

Introduction To Rust

“The type safety of Haskell, the concurrency of Erlang, and the speed of C++”

About

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Rust

Generic multiparadigm system's programming language.

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Platforms:

- ▶ ARM
- ▶ Apple
- ▶ MIPS
- ▶ PC
- ▶ Raspberry PI
- ▶ TIVA
- ▶ Tessel 2
- ▶ Others

Who Built?

Mozilla Research team (2009)

- ▶ Graydon Hoare <https://github.com/graydon>
- ▶ Brian Anderson <https://github.com/brson>
- ▶ Patrick Walton <https://github.com/pcwalton>
- ▶ Alex Crichton <https://github.com/alexcrichton>

Built for

Patrick Walton: Rust should focus on the same domain as C++ does.

- ▶ Browser Engines
- ▶ Games
- ▶ IOT
- ▶ OS's

Who Uses?

- ▶ Servo: Browser engine
- ▶ Dropbox
- ▶ Coursera
- ▶ Skylight: New relic for rails
- ▶ Redox: Unix based OS
- ▶ Tikv: Distributed database
- ▶ Many more

Do you use Rust at work? (1994 responses)

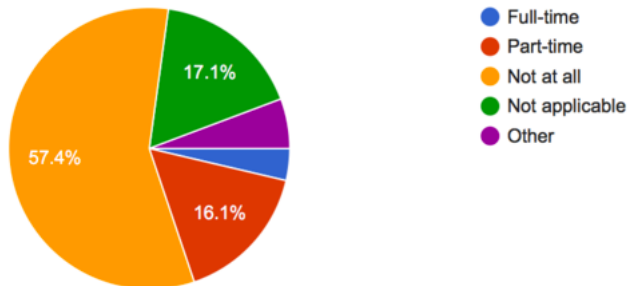


Figure 1: who uses

Interest

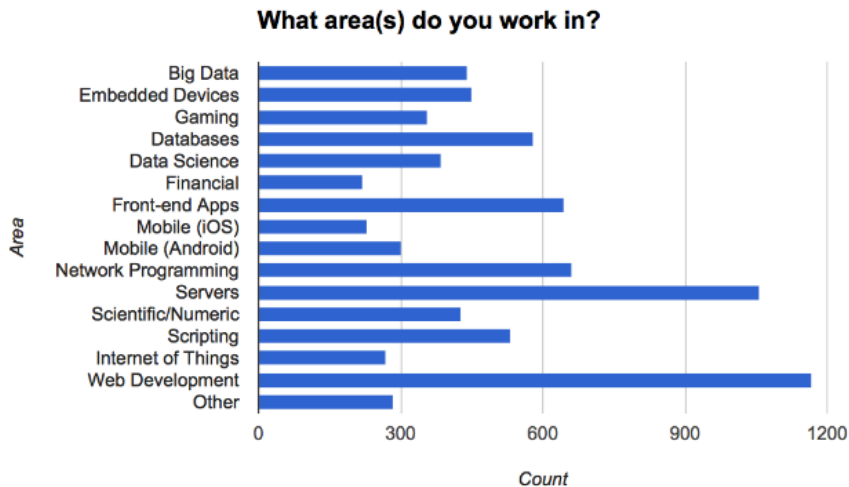


Figure 2:Interest

Strengths

- ▶ Security
- ▶ Performance
- ▶ Fine grained control

Weaknesses

- ▶ Fight the borrow checker
- ▶ Huge syntax
- ▶ Relatively new

Rust vs the world

Go

- ▶ fast compilation
- ▶ simplicity
- ▶ imperative foundations
- ▶ higher level (Haskell, OCaml, C#, F#)

Rust

- ▶ slow compilation
- ▶ long list of features
- ▶ functional foundations
- ▶ lower level (C++,C,D)

Servo vs. Gecko (CNN)

