

# 浅谈 Rust Ownership

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# 栈和堆

- ▶ 栈上的数据：静态大小（整数类）
- ▶ 堆上的数据：动态大小，动态分配。需要小心处理，从来都是个棘手的问题（String）

# 处理堆上数据的方法

- ▶ GC (Java)
- ▶ 自行 (de)allocate (C)
- ▶ Ownership (Rust)

# Ownership 的几条基本规则

- ▶ 每个 rust 中的值都有一个 owner（是一个变量）
- ▶ 同时最多只有一个 owner
- ▶ 当 owner 离开作用域之后，对应的值就会被清理（drop）（看起来没啥区别？和生存周期有关）

```
fn main() {  
    let a = "a".to_string();  
    {  
        let b = "b".to_string();  
    }  
    println!("{}", a);  
    // error!  
    // println!("{}", b);  
}
```

# Move 语义 1

```
fn main() {  
    let a = "abc".to_string()  
    let b = a;  
    println!("{}", a);  
}
```

error[E0382]: borrow of moved value: `a`

--> src/main.rs:4:22

```
|  
2 |   let a = "abc".to_string();  
  |     - move occurs because `a` has type `std::string::String`, which does not implement the `Copy` trait  
3 |   let b = a;  
  |     - value moved here  
4 |   println!("{}", a);  
  |                 ^ value borrowed here after move
```

# Move 语义 1

```
fn main() {  
    let a = "abc".to_string()  
    let b = a.clone();  
    println!("{}", a);  
}
```

# Move 语义 1

```
fn main() {  
    let a = "123";  
    let b = a;  
    println!("{}", a);  
}
```

# Move 语义 2

```
fn do_nothing(_a: String) {}  
fn main() {  
    let a = "a".to_string();  
    do_nothing(a);  
    println!("{}", a);  
}
```

error[E0382]: borrow of moved value: `a`

--> src/main.rs:5:20

```
|  
3 | let a = "a".to_string();  
|   - move occurs because `a` has type `std::string::String`, which does not implement the `Copy` trait  
4 | do_nothing(a);  
|   - value moved here  
5 | println!("{}", a);  
|   ^ value borrowed here after move
```



# Move 语义 3

```
fn do_something(a: String) -> String {  
    a  
}  
  
fn main() {  
    let a = "a".to_string();  
    let b = do_something(a);  
    println!("{}", a);  
}
```

# 关于引用 ( reference )

- ▶ 可变引用 &mut 和不可变引用 &
- ▶ 可以有 1 个可变引用 &mut
- ▶ 可以有多个不可变引用 &
- ▶ 两者不能并存

# 解决的问题 1

```
fn main() {  
    let mut a = "a".to_string();  
    let b = &a;  
    let mut c = &mut a;  
    c.push('c');  
    println!("{}", c);  
    println!("{}", b); // 考虑程序很大的情况  
}
```

error[E0502]: cannot borrow `a` as mutable because it is also borrowed as immutable

--> src/main.rs:4:17

```
|  
3 |   let b = &a;  
|       -- immutable borrow occurs here  
4 |   let mut c = &mut a;  
|       ^^^^^^ mutable borrow occurs here  
...  
7 |   println!("{}", b);  
|       - immutable borrow later used here
```

# 解决的问题 2

```
fn main() {  
    let mut input = vec![1, 2, 3];  
    for i in input {  
        input.push(1);  
    }  
}  
error[E0382]: borrow of moved value: `input`  
--> src/main.rs:4:9  
|  
2 | let mut input = vec![1, 2, 3];  
| ----- move occurs because `input` has type `std::vec::Vec<i32>`, which does not implement the `Copy` trait  
3 | for i in input {  
| ----- value moved here  
4 |     input.push(1);  
|     ^^^^^ value borrowed here after move
```

# 解决的问题 2

```
fn main() {  
    let mut input = vec![1, 2, 3];  
    for i in &input {  
        input.push(1);  
    }  
}  
3 |   for i in &input {  
  |       -----  
  |       |  
  |       immutable borrow occurs here  
  |       immutable borrow later used here  
4 |   input.push(1);  
  |   ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^ mutable borrow occurs here
```

