

# RUST

## #Introduction : Rust

① Why do we need Rust when we have - C, C++, Java, Python, JS, etc.

i. Why we call C/C++ faster than Java, Python, JS, etc -

→ We all know how dynamic allocation works in C and C++

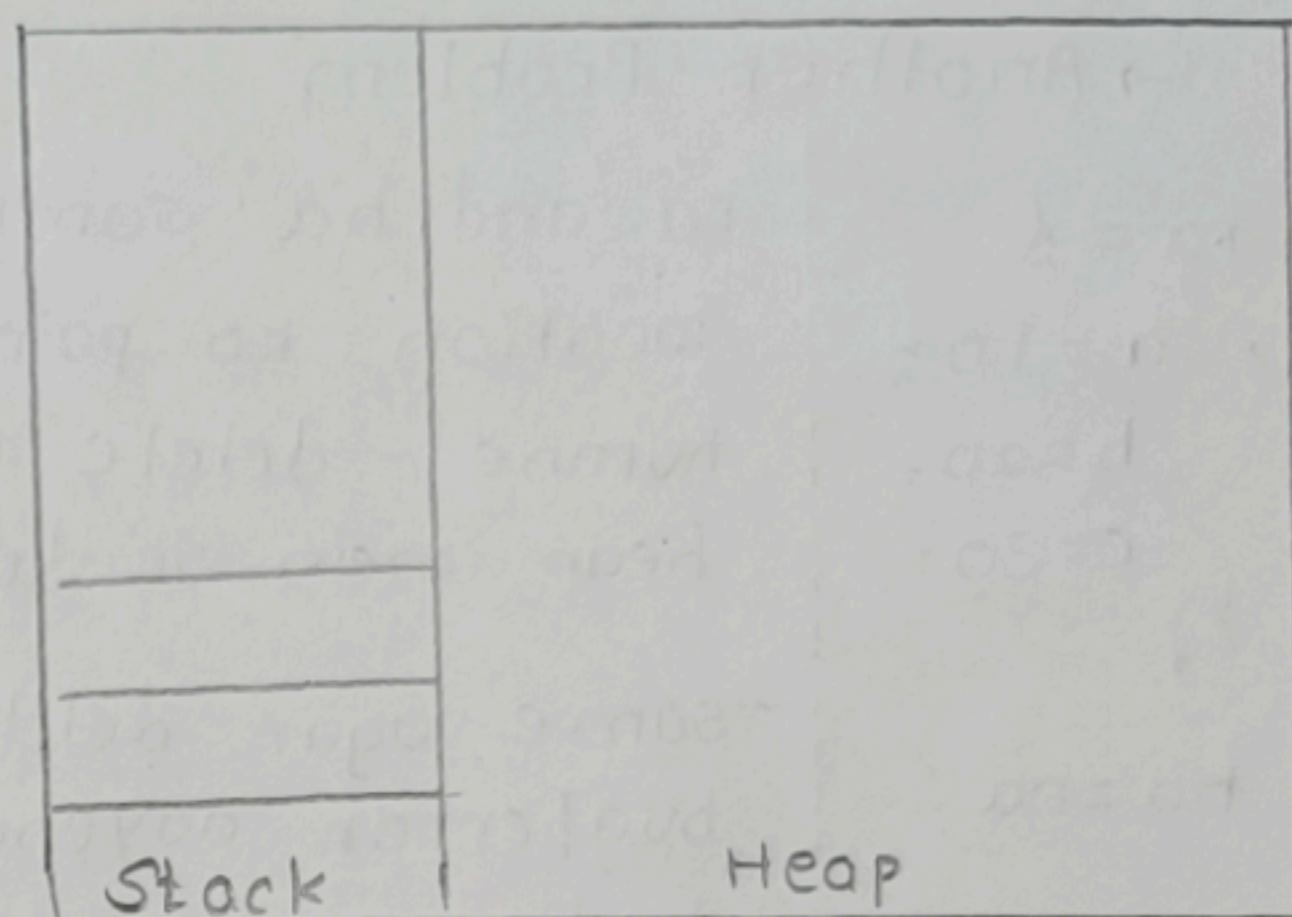
↳ they have new / delete keyword  
↓ allocation      ↓ deallocation

- If we use these keywords : new

We will get memory allocated in  
Heap.

- Now, we know program runs in our

RAM and each program is allocated  
some memory if we use more overflow  
condition occurs.



- Now, whenever we allocate our memory to heap using new keyword in C/C++, it does not automatically get deleted.  
We need to use delete keyword to release the memory in C/C++.

- But we have heard of term - garbage collector in other language like Java, JS, Python.

- Garbage Collector ?

⇒ Jaise hum unwanted images delete kar dete hain from gallery  
waise hi garbage collector unused memory locations ko delete  
kar dete hain from heap.

- How does Garbage Collector do that ?

⇒ It stops the running program, checks for garbage values  
deletes it if found and reruns or continues running the  
program.

Ans : As Garbage collector pauses running code for some duration frequently, C/C++ becomes faster due to absence of garbage collector

⇒ Now Rust uses advantages of both side C/C++ & JS, Java  
→ it will tell us how memory allocation & deallocation hoga



# love

- Rust do not give power to user to allocate and deallocate memory just like in c/c++.

Why?

↳ Agar humne bahoot khrb quality ka code likha hai - no proper deallocation toh user jaise hi humara application run karega - uska saara os ka space application use karlenega leading to crash.

↳ Another Problem

ra = &  
a = 10;  
b = 20,  
c = 30.  
};

ba = ra

ra and ba same memory location ko point korega & if humne - delete ra kiya toh heap mein se data delete ho jayega

- same agar delete ba kiya toh bug/error aayenga and fir bahoot bada confusion hogा.

Stack	Heap
ra	a = 10;
ba	b = 20, c = 30

↳ Memory management bahoot hard hai c/c++ mein

- Rust ne kaha agar mein - i) fast  
ii) no memory mgmt headache  
kitna badiyaa hogा

## # Rust - Ownership Concept

- Sakshi ke paas power hai to read & write data and suppose Sau and Avi data read kr rhe toh unhe dirty read wali problem aayengi coz Sakshi can manipulate data

R&W	Double-spent Problem
a	100
b	120
c	150
d	170

- Jab Sakshi data manipulate kr rhi thi tabhi Avi ne bhi kiya toh values galat aa skti suppose they both read value as 100 & added 10  $\Rightarrow$  finalt 110 jbki 120 hona toh

- So Rust restricts this things i.e. ownership : agar owner ke alawa bhi koi read kar sakta hai toh owner write ops nahi kar sakta.

- Only one owner i.e. ek hi person read & write kar sakta  
- Multiple reader allowed but owner can't manipulate data.

## ② Ownership Transfer

- 1) only Read (multiple persons ko de sakte)
- 2) Read and Write (only one person)

## Few Doubts asked

1) Ownership temporary hoti hai yaa permanent?

⇒ Code part mein dekhenge

2) Read and Write ownership transfer ke baad koi read kar sakta hai?

⇒ No

3) Ownership can be given back?

⇒ Haa, agar woh chahé toh ownership transfer back hoti hai

4) Read ownership dene ke baad real owner manipulate kar sakta hai data?

⇒ NO --- (main concept)

5) Read ownership agar wapas aa gayi toh kya owner write kar sakta hai?

⇒ Yes, agar sbse read ownership aa gayi toh tabhi only

# Inshort, koi bhi data manipulate nhi kar sakta if someone is reading data.

