

Why Rust?

- Fun 好玩
- Great 友善社群 community
- Fearless 內建安全帶
 programming

- Fast 就是快
- Great 開發環境 development environment
- High quality
 libraries 高品質 函式庫



What library can be port to Rust?

- 挑你熟悉的部份下手Pick something familiar
- 最好已經有現成完整的測試
 Best with existing test suite
- 挑選 Rust 擅長處理的問題, 例如跟記憶 體管理相關的

Dealing with bugs that Rust is especially good at, like memory safety.

Step by step

Install rust with rustup

Go to here: https://rustup.rs/

curl https://sh.rustup.rs -sSf | sh

Connect existing build system and cargo

- Use cargo to create static library archive.
- Link C code and Rust code together.

Autotools + libtool

- Check if rustc and cargo are installed.
- Automatic dependency handling.
- Create libtool library archive files with libtool-rs.

Translate source from C to Rust

- By hand
- Automatically
 - Rust-bindgen (C

 Rust)
 - Rusty-cheddar (Rust ➡ C)

Tests

- Cargo test to cover new rust code.
- Existing tests to cover integration issues.
 - Can often find undocumented assumptions.

Let's do it

Why do I choose libchewing?

- Relatively familiar to me.
 - Being the maintainer for several years.
- Modularized design.
- Track record of memory bugs.
- Great test coverage.

First, decide which part to replace first

- Start with a module with smaller surface (self-contained).
- Straightforward to rewrite, no external dependency.
- No complicated algorithms.

User Phrases

- userphrase-private.h
- For storing phrases learned automatically.
- Originally in some ondisk hash file format.
- Rewritten to use sqlite3 backend.

Check if rustc and cargo is installed

configure.ac:

```
AC_CHECK_PROG(CARGO, [cargo], [yes], [no])
AS_IF(\text{test }x\$CARGO = xno,
      AC MSG ERROR([cargo is required])
AC_CHECK_PROG(RUSTC, [rustc], [yes], [no])
AS_{IF}(test x\$RUSTC = xno,
      AC_MSG_ERROR([rustc is required])
CARGO TARGET DIR=release
AC SUBST(CARGO TARGET DIR)
```

Link C and Rust code together

src/Makefile.am:

```
libchewing_la_LIBADD = \
        $(top_builddir)/src/common/libcommon.la \
        $(top_builddir)/src/porting_layer/src/libporting_layer.la \
        $(top_builddir)/src/userphrase/target/release/libuserphrase.la \
        S(NULL)
.PHONY: $(top_builddir)/src/userphrase/target/release/libuserphrase.la
$(top_builddir)/src/userphrase/target/release/libuserphrase.la:
    cd userphrase && cargo build --release
clean-local:
    -cd userphrase && cargo clean
```

Generate libtool archive automatically

src/userphrase/Cargo.toml:

```
[package]
name = "userphrase"
version = "0.1.0"
authors = ["Kan-Ru Chen <kanru@kanru.info>"]
build = "build.rs"

[build-dependencies]
libtool = "0.1"

[lib]
crate-type = ["staticlib"]
```

src/userphrase/build.rs:

```
extern crate libtool;
fn main() {
    libtool::generate_convenience_lib("libuserphrase").unwrap();
}
```

Declare Interfaces

Some Original C interface:

src/userphrase/build.rs:

```
#[no_mangle]
pub extern "C" fn UserUpdatePhrase(
    pgdata: *mut ChewingData,
    phoneSeq: *const libc::uint16_t,
    wordSeq: *const libc::c_schar,
) -> libc::c_int {
    unimplemented!();
}
```

Use libc crate to get C types aliases

- libc::c_char
- libc::uint16_t

Or use std::ffi

- ffi::CStr
- ffi::CString

Opaque struct pattern

C interface (create, using, free):

```
struct UserPhraseIter* userphrase_iter_new(struct ChewingData *pgdata);
struct UserPhrase* userphrase_iter_next(struct UserPhraseIter *iter);
void userphrase_iter_free(struct UserPhraseIter *iter);
```

Opaque struct pattern (cont.)

```
#[no_mangle]
pub extern "C" fn userphrase_iter_next(
    iter: *mut AllUserPhraseIter
) -> *const UserPhrase {
    let iter = unsafe {
    assert!(!iter.is_null());
   &mut *iter
   };
   // ...
    ptr::null()
#[no_mangle]
pub extern "C" fn userphrase_iter_free(iter: *mut AllUserPhraseIter) {
    if iter.is_null() { return; }
    unsafe {
    Box::from_raw(iter);
```

Passing C strings to Rust

```
/// Update or add a new user phrase.
#[no_mangle]
pub extern "C" fn UserUpdatePhrase(
    pgdata: *mut ChewingData,
    phoneSeq: *const libc::uint16_t,
    wordSeq: *const libc::c_schar,
) -> libc::c int {
    let db = unsafe { &mut *chewing_internal_userphrase(pgdata) };
    let phoneSeq = unsafe { phoneseq_from_raw(phoneSeq) };
    let word = unsafe {
        CStr::from_ptr(wordSeq).to_string_lossy().into_owned()
    };
    db.update_or_add(phoneSeq, word) as libc::c_int
```

Passing raw pointers to Rust

```
use std::ptr;
fn phoneseq_from_raw(ptr: *const libc::uint16_t) -> Vec<libc::uint16_t> {
    unsafe {
    let mut len = 0;
    let mut phoneSeq = Vec::new();
   loop {
        let v = *ptr.offset(len);
        phoneSeq.push(v);
       len += 1;
        if v == 0 {
            break;
    phoneSeq
```

Common FFI patterns

- into_raw
- from_raw
- from_ptr
- as_ptr
- mem::forget

Does it work?

```
Testsuite summary for libchewing 0.5.1
# TOTAL: 18
# PASS: 16
# SKIP: 0
# XFAIL: 0
# FAIL: 2
# XPASS: 0
# ERROR: 0
```

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ASK MORE OUESTIONS



