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MEETUP: Rust meets C++

Dennis J. Alberts en Sander Geerts

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <thread>
3
4 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
5 {
6     int shared_value = 0;
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8     std::thread thread1([&]()
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10         for(int i = 0; i < 1000000; i++)
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27     std::cout << "Shared_value = " << shared_v
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2 use std::sync::atomic::{AtomicUsize, Ordering};
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Speakers

Dennis

- 7+ years experience as SE
- Did projects for different customers:
 - Alstom, Kverneland, Shell, JOZ, Somnox, Marine
- Used different languages
 - C, C++, C#, Fortran, Java, Python, Bash..
 - Only using Rust for hobby projects

Sander

- 12+ years of experience as SE
- Lead software engineer @ JOZ
- Embedded Linux
- Used different languages
 - **C/C++**, Bash, C#, *Lua*, *Python*, *Java*
 - New to Rust



- **Introduction**
- **About Rust**
- **Why consider Rust?**
- **Transition strategies**
- **Neutral Intermediary**
 - **Incremental replacement**
- **Conclusion**
- **Questions**



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Introduction

- Integrating Rust into a C++ codebase.
- Growing interest in Rust:
 - There has been a push to stop using languages that do not account for memory safety [1][2][3]. Start using Rust?
 - Rust is being used in the development of the Linux Kernel [4] since version 6.1. (11 December 2022)
- Cyber security



Linus Torvalds: Rust will go into Linux 6.1

At the Kernel Maintainers Summit, the question wasn't, "Would Rust make it into Linux?" Instead, it was, "What to do about its compilers?"



- Introduction
- **About Rust**
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About Rust

- Rust was created as a personal project by Graydon Hoare in 2006 @Mozilla Research
- Promising replacement for C and C++, particularly for systems-level programming, infrastructure projects, and embedded software development.
- Version 1.0 was released in 2015
- Major upgrades were made in 2018 and 2021.





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1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <thread>
3
4 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
5 {
6     int shared_value = 0;
7
8     std::thread thread1([&]()
9     {
10         for (int i = 0; i < 1000000; i++)
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1 use std::thread;
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4 fn main()
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```


Why consider Rust?

Rust is a system programming language that offers several key features making it a popular choice for developers:

- Guaranteed Memory Safety
- Threads without Data Races
- Zero Cost Abstraction
- Error Messages
- Pattern Matching
- Efficient C Bindings





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Transition Strategies

- As we all know there is only one thing constant in Software Engineering and that is that everything **CHANGES**.
- As organizations mature so do their requirements which puts increased pressure on Software Engineering to deliver a secure stable product.
- Improved tooling, of which Rust can be a part, is the solution.
- But let's be honest! Nobody is going to replace their entire codebase in one go!



Transition Strategies

- New Projects Only
- Neutral Intermediary
- Incremental Replacement of Existing Code





