

# Intro to Rust

Carol (Nichols II Goulding)  
@carols10cents



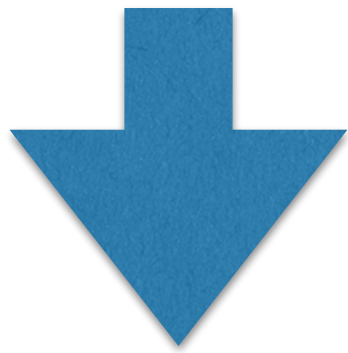
# Agenda

- Guessing game - max 1 hr
- Ownership - min 40 min
- Announcements - 5 min

# Setup

- rust somewhere around 1.10.0
- cargo (should come with rust)
- terminal
- your favorite text editor
- internet

```
$ cd ~/wherever-you-want  
$ cargo new guessing_game --bin  
$ cd guessing_game  
$ cargo run
```



```
Compiling guessing_game v0.1.0  
  (file:///wherever-you-want/guessing_game)  
    Running `target/debug/guessing_game`  
Hello, world!
```

# Guessing Game Demo

# Generate

- Random number

# Input

- Guesses from the user

# Output

- Correct
- Secret number is higher
- Secret number is lower

Let's code!

```
int getRandomNumber()  
{  
    return 4; // chosen by fair dice roll.  
              // guaranteed to be random.  
}
```



**MATH IS HARD**



**LET'S GO SHOPPING!**




# CARGO

[Browse All Crates](#)[Docs](#)[Log in with GitHub](#)

# The Rust community's crate host

[Install Cargo](#)[Getting Started](#)

Instantly publish your crates and install them. Use the API to interact and find out more information about available crates. Become a contributor and enhance the site with your work.



**56,629,401** Downloads



**5,498** Crates in stock

## New Crates

[quantum \(0.1.0\)](#)[appdirs \(0.1.0\)](#)

## Most Downloaded

[libc \(0.2.14\)](#)[winapi \(0.2.8\)](#)

## Just Updated

[json \(0.10.0\)](#)[engine-io \(0.1.2\)](#)

# What you learned

- Output values
- Input from stdin
- Var bindings
- Mutability
- Using a crate
- match
- Result
- parse
- loop
- break

# Ownership

# Memory management



# Java





# Java



C





C



C



# Common memory errors

- Use after free
- Double free
- Null pointers
- Memory leak

string literal:

```
let s = "hello";
```

`String`:

```
let s = String::from("hello");
```

```
fn main() {
```

```
}
```


```
fn main() {  
  
    let s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
  
}
```

```
println!("s1 is {}", s1);  
fn main() {  
    println!("s1 is {}", s1);  
    let s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    println!("s1 is {}", s1);  
}  
println!("s1 is {}", s1);
```


```
fn main() {  
  
    let s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    println!("s1 is {}", s1);  
}
```



```
fn main() {  
  
    let s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    println!("s1 is {}", s1);  
}
```

