

Struct ownership

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```
struct Haha {
  pub a: u32,
pub b: Vec<u32>,
let example = Haha {
  a: 32.
  b: vec![1],
let new_a = example.a;
let new_b = example.b;
```

My understanding is:

- new_a is a copy of example.a so example still owns example.a .
 new_b now owns example.b since example.b was moved.

Does rust implicitly copy example.a because it has Copy trait? And since example.b, which is a Vec, does not implement Copy trait, ownership of example.b is moved rather than copied?



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edited Oct 17 '20 at 3:10



4,788 • 3 • 28 • 36

asked Oct 16 '20 at 14:24



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Check out this blog post medium.com/@bugaeve/... "Fortunately, Rust has the Copy trait. Types that implement it (all the primitive ones do) use copy semantics when assigning, all the other types use move semantics."

Oct 16 '20 at 14:57

1 Answer

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Your understanding is correct. a is copied while b is moved. You can confirm this by trying to access the two fields afterwards.

```
println!("{:?}", example.a);
```

This prints 32. example.a is still accessible because it was copied, not moved.

```
println!(" {:?}", example.b);
```

Accessing example.b fails to compile with the error message:

```
error[E0382]: borrow of moved value: `example.b`
            -> src/main.rs:13:22
Your privacy | let _new_b = example.b;
value borrowed here after move
 Accept all cookies Customize settings = note: move occurs because 'example.b' has type 'std::vec::Vec<u32>', which does not implement the 'Copy' trait
```

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Entered Set 10 20 to 14 204	
John Kugelman 321k • 66 • 492 • 542	
thanks for a quick response! So for rust newbies like me(who might not know vec does not implement copy trait), do we have to rely on the compiler to check ownership since copy is done impleitily?	
- pandawitheat Oct 16 '20 at 14:39	
@Louis Lee you can see in the API documentation whether a type is Copy or not. - Jesper	
Oct 16 '20 at 14:43	
@Louis Lee If a variable's size is known at compile time (for example i32), it can be stored in the stack, thus it is fast to copy. If a variable's size it not known at compile time (for example vector will be stored in the heap and a pointer to the memory location in the heap is stored in the stack. Rust doesn't duplicate memory in the heap because it's slow and inefficient. You can assum a variable is using the heap, it won't implement the copy trait. Bruno Robert Oct 16 20 at 16:48	
i have one more question. I thought structs and enums were saved in stack by default unless some fields have to be allocated in the heap. So if i do this ``` struct haha { pub a: i32, pub b: int struct inner { pub c: u32 } ``` although I didn't derive copy or clone trait for struct inner, i was expecting struct inner to be stack allocated but the compiler tells me it isn't. So are struct's store heap unless they derive copy trait? - pandawithcat Oct 17 '20 at 2:52	,
@Louis Lee No, Rust does not automatically decide whether something is allocated on the stack vs the heap. By default things are allocated on the stack. Some structs such as Vec are implemented in such a way that they allocate things on the heap. Just making something Copy or not does not change whether it's allocated on the stack or heap. – Jesper Oct 17 20 at 7:44	
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Is it possible for one struct to extend an existing struct, keeping all the fields?	

Which confirms exactly what you said, that example.b was moved because it doesn't implement the Copy trait.

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