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- Transition strategies

• Neutral Intermediary

- Incremental replacement
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2 #include <thread>
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4 int main(int argc, char *argv[])
5 {
6     int shared_value = 0;
7
8     std::thread thread1([&](){
9         for(int i = 0; i < 10000; i++)
10             shared_value++;
11     });
12
13     std::thread thread2([&](){
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15             shared_value++;
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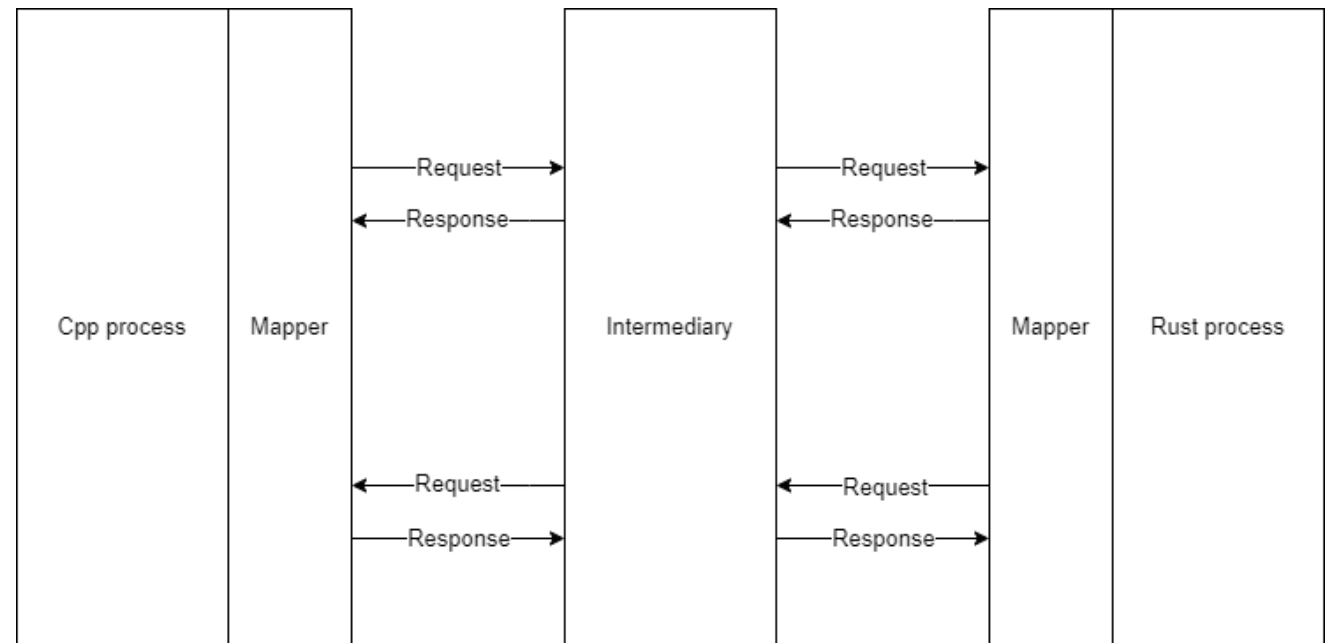

Neutral Intermediary

- A layer is used between to processes.
 - IPC (inter process communication)
 - Third-party framework.



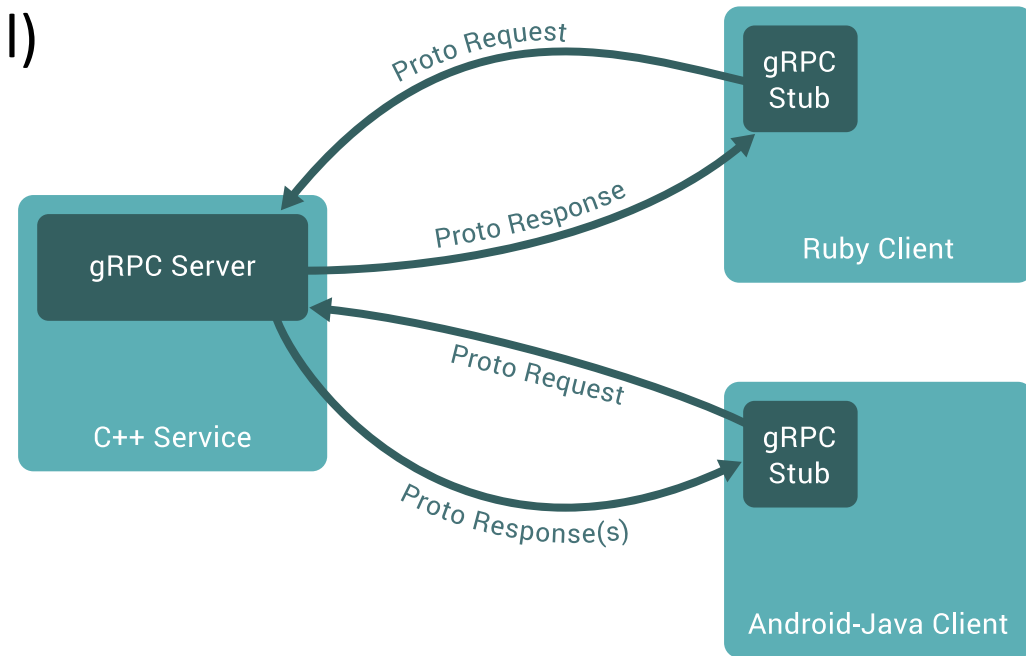
Neutral Intermediary

- Create a new Rust process that lives next to the C++ process.
- Establish a connection through a neutral intermediary.
- Map properties to message.
- Communicate with other process
- Receive response.
- Map response back to domain.