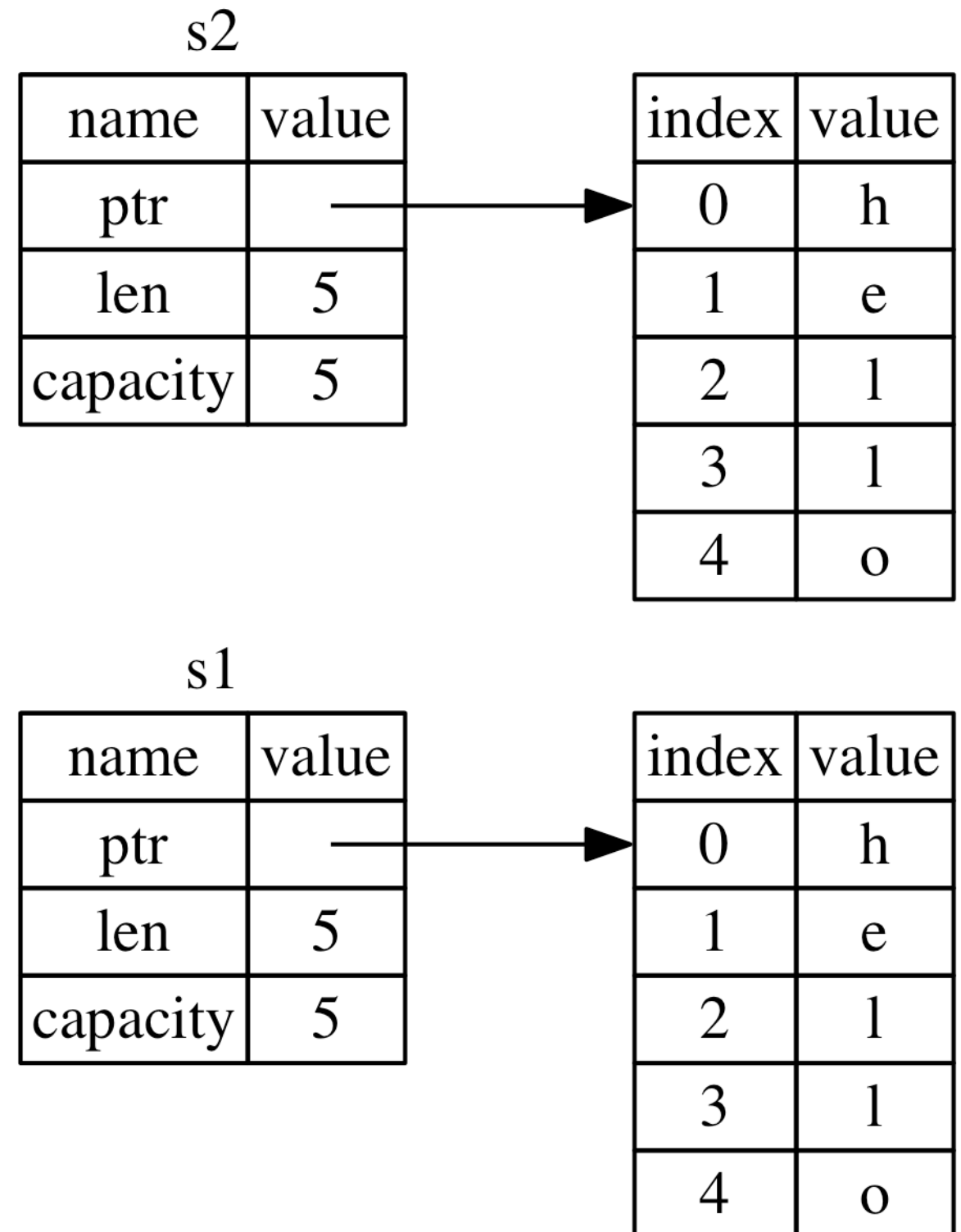
