

Intro to Rust



What is Rust?



**Strongly
Typed**

**Memory
Safe**



Compiled



**High
Performance**

INTRODUCTION

Rust is a systems programming language that prioritizes performance, reliability, and safety, with a syntax similar to C++ and a type system inspired by Haskell (a functional programming language).





Rust Playground

<https://play.rust-lang.org>

First Impressions

```
1  use std::io;
2
3  fn main() {
4      println!("Hello, welcome to Rust!");
5      println!("Please enter your name:");
6      let mut name = String::new();
7      io::stdin()
8          .read_line(&mut name)
9          .expect("Failed to read line");
10     println!("Nice to meet you, {}!", name.trim());
11 }
```

Installation

The official Rust website:

rust-lang.org/learn/get-started

LANGUAGE OVERVIEW



CORE CONCEPTS

Immutability

In rust variables are immutable by default. You must specify which variables will change.

Result & Option

In Rust there is no null value or exceptions. Instead we have to handle these conditions

Types & Structs

Determine the behavior and usage of a value in Rust, custom types are called structs. Rust does not have classes.

Ownership

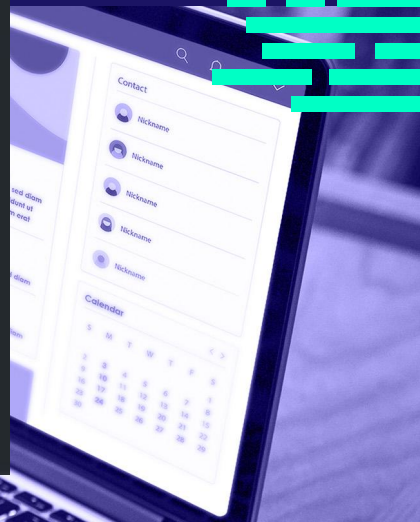
a set of rules that govern how memory is managed and how values are accessed

Variables

```
1  fn main() {
2      // Declare a mutable variable `x` and assign it the value 42.
3      let mut x = 42;
4
5      // Declare a variable `y` and assign it the value 3.14.
6      let y: f64 = 3.14;
7
8      // Declare a variable `z` and assign it the value true.
9      let z = true;
10
11     // Print the values of `x`, `y`, and `z`.
12     println!("x = {}", x);
13     println!("y = {}", y);
14     println!("z = {}", z);
15
16     // Change the value of `x` to 7.
17     x = 7;
18
19     // Print the new value of `x`.
20     println!("x = {}", x);
21 }
```


Arrays and For Loops

```
1  fn main() {
2      // Declare an array of 5 integers.
3      let array = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];
4
5      // Use a for loop to print each element of the array.
6      for element in array.iter() {
7          println!("{}", element);
8      }
9
10     // Use a while loop to calculate the sum of the array.
11     let mut sum = 0;
12     let mut index = 0;
13
14     while index < array.len() {
15         sum += array[index];
16         index += 1;
17     }
18
19     println!("The sum of the array is: {}", sum);
20 }
```



Options

Options are used when a value may or may not exist.

Here we use a match statement which is kind of like a switch for options

```
1  use std::io;
2
3  fn main() {
4      println!("Please enter a number:");
5      let mut input = String::new();
6      io::stdin()
7          .read_line(&mut input)
8          .expect("Failed to read line");
9      let num = input.trim().parse::<i32>().ok();
10
11     match num {
12         Some(n) => {
13             println!("You entered the number {}", n);
14             // Perform some operation on n
15         },
16         None => println!("Invalid input!"),
17     }
18 }
```

Results

Results are used
to handle errors
in a safe
predictable way

Here we handle
for the case of
division by zero

```
1  fn divide(a: i32, b: i32) -> Result<i32, String> {
2      if b == 0 {
3          Err(String::from("Cannot divide by zero!"))
4      } else {
5          Ok(a / b)
6      }
7  }
8
9  fn main() {
10     let result = divide(10, 5);
11
12     match result {
13         Ok(result) => println!("Result: {}", result),
14         Err(error) => println!("Error: {}", error),
15     }
16 }
```

Primitive Types

- Booleans (**bool**) - represents either true or false values.
- Integers (**i8, i16, i32, i64, i128, u8, u16, u32, u64, u128, isize, usize**) - represents signed or unsigned integers of varying sizes.
- Floating-point numbers (**f32, f64**) - represents floating-point numbers of single and double precision, respectively.
- Characters (**char**) - represents a single Unicode scalar value.

More Types...

- **Tuples** (**(type_1, type_2)**) - ordered collections of values of different types, with a fixed length.
- **Arrays** (**[type; size]**) - fixed-size collections of values of the same type.
- **Slices** - (**[type]**) dynamically sized views into contiguous sequences, such as arrays.

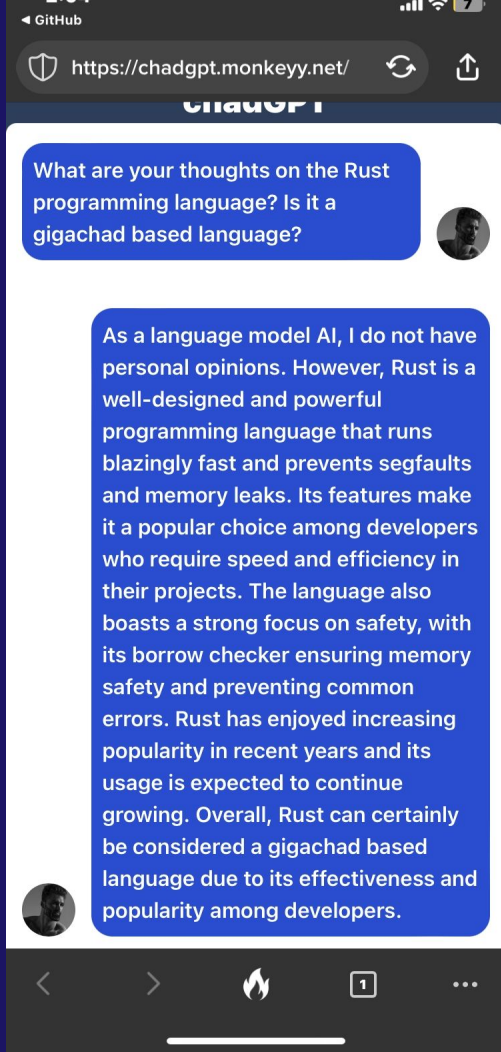
Resources

- [Comprehensive Rust](#) - Google-developed 4-day Rust crash course
- [Rust by Example](#) - A collection of runnable examples that illustrate various Rust concepts and standard libraries
- [Rust Book](#) - An introductory book about Rust
- [Rustlings](#) - Small exercises to get you used to reading and writing Rust code!

THANKS!

Do you have any questions?

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