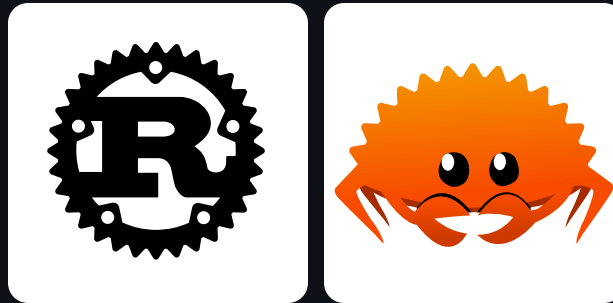


# Introduction to the **Rust** programming Language



Following along [The Rust Book](#) from the official source

by: **Simon Lalonde**

For: **IFT-769** (Theoretical concepts CS)

# Project overview - Going through "The Rust Programming Language"

The Rust Programming Language by Steve Klabnik and Carol Nichols



## Book overview:

- Official guide to the Rust programming language
- Covers the basics (syntax, types, functions) + toolchain
- Advanced and Rust-specific features:
  - Ownership, borrowing, lifetimes
  - Unique error handling
  - Concurrency

## Theoretical concepts - Key topics covered

1. Common Programming Concepts (*variables, types, control flow*)
2. Understanding **Ownership** (*memory management*)
3. Structs, Enums and Pattern Matching
4. Containers/Collections
5. **Error Handling**
6. **Generics, Traits and Lifetimes**
7. OO features
8. **Smart pointers and Concurrency**

Klabnik, Steve, and Carol Nichols. The Rust Programming Language. 2nd ed., No Starch Press.

# Rust Overview

Written by **Graydon Hoare** in **2006**, Rust is a systems programming language focused on safety, speed, and concurrency. Backed by **Mozilla** and now the Rust Foundation.

## Currently known projects

TODO

## Predicted use cases

TODO

Rust Programming Language. 2024. [Official Website](#)



# Pros and Cons of Rust

## PROS:

- **Memory safety:** No null pointers, dangling pointers, or buffer overflows
- **Error handling:** With the `Result` and `Option` types
- **Concurrency:** Safe and efficient with the ownership system
- **Performance:** Comparable to C/C++ with zero-cost abstractions
- **Ecosystem:** Growing with a strong community and package manager (**Cargo**)
- **Helpful compiler:** Provides detailed error messages and warnings

## CONS:

- **Learning curve:** Ownership, borrowing, and lifetimes can be challenging
- **Tooling and prevalence:** Not as mature as other languages (C/C++, Python, etc.)
- **Syntax:** Can be verbose and complex compared to other languages



# Installation and setup

## Installation:

1. Install **Rust** using `rustup` (Rust toolchain installer)

## Included toolchain:

- `rustc`: Rust compiler
- `rustup`: Rust toolchain manager
- `rustfmt`: Rust code formatter
- `cargo`: Rust package manager and build tool

## Package and library management

- **Crates** are Rust packages that can be shared and reused
- Managed with **Cargo**, the Rust package manager



# Development environment - Toolchain overview

## Env setup and features:

- Easy install: `curl --proto '=https' --tlsv1.2 -sSf https://sh.rustup.rs | sh`
- Rustup for managing toolchains: `rustup update`
- Included formatter: `rustfmt --check src/main.rs` (dry-run mode)
- Cargo for building and managing projects: `cargo new project_name`
- Quality of life with `rust-analyzer`: LSP, build/debug IDE support etc.



## Development environment - Cargo features

### Useful Cargo commands when building a project:

- `cargo build` or `cargo run` to compile and run the project. Use `--release` flag for compilation with optimizations inside `target/release/`
- `cargo check`: Check the project for errors without building
- `cargo doc`: Generate documentation for the project
- `cargo clean`: Remove build artifacts
- `cargo update`: Update dependencies
- `cargo fmt`: Format the code according to the Rust style guidelines
- `cargo test`: Run tests in the project






## Practical project #0 - Guessing game

Great way to introduce to the development environment and basic concepts of Rust:

- Common programming concepts (types, funcs, control flow)
- Use of another crate (rand) inside the project
- I/O, String manipulation, error handling
- Compiler warnings and error messages
- `rust-analyzer` compiler FE for IDE support

Klabnik, Steve, and Carol Nichols. The Rust Programming Language. 2nd ed., No Starch Press.

 Demo Time!