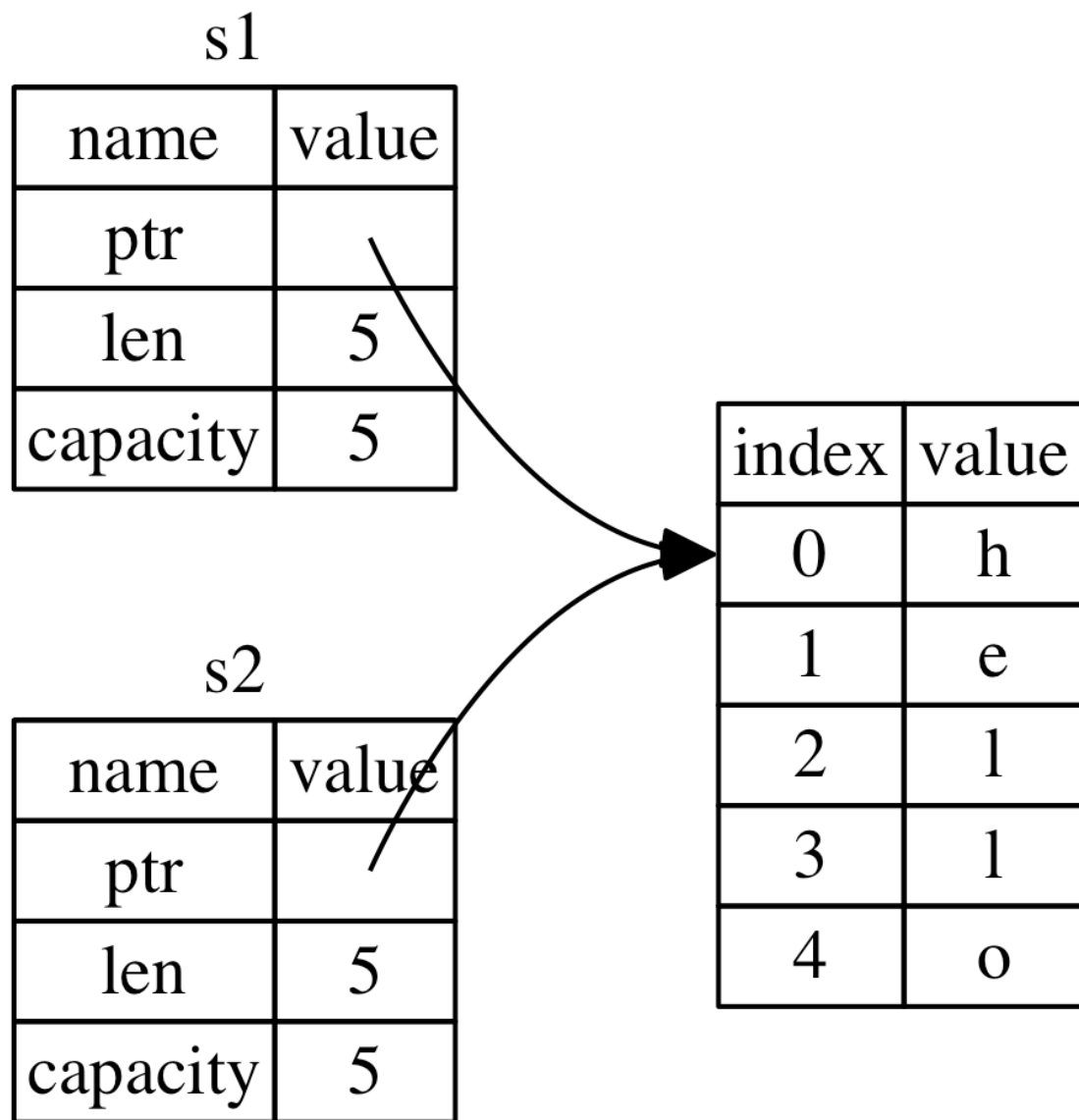


