

`cargo` new the-delightful-markdown-experience

Ownership and lifetimes

**How Rust's unique features will help us develop
a stable, fast and multi-threaded desktop app**

HPC Lab 2 - Report

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My code

Setup [Likwid](#) too. For this lab, I maintain both `CMakeLists.txt` and `xmake.lua`, but I use xmake generated binaries in my report.

Via CMake

Setup the `fftw` library and `libsnd`, on Fedora here are the DNF packages

```
sudo dnf install fftw fftw-devel libsndfile-devel
```

Setup [Likwid](#) too.

Compile

```
cmake . -Bbuild && cmake --build build/ -j 8
```

And run the buffers variant

```
./build/dtmf_encdec_buffers decode trivial-alphabet.wav
```

Or run the fft variant

```
./build/dtmf_encdec_fft decode trivial-alphabet.wav
```

1. 3 main features

- Research
- Preview
- PDF export

2. Maximum of parallelisation

3. Stability and low memory footprint



TreeSitter



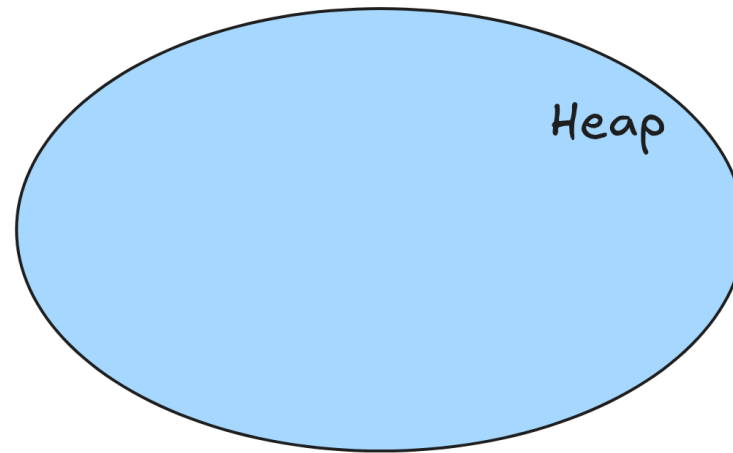
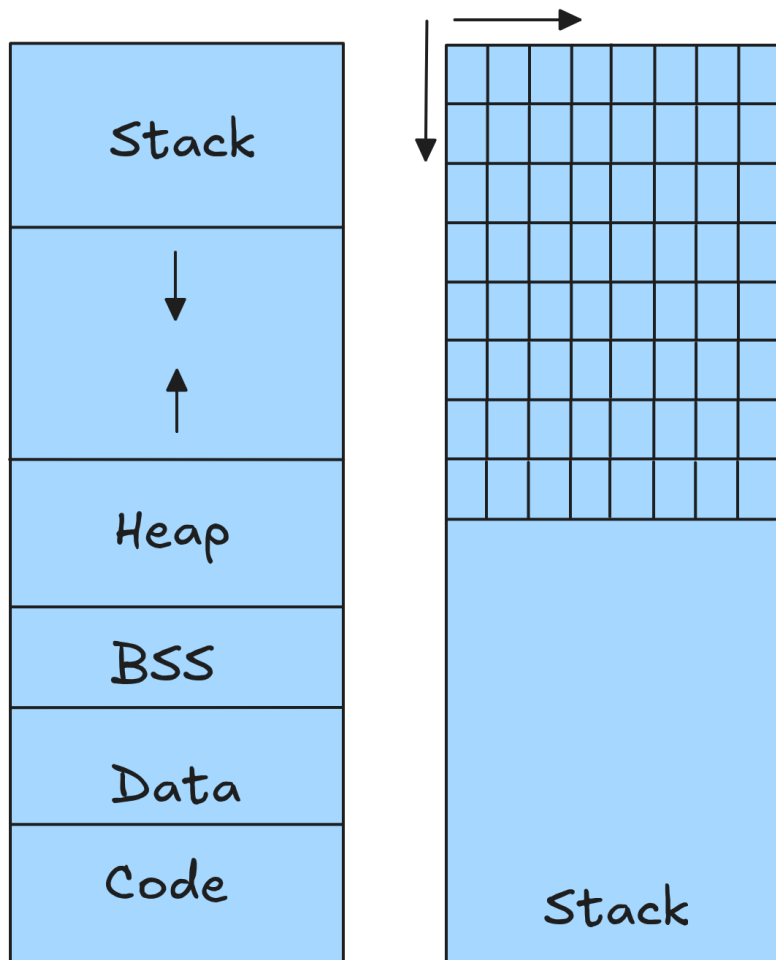
Tauri

