RUSTikales Rust for advanced coders

Plan for today

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1. Introduction

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1. Introduction
2. Recap on Rust Basics

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1. Introduction
2. Recap on Rust Basics
3. General Info

1. Introduction

– Welcome to this Rust course!

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    - Do lifetimes refer to memory locations? Do they refer to points in time?

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  - Lifetimes and Borrowing
    - Do lifetimes refer to memory locations? Do they refer to points in time?
    - When is cloning really necessary?
    - How can we tell the compiler that our code would just work™, if it wasn‘t for the Borrow Checker?

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  - Metaprogramming
    - Rust has a really strong macro system, allowing us to do all sorts of stuff

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    - Rust has a really strong macro system, allowing us to do all sorts of stuff
    - It’s so powerful, it’s turing-complete*

Source: https://mainisusuallyafunction.blogspot.com/2015/02/turing-tarpits-in-rusts-macro-system.html

```rust
/// http://esolangs.org/wiki/Bitwise_Cyclic_Tag
macro_rules! bct {
    // cmd 0:  d ... => ...
    (0, $($ps:tt),* ; $_d:tt)
        => (bct!($($ps),*, 0 ; ));
    (0, $($ps:tt),* ; $_d:tt, $($ds:tt),*)
        => (bct!($($ps),*, 0 ; $($ds),*));
    // cmd 1p:  1 ... => 1 ... p
    (1, $p:tt, $($ps:tt),* ; 1)
        => (bct!($($ps),*, 1, $p ; 1, $p));
    (1, $p:tt, $($ps:tt),* ; 1, $($ds:tt),*)
        => (bct!($($ps),*, 1, $p ; 1, $($ds),*, $p));
    // cmd 1p:  0 ... => 0 ...
    (1, $p:tt, $($ps:tt),* ; $($ds:tt),*)
        => (bct!($($ps),*, 1, $p ; $($ds),*));
    // halt on empty data string
    ( $($ps:tt),* ; )
        => (());
}
▶ Run | Debug
fn main() {
    trace_macros!(true);
    bct!(0, 0, 1, 1, 1 ; 1, 0, 1);
}
```

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        => (bct!($($ps),*, 0 ; $($ds),*));
    // cmd 1p:  1 ... => 1 ... p
    (1, $p:tt, $($ps:tt),* ; 1)
        => (bct!($($ps),*, 1, $p ; 1, $p));
    (1, $p:tt, $($ps:tt),* ; 1, $($ds:tt),*)
        => (bct!($($ps),*, 1, $p ; 1, $($ds),*, $p));
    // cmd 1p:  0 ... => 0 ...
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What

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    (1, $p:tt, $($ps:tt),* ; 1, $($ds:tt),*)
        => (bct!($($ps),*, 1, $p ; 1, $($ds),*, $p));
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}
▶ Run | Debug
fn main() {
    trace_macros!(true);
    bct!(0, 0, 1, 1, 1 ; 1, 0, 1);
}
```

Proof that macros are turing complete

→ Macros can emulate BCT
→ BCT can emulate Cyclic Tag Systems
→ CTS can emulate Tag Systems
→ Turing Machines can be transformed into a TS (Minsky, 1961)
→ Rust macros can emulate TM → Turing Complete
→ We could write a Rust compiler using Rust macros :^) (please don't)

Source: https://mainisusuallyafunction.blogspot.com/2015/02/turing-tarpits-in-rusts-macro-system.html

```
expanding `bct! { 0, 0, 1, 1, 1 ; 1, 0, 1 }`
to `bct! (0, 1, 1, 1, 0 ; 0, 1)`
expanding `bct! { 0, 1, 1, 1, 0 ; 0, 1 }`
to `bct! (1, 1, 1, 0, 0 ; 1)`
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expanding `bct! { 1, 1, 1, 0, 0 ; 1, 0 }`
to `bct! (1, 0, 0, 1, 1; 1, 0, 1)`
```

```
System evolution:

