



The Rust Core Library

The Rust Core Library is the dependency-free¹ foundation of [The Rust Standard Library](#). It is the portable glue between the language and its libraries, defining the intrinsic and primitive building blocks of all Rust code. It links to no upstream libraries, no system libraries, and no libc.

The core library is *minimal*: it isn't even aware of heap allocation, nor does it provide concurrency or I/O. These things require platform integration, and this library is platform-agnostic.

How to use the core library

Please note that all of these details are currently not considered stable.

This library is built on the assumption of a few existing symbols:

- `memcpy`, `memmove`, `memset`, `memcmp`, `bcmp`, `strlen` - These are core memory routines which are generated by Rust codegen backends. Additionally, this library can make explicit calls to `strlen`. Their signatures are the same as found in C, but there are extra assumptions about their semantics: For `memcpy`, `memmove`, `memset`, `memcmp`, and `bcmp`, if the `n` parameter is 0, the function is assumed to not be UB, even if the pointers are NULL or dangling. (Note that making extra assumptions about these functions is common among compilers: [clang](#) and [GCC](#) do the same.) These functions are often provided by the system libc, but can also be provided by the [compiler-builtins crate](#). Note that the library does not guarantee that it will always make these assumptions, so Rust user code directly calling the C functions should follow the C specification! The advice for Rust user code is to call the functions provided by this library instead (such as `ptr::copy`).
- `panic_handler` - This function takes one argument, a `&panic::PanicInfo`. It is up to consumers of this core library to define this panic function; it is only required to never return. You should mark your implementation using `#[panic_handler]`.
- `rust_eh_personality` - is used by the failure mechanisms of the compiler. This is often mapped to GCC's personality function, but crates which do not trigger a panic can be assured that this function is never called. The `lang` attribute is called `eh_personality`.

1. Strictly speaking, there are some symbols which are needed but they aren't always necessary. ↩

Primitive Types

<code>array</code>	A fixed-size array, denoted <code>[T; N]</code> , for the element type, <code>T</code> , and the non-negative compile-time constant size, <code>N</code> .
<code>bool</code>	The boolean type.
<code>char</code>	A character type.
<code>f32</code>	A 32-bit floating-point type (specifically, the “binary32” type defined in IEEE 754-2008).
<code>f64</code>	A 64-bit floating-point type (specifically, the “binary64” type defined in IEEE 754-2008).
<code>fn</code>	Function pointers, like <code>fn(usize) -> bool</code> .
<code>i8</code>	The 8-bit signed integer type.
<code>i16</code>	The 16-bit signed integer type.
<code>i32</code>	The 32-bit signed integer type.
<code>i64</code>	The 64-bit signed integer type.
<code>i128</code>	The 128-bit signed integer type.
<code>isize</code>	The pointer-sized signed integer type.
<code>pointer</code>	Raw, unsafe pointers, <code>*const T</code> , and <code>*mut T</code> .
<code>reference</code>	References, <code>&T</code> and <code>&mut T</code> .
<code>slice</code>	A dynamically-sized view into a contiguous sequence, <code>[T]</code> .
<code>str</code>	String slices.
<code>tuple</code>	A finite heterogeneous sequence, <code>(T, U, ...)</code> .
<code>u8</code>	The 8-bit unsigned integer type.
<code>u16</code>	The 16-bit unsigned integer type.
<code>u32</code>	The 32-bit unsigned integer type.
<code>u64</code>	The 64-bit unsigned integer type.
<code>u128</code>	The 128-bit unsigned integer type.
<code>unit</code>	The <code>()</code> type, also called “unit”.
<code>usize</code>	The pointer-sized unsigned integer type.
<code>f16</code> Experimental	A 16-bit floating-point type (specifically, the “binary16” type defined in IEEE 754-2008).
<code>f128</code> Experimental	A 128-bit floating-point type (specifically, the “binary128” type defined in IEEE 754-2008).
<code>never</code> Experimental	The <code>!</code> type, also called “never”.

Modules

<code>alloc</code>	Memory allocation APIs
<code>any</code>	Utilities for dynamic typing or type reflection.
<code>arch</code>	SIMD and vendor intrinsics module.
<code>array</code>	Utilities for the array primitive type.

ascii	Operations on ASCII strings and characters.
borrow	Utilities for working with borrowed data.
cell	Shareable mutable containers.
char	Utilities for the <code>char</code> primitive type.
clone	The <code>Clone</code> trait for types that cannot be ‘implicitly copied’.
cmp	Utilities for comparing and ordering values.
convert	Traits for conversions between types.
default	The <code>Default</code> trait for types with a default value.
error	Interfaces for working with Errors.
f32	Constants for the <code>f32</code> single-precision floating point type.
f64	Constants for the <code>f64</code> double-precision floating point type.
ffi	Platform-specific types, as defined by C.
fmt	Utilities for formatting and printing strings.
future	Asynchronous basic functionality.
hash	Generic hashing support.
hint	Hints to compiler that affects how code should be emitted or optimized.
i8 Deprecation planned	Redundant constants module for the i8 primitive type .
i16 Deprecation planned	Redundant constants module for the i16 primitive type .
i32 Deprecation planned	Redundant constants module for the i32 primitive type .
i64 Deprecation planned	Redundant constants module for the i64 primitive type .
i128 Deprecation planned	Redundant constants module for the i128 primitive type .
isize Deprecation planned	Redundant constants module for the isize primitive type .
iter	Composable external iteration.
marker	Primitive traits and types representing basic properties of types.
mem	Basic functions for dealing with memory.
net	Networking primitives for IP communication.
num	Numeric traits and functions for the built-in numeric types.
ops	Overloadable operators.
option	Optional values.
panic	Panic support in the standard library.
pin	Types that pin data to a location in memory.
prelude	The core prelude
primitive	This module reexports the primitive types to allow usage that is not possibly shadowed by other declared types.
ptr	Manually manage memory through raw pointers.
result	Error handling with the <code>Result</code> type.
slice	Slice management and manipulation.
str	String manipulation.
sync	Synchronization primitives
task	Types and Traits for working with asynchronous tasks.
time	Temporal quantification.

