# How to make bindings in Rust

... and its modern toolchain, Drop traits, and Windows suffering.

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Technical information sharing seminar

#### What is "Binding"?

Binding is a library which call or use other language's function and feature.

Difficutlies of "Binding"

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Binding is difficult. Because ...

• Need to call Foreign Function Interface

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- Interact two different environment
- Control mangling rules

### How to create bindings in Rust

Rust has generating binding tool from C header

It is **rust bindgen**<sup>1</sup>.

¹https://github.com/Yamakaky/rust-bindgen ←□ → ←② → ←② → ←② → ◆② → ◆② → ◆②

## How to create bindings in Rust

#### Rust has generating binding tool from C header

It is rust bindgen<sup>1</sup>.

### Example:

```
bindgen --link lua \
   --builtins /usr/include/lua.h --output lua.rs
```

¹https://github.com/Yamakaky/rust-bindgen ←□ → ←♂ → ← ≧ → ← ≧ → ◆ △ ⊙ ◆ ◆ ○ ○

## Generate binding from C header

#### Actual example

Then, let's generate binding for Groonga!

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Then, let's generate binding for Groonga!

```
bindgen --link groonga \
   --builtins /usr/include/groonga/groonga.h \
   --output groonga.rs
```

## Create binding crate

#### Actual example

Second, put into src directory.

```
% tree -L 2 .
.
---- Cargo.toml
---- build.rs
--- src
---- groonga.rs # <- e.g.) Put groonga.rs here!
---- lib.rs</pre>
```

### Create binding crate

#### Actual example

Declare using groonga module in lib.rs which is the library entry point.

```
extern crate libc;
pub mod groonga;
```

Then, Complie and fix!

# Complie and fix!!

# Complie and fix!!!

Until errors are dismissed....

## Create binding crate

#### Actual example

Confirm to succeed to be built.

```
% cargo build
   Updating registry '...'
Compiling pkg-config v0.3.8
Compiling libc v0.2.16
Compiling groonga-sys v0.3.0 (file:///...)
```

## Create binding crate

#### Actual example

Confirm to succeed to be built.

```
% cargo build
    Updating registry '...'
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    Compiling groonga-sys v0.3.0 (file:///...)
```

Yay!

#### Make more Rustish

rust-bindgen does **not** generate Rustish binding. It is auto generated and just as a set of function signature declarations.

#### Make more Rustish

How to make more Rustish binding?

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How to make more Rustish binding?

You should know about Traits. Especially, Drop trait.

#### **Traits**

Traits is the unit for determining behavior in Rust's type world.

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Traits is the unit for determining behavior in Rust's type world. It sometimes are used in generics bound.

```
fn from_iter<T: Iterator<A>>(iterator: T)
  -> SomeCollection<A>
```

### Drop trait<sup>2</sup>

Drop trait's drop method is called when a variable goes out of scope.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>https://doc.rust-lang.org/std/ops/trait.Drop.html

 $<sup>^3</sup>$ Perhaps, C++ users noticed by intuition that Drop trait is similar to concept of destructor.

### Drop trait<sup>2</sup>

Drop trait's drop method is called when a variable goes out of scope.<sup>3</sup>

```
/// rustc mydrop.rs
/// ./mydrop
struct MyDrop;
impl Drop for MyDrop {
    fn drop(&mut self) {
        println!("Dropping!");
    }
}
fn main() {
    let _x = MyDrop;
}
/// #=> Dropping!
```

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>https://doc.rust-lang.org/std/ops/trait.Drop.html

#### Actual example

In Ruroonga, Drop trait is often used to manage allocated resources.

pub struct LibGroonga {/\* omitted \*/}

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In Ruroonga, Drop trait is often used to manage allocated resources.

```
impl LibGroonga {
    pub fn new() -> Result < LibGroonga, String > {
        // initialize libgroonga
    fn close(&mut self) -> Result<(), String> {
        // finalize libgroonga
impl Drop for LibGroonga {
    // Called when a variable goes out of scope.
    fn drop(&mut self) {
        self.close().unwrap();
    }
```

## Cargo's build script mechanism

### About Cargo⁴

Cargo, which is the package manager for Rust, has build script feature<sup>5</sup>.

This feature is used to customize building phase.

Some crates need to link non-Rust code. This kind of linking task sometimes should be customizable.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>http://doc.crates.io/index.html

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>http://doc.crates.io/build-script.html

 $<sup>^6</sup>$ Some crate should compile C libraries before linking. And some crate should distinguish platforms whether it is Windows-or not. (2) (2) (2)

## pkg-config

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#### pkg-config

pkg-config which is the one of great tool on UNIX like environment.

It is a helper tool used when compiling applications and libraries.

## pkg-config in Rust

#### pkg-config crate

Rust community already has pkg-config crate! Amazing!!

To use pkg-config, specify the following in Cargo.toml:

```
[package]
...
build = "build.rs"
[build-dependencies]
pkg-config = "~0.3"
```

## pkg-config in Rust

#### pkg-config in build script

pkg-config is used in build script.

```
/// build.rs
extern crate pkg_config;
use std::env;
fn main() {
    let target = env::var("TARGET").unwrap();
    if !target.contains("windows") {
        if let Ok(info) = pkg_config::find_library("groonga") {
            if info.include_paths.len() > 0 {
                let paths = env::join_paths(info.include_paths).unwrap();
                println!("cargo:include={}", paths.to_str().unwrap());
            }
            return;
        }
}
```

Yay, it's so easy!

### For Windows?

### Windows support in build script

Why not support Windows?

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It's a nightmare for \*nix developers.

But Rust community encourages to support Windows.

### Windows support

#### Windows support in build script

If you use Windows, how to set environment information? Use pkg-config? No, Windows platform often lacks of it.

### Windows support

#### Windows support in build script

If you use Windows, how to set environment information? Use pkg-config? No, Windows platform often lacks of it. Instead, we can always use **environment variables**.

### Windows support

Actual build script example

See the next page.

## Windows support in build script

let target = env::var("TARGET").unwrap();
let lib\_dir = env::var("GROONGA\_LIB\_DIR").ok();
let bin dir = env::var("GROONGA\_BIN\_DIR").ok();

// fn main() ...

```
let include_dir = env::var("GROONGA_INCLUDE_DIR").ok();
if lib dir.is none() && include dir.is none() {
    if !target.contains("windows") {
        // same as before
let lib = "groonga":
let mode = if env::var os("GROONGA STATIC").is some() {
    "static"
} else {
    "dvlib"
};
if let Some(lib dir) = lib dir {
    println!("cargo:rustc-link-search=native={}", lib_dir);
if let Some(bin dir) = bin dir {
    println!("cargo:rustc-link-search=native={}", bin dir);
}
println!("cargo:rustc-link-lib={}={}". mode. lib):
if let Some(include_dir) = include_dir {
    println!("cargo:include={}", include dir);
}
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```

### Demo

### Conclusion

- rust bindgen makes easy to create binding.
- Drop trait is useful to manage allocated resources.
- cargo package manager can handle custom build script.
- cargo's build script can handle environment variables which is often used for Windows platform.
- Rust bindings sometimes works well on Windows.

# Any questions?