

# UA Rust


## Conference 2024



July 27

online & offline

Learn. Develop. Discover.

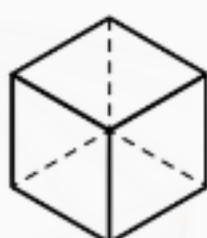
All proceeds from the tickets will be donated to support **Ukraine** 

 near

Campus  
community

  
kumeka  
team

  
BOHEMIA  
AUTOMATION

 Out of the  
Box Systems





**ITERATE!  
FASTER!**



# NICHOLAS CAMERON

# ITERATE! FASTER!

**What are  
iterators?**

# ITERATE! FASTER!

**What are  
iterators?**

**Are iterators  
fast?**

# ITERATE! FASTER!

**What are  
iterators?**

**Are iterators  
fast?**

**How to use  
iterators  
efficiently?**

# ITERATE! FASTER!

**Understand performance  
characteristics of iterators**

# WHAT ARE ITERATORS?



```
pub trait Iterator {  
    type Item;  
  
    fn next(&mut self) -> Option<Self::Item>;  
  
}
```

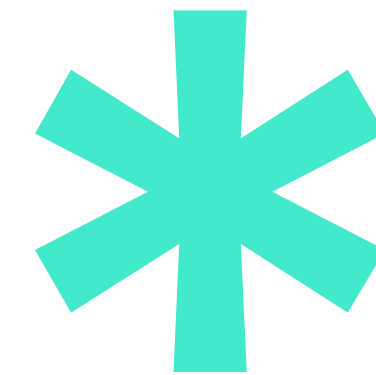
[+] Show 75 methods

```
fn foo(v: Vec<i32>) {  
    v.into_iter()  
        .map(|x| x + 10)  
        .for_each(|x| println!("{x}"));  
}
```

```
fn foo(v: Vec<i32>) {  
    v.into_iter()  
        .map(|x| x + 10)  
        .for_each(|x| println!("{}", x));  
}
```



```
fn foo(v: Vec<i32>) {  
    v.into_iter()  
        .map(|x| x + 10)  
        .for_each(|x| println!("{}", x));  
}
```



```
fn foo(v: Vec<i32>) {  
    for x in v {  
        let y = x + 10;  
        println!("{y}");  
    }  
}
```

```
fn foo(v: Vec<i32>) {  
    let mut iter = v.into_iter();  
    while let Some(x) = iter.next() {  
        let y = x + 10;  
        println!("{y}");  
    }  
}
```



# ARE ITERATORS FAST?

# PERFORMANCE IS COMPLEX

# PERFORMANCE IS COMPLEX

**Context-  
dependent,  
non-linear,  
unpredictable**



# PERFORMANCE IS COMPLEX

**Context-  
dependent,  
non-linear,  
unpredictable**

**Compiler  
optimisations**

# PERFORMANCE IS COMPLEX

**Context-  
dependent,  
non-linear,  
unpredictable**

**Compiler  
optimisations**

**Modern  
CPUs**

# WE DON'T COUNT OPCODES ANY MORE



# WE DON'T COUNT OPCODES ANY MORE

**(Random)  
memory  
access**

# WE DON'T COUNT OPCODES ANY MORE

**(Random)  
memory  
access**

**Allocation**

# WE DON'T COUNT OPCODES ANY MORE

**(Random)  
memory  
access**

**Allocation**

**Branching**

# ARE ITERATORS FAST?

**YES**



```
pub trait Iterator {  
    type Item;  
  
    fn next(&mut self) -> Option<Self::Item>;  
  
}
```

```
[+] Show 75 methods  
}
```







# CONTRACT

**Creation  
is trivial**

**Iteration  
is trivial**

# CREATION IS TRIVIAL

- Does not allocate
- Zero-copy

# CREATION IS TRIVIAL

- Does not allocate
- Zero-copy
- Does not iterate
- Does no pre-computation



# CREATION IS TRIVIAL

- Does not allocate
- Zero-copy
- Does not iterate
- Does no pre-computation
  
- Corollary: iterator adapters must be **lazy**

```
fn foo(v: Vec<i32>) {  
    v.into_iter()  
        .map(|x| x + 10)  
        .for_each(|x| println!("{}", x));  
}
```

```
fn foo(v: Vec<i32>) {  
    v.into_iter()  
        .map(|x| x + 10)  
        .for_each(|x| println!("{}", x));  
}
```

```
fn foo(v: Vec<i32>) {  
    v.into_iter()  
        .map(|x| x + 10);  
    // .for_each(|x| println!("{}", x));  
}
```

# TRIGGERING EVALUATION

`collect`

`for_each`

`fold`

`reduce`

`sum`

`count`

`...`



# CONTRACT

**Creation  
is trivial**

**Iteration  
is trivial**

# ITERATION IS TRIVIAL

- Does not allocate
- No bounds checks

# ITERATION IS TRIVIAL

- Does not allocate
- No bounds checks
- **BUT can still be significant**

# PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

# PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

**Highly  
optimisable**

```
fn foo() -> u64 {  
    (0..u64::MAX).take(10).sum()  
}
```



```
fn foo() -> u64 {  
    (0..u64::MAX).take(10).sum()  
}
```

```
fn foo() -> u64 {  
    (0..u64::MAX).take(10).sum()  
}
```

