
    fn it_works() {  
        let result = 2 + 2;  
        assert_eq!(result, 4);  
    }  
}
```

```
user@host$ cargo test
```

Write Tests

```
/// # Examples
```

```
///
```

```
/// ```
```

```
/// let x = 5;
```

```
/// ```
```

```
user@host$ cargo test
```

Write Tests


```
pub fn lookup<'b>(  
    &self,  
    id: &ID<'b>,  
) -> Option<&Symbol>  
where 'b: 'a  
{  
    self.table.iter()  
        .rev()  
        .find_map(|s| s.get_info(id))  
}
```

Declarative Programming

```
#[derive(Parser)]
#[clap(author, version)]
struct Args {
    /// Name of the person to greet
    #[clap(short, long, value_parser)]
    name: String,

    /// Number of times to greet
    #[clap(short, long, value_parser,
default_value_t = 1)]
    count: u8,
}
```

Declare CLI arguments

```
use serde_yaml::to_string;

#[derive(Serialize, Deserialize)]
struct Point {
    x: f64,
    y: f64,
}

fn main() {
    let point = Point { x: 1.0, y: 2.0 };
    let yaml = to_string(&point).unwrap();
}
```

(De)serialize

```
#[tokio::main]
async fn main() {
    let (tx, mut rx) = mpsc::channel(100);

    tokio::spawn(async move {
        for i in 0..10 {
            tx.send(i).await.unwrap();
        }
    });

    while let Some(i) = rx.recv().await {
        println!("got = {}", i);
    }
}
```

Async

Component-based WASM Apps

```
impl Component for Model {  
    type Message = ();  
    type Properties = ();  
  
    fn update(&mut self, _ctx: &Context<Self>, _msg:  
Self::Message) -> bool {  
        false  
    }  
  
    fn view(&self, _ctx: &Context<Self>) -> Html {  
        html! {  
            <PeerList />  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
extern "C" {  
    pub fn syscall(  
        syscall: i64,  
        futex_addr: *const AtomicU32,  
        op: i32,  
        val: u32,  
        timeout: *const c_timespec,  
        uaddr2: *const u32,  
        val3: u32,  
    ) -> c_long;  
}
```

Zero Overhead FFI

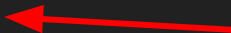
```
#![no_std]
```

```
fn main() {  
    // do stuff...  
}
```

Run on Bare Metal

What you don't need to do


```
fn main() {  
    let mut v = Vec::new();  
    for i in 0.1000 {  
        v.push(i);  
    }  
    free(v);  
}
```



Manage memory

```
let locked = shared.lock();  
locked.mutate(foo);  
locked.unlock(); ←
```

Unlock mutexes

Speak compileese

```
error: unknown start of token: \u{37e}
```

```
--> src/main.rs:2:22
```

```
|  
2 |     println!("hello");  
|                               ^  
|
```

```
help: Unicode character ';' (Greek Question Mark) looks like ';' (Semicolon), but it is not
```

```
|  
2 |     println!("hello");  
|                               ~
```

```
error: could not compile `playground` due to previous error
```

```
fn main() {  
    let vga = 0xb8000 as *mut u8;  
    unsafe { *vga = 'c' as u8 };  
    unsafe { *vga.add(1) = 0 };  
}
```

Listen to the borrow
checker

A Deeper Look

Algebraic Data Types

```
struct Foo {  
    x: u32,  
    y: String,  
}
```

```
enum Bar {  
    This(Foo),  
    That(bool),  
    Other(String),  
}
```

Error Handling with Types

```
enum Result<T, E> {  
    Ok(T),  
    Err(E),  
}  
  
match may_fail() {  
    Ok(val) => val.use(),  
    Err(e) => handle_err(e),  
}
```

```
fn largest<T>(list: &[T]) -> &T
where
    T: PartialOrd
{
    let mut largest = &list[0];

