

Forged in Rust, Spoken in Python

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2018: R \Rightarrow Python

- dplyr \Rightarrow Polars
- ggplot2 😞
- Rcpp \Rightarrow PyO3 + maturin



Why Rust

- Performance
- Most admired language
- Effortless integration



You'll Learn Today

- Basic Rust concepts
- Call Rust from Python
- Popular projects
- Write Polars extension
- (+1 bonus tip)



Concepts of Rust

- Compiled
- Strongly typed
- Struct (no inheritance)
- Trait, Generics
- Enum
- Option, Result
- Error as value
- Borrow checker
- Macros

```
#[derive(Debug)]
struct Point {
    x: i32,
    y: i32,
}

fn main() {
    let point = Point { x: 1, y: 2 };
    println!("{:?}", point);
    // Point { x: 1, y: 2 }
}
```

Development Tools

Python

- Environment: pip , virtualenv , pipx , poetry , uv
- Formatting: black , isort , flake8 , ruff
- Static Analysis: mypy , ty
- Documentation: pydoc , sphinx

Rust

- cargo



Just in Python

Hidden features

- `int` (unbounded)
- `str` (cached)
- `dict` (sorted)

Popular Projects

Written in Rust; Used by Python developers

Python Tooling

astral.sh

uv

An extremely fast Python package and project manager, written in Rust.



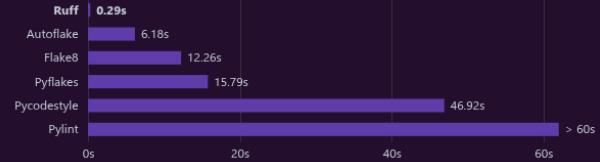
Installing [Trio's](#) dependencies with a warm cache.

Ruff

Ruff [pypi](#) v0.14.6 [license](#) MIT [python](#) 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.10 | 3.11 | 3.12 | 3.13 [CI](#) failing [Discord](#)

[Docs](#) | [Playground](#)

An extremely fast Python linter and code formatter, written in Rust.



Linting the CPython codebase from scratch.

- Data frame library
- Backend written in Rust
- Multithreaded by default
- 10x - 30x faster than Pandas
- Lazy expressions 😊
- Consistent syntax
- No (multi-) indices



```
# Pandas
result = (
    pd.read_csv("data.csv")
    .iloc[lambda d: d["value"] > 10]
    .assign(double=lambda d: d["value"] * 2)
    .groupby("category")
    .agg(double_mean=("double", "mean"))
    .reset_index()
)
```

```
# Polars
result = (
    pl.scan_csv("data.csv")
    .filter(pl.col("value") > 10)
    .with_columns(double=pl.col("value") * 2)
    .group_by("category")
    .agg(double_mean=pl.col("double").mean())
    .collect()
)
```

```
# R::dplyr
result <- read_csv("data.csv") |>
    filter(value > 10) |>
    mutate(double = value * 2) |>
    group_by(category) |>
    summarise(double_mean = mean(double, na.rm = TRUE))
```

Other Examples

orjson

Fast, correct JSON library for Python.

Pydantic

Data validation using Python type hints.

Robyn

High-Performance [...] Web Framework with a Rust runtime.

PyO3 + maturin

Call Rust from Python

- Create new project
- Write Rust code
- Decorate using `pyo3` macros
- Export as Python module
- Compile & install
- Run Python

```
1 # main.py
2 from my_lib import fibo
3
4 print(fibo(12))
```

Binding Structs to Classes

```
1 #[pyclass]
2 #[derive(Debug)]
3 struct Accumulator {
4     value: i64,
5 }
6
7 #[pymethods]
8 impl Accumulator {
9     #[new]
10    fn new() -> Self {
11        Self { value: 0 }
12    }
13
14    fn add(&mut self, x: i64) { ... }
15    fn get(&self) -> i64 { ... }
16
17    fn __str__(&self) -> String {
18        format!("{}: {}", self.value, self)
19    }
20 }
```

```
1 from my_lib import Accumulator
2
3 x = Accumulator()
4 x.add(1)
5 x.add(2)
6
7 print(x.get())
8 # 3
9
10 print(x)
11 # Accumulator { value: 3 }
```