Commands    Data-
Executed    String
--------    -------
   0        101
   0         01
  11          1
  10          11
   0          110
  11           10
  10           101
   0           1010
  11            010
  10            010
   0            010
  11             10
 ...            ...
```

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        => (bct!($($ps),*, 0 ; $($ds),*));
    // cmd 1p:  1 ... => 1 ... p
    (1, $p:tt, $($ps:tt),* ; 1)
        => (bct!($($ps),*, 1, $p ; 1, $p));
    (1, $p:tt, $($ps:tt),* ; 1, $($ds:tt),*)
        => (bct!($($ps),*, 1, $p ; 1, $($ds),*, $p));
    // cmd 1p:  0 ... => 0 ...
    (1, $p:tt, $($ps:tt),* ; $($ds:tt),*)
        => (bct!($($ps),*, 1, $p ; $($ds),*));
    // halt on empty data string
    ( $($ps:tt),* ; )
        => (());
}
▶ Run | Debug
fn main() {
    trace_macros!(true);
    bct!(0, 0, 1, 1, 1 ; 1, 0, 1);
}
```

```
error: recursion limit reached while expanding `bct!`
  --> src\main.rs:19:13
   |
19 |         => (bct!($($ps),*, 0 ; $($ds),*));
   |             ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
...
34 |     bct!(0, 0, 1, 1, 1 ; 1, 0, 1);
   |     ------------------------------ in this macro invocation
   |
   = help: consider increasing the recursion limit by adding a
```

Downside: The Rust compiler has a recursion limit on macros :^)

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  - Metaprogramming
    - Rust has a really strong macro system, allowing us to do all sorts of stuff
    - It's so powerful, it's turing-complete*
    - Allows us to work on Rust code itself as inputs and outputs
      - Code Generators

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    - Rust idiomatic code does not like for
    - Instead, we have powerful Iterators which we can work with
      - filter()
      - map()

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    - Rust idiomatic code does not like for
    - Instead, we have powerful Iterators which we can work with
    - Allows for lazy-evaluation and more optimizations

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  - Multithreading
    - How can we create systems working on the same data, using multiple threads?
      - Example: You have a list of 1 billion elements, and want to concurrently work on them

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    - How do we prevent race conditions and deadlocks without tanking performance?

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  - Multithreading
  - Profiling
    - How can we find hotspots in our code?

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    - How do we know if a certain implementation of a function is better?

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- The focus will be more on the problems, and what you can do to solve them in Rust
  - There is no „single trick to beat them all“, everything has pros and cons
    - Technically, cloning also solves the Borrow Checker :^)

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- The focus will be more on the problems, and what you can do to solve them in Rust
  - There is no „single trick to beat them all", everything has pros and cons
  - By looking at the problems, you can extrapolate solutions to other programming languages
    - Rust has procedural macros to do X, can Python do something similar?
    - In Rust Y is recommended for multithreading, does C++ also support that?
    - Rust has Rc<T>, that's basically what Java does internally! → Now we can also optimize our Java code ☺

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- Each session will follow the same pattern
  1. Try something that will not work (or at least takes a lot of effort) with what we know so far
  2. Introduce the problem, why does our initial attempt not work?
  3. What does Rust offer to solve the problem?

2. Recap of Rust Basics

- Warning: I will now proceed to dump a semester worth of content into a single slide :^)

2. Recap of Rust Basics

- Rust is a statically typed, compiled language

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- Rust is a statically typed, compiled language
  - Every variable, every literal, everything has a type which can‘t be changed once determined
    - Type inference allows us to omit the type annotation

```rust
▶ Run | Debug
fn main() {
    let a: i32 = 10;
    let b: i32 = a; // also i32
}
```

2. Recap of Rust Basics

- Rust is a statically typed, compiled language
  - Every variable, every literal, everything has a type which can't be changed once determined
  - Static typechecker will catch errors at compile time

```
error[E0308]: mismatched types
  --> src\main.rs:14:17
   |
14 |     let b = a + 5u8; // also i32
   |                 ^^^ expected `i32`, found `u8`

error[E0277]: cannot add `u8` to `i32`
  --> src\main.rs:14:15
   |
14 |     let b = a + 5u8; // also i32
   |               ^ no implementation for `i32 + u8`
```

2. Recap of Rust Basics

- Rust is a statically typed, compiled language
  - Every variable, every literal, everything has a type which can't be changed once determined
  - Static typechecker will catch errors at compile time
  - Compiled means machine code, which runs directly on your CPU → Faster than interpretation