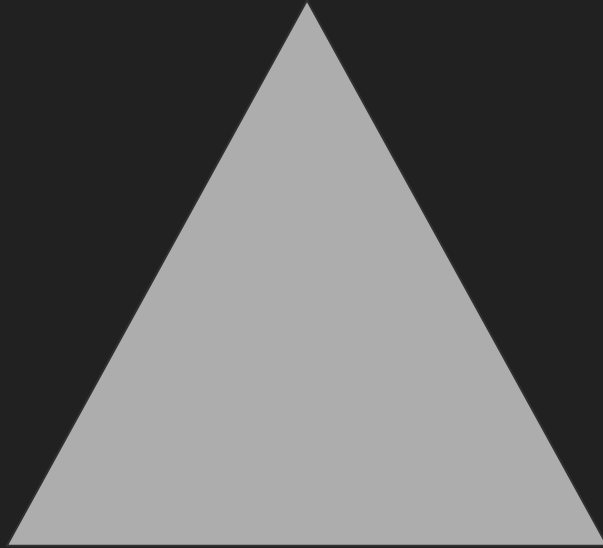
    for item in list {
        if item > largest {
            largest = item;
        }
    }

    return largest;
}
```

Generics and Traits

Conclusion

RELIABLE



FAST

PRODUCTIVE

Pick 3

Thanks!

citations:

How rust views tradeoffs: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2ajos-0OWts>

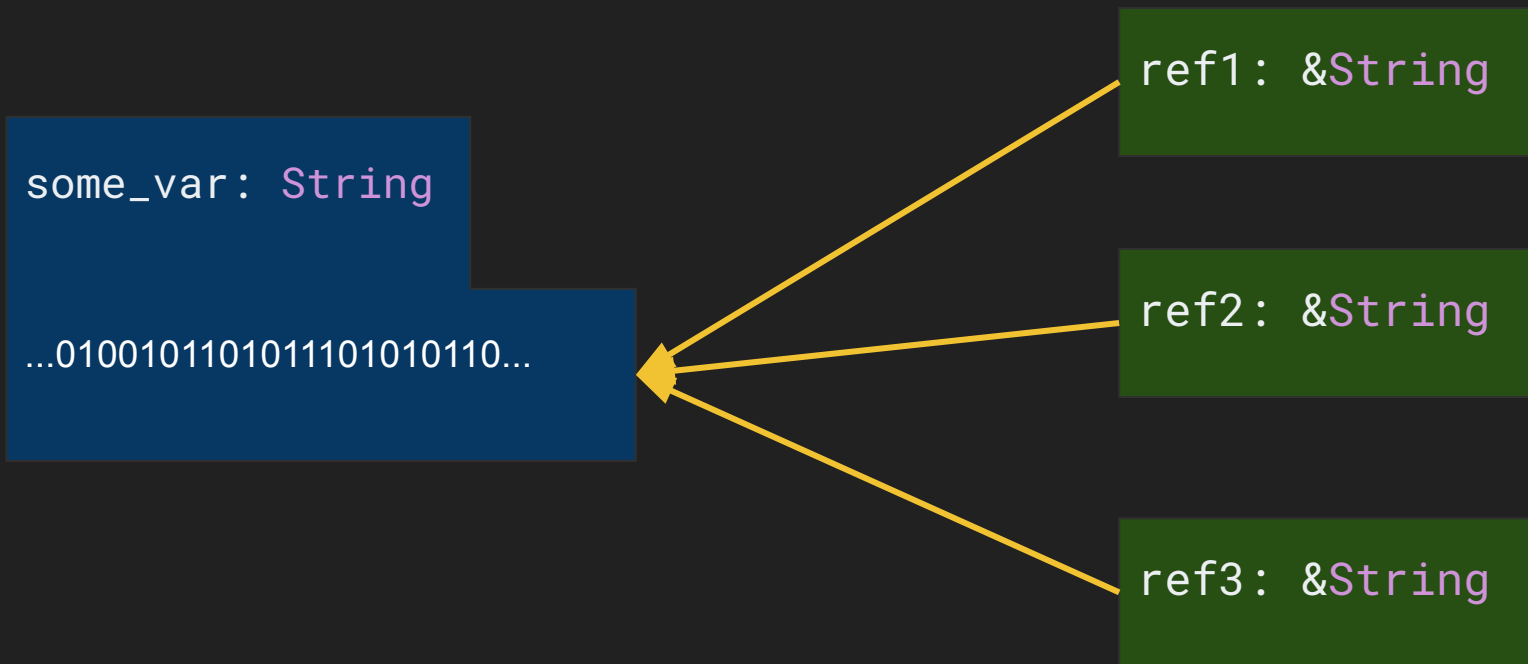
The Rust Book: <https://doc.rust-lang.org/book/foreword.html>

Ownership and Borrowing