Neutral Intermediary

- gRPC (google Remote Procedure Call)
 - Security
 - Error handling
- Define proto files
 - Messages
 - Service
- Protoc compiles to C++/Rust code
 - Tonic crate for Rust
- Use classes to do remote calls



Demo: Neutral Intermediary – gRPC protobuf





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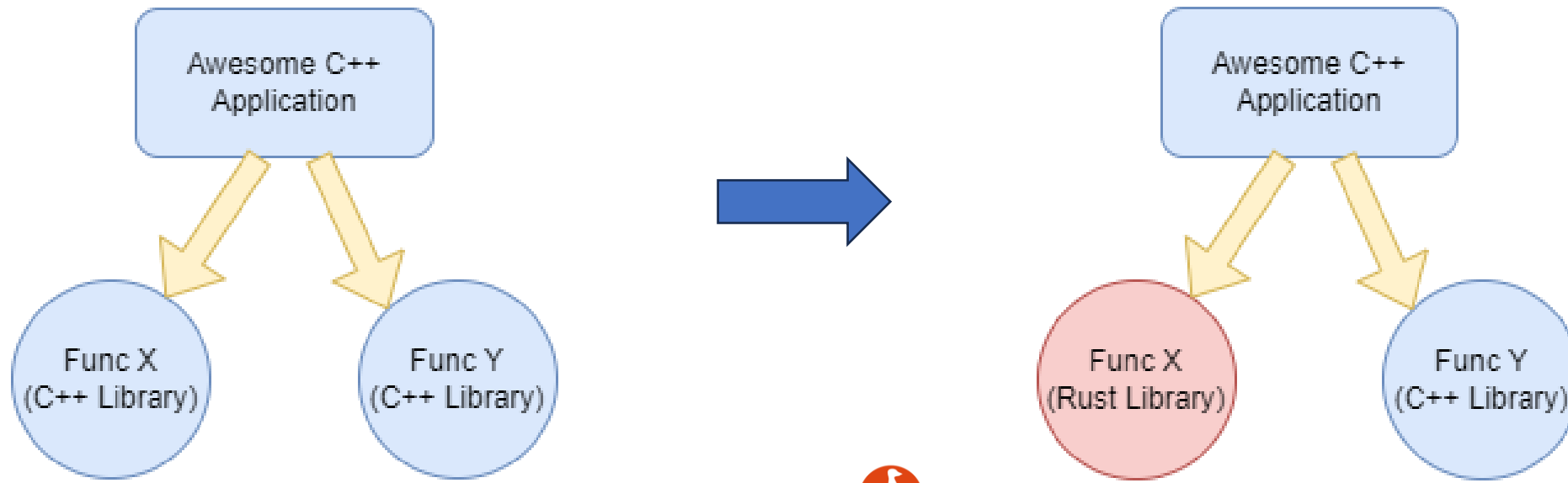
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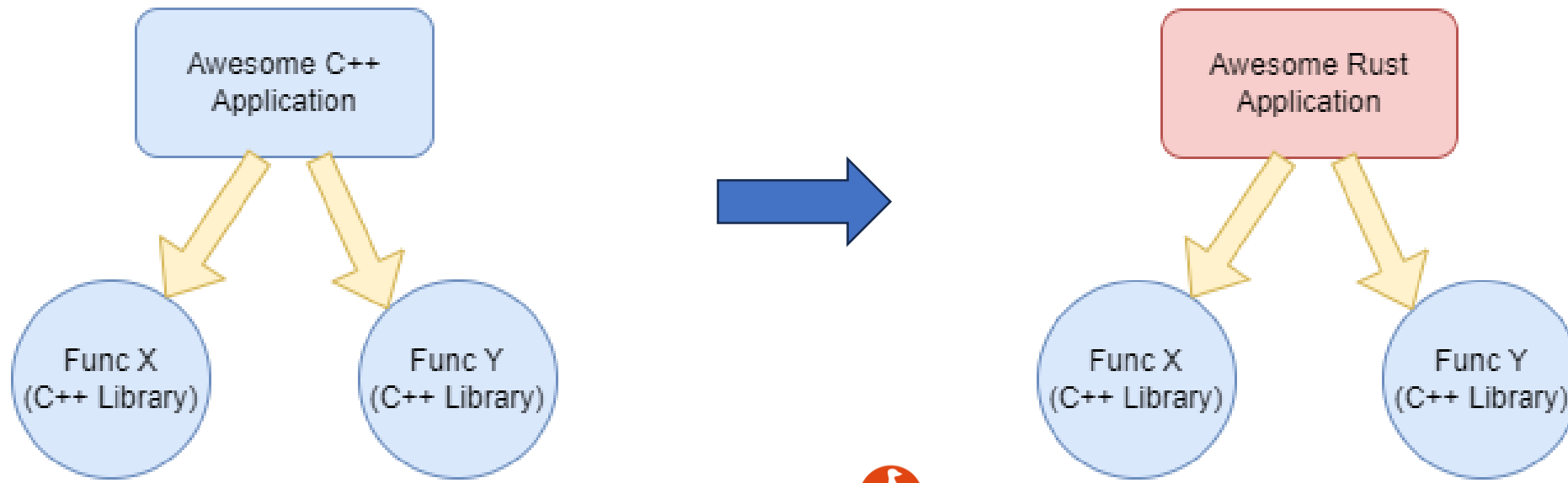

