

# Ruby on Rust

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**What?**

**What is a  
dynamic  
library?**

**Why shared  
libraries?**

***Why in Ruby?***

# libffi

- Foreign function interface
  - Created in 1996
- Commonly used to connect compiled -> interpreted languages

DL

```
module Something
  extend DL::Importer
  dlopen './something.so'
  extern 'int foo(int)'
end
```

***Ruby already has a  
library called DL... [it] is a  
bit arcane though...***

— [rubyinside.com/ruby-ffi-library-calling-external-libraries-now-easier-1293.html](http://rubyinside.com/ruby-ffi-library-calling-external-libraries-now-easier-1293.html)



# FFI

[github.com/ffi/ffi](https://github.com/ffi/ffi)

```
module Something
  extend FFI::Library
  ffi_lib './something.so'
  attach_function :foo, [:int], :int
end
```

# FFI

```
pointer = FFI::MemoryPointer.new(8)
pointer.write_array_of_int([1, 2])
pointer.read_array_of_int(2)
#=> [1, 2]
```

# Fiddle

```
module Something
  extend Fiddle::Importer
  dlload './something.so'
  extern 'int foo(int)'
end
```

# Rust

## libc

```
extern crate libc;
```

# Rust

## libc

```
extern crate libc;
```

```
use libc::c_int;
```

# Rust

## Tests

```
#[cfg(test)]  
mod tests {  
    use super::*;  
  
    // tests go here  
}
```

# Integers

## Rust

```
#[no_mangle]  
pub extern fn add_one(a: c_int) -> c_int {  
    a + 1  
}
```

# Integers

## Rust

```
#[no_mangle]  
pub extern fn add_one(a: c_int) -> c_int {  
    a + 1  
}
```

```
#[test]  
fn test_add_one() {  
    assert_eq!(2, add_one(1));  
}
```



# Integers

## Rust

```
$ cargo test
```

```
running 1 test
```

```
test tests::test_add_one ... ok
```

```
test result: ok. 1 passed; 0 failed; 0 ignored; 0 measured
```

# Integers

## Rust

```
$ cargo build --release
```

# Integers

## Ruby

```
require 'fiddle'
lib = Fiddle.dlopen(
  File.expand_path('../rust/target/release/libfoo.so', __FILE__)
)

add_one = Fiddle::Function.new(
  lib['add_one'],
  [Fiddle::TYPE_INT],
  Fiddle::TYPE_INT
)

add_one.call(1)    #=> 2
```

# Arrays

## Rust

```
#[repr(C)]  
pub struct IntArray {  
    length: c_int,  
    members: *const c_int  
}
```

# Arrays

## Ruby

```
require 'fiddle/struct'
```

```
IntArray = Fiddle::CStructBuilder.create(  
  Fiddle::CStruct,  
  [Fiddle::TYPE_INT, Fiddle::TYPE_VOIDP],  
  ['length', 'members']  
)
```

# Arrays

## Rust

```
use std::slice;

#[no_mangle]
pub extern fn head(a: &IntArray) -> c_int {
    unsafe {
        let slice = slice::from_raw_parts(a.members, a.length as usize);
        *slice.first().unwrap()
    }
}
```

# Arrays

## Ruby

```
head = Fiddle::Function.new(  
  lib['head'],  
  [Fiddle::TYPE_VOIDP],  
  Fiddle::TYPE_INT  
)
```

# Arrays

## Ruby

```
array = [3, 2, 1]
packed = IntArray.malloc
packed.length = array.length
packed.members = array.pack('l*')

head.call(packed)    #=> 3
```



# More information

- [github.com/joecorcoran/talks](https://github.com/joecorcoran/talks)
- [Using Rust with Ruby, a deep dive with Yehuda Katz](#)
- [github.com/steveklabnik/rust\\_example](https://github.com/steveklabnik/rust_example)
  - [rust-lang.org](https://rust-lang.org)