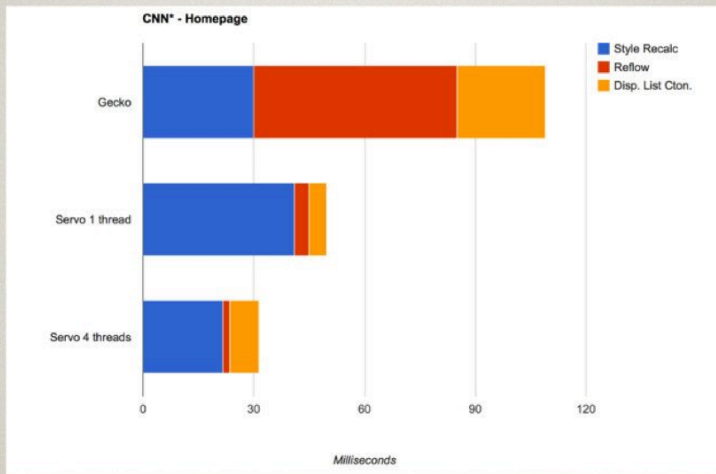


Figure 3: Servo performance

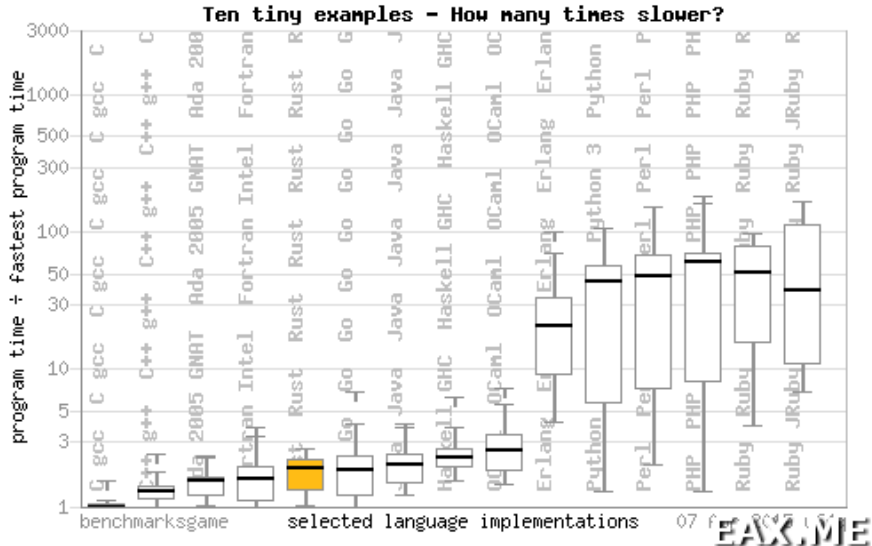


Figure 4: Performance

rustc

- ▶ Written in Rust
- ▶ Uses LLVM
- ▶ MIR
- ▶ Zero cost abstractions

Syntax

```
fn fib(n: u64) -> u64 {  
    match n {  
        0 | 1 => n,  
        n => fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2)  
    }  
}
```

```
fn gcd(mut n: u64, mut m: u64) -> u64 {  
    assert!(n != 0 && m != 0);  
    while m != 0 {  
        if m < n {  
            let t = m; m=n; n=t;  
        }  
  
        m = m % n;  
    }  
    n  
}
```

Enums

```
enum Elements {  
    Square,  
    Circle  
}
```

Structs

```
struct Point3d {  
    x: i32,  
    y: i32,  
    z: i32,  
}  
let mut point = Point3d { x: 0, y: 0, z: 0 };
```

Traits

```
struct Circle {  
    x: f64,  
    y: f64,  
    radius: f64,  
}  
  
trait HasArea {  
    fn area(&self) -> f64;  
}  
  
impl HasArea for Circle {  
    fn area(&self) -> f64 {  
        std::f64::consts::PI *  
        (self.radius * self.radius)  
    }  
}
```


Generics

```
enum Option<T> {  
    Some(T),  
    None,  
}  
  
enum Result<T, E> {  
    Ok(T),  
    Err(E),  
}
```

Generics

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}
```

```
let foo: Option<f64> = Some(5.0f64);  
let foo: Option<u8> = None;  
let foo: Result<u8> = Ok(8);  
let foo: Result<i16> = Err(9);
```

Generic Functions

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

```
min(10i8, 20) == 10; //T is i8  
min(10, 20u32) == 10; //T is u32  
min("abc", "xyz") == "abc"; //strings are Ord
```

Composite types dependency

```
use std::fmt::Debug;
fn foo<T: Clone + Debug>(x: T) {
    x.clone();
    println!("{:?}", x);
}
```

Refined implementation filter

```
impl<R: Num, C: Num> Add<Matrix<R, C>>  
  for Matrix<R, C> {  
  ...  
}
```

Lazy evaluation

```
(1..)
  .filter(|&x| x % 2 == 0)
  .find(|x| *x > 42)
  .take(5)
  .collect::
```

Imperative

```
let mut file = match File::open(file_path) {  
    Ok(file) => file,  
    Err(err) => return Err(err.to_string()),  
};  
let mut contents = String::new();  
if let Err(err) =  
    file.read_to_string(&mut contents) {  
    return Err(err.to_string());  
}  
let n: i32 = match contents.trim().parse() {  
    Ok(n) => n,  
    Err(err) => return Err(err.to_string()),  
};  
Ok(2 * n)
```


Functional

```
File::open(file_path)
.map_err(|err| err.to_string())
.and_then(|mut file| {
    let mut contents = String::new();
    file.read_to_string(&mut contents)
        .map_err(|err| err.to_string())
        .map(|_| contents)
})
.and_then(|contents| {
    contents.trim().parse::<i32>()
        .map_err(|err| err.to_string())
})
.map(|n| 2 * n)
```

Memory

Rust way

- ▶ No null pointer dereferences.
- ▶ No dangling pointers
- ▶ No buffer overruns

Garbage collector

- ▶ Non deterministic
- ▶ Runtime checking
- ▶ Lack of control

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Out of scope deallocation

Ownership

```
let v = vec![1, 2, 3];  
let v2 = v;  
println!("v[0] is: {}", v[0]);
```

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println!("v[0] is: {}", v[0]);
```

```
let v2 = &v;
```