## 解决的问题 2

```
fn main() {  
    let mut input = vec![1, 2, 3];  
    for i in input.clone() {  
        input.push(1);  
    }  
}
```

# 特殊生存周期

error[E0106]: missing lifetime specifier

--> src/main.rs:3:17

```
|  
3 | fn teststr() -> &str {  
| ^ help: consider giving it a 'static lifetime: `&'static`  
|  
= help: this function's return type contains a borrowed value, but there is no value for it to be  
borrowed from  
fn teststr() -> &str {  
    let a = "foobar";  
    println!("In function: {}", a);  
    a  
}
```

# 特殊生存周期

```
fn fn1() -> &'static str {  
    let a = "foobar";  
    println!("In fn1: {}", a);  
    a  
}
```



# 特殊生存周期

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

error[E0106]: missing lifetime specifier

--> src/main.rs:1:33

|

1 | fn longest(x: &str, y: &str) -> &str {

|

^ expected lifetime parameter

|

= help: this function's return type contains a borrowed value, but the signature does not say whether it is borrowed from `x` or `y`

# 特殊生存周期

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

# 两个智能指针

- ▶ `std::boxed::Box` ( 有 ownership)
- ▶ `std::rc::Rc` (Reference Counted)

# Box

```
use std::boxed::Box;
```

```
fn main() {  
    let a = Box::new(5);  
    let b = a;  
    let c = a;  
}
```

```
error[E0382]: use of moved value: `a`
```

```
--> src/main.rs:6:13
```

```
|  
4 | let a = Box::new(5);  
|   - move occurs because `a` has type `std::boxed::Box<i32>`, which does not implement the `Copy` trait  
5 | let b = a;  
|   - value moved here  
6 | let c = a;  
|   ^ value used here after move
```

# Rc

```
use std::rc::Rc;
```

```
fn main() {  
    let a = Rc::new("abc".to_owned());  
    println!("count after creating a = {}", Rc::strong_count(&a));  
    let b = Rc::clone(&a);  
    println!("count after creating b = {}", Rc::strong_count(&a));  
    {  
        let c = Rc::clone(&a);  
        println!("{}", c);  
        println!("count after creating c = {}", Rc::strong_count(&a));  
    }  
    println!("count after c goes out of scope = {}", Rc::strong_count(&a));  
}
```

# 小结

- ▶ 据说 Rust 是面向 Ownership 编程（需要转变观念）
- ▶ 不同于使用 GC 或者自行 (de)allocate，Rust 使用 Ownership 来管理堆上的数据
- ▶ 对一份数据，rust 允许有一个可变引用，或者是任意多个不可变引用
- ▶ 为了管理比较复杂的引用，rust 里多出了生存周期这一概念
- ▶ 智能指针基本上就是在试图提供多种 Ownership 的管理方式
- ▶ Ownership 可以避免很多程序中的 bug

# Rust 对空指针的零容忍

- ▶ `std::option::Option`
- ▶ `None`
- ▶ `Some(T)`

```
pub struct ListNode {  
    pub val: i32,  
    pub next: Option<Box<ListNode>>  
}
```

小挑战: leetcode 2. Add Two Numbers

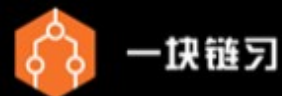
```
fn add_two_numbers(l1: Option<Box<ListNode>>, l2: Option<Box<ListNode>>) ->  
Option<Box<ListNode>>
```

## ► 2. Add Two Numbers

- You are given two **non-empty** linked lists representing two non-negative integers. The digits are stored in **reverse order** and each of their nodes contain a single digit. Add the two numbers and return it as a linked list.
- You may assume the two numbers do not contain any leading zero, except the number 0 itself.
- **Example:**
- **Input:** (2 -> 4 -> 3) + (5 -> 6 -> 4) **Output:** 7 -> 0 -> 8 **Explanation:** 342 + 465 = 807.



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