Rust<T>

Stefan Schindler (@dns2utf8) June 11, 2016

Coredump Rapperswil



Outline

- 1. Admin
- 2. Recap form before dinner
- 3. Simple Generics
- 4. Into() complex Type
- 5. Enum impl
- 6. Transport Data with Enums
- 7. Search a Vector<T>
- 8. Sending Commands over Channels
- 9. Demotime
- 10. Questions?



• Slides are online: https://github.com/coredump-ch/rust-t

- Slides are online: https://github.com/coredump-ch/rust-t
- Examples are included in the **examples** directory.

- · Slides are online: https://github.com/coredump-ch/rust-t
- Examples are included in the **examples** directory.
- Slides of Danilo & Raphael: https://github.com/coredump-ch/intro-to-rust

Recap form before dinner



Example 2: Generics

```
fn min<T: Ord>(a: T, b: T) -> T {
    if a <= b { a } else { b }
}</pre>
```

Example 2: Generics

```
fn min<T: Ord>(a: T, b: T) -> T {
   if a <= b { a } else { b }
min(10i8, 20) == 10; // T is i8
min(10, 20u32) == 10; // T is u32
min("abc", "xyz") == "abc"; // Strings are Ord
min(10i32, "xyz"); // error: mismatched types
```

Simple Generics



Enum

```
enum Colors {
  Red,
  Green,
  Blue,
use Colors::*;
fn draw(color: Colors) {
  match color {
```

Enum

```
use Colors::*;
fn main() {
  draw(Red);
  draw(Blue);
fn draw(color: Colors) {
  match color {
    Red => 0xff0000,
    Green \Rightarrow 0x00ff00,
    Blue \Rightarrow 0x0000ff,
  }; // no return
```

Enum: non-exhaustive patterns

```
fn draw(color: Colors) {
   match color {
      Red => 0xff0000,
      // Green => 0x00ff00,
      Blue => 0x0000ff,
   };
}
```

Enum: non-exhaustive patterns

```
$ cargo run
src/main.rs:15:3: 19:4 error: non-exhaustive patterns:
→ `Green` not covered [E0004]
src/main.rs:15 match color {
src/main.rs:17  // Green => 0x00ff00,
src/main.rs:18 Blue => 0x0000ff,
src/main.rs:19 }; // no return
src/main.rs:15:3: 19:4 help: run `rustc --explain E0004` to

→ see a detailed explanation

error: aborting due to previous error
error: Could not compile `enum`.
```

To learn more, run the command again with --verbose.

Into() complex Type



Into() complex Type: Infrastructure

```
#[derive(Debug, Clone)]
struct MyObject {
  is : Option<isize>,
  st : Option<String>,
impl Into<MyObject> for isize {
  fn into(self) -> MyObject {
    MyObject {
      is : Some(self),
      st: None,
```

Into() complex Type: Infrastructure

```
and the implementation for String:
impl Into<MyObject> for String {
  fn into(self) -> MyObject {
    MyObject {
      is: None,
      st : Some(self),
```

Into complex Type: Usage

Into complex Type: Usage

```
let m0 = MyObject { is : Some(42), st : Some("Self

     Made".into()) };

use with isize:

let m1 : MyObject = 23.into();
```

Into complex Type: Usage

Enum impl



Enum impl: Infrastructure

```
impl Person {
 // A function which takes a `Person` enum as an argument

    and

  // returns nothing.
  fn inspect(self) {
    // Usage of an `enum` must cover all cases (irrefutable)
    // so a `match` is used to branch over it.
    match self {
      Person::Engineer => { ... },
```

Enum impl: Usage

if we have an **Enum**:

let rohan = Person::Engineer;

Enum impl: Usage

```
if we have an Enum:
```

```
let rohan = Person::Engineer;
we can then use the method on the insance:
```

rohan.inspect();

Transport Data with Enums



Enum Transport: Infrastructure

```
#[derive(Debug)]
enum CompoundIndex {
   SearchIsize(isize),
   SearchString(String),
}
use CompoundIndex::*;
```

Enum Transport: Usage

```
a number:
```

```
let number = SearchIsize(42);
```

Enum Transport: Usage

```
a number:
    let number = SearchIsize(42);
a String:
    let string = SearchString("".into());
```

Enum Transport: Usage

```
a number:
    let number = SearchIsize(42);
a String:
    let string = SearchString("".into());
a empty String:
    let string = SearchString("Coredump.ch".into());
```

Search a Vector<T>



Search a Vector<T>: Infrastructure

```
fn find(haystack : &Vec<MyObject>, needle : &CompoundIndex)
→ -> Option<MyObject> {
 for ref hay in haystack {
    match needle {
      &SearchIsize(ref needle) => {
        if let Some(ref is) = hay.is {
          if is == needle {
            return Some( (*hay).clone() );
    } // end match
  None
```

Search a Vector<T>: Infrastructure

```
fn find(haystack : &Vec<MyObject>, needle : &CompoundIndex)
→ -> Option<MyObject> {
  for ref hay in haystack {
    match needle {
      &SearchString(ref needle) => {
        if let Some(ref st) = hay.st {
          if st == needle {
            return Some( (*hay).clone() );
    } // end match
  None
```

Search a Vector<T>: Usage

Search a Vector<T>: Usage

and search it: let number = SearchIsize(42); println!("\n Find with number: {:?} => {:?}", number, find(&v, &number)); let string = SearchString("".into()); println!("\n Find with String: {:?} => {:?}", string, → find(&v, &string)): let string = SearchString("Coredump.ch".into()); println!("\n Find with String: {:?} => {:?}", string, → find(&v, &string));

Search a Vector<T>: Output



```
Infrastructure:
```

```
use std::sync::mpsc::channel;
let (tx, rx) = channel();
```

```
Infrastructure:
    use std::sync::mpsc::channel;
    let (tx, rx) = channel();
Usage:
    tx.send(42).unwrap();
    assert_eq!(42, rx.recv().unwrap());
```

```
Infrastructure:
  use std::sync::mpsc::channel;
  let (tx, rx) = channel();
Usage:
  tx.send(42).unwrap();
  assert eq!(42, rx.recv().unwrap());
Works with complex Types:
  let (tx, rx) = channel::<MyCommands<u64>>();
```

Demotime



Questions?



Thank you!

www.coredump.ch