u8 Deprecation planned	Redundant constants module for the u8 primitive type .
u16 Deprecation planned	Redundant constants module for the u16 primitive type .
u32 Deprecation planned	Redundant constants module for the u32 primitive type .
u64 Deprecation planned	Redundant constants module for the u64 primitive type .
u128 Deprecation planned	Redundant constants module for the u128 primitive type .
usize Deprecation planned	Redundant constants module for the usize primitive type .
assert_matches Experimental	Unstable module containing the unstable <code>assert_matches</code> macro.
async_iter Experimental	Composable asynchronous iteration.
autodiff Experimental	Unstable module containing the unstable <code>autodiff</code> macro.
bstr Experimental	The <code>ByteStr</code> type and trait implementations.
contracts Experimental	Unstable module containing the unstable <code>contracts lang</code> items and attribute macros.
f16 Experimental	Constants for the <code>f16</code> half-precision floating point type.
f128 Experimental	Constants for the <code>f128</code> quadruple-precision floating point type.
intrinsics Experimental	Compiler intrinsics.
io Experimental	Traits, helpers, and type definitions for core I/O functionality.
panicking Experimental	Panic support for core
pat Experimental	Helper module for exporting the <code>pattern_type</code> macro
random Experimental	Random value generation.
range Experimental	Experimental replacement range types
simd Experimental	Portable SIMD module.
ub_checks Experimental	Provides the assert_unsafe_precondition macro as well as some utility functions that cover common preconditions.
unicode Experimental	
unsafe_binder Experimental	Operators used to turn types into unsafe binders and back.

Macros

assert	Asserts that a boolean expression is <code>true</code> at runtime.
assert_eq	Asserts that two expressions are equal to each other (using PartialEq).
assert_ne	Asserts that two expressions are not equal to each other (using PartialEq).
cfg	Evaluates boolean combinations of configuration flags at compile-time.
column	Expands to the column number at which it was invoked.
compile_error	Causes compilation to fail with the given error message when encountered.
concat	Concatenates literals into a static string slice.
debug_assert	Asserts that a boolean expression is <code>true</code> at runtime.
debug_assert_eq	Asserts that two expressions are equal to each other.

<code>debug_assert_ne</code>	Asserts that two expressions are not equal to each other.
<code>env</code>	Inspects an environment variable at compile time.
<code>file</code>	Expands to the file name in which it was invoked.
<code>format_args</code>	Constructs parameters for the other string-formatting macros.
<code>include</code>	Parses a file as an expression or an item according to the context.
<code>include_bytes</code>	Includes a file as a reference to a byte array.
<code>include_str</code>	Includes a UTF-8 encoded file as a string.
<code>line</code>	Expands to the line number on which it was invoked.
<code>matches</code>	Returns whether the given expression matches the provided pattern.
<code>module_path</code>	Expands to a string that represents the current module path.
<code>option_env</code>	Optionally inspects an environment variable at compile time.
<code>panic</code>	Panics the current thread.
<code>stringify</code>	Stringifies its arguments.
<code>todo</code>	Indicates unfinished code.
<code>try</code> Deprecated	Unwraps a result or propagates its error.
<code>unimplemented</code>	Indicates unimplemented code by panicking with a message of “not implemented”.
<code>unreachable</code>	Indicates unreachable code.
<code>write</code>	Writes formatted data into a buffer.
<code>writeln</code>	Writes formatted data into a buffer, with a newline appended.
<code>assert_unsafe_precondition</code>	Checks that the preconditions of an unsafe function are followed.
Experimental	
<code>cfg_match</code> Experimental	A macro for defining <code>#[cfg]</code> match-like statements.
<code>concat_bytes</code> Experimental	Concatenates literals into a byte slice.
<code>concat_idents</code> Experimental	Concatenates identifiers into one identifier.
<code>const_format_args</code>	Same as <code>format_args</code> , but can be used in some const contexts.
Experimental	
<code>format_args_nl</code> Experimental	Same as <code>format_args</code> , but adds a newline in the end.
<code>log_syntax</code> Experimental	Prints passed tokens into the standard output.
<code>pattern_type</code> Experimental	Creates a pattern type.
<code>trace_macros</code> Experimental	Enables or disables tracing functionality used for debugging other macros.