s1

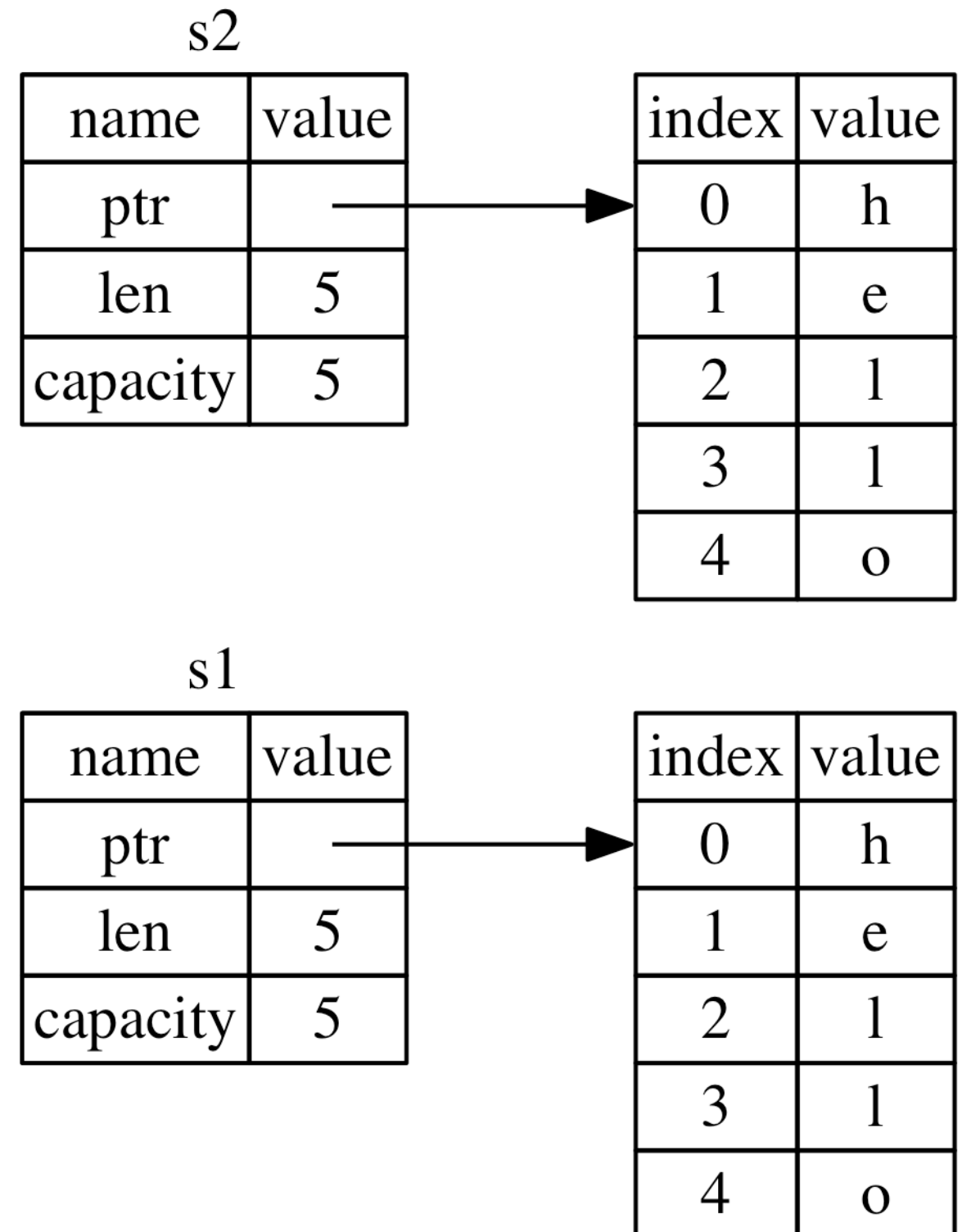
