

Concepts of programming languages

Rust

Tobias van Driessel, Tom Freijsen, Ruben Schenkhuizen, Floris Schild, Mats Veldhuizen



Presentation Schedule

- ▶ Background
- ▶ Design principles
- ▶ What problems does it solve and how?
- ▶ Practical details



Background

- ▶ Personal project of Mozilla employee
- ▶ Sponsored by Mozilla Research
- ▶ First stable release (1.0) in 2015
- ▶ Used in Firefox and by Dropbox
- ▶ Most loved programming language - SO Developer Survey



Quick Overview

- ▶ Statically typed
- ▶ Functional **and** Imperative paradigms
- ▶ Strict language



Beautiful Quotes

Mozilla Research:

“Rust is a systems programming language that runs blazingly fast, prevents segfaults, and guarantees thread safety.”

“It fuses the expressive and intuitive syntax of high-level languages with the control and performance of a low-level language.”



Features



Universiteit Utrecht

[Faculty of **Science**
Information and Computing Sciences]

Features

- ▶ zero-cost abstractions



Features

- ▶ zero-cost abstractions
- ▶ move semantics



Features

- ▶ zero-cost abstractions
- ▶ move semantics
- ▶ guaranteed memory safety



Features

- ▶ zero-cost abstractions
- ▶ move semantics
- ▶ guaranteed memory safety
- ▶ threads without data races



Features

- ▶ zero-cost abstractions
- ▶ move semantics
- ▶ guaranteed memory safety
- ▶ threads without data races
- ▶ trait-based generics



Features

- ▶ zero-cost abstractions
- ▶ move semantics
- ▶ guaranteed memory safety
- ▶ threads without data races
- ▶ trait-based generics
- ▶ pattern matching



Features

- ▶ zero-cost abstractions
- ▶ move semantics
- ▶ guaranteed memory safety
- ▶ threads without data races
- ▶ trait-based generics
- ▶ pattern matching
- ▶ type inference



Features

- ▶ zero-cost abstractions
- ▶ move semantics
- ▶ guaranteed memory safety
- ▶ threads without data races
- ▶ trait-based generics
- ▶ pattern matching
- ▶ type inference
- ▶ minimal runtime



Features

- ▶ zero-cost abstractions
- ▶ move semantics
- ▶ guaranteed memory safety
- ▶ threads without data races
- ▶ trait-based generics
- ▶ pattern matching
- ▶ type inference
- ▶ minimal runtime
- ▶ efficient C bindings



Features

- ▶ zero-cost abstractions
- ▶ move semantics
- ▶ guaranteed memory safety
- ▶ threads without data races
- ▶ trait-based generics
- ▶ pattern matching
- ▶ type inference
- ▶ minimal runtime
- ▶ efficient C bindings



First slide! Please use Markdown to write your slides.

This makes sure that slides will be consistent – and easy for me to edit in the future.



Start a new slide with by beginning a new line three dashes ---.

For example:

My contents



Titles

You can use the hash symbol # to make the title of a slide.

Subtitle

You can use more than one hash symbol ## to have subtitles on your slide.



- ▶ Bullet lists
- ▶ are pretty easy
- ▶ too!



Emphasis

You can include a word in asterisks to add *emphasis* or two asterisks to make it **bold**.

That is:

`*emphasis*` vs `**bold**`



Images

Please include any images in the `img` subdirectory.

You can refer to images using the usual markdown syntax:



My caption



Staged builds

This is quite easy



Universiteit Utrecht

[Faculty of **Science**
Information and Computing Sciences]

Staged builds

This is quite easy

Just insert . . . on a new line when you want the slide to appear incrementally.



Code

You can use backticks to include inline code such as `x` or `y`.

Use three backticks to introduce a code block:

```
main = print "Hello world!"
```



Syntax highlighting

There are syntax highlighting options for the most widely used languages.

```
foo y = let x = 4 in x + z
      where
      z = 12
```



Making slides

I've included a Makefile to build slides.

You will need to have the Haskell tool **pandoc** installed:

```
> cabal install pandoc  
> make
```



Working with markdown

You may want to install the markdown mode for emacs (or some other editor of choice).

I've included some file local variables at the bottom of this file – you may find them useful.



Inline latex

You can always use *inline* \LaTeX commands if you want.

But try to avoid this if you can.

Most Markdown commands should suffice.

\LaTeX is useful for formula's

$$\tau + x = \sigma \tag{1}$$

Or inline formulas, enclosed in dollar symbols like so $\tau + x$.



Questions

If you can't get things to work, don't hesitate to get in touch!