Incremental Replacement

- Bottom to Top
 - C/C++ as controlling layer using Rust components



Incremental Replacement

- Top to Bottom
 - Rust as controlling layer using C/C++ components



Incremental Replacement – FFI

- Foreign Function Interface, also known as FFI
- Cumbersome to create/maintain by hand
- Generators to the rescue



C++ → Rust with CBindgen

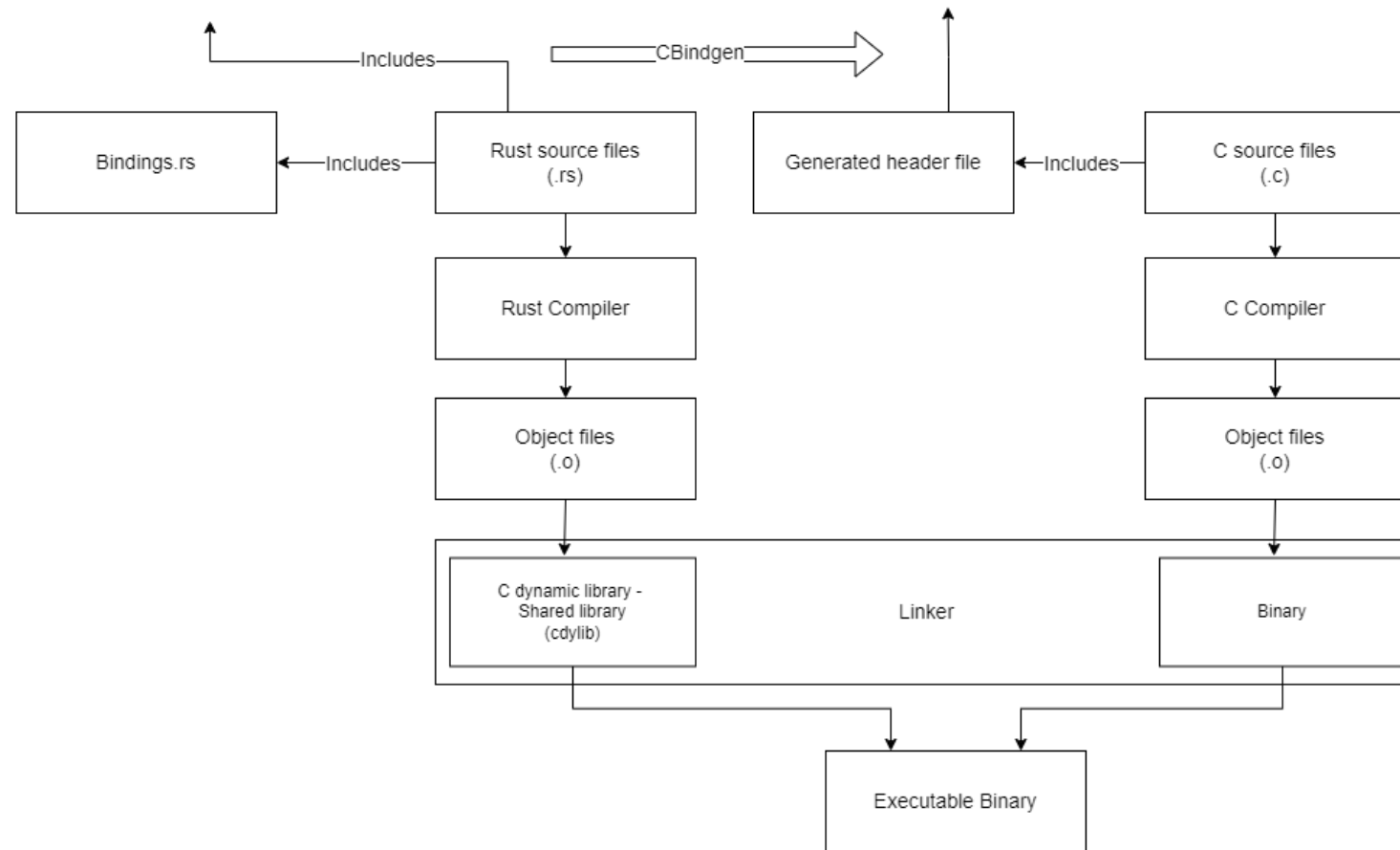
- C++ controller layer
- Rust functionality
- CBindgen automatically generates C header that can be used by C++ to call Rust functions.



C++ -> Rust with CBindgen

```
#[no_mangle]
pub extern "C" fn add(left: i32, right: i32) -> i32 {
    left + right
}
```

```
int32_t add(int32_t left, int32_t right);
```



Demo: C++ -> Rust with CBindgen



Rust → C++ with Bindgen

- Rust controller layer
- C++ library
- Bindgen automatically generates Rust file that Rust can use