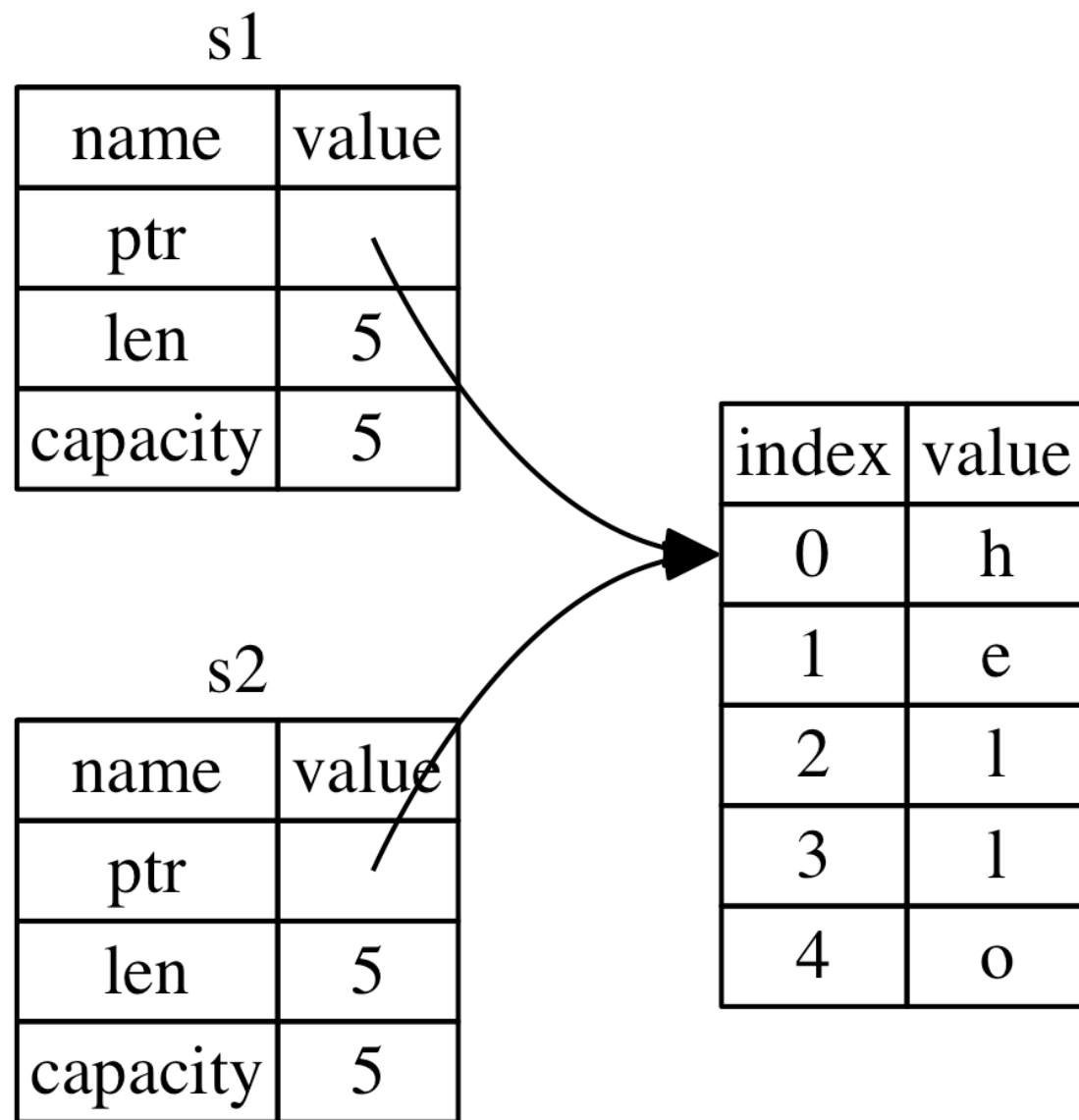
name	value
ptr	
len	5
capacity	5

