

Smart Pointers

Cells

interlinked

The Equation

`Arc<RwLock<T>>` is `Rc<RefCell<T>>` ,
`RwLock<T>` is `RefCell<T>`

cell<T>

Interior mutability by moving values in and out of the cell

Should be used for types what are not resource intensive - cheap copying and moving

```
fn normal_mut(num: &mut i32) {  
    *num += 10;  
}  
  
fn cell_mut(num: &Cell<i32>) {  
    let inner = num.get();  
    num.set(inner + 12);  
}
```

It is also possible with non-copy types

```
fn non_copy_mut(x: &Cell<String>) {  
    let inner = x.take();  
    x.set(inner + " bonk")  
}
```

A pain to work with them though

```
println!("non copy mut {:?} ", z);
```

Cell is quite chill - it doesn't panic

RefCell<T>

Dynamic borrowing

Not that chill, runtime panic when violating the
borrow checker


```
fn ref_cell_mut(x: &RefCell<String>) {  
    let mut reference_x = x.borrow_mut();  
    *reference_x = "word".to_string();  
}  
  
fn ref_cell_mut_no_scam(x: &RefCell<String>) {  
    let ref_x_1 = x.borrow_mut();  
    let ref_x_2 = x.borrow_mut();  
    println!("wow this surely does not panic {ref_x_1:?} {ref_x_2:?}");  
}
```

OnceCell<T>

It is there! It is just a mix of `RefCell` (we get a shared reference with no copy) and `Cell` (no runtime borrow check) and it generally should be only set once. Good for lazily computing/initiaing statics.

Async

`RefCell` and `Cell` are `!Sync`

But we have `Mutex` and `RwLock` !



```
pub enum Cow<'a, B>
where
    B: 'a + ToOwned + ?Sized,
{
    Borrowed(&'a B),
    Owned(<B as ToOwned>::Owned),
}
```

Why?

Just like `Option<T>` is *maybe* `T`, `Cow` is *maybe owned* which is *maybe* useful