

# Rust Networking Tutorial

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# Table of Contents

1 The Rust Language

2 Networking



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# What is Rust?



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  - at compile time





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- run on embedded devices



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- lifetimes



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- rich, algebraic type system
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- a borrow checker
  - very strict rules set by the compiler
  - allows compiler to verify memory and thread safety
- lifetimes
  - specify the scope during which objects will survive in memory



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The **borrow checker** enforces this system



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- but not both
- implicit readers-writers lock



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Like C and C++, Rust has a **main** entry point



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  - e.g. **let** `x = 3` *// x is u32*



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```
1  let y = {  
2      let x_squared = x * x;  
3      let x_cube = x_squared * x;  
4  
5      // This expression will be assigned to `y`  
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7  };
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```
1 fn is_prime(n: u32) -> bool {  
2     for i in (2..n) {  
3         if n % i == 0 {  
4             return false;  
5         }  
6     }  
7     true  
8 }
```



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Rust supports **structs**

- similar to classes
- groups data
- supports **methods** unlike C
  - implicit functions
  - writing using **impl** keyword
- e.g. can create struct Rectangle and call rectangle.area()



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# TcpListener

```
1  fn handle_client(stream: TcpStream) {
2      // ...
3  }
4
5  fn main() -> Result<()> {
6      let address = "127.0.0.1:80";
7      let listener = TcpListener::bind(address)?;
8
9      // accept connections and process serially
10     for stream in listener.incoming() {
11         handle_client(stream?);
12     }
13     Ok(())
14 }
```



# TcpStream

```
1 fn main() -> Result<()> {
2     let addr = "127.0.0.1:34254"
3     let mut stream = TcpStream::connect(addr)?;
4
5     stream.write(&[1])?;
6     stream.read(&mut [0; 128])?;
7     Ok(())
8 } // the stream is closed here
```





# UdpSocket

```
1 fn main() -> Result<()> {
2     {
3         let addr = "127.0.0.1:34254"
4         let mut socket = UdpSocket::bind(addr)?;
5
6         let mut buf = [0; 10];
7         let (amt, src) = socket.recv_from(&mut buf)?;
8
9         let buf = &mut buf[..amt];
10        buf.reverse();
11        socket.send_to(buf, &src)?;
12    } // the socket is closed here
13    Ok(())
14 }
```



# Comparison with C

```

1 let listener = TcpListener::bind(format!("{}", "localhost"));
2
3 // accept connections and process them serially
4 for stream in listener.incoming() {
5     handle_client(stream)?;
6 }
7 Ok(())
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```

```

1 int socket_fd = socket(AF_INET6, SOCK_STREAM, 0);
2 if (socket_fd < 0) {
3     perror("Error creating socket:");
4     exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
5 }
6 int set = 1;
7 int ret = setsockopt(socket_fd, SOL_SOCKET,
8     SO_REUSEADDR, &set,
9     sizeof(set));
10 if (ret < 0) {
11     perror("setsockopt failed");
12     return -1;
13 }
14 struct sockaddr_in6 server_address;
15 memset(&server_address, 0, sizeof(server_address));
16 server_address.sin6_family = AF_INET6;
17 server_address.sin6_port = htons(port_number);
18 server_address.sin6_addr = in6addr_any;
19 ret = bind(socket_fd,
20     (struct sockaddr*)&server_address,
21     sizeof(server_address));
22 if (ret < 0) {
23     perror("Bind failed");
24     exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
25 }
26 ret = listen(socket_fd, 1);
27 if (ret < 0) {
28     perror("Listen failed");
29     exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
30 }
31 struct sigaction action;
32 set_signal(&action);
33 while (running) {

```