index	value
0	h
1	e
2	l
3	l
4	o

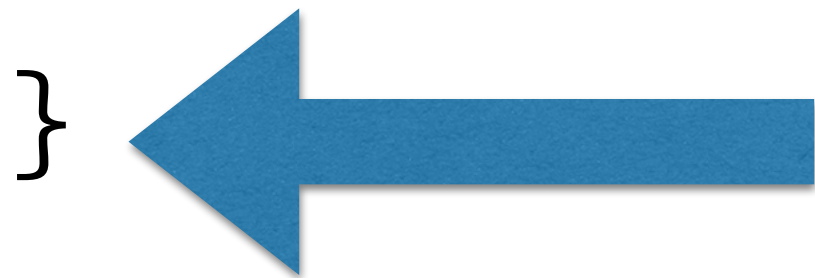
```
fn main() {  
    let s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    let s2 = s1;  
  
}
```



# Inefficient :(



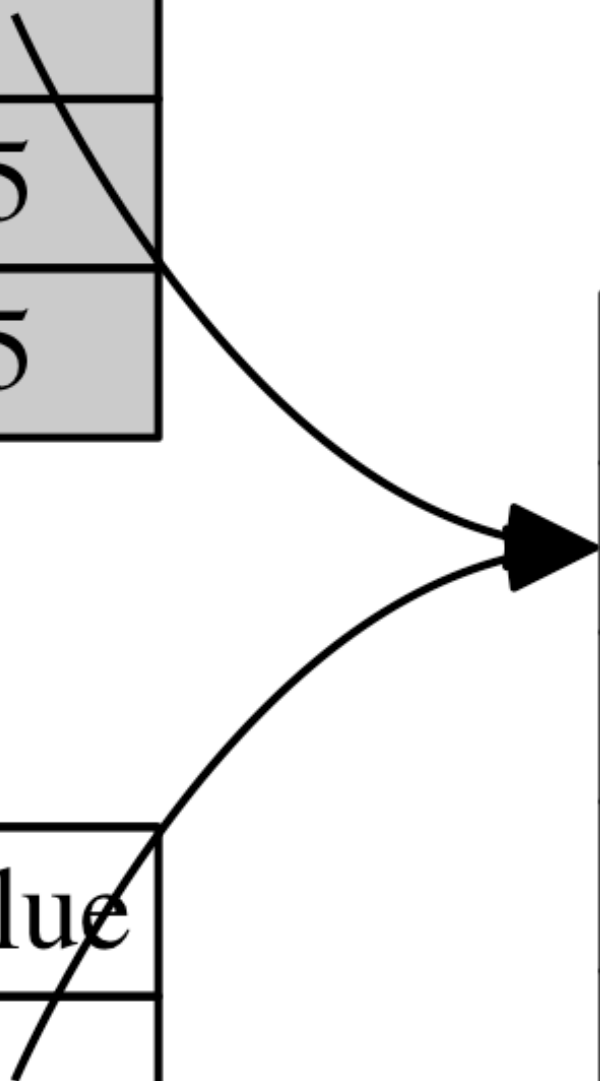
```
fn main() {  
    let s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    let s2 = s1;
```



s1	
name	value
ptr	
len	5
capacity	5

s2	
name	value
ptr	
len	5
capacity	5

index	value
0	h
1	e
2	l
3	l
4	o








# The Ownership Rules

1. Each value in Rust has a variable binding that's called its 'owner'.
2. There can only be one owner at a time.
3. When the owner goes out of scope, the value will be `drop()`ped.

```
fn main() {  
    let s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    something(s1);  
}  
  
fn something(s: String) {  
    println!("i got {}", s);  
}
```

```
fn main() {  
    let s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    something(s1);  
}  
  
fn something(s: String) {  
    println!("i got {}", s);  
}
```



```
fn main() {  
    let s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    something(s1);  
    something(s1);  
}  
  
fn something(s: String) {  
    println!("i got {}", s);  
}
```

```
fn main() {  
    let s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    something(s1);  
    something(s1);  
}  
  
fn something(s: String) {  
    println!("i got {}", s);  
}
```

^^  
error: use of moved value: `s1`

```
fn main() {  
    let s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    something(s1);  
}  
  
fn something(s: String) {  
    println!("i got {}", s);  
}
```

**SO ANNOYING**

^^

error: use of moved value: `s1`

```
fn main() {  
    let s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    let s1 = something(s1);  
    something(s1);  
}
```

```
fn something(s: String) -> String {  
    println!("i got {}", s);  
    s  
}
```

```
fn main() {  
    let s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"
```