Tree-Sitter generated HTML example

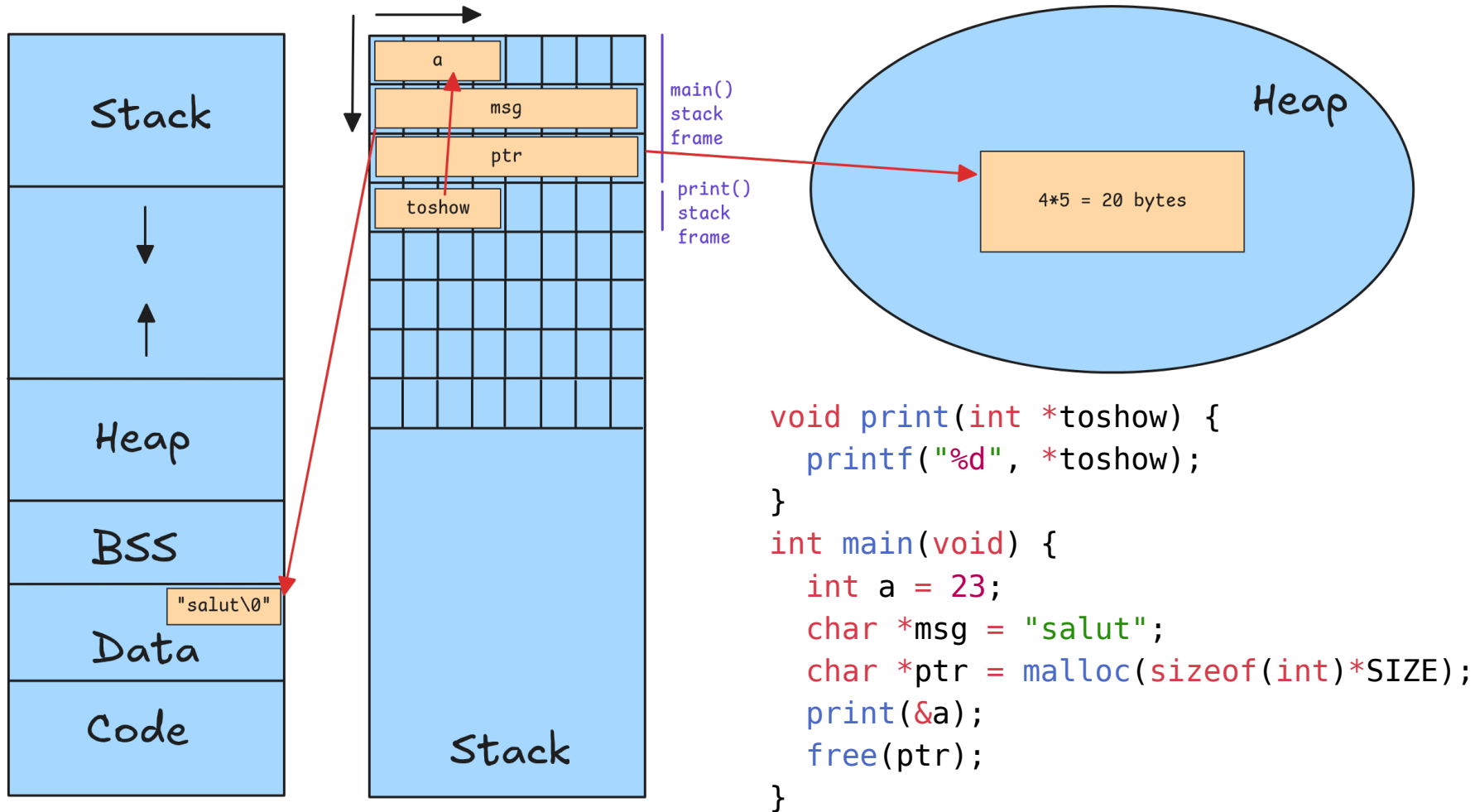
```
<pre>  
  <code class="language-c">  
    <span class="keyword control repeat">for</span>  
    <span class="punctuation bracket">(</span>  
    <span class="type">sf_count_t</span>  
    <span class="variable">i</span>  
    <span class="operator">=</span>  
    <span class="constant numeric">0</span>  
    <span class="punctuation delimiter">;</span>  
    <span class="variable">i</span>  
    ...  
  </code>  
</pre>
```