```
some_var: String
```

```
...0100101101011101010110...
```

Ownership and Borrowing



Ownership and Borrowing

```
some_var: String
```

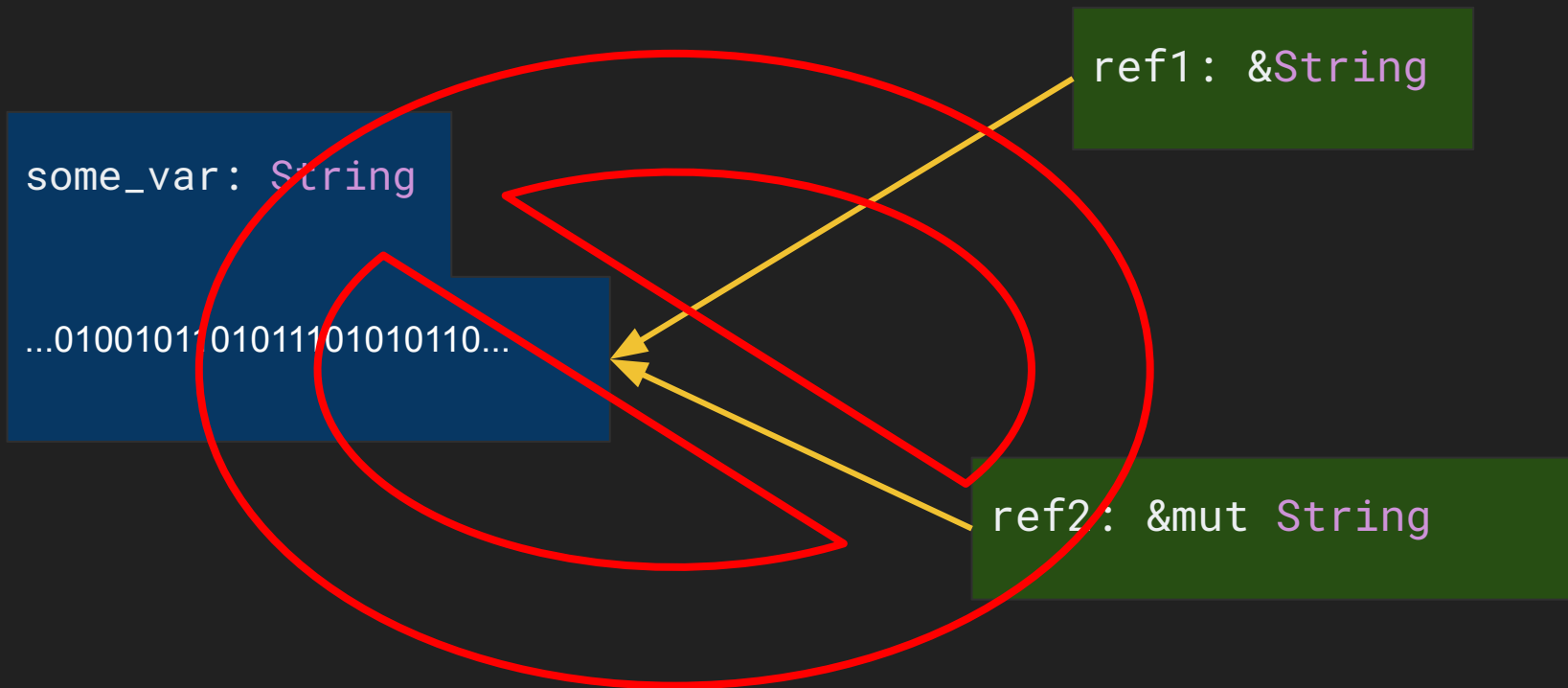
```
...0100101101011101010110...
```