2. Recap of Rust Basics

- Rust is a statically typed, compiled language
- Rust allows us to specify the mutability of values

```rust
fn main() {
    let mut a: i32 = 10;
    a = 15;
    let b: i32 = 20;
    b = 30;
}
```

2. Recap of Rust Basics

- Rust is a statically typed, compiled language
- Rust allows us to specify the mutability of values
- Rust has three types of loops

```rust
fn main() {
    loop { println!("Whheeeee!!!"); }
    let cond: bool = true;
    while cond {}
    for number: i32 in [1, 2, 3] {
        println!("{}", number);
    }
}
```

2. Recap of Rust Basics

- Rust is a statically typed, compiled language
- Rust allows us to specify the mutability of values
- Rust has three types of loops
- Ownership-Model
  - Every variable, every value, everything in Rust has exactly one owner
  - Values are dropped when the owner is dropped
    - Variables are dropped at the end of the scope they are defined in
  - Ownership-Conflicts are resolved by moving ownership, if the underlying value can‘t be copied

2. Recap of Rust Basics

```rust
fn main() {
    let v: Vec<i32> = vec![1, 2];
    let v1: Vec<i32> = v; // v moved here
    {
        let v2: Vec<i32> = v1; // v1 moved here
    } // v2 dropped here
    let a: i32 = 10;
    let b: i32 = a; // i32 is copied
    println!("v1: {:?}", v1); // can't use v1 here
}
```

2. Recap of Rust Basics

- Rust is a statically typed, compiled language
- Rust allows us to specify the mutability of values
- Rust has three types of loops
- Ownership-Model
- Borrowing
  - Way of not moving or copying data when it's not needed
  - References
  - Can be mutable &mut or immutable &

2. Recap of Rust Basics

```rust
fn main() {
    let v: Vec<i32> = vec![1, 2];
    let v1: &Vec<i32> = &v; // ref to v
    {
        let v2: &&Vec<i32> = &v1; // ref to v1
    } // v2 dropped here, v1 still valid
    let a: i32 = 10;
    let b: i32 = a; // i32 is copied
    println!("v1: {:?}", v1); // can use v1 here
}
```

2. Recap of Rust Basics

- Rust is a statically typed, compiled language
- Rust allows us to specify the mutability of values
- Rust has three types of loops
- Ownership-Model
- Borrowing
- Borrow-Checker
  - Mechanism to guarantee memory safety at compile time
  - 0 mutable references to a value → infinite immutable references allowed
  - 1 mutable reference to a value → zero immutable references allowed
  - more than 1 mutable reference to a value → illegal, compiler error
  - References must outlive original value → no dangling references
  - References only count when they are used → Lifetimes

2. Recap of Rust Basics

```rust
fn main() {
    let mut v: Vec<i32> = vec![1, 2];
    let ref_v: &mut Vec<i32> = &mut v;
    ref_v.push(3);
    println!("v: {:?}", v);
}
```

2. Recap of Rust Basics

```
fn main() {
    let mut v: Vec<i32> = vec![1, 2];
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```

Lifetime* of original value

2. Recap of Rust Basics

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Lifetime* of original value
Lifetime of mutable reference

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    let mut v: Vec<i32> = vec![1, 2];
    let ref_v: &mut Vec<i32> = &mut v;
    ref_v.push(3);
    println!("v: {:?}", v);
}
```

Lifetime* of original value
Lifetime of mutable reference
Reference does not outlive original, everything is okay

2. Recap of Rust Basics

```rust
fn main() {
    let mut v: Vec<i32> = vec![1, 2];
    let ref_v: &mut Vec<i32> = &mut v;
    ref_v.push(3);
    println!("v: {:?}", v);
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}
```

2. Recap of Rust Basics

```rust
fn main() {
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Lifetime* of original value

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fn main() {
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Lifetime* of original value
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```

Lifetime* of original value

Lifetime of mutable reference

println creates an immutable reference

2. Recap of Rust Basics

```rust
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    println!("v: {:?}", v);
    ref_v.push(4);
}
```

Lifetime* of original value
Lifetime of mutable reference
println creates an immutable reference

Mutable and Immutable overlap → Compilation error

2. Recap of Rust Basics