Borrowing

```
let v = vec![];  
foo(&v);  
fn foo(v: &Vec<i32>) {  
    println!("{}", v); //works  
    v.push(5); //fails  
}
```

Borrowing

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foo(&v);  
fn foo(v: &Vec<i32>) {  
    println!("{}", v); //works  
    v.push(5); //fails  
}
```

```
error: cannot borrow immutable borrowed content `*v` as mutable  
v.push(5);
```

Borrowing Mutable

```
let mut x = 5;  
{  
    let y = &mut x;  
    *y += 1;  
}  
  
println!("{}", x);
```

Borrowing Rules

- ▶ a borrowed value can't have greater lifetime
- ▶ one or more immutable references ($\&T$) to a resource,
- ▶ exactly one mutable reference ($\&\text{mut } T$).

Lifetimes

```
fn firsts<'a 'b> (x: &'a Vec<i32> y: &'b Vec<i32>)  
    -> (&'a i32, &'b i32) {  
        return (&x[0], &y[0]);  
    }
```

Concurrency

Shared mutable state (root of all evil)

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4 feet tall

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Other languages tries to solve the mutable.

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Rust solves the shared

Default thread

```
let thread1 = std::thread::spawn(|| {  
    println!("foo");  
    return 999;  
});  
  
let thread2 = std::thread::spawn(|| {  
    println!("bar");  
    return 666;  
});  
  
assert_eq!(try!(thread1.join()), 999);  
assert_eq!(try!(thread2.join()), 666);
```

Shared thread

```
fn main() {  
    let mut x = 1;  
    let thread1 = std::thread::scoped(|| {x + 8});  
    let thread2 = std::thread::scoped(|| {x + 27});  
    assert_eq!(thread1.join() + thread2.join(), 37);  
}
```

Shared mutable thread

```
//arc = safe reference count  
//mutex = mutable data with locking  
let data = Arc::new(Mutex::new(vec![1,2,3]));  
  
for i in 0..3 {  
    let data = data.clone();  
    thread::spawn(move || {  
        let mut data = data.lock().unwrap();  
        data[0] += i;  
    });  
}  
  
thread::sleep(Duration::from_millis(50));
```

Tests

```
fn prime_factors(mut num: i64) -> Vec<i64> {  
    let mut result = vec![];  
    let mut i = 2;  
    while num > 1 {  
        while num % i == 0 {  
            result.push(i);  
            num /= i;  
        }  
        i += 1;  
    }  
  
    result  
}
```

```
#[test]
fn prime_factors_of_48() {
    assert_eq!(prime_factors(48), [2, 2, 2, 2, 3]);
}
```

Tests

```
#[test]
#[should_panic(expected = "assertion failed")]
fn it_works() {
    assert_eq!("Hello", "world");
}
```

Tests as Documentation

```
//! ```  
//! assert_eq!(4, adder::add_two(2));  
//! ```
```


Macros

```
let x: Vec<u32> = vec![1, 2, 3];
```

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```
let x: Vec<u32> = vec![1, 2, 3];
```

```
let x: Vec<u32> = {  
    let mut temp_vec = Vec::new();  
    temp_vec.push(1);  
    temp_vec.push(2);  
    temp_vec.push(3);  
    temp_vec  
};
```

Implementation

```
macro_rules! vec {  
  ( $( $x:expr ),* ) => {  
    {  
      let mut temp_vec = Vec::new();  
      $(  
        temp_vec.push($x);  
      )*  
      temp_vec  
    }  
  };  
}
```

Cargo

Package manager

run/build/test/bench/update/init

Libs

- ▶ rustup - croscompiling toolset
- ▶ clap - parse command line args
- ▶ iron - Web framework
- ▶ helix - ruby classes in Rust
- ▶ racer - auto-complete-er

Beyond

- ▶ Module system
- ▶ FFI Foreign functions interfaces
- ▶ Unsafe
- ▶ Much more!

Cool Resources

- ▶ Blog: <https://blog.rust-lang.org/>
- ▶ Rust by Example: <http://rustbyexample.com/>
- ▶ Rust Book: <https://doc.rust-lang.org>
- ▶ This week in Rust <https://this-week-in-rust.org>
- ▶ Writing an OS in Rust: <http://os.phil-opp.com/>

References

- ▶ Platforms:
<https://hacks.Mozilla.org/2015/05/diving-into-rust-for-the-first-time/>
- ▶ Comparison: <https://www.rust-lang.org/faq.html#other-languages>
- ▶ Rust Programming Language:
<http://www.slideshare.net/jaejukim9/rust-programming-language>
- ▶ State of Rust:
<https://blog.rust-lang.org/2016/06/30/State-of-Rust-Survey-2016.html>
- ▶ Why Rust:
- ▶ Which programs are fastest:
<http://benchmarksgame.alieth.debian.org/u64q/which-programs-are-fastest.html>
<http://www.oreilly.com/programming/free/files/why-rust.pdf>

exit(0)