```
mut_ref: &mut String
```

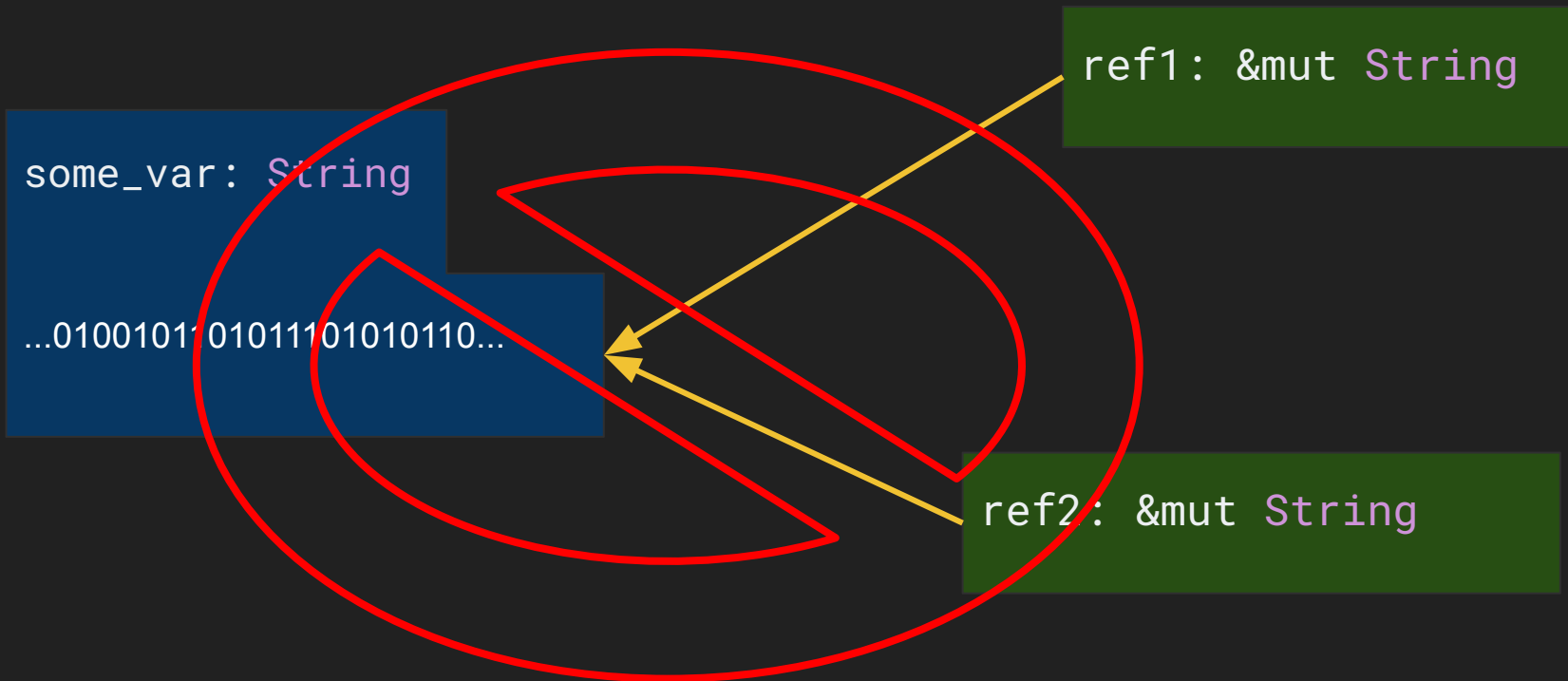


A yellow arrow points from the `mut_ref` variable to the memory location of `some_var`, indicating that `mut_ref` holds a mutable reference to the string data.

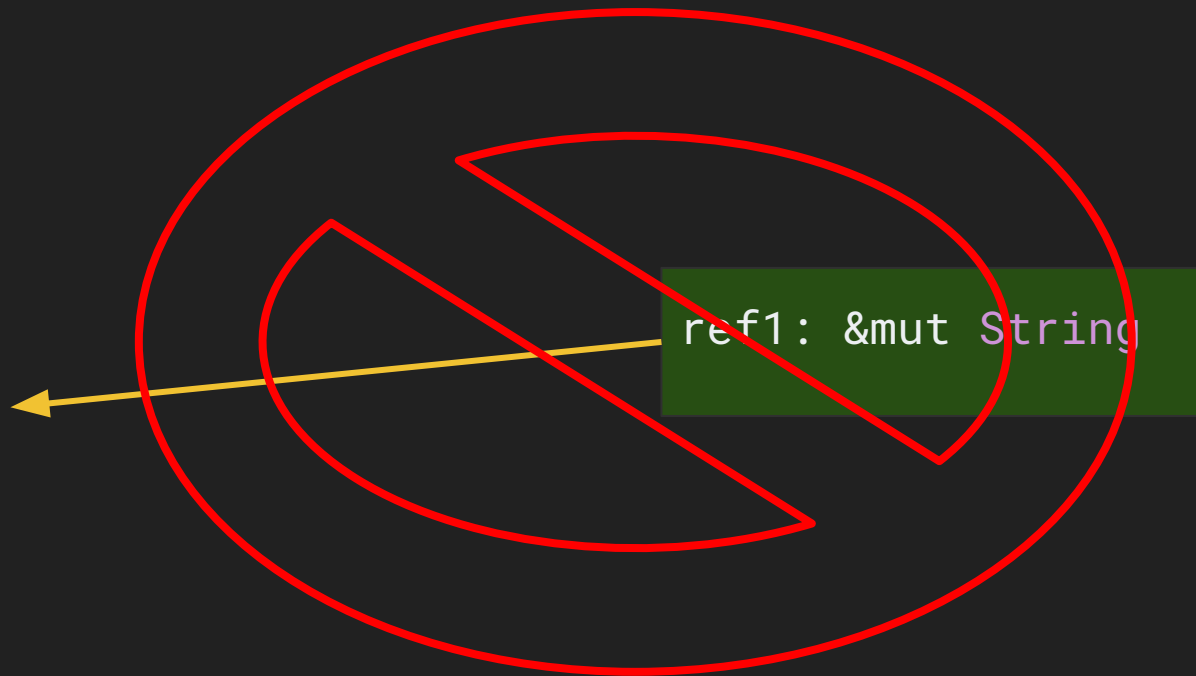
Ownership and Borrowing



Ownership and Borrowing



Ownership and Borrowing



Memory management

```
fn foo() {  
    let mut v1 = Vec::new();  
    let mut v2 = Vec::new();  
    add_many_elements(&mut v1);  
    add_many_elements(&mut v2);  
}
```

Memory management

```
fn foo() {  
    let mut v1 = Vec::new();  
    let mut v2 = Vec::new();  
    add_many_elements(&mut v1);  
    add_many_elements(&mut v2);  
    drop(v2);  
    drop(v1);  
}
```

Memory management

OMG drop is magic?!

Memory management

```
pub fn drop<T>(_x: T) {}
```