```rust
fn main() {
    let mut v: Vec<i32> = vec![1, 2];
    let ref_v: &mut Vec<i32> = &mut v;
    ref_v.push(3);
    println!("v: {:?}", v);
    ref_v.push(4);
}
```

```
error[E0502]: cannot borrow `v` as immutable because it is also borrowed as mutable
  --> src\main.rs:16:25
   |
14 |     let ref_v = &mut v;
   |                 ------ mutable borrow occurs here
15 |     ref_v.push(3);
16 |     println!("v: {:?}", v);
   |                         ^ immutable borrow occurs here
17 |     ref_v.push(4);
   |     ----- mutable borrow later used here
   |
```

2. Recap of Rust Basics

- Rust is a statically typed, compiled language
- Rust allows us to specify the mutability of values
- Rust has three types of loops
- Ownership-Model
- Borrowing
- Borrow-Checker
- Functions fn
  - Take in parameters, and may return values
  - Overloading functions does not exist in Rust
  - No default arguments

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- Rust is a statically typed, compiled language
- Rust allows us to specify the mutability of values
- Rust has three types of loops
- Ownership-Model
- Borrowing
- Borrow-Checker
- Functions fn
- Structs struct
  - User-created data types
    - As such, can be used everywhere where types are required
      - Variable types
      - Function parameters
      - Struct fields
  - Made out of fields
    - Field names must be unique
  - Values of structs are called instances

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- Rust has three types of loops
- Ownership-Model
- Borrowing
- Borrow-Checker
- Functions fn
- Structs struct
- Associated functions impl
  - Associate a function with a given type
  - Used by calling <type_name>::<fn_name>()
  - Vec::new() is different from String::new(), which is also different from new()

2. Recap of Rust Basics

- Rust is a statically typed, compiled language
- Rust allows us to specify the mutability of values
- Rust has three types of loops
- Ownership-Model
- Borrowing
- Borrow-Checker
- Functions fn
- Structs struct
- Associated functions impl
- Methods
  - Associated functions where the first parameter is one of self, &self or &mut self
  - Can be called on instances of structs using <instance>.<method_name>()

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- Traits trait
  - Traits are contracts
  - Implemented for a type by impl <trait_name> for <type_name> { <functions> }
  - Allow us to generalize our code
    - Instead of requiring a specific type, we can accept anything that implements a given trait

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- Enums enum
  - Enum values are part of a finite set of Enum variants
    - Types of dog breeds is finite
    - Token types in a compiler is a finite, known set

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- Enums enum
- Pattern Matching match
  - match allows us to control the flow of the program → if-else on steroids
  - Allows us to access the data behind enum variants
  - Allows us to bind values to variables
  - Very powerful, almost everything in Rust uses it

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- Pattern Matching match
- Generics <T>
  - Allow us to generalize our code by writing data structures and functions that work with any type
    - Can be restricted using trait boundaries <T: Display + Debug>
  - Most famous: Option<T> and Result<T, E>

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3. General Info

- Slides are available on the Github repository

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- Slides are available on the Github repository
  - I recommend cloning the repo, and doing regular pulls
  - Alternatively, Github also supports PDF rendering
  - Slides for the next session are always uploaded the weekend before

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- Slides are available on the Github repository
- Every session will be split into three parts
  - Recap of last session
  - New topics
  - Exercises at the end

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- Exercises and Code snippets in future slides will be colored coded
  - Green → 0/3 → We have covered the topic already, should be easy enough
  - Yellow → 1/3 → We have just covered the topic, may be hard
  - Red → 2/3 → Same as Yellow, but trickier
  - Purple → 3/3 → We have not covered the topic, but challenges are always fun

3. General Info

- Slides are available on the Github repository
- Every session will be split into three parts
- Exercises and Code snippets in future slides will be colored coded
- Participation and Feedback is very important
  - Basic program stands, but my goal is to teach you Rust the best I can
  - Don’t understand something? Am I too fast? Did I make any mistake?
    - Just raise your hand, we can discuss a topic for a while! ☺
    - Slides are more of a guideline, technical conversations are always appreciated ☺

4. Next time

- So, what *are* Lifetimes?
- Slices