-

asdf

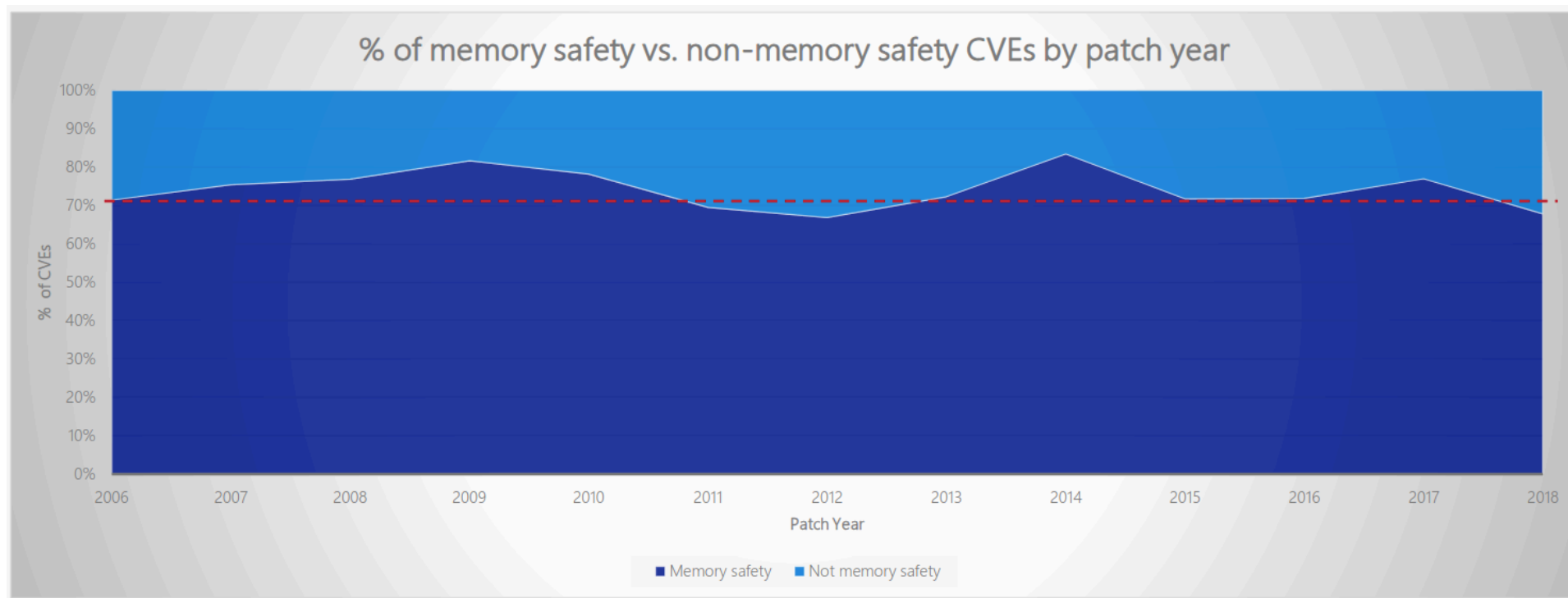


```
void print(int *toshow) {  
    printf("%d", *toshow);  
}  
int main(void) {  
    int a = 23;  
    char *msg = "salut";  
    char *ptr = malloc(sizeof(int)*SIZE);  
    print(&a);  
    free(ptr);  
}
```



Why memory safety is a big deal ?

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“~70% of the vulnerabilities addressed through a security update each year continue to be memory safety issues”. From [Microsoft presentation from 2019](#).

Rust new paradigms

- Advanced static analysis at compilation time
- In addition to a type and variable, each resource has an **owner** and a **lifetime**
- Advanced smart pointers, traits and concurrency mechanisms

2 concepts

1. section why...

In Java, OUPS...

```
public class WebServer {  
    ArrayList<User> users;  
  
    @POST  
    public Response createUser() {  
        users.add(new User("John"));  
        // ...  
    }  
}
```

In Rust

```
struct Server {  
    users: Rc<Vec<String>>,  
}  
  
impl Server {  
    fn start(&self) {  
        thread::spawn(move || {  
            println!("{:?}", self.users);  
        });  
    }  
}
```

Error: Rc<Vec<String>> cannot be shared between threads safely within Server, required for &Server to implement std::marker::Send

In C++, OUPS...

```
class MegaCounter {  
protected:  
    int some_counter;  
  
public:  
    void save(int counter) {  
        some_counter = counter;  
    }  
    int get() {  
        return some_counter;  
    }  
};
```

In Rust

```
struct MegaCounter {  
    some_counter: Mutex<i32>,  
}  
  
impl MegaCounter {  
    fn new() -> Self { MegaCounter { some_counter:  
        Mutex::new(0) } }  
  
    fn increment(&self, add: i32) {  
        // guard: MutexGuard<i32>  
        let mut guard = self.some_counter.lock().unwrap();  
        // mutable dereference to i32 via DerefMut trait  
        *guard += add;  
        // drop(guard);  
    }  
  
    fn get(&self) -> i32 { *self.some_counter.lock().unwrap() }  
}  
  
fn main() {  
    let counter = Arc::new(MegaCounter::new());  
    for i in 0..10 {  
        let arc = counter.clone();  
        thread::spawn(move || {  
            arc.increment(i);  
        });  
    }  
}
```

Borrow checker enforced rules

- Only one mutable reference at a time
- Or several immutable references
- References must always be valid
- TODO

Combining no garbage collector and no manual memory management

- Minimal overhead at runtime
- Whole package of memory safety issues removed
- Data-races fixed, easier multi-threading