**foo:**

mov eax, 45

ret

# PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

**Highly  
optimisable**

**No dynamic  
dispatch**

# PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

**Highly  
optimisable**

**No dynamic  
dispatch**

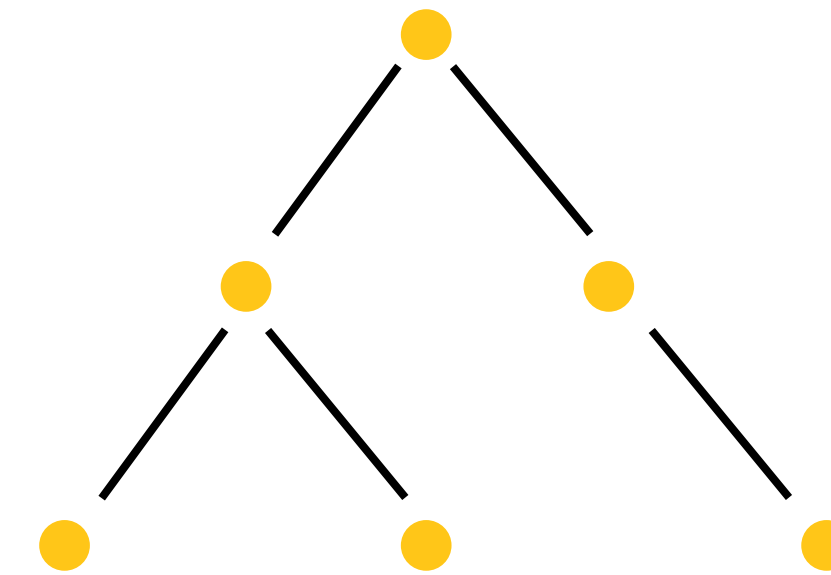
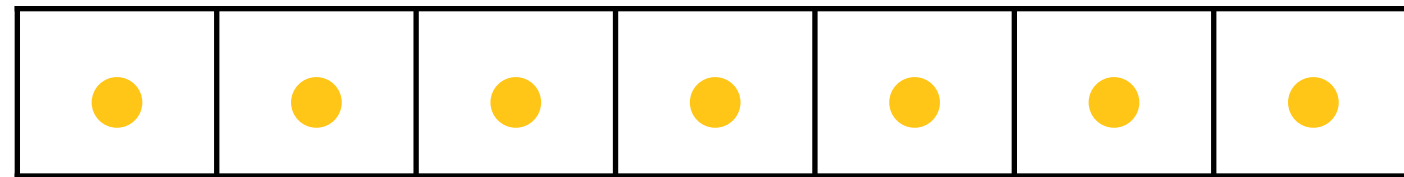
**Low  
overhead**

# ARE ITERATORS FAST?

**Similar performance to hand-written loops**

# PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Performance may depend on underlying collection



# PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

Iteration by reference vs by value

`iter()`

`into_iter()`



# HOW TO USE ITERATORS EFFICIENTLY?

# USING ITERATORS

# USING ITERATORS

- Avoid unnecessary evaluation
  - Especially `collecting`

# USING ITERATORS

- Avoid unnecessary evaluation
  - Especially `collecting`
- Prefer to pass iterators rather than collections
  - Use `impl Iterator`

# USING ITERATORS

- Prefer **extend** to **append**

- `<Vec as Extend>::extend(impl IntoIterator<Item=T>)`
- `Vec::append(&mut Vec<T>)`

- Prefer **drain** to **split\_off**

- `drain(...)` `-> impl Iterator<T>`
- `split_off(...)` `-> Vec<T>`

# USING ITERATORS

- Prefer `len` to `count`

# USING ITERATORS

- Beware of large accumulators in `fold`

# WRITING ITERATORS



# WRITING ITERATORS

- Follow the contract
  - Creation must be cheap
  - Iteration must be cheap

# WRITING ITERATORS

- Override provided methods
  - Especially `fold`, `try_fold`, `advance_by`

# WRITING ITERATORS

- Implement `size_hint`

# SUMMARY

# SUMMARY

**Iterators  
are fast**

**Lazy  
semantics**

**By reference  
By value**

# SUMMARY

**Be aware of  
eagerly  
evaluating**

**Be aware of  
underlying  
collections**

**Be aware of  
passing  
large values**

# SUMMARY

**Creation and  
iteration must  
be cheap**

**Override  
provided  
methods**

**`size_hint`**

# THANK YOU!



[ncameron.org/perf-course](http://ncameron.org/perf-course)

# UA Rust


## Conference 2024



July 27

online & offline

Learn. Develop. Discover.


All proceeds from the tickets will be donated to support **Ukraine** 

 near

Campus  
community

  
kumeka  
team

  
BOHEMIA  
AUTOMATION

 Out of the  
Box Systems