**ALSO**

```
    ;  
    let s1 = something(s1);  
    something(s1);
```

**ANNOYING**

```
fn something(s: String) -> String {  
    println!("i got {}", s);  
    s  
}
```



Borrowing to the rescue!

```
fn main() {  
    let s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    something(&s1);  
    something(&s1);  
}  
  
fn something(s: &String) {  
    println!("i got {}", s);  
}
```

```
fn main() {  
    let s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    something(&s1);  
}  
  
fn something(s: &String) {  
    s.push_str(", world!");  
}
```

```
fn main() {  
    let s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    something(&s1);  
}  
  
fn something(s: &String) {  
    s.push_str(", world!");  
}
```

```
^^  
error: cannot borrow immutable  
borrowed content `*s` as mutable
```

```
fn main() {  
    let mut s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    something(&mut s1);  
}  
  
fn something(s: &mut String) {  
    s.push_str(", world!");  
}
```

```
fn main() {  
    let mut s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    let r1 = &mut s1;  
    let r2 = &mut s1;  
}
```

```
fn main() {  
    let mut s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    let r1 = &mut s1;  
    let r2 = &mut s1;  
}
```

error: cannot borrow `s1` as  
mutable more than once at a time

```
fn main() {  
    let mut s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    let r1 = &s1;  
    let r2 = &s1;  
}
```



```
fn main() {  
    let mut s1 = String::from(  
        "hello"  
    );  
    let r1 = &s1;  
    let r2 = &s1;  
    let r3 = &mut s1;  
}
```

```
let mut list = vec![1, 2, 3];  
for i in &list {  
    println!("i is {}", i);  
    list.push(i + 1);  
}
```

```
let mut list = vec![1, 2, 3];  
for i in &list {  
    println!("i is {}", i);  
    list.push(i + 1);  
}
```

<sup>^</sup> error: cannot borrow `list`  
as mutable because it is also  
borrowed as immutable

# Rules of References

1. At any given time, you may have either, but not both of:
  1. One mutable reference.
  2. Any number of immutable references.
2. References must always be valid.

I LIED TO YOUUUU!

`&String` isn't idiomatic Rust.

# Slices

- Also don't have ownership.
- Reference a contiguous sequence of elements in a collection: string slices, vec slices, etc.

&str



# Function to get the 1st word

```
let mut s = String::from("hello world");
```

```
fn first_word(s: &String) ->
```

```
fn first_word(s: &String) -> usize {  
    let bytes = s.as_bytes();  
  
    for (i, &byte) in bytes.iter().enumerate() {  
        if byte == 32 {  
            return i;  
        }  
    }  
  
    s.len()  
  
}
```

```
let mut s = String::from("hello world");  
  
let end_of_first_word = first_word(&s);  
  
s.clear();  
  
// end_of_first_word is still 5 here..
```

# Good news!

```
let s = String::from("hello world");
```

```
let hello = &s[0..5];
```

```
fn first_word(s: &String) -> &str {  
    let bytes = s.as_bytes();  
  
    for (i, &byte) in bytes.iter().enumerate() {  
        if byte == 32 {  
            return &s[0..i];  
        }  
    }  
  
    &s[..]  
}
```

```
let mut s = String::from("hello world");
```

```
let first_word = first_word(&s);
```

```
s.clear();
```

```
let mut s = String::from("hello world");
```

```
let first_word = first_word(&s);
```

```
s.clear();
```

<sup>^</sup> error: cannot borrow `s` as mutable because it is also borrowed as immutable



string literal:

```
let s = "hello";
```

`String`:

```
let s = String::from("hello");
```

`&str`:

```
let s = "hello";
```

`String`:

```
let s = String::from("hello");
```

```
fn something(s: &String) {  
    println!("i got {}", s);  
}
```

```
fn something(s: &str) {  
    println!("i got {}", s);  
}
```

```
let s = "hello";  
let t = String::from("hi");  
something(s);  
something(&t[..]);
```

# Further reading

- <https://carols10cents.github.io/trpl/>
- We did chapters 2 & 3 today
- Give me feedback!
- <https://doc.rust-lang.org/stable/book/>
- <http://rust-lang.github.io/book/>