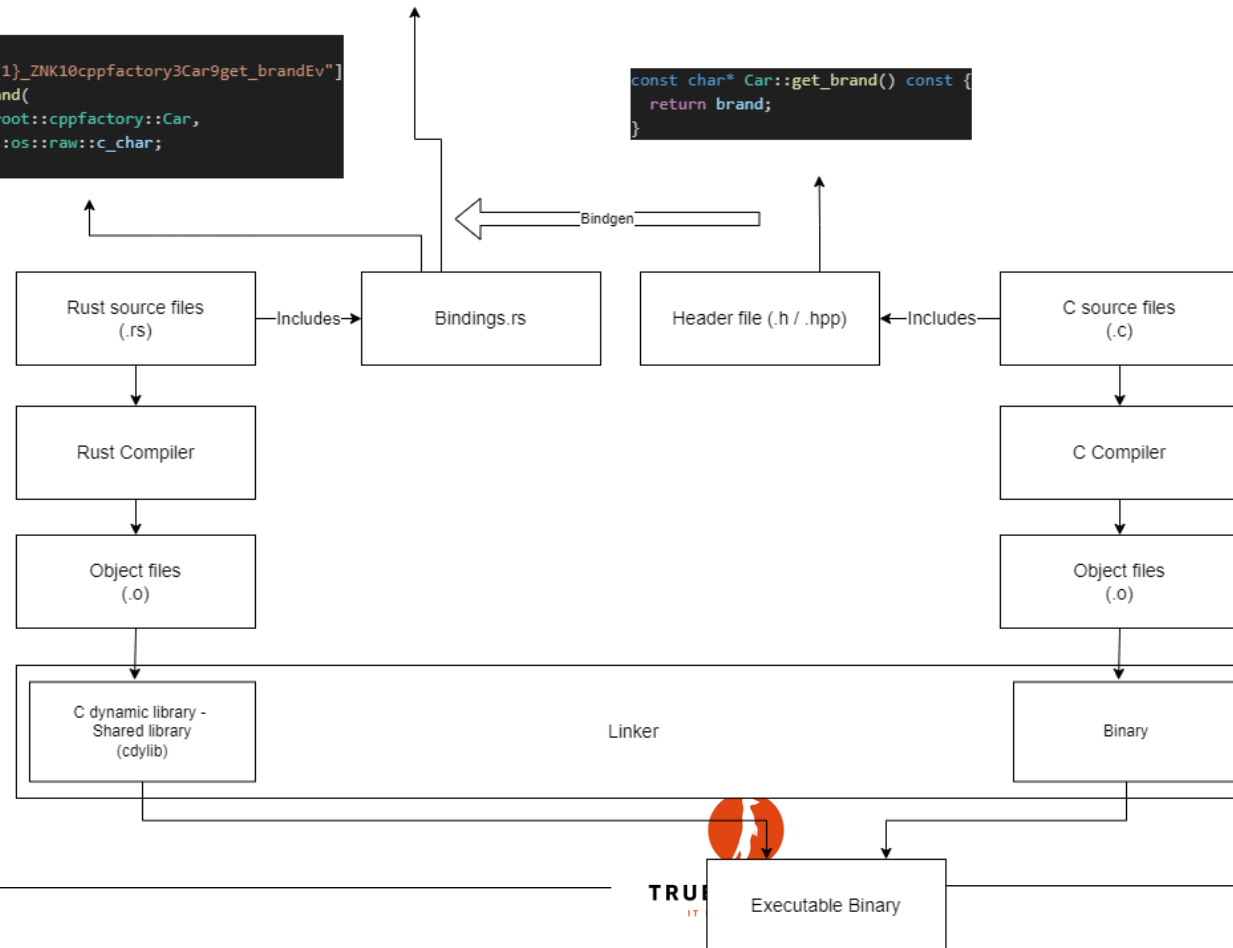


Rust → C++ with Bindgen

```
impl Car {  
    #[inline]  
    pub unsafe fn get_brand(&self) -> *const ::std::os::raw::c_char {  
        Car_get_brand(self)  
    }  
}
```

```
extern "C" {  
    #[link_name = "\u{1}_ZNK10cppfactory3Car9get_brandEv"]  
    pub fn Car_get_brand(  
        this: *const root::cppfactory::Car,  
    ) -> *const ::std::os::raw::c_char;  
}
```

```
const char* Car::get_brand() const {  
    return brand;  
}
```



Demo: Rust → C++ with Bindgen





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Conclusion

- Integrating Rust into C/C++ is a powerful approach to gradually harness the advantages of Rust
- Tooling is continually improving



Try it out **yourself!**

<https://gitlab.com/djalberts/cpp-and-rust>



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Questions?

- `[no_std]` means that the standard lib is not included. Therefore, a reduced set of functionality is available when using Rust. Mostly applied in bare metal programming.
 - Note: No stack overflow protection
- For bare metal embedded development, crates, such as, mynewt and embassy can be used. Both are RTOS variants.



Bibliography

- [1] M. Russinovich, "Speaking of languages, it's time to halt starting any new projects in C/C++ and use rust for those scenarios where a non-GC language is required. for the sake of security and reliability. the industry should declare those languages as deprecated.," *Twitter*, 19-Sep-2022. [Online]. Available: <https://twitter.com/markrussinovich/status/1571995117233504257?lang=en>. [Accessed: 14-Feb-2023].
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