



## What is Cargo?

- ▶ Cargo is Rust's build system and package manager
- ▶ Bundled with Rust installation (*cargo --version*)
- ▶ Source files should live in *src* directory
- ▶ *crates.io* is central package registry

# What is Cargo?

```
manfred@A0-PF1T704D:~/rust$ cargo new hello_world
  Created binary (application) `hello_world` package
manfred@A0-PF1T704D:~/rust$ cd hello_world/
manfred@A0-PF1T704D:~/rust/hello_world$ cargo add rand
  Updating crates.io index
  Adding rand v0.8.5 to dependencies.
    Features:
    + alloc
    + getrandom
    + libc
    + rand_chacha
    + std
    + std_rng
    - log
    - min_const_gen
    - nightly
    - packed_simd
    - serde
    - serde1
    - simd_support
    - small_rng
  Updating crates.io index
manfred@A0-PF1T704D:~/rust/hello_world$ cat Cargo.toml
[package]
name = "hello_world"
version = "0.1.0"
edition = "2021"

# See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/reference/manifest.html

[dependencies]
rand = "0.8.5"
manfred@A0-PF1T704D:~/rust/hello_world$
```

## Building with Cargo

- ▶ To build a project use *cargo build* and *./target/debug/hello\_cargo* to run executable
- ▶ *cargo run* can be used to build and run in one step
- ▶ For finished project use *cargo build --release*

## Rust editions

- ▶ Rust language has six-week release cycle – smaller updates more frequently
- ▶ Every two or three years a new Rust edition is produced
- ▶ New editions ship as part of the six-week release process
- ▶ Editions serve different purposes for different people
- ▶ The edition key in Cargo.toml indicates which edition the compiler should use for code.
- ▶ All Rust compiler version support any edition that existed prior to that compilers release



# Module system – Crates and Modules

## How to organize code

- ▶ Module: Collection of items like functions, structs, traits and impl blocks
  - ◇ The use keyword creates shortcuts to items
- ▶ Crate: Tree of modules producing a library or executable.
- ▶ Crate Root is source file that Rust compiler starts from to make up root module of crate
  - ◇ Binary Crates – Crate Root: `src/main.rs`
  - ◇ Library Crates – Crate Root: `src/lib.rs`
- ▶ Package: A bundle of one or more crates (contains *Cargo.toml*)
- ▶ Paths: A way of naming an item to show Rust where to find an item in a module trees
  - ◇ Absolute path – Full path starting from crate root
  - ◇ Relative Path – Starts from current module (self, super)

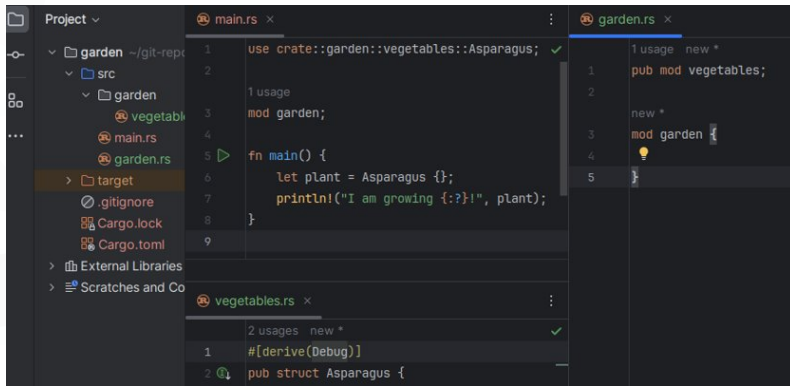
## How to organize code

When declaring a module in crate root, the compiler looks in these places

- ▶ Inline
- ▶ In `src/<module-name>.rs`
- ▶ In `src/<module-name>/mod.rs`



# How to organize code



The screenshot shows an IDE with a project named 'garden' located at '~/git-repo'. The project structure in the left sidebar includes a 'src' directory containing a 'garden' subdirectory with 'vegetables.rs', 'main.rs', and 'garden.rs'. The 'target' directory is also visible. The main editor displays three files:

- main.rs**:

```
1 use crate::garden::vegetables::Asparagus; ✓  
2  
3 1 usage  
4 mod garden;  
5 fn main() {  
6     let plant = Asparagus {};  
7     println!("I am growing {:?}!", plant);  
8 }  
9
```
- garden.rs**:

```
1 1 usage new *  
2 pub mod vegetables;  
3  
4 new *  
5 mod garden {  
6  
7  
8  
9 }
```
- vegetables.rs**:

```
2 2 usages new * ✓  
1 #[derive(Debug)]  
2 pub struct Asparagus {
```

## References

1. *module-system-title-image*
2. *cargo-title-image*