Python Exceptions

```
1 use pyo3::prelude::*;

2

3 #[pyfunction]
4 fn parse_int(text: String) -> PyResult<i64> {
5     text.trim().parse()
6         .map_err(PyValueError::new_err)
7 }
8

9 #[pymodule]
10 mod my_lib {
11     #[pymodule_export]
12     use super::parse_int;
13 }
```

```
1 from my_lib import parse_int
2
3 assert parse_int(" 123 ") == 123
4
5 try:
6     parse_int("foo")
7 except ValueError as e:
8     print(e)
9     # invalid digit found in string
```

Good Case for Rust

- Performance-critical code
- Tight loops over large arrays
- Parsing / validation
- Specific algorithm
- Wrapping an existing Rust crate

Stay in Python

- I/O-bound tasks
- Leverage existing library
- Rapid prototyping
- Interactive data exploration

(Not) Calling Python from Rust

```
1 import polars as pl
2
3 df = (
4     pl.DataFrame({"x": [1, 2, 3]})
5     .with_columns(y=pl.col("x").map_elements(lambda x: x+1))
6 )
7
8 # Expr.map_elements is significantly slower than the native expressions API.
9 # Only use if you absolutely CANNOT implement your logic otherwise.
10 # Replace this expression...
11 # - pl.col("x").map_elements(lambda x: ...)
12 # with this one instead:
13 # + pl.col("x") + 1
14 #
15 # .with_columns(y=pl.col("x").map_elements(lambda x: x+1))
```

Polars Extension

```
1 import polars as pl
2 from polars.plugins import register_plugin_function
3
4 LIB = Path(__file__).parent / "my_lib.abi3.so"
5
6 def farm64(col_name: str) -> pl.Expr:
7     return register_plugin_function(
8         plugin_path=LIB,
9         args=[pl.col(col_name)],
10        function_name="farm64",
11        is_elementwise=True,
12    )
13
14 (
15     pl.DataFrame({"text": ["hello", "world"]})
16     .with_columns(hash=farm64("text"))
17 )
```

```
1 use polars::prelude::*;
2 use pyo3_polars::derive::polars_expr;
3
4 #[polars_expr(output_type=UInt64)]
5 fn farm64(inputs: &[Series]) -> PolarsResult<Series> {
6     let strings: &StringChunked = inputs[0].str()?;
7     let hashes: UInt64Chunked = strings.iter()
8         .map(|x| x.map(farm::fingerprint64))
9         .collect();
10    Ok(hashes.into_series())
11 }
12
13 #[pymodule]
14 mod my_lib {}
```

Docker Image Optimization

```
1 // pipeline.rs
2 let lf = LazyCsvReader::new("data.csv")
3     .has_header(true)
4     .finish()?;
5     .filter(col("value").gt(lit(10)))
6     .with_columns([
7         col("value").mul(lit(2)).alias("double"),
8     ])
9     .groupby([col("category")])
10    .agg([
11        col("double").mean().alias("double_mean"),
12    ]);
13
14 lf.sink(
15     SinkDestination::File("result.csv".into()),
16     FileType::Csv.into(),
17     Default::default(),
18 )?;
```

```
1 FROM rust as builder
2
3 COPY . /build
4 RUN cargo install
5
6 FROM debian
7 COPY --from builder cargo/bin/myapp /bin/myapp
```

Conclusion

- Rust performance with the interactivity of Python
- The ecosystem is ready: PyO3, maturin
- Several projects have already shown success
- Start tiny: one function, one Polars plugin

Q & A

Jan Kislinger

- ML Engineer
- Personalization
- PhD student
- Full-page recommendations

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