Simple guessing game CLI app  (Basics and dev environment features)



## Demo reminders - P#0 (Guessing game)

- `Result` type with `.expect()` for error handling
- `cargo doc --open` to generate and view documentation
- `cargo fmt` to format the code
- Type annotations and `let` for variable declaration



# Variables and mutability

Variables are immutable by default

```
let x = 5;           // immutable variable
x = 10;              //!ERROR!

let mut y = 10;      // mutable variable
y = 15;              // Will compile (overwrite with same type)
let y = "hello";     // Will compile (shadowing)
```

Constants are always immutable within the scope

```
const MAX_POINTS: u32 = 100_000;
```



## Statically typed + type inference

`rust-analyzer` provides type hints and suggestions

```
let secret_num = rand::thread_rng().gen_range(1..101); // Will infer i32 type
```

Explicit type annotations can or must be used

```
let mut num: String = String::new(); // Can be annotated or inferred  
num = "42".to_string();
```

```
let guess = guess.trim().parse().expect("Please enter a number"); // Wont Compile  
let guess: u32 = guess.trim().parse().expect("Please enter a number"); // Will compile
```



## Data types - Scalars

Data type	Size	Specifity
int	8-128 bits	signed/unsigned
float	32/64 bits	simple/double precision
char	4 bytes	unicode
bool	1 byte	true/false



## Data types - Compound

Data type	Size	Elements	Example	Access
tuple	fixed	mixed types	<code>(1, "hello", 3.14)</code>	<code>tuple.0</code>
array	fixed	same type	<code>[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]</code>	<code>array[0]</code>
vec	dynamic	same type	<code>vec![1, 2, 3, 4, 5]</code>	<code>vec[0]</code>

**Access safety with runtime bounds checking.** If using `array[10]` will panic at runtime instead of *undefined behavior like in C/C++*



## Functions - `main`

Functions are defined with the `fn` keyword. All programs start with a `main` function

```
fn main() {  
    println!("Hello, world!");  
  
    say_hello_back();  
}  
  
fn say_hello_back() {  
    println!("Hello back!");  
}
```





# Functions - Parameters and return

## Function signatures and use:

- Parameters must have type annotations
- Return type must be specified with `->`
- Functions can return multiple values with tuples

```
fn main() {  
    let num_sum = add(5, 10);  
    println!("The sum is: {}", num_sum);  
}  
  
fn add(x: i32, y: i32) -> i32 {  
    x + y  
}
```



## Statements

- `let` is a statement, and `x + y` is an expression.
- Compared to C/C++, var assignment is an expression in Rust and **does not** return a value
- Statements must end with a semicolon `;`

```
let x = 5;           // statement
let y = z = 10;      // ERROR! z = 10 does not return a value
```



## Expressions

- Expressions **evaluate** to a value (*func calls, operations, blocks*)
- No `;` at the end of expressions
- **Blocks** `{}` are expressions and can be used to create new scopes + return values

```
fn main() {  
    let x = 5; // whole line is statement, 5 is expression  
    let y = {  
        let x = 3;  
        x + 1  
    }; // an expression  
    println!("The value of y is: {}", y); // Prints 4!  
}
```



# Control Flow - Conditionals

if/else: (Only takes boolean expressions)

```
// Classic if/else if/else
let mut condition = false;
if number < 5 {
    println!("Too small!");
} else if number > 5 {
    println!("Too big!");
} else {
    println!("Just right!");
    condition = true;
}

// Assignment with if/else
let result = if condition { 5 } else { 6 };
```



# Control Flow - Loops overview

3 types of loops in **Rust**: `loop`, `while` and `for`

- `loop`: Infinite loop until `break` or return
- `while`: Loop while condition is true
- `for`: Loop over an iterator

```
// Conditional loop
let mut counter = 0;
while counter < 10 {
    println!("counter = {counter}");
    counter += 1;
}
```



# Control Flow - Loop labels

Loop labels can be used to distinguish nested loops (*break* and *continue*)

```
fn main() {  
    let mut count = 0;  
    'counting_up: loop { // Label the outer loop  
        println!("count = {count}");  
        let mut remaining = 10;  
  
        loop {  
            println!("remaining = {remaining}");  
            if remaining == 9 {  
                break;  
            }  
            if count == 2 {  
                break 'counting_up; // Break the outer loop  
            }  
            remaining -= 1;  
        }  
        count += 1;  
    }  
    println!("End count = {count}");  
}
```



## Control Flow - Collection with `for`

No need for manual indexing, `for` loops iterate over collections

```
let collection = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50];  
for element in collection {  
    println!("The value is: {element}");  
};
```



Ranges, use the `..` operator

```
for number in 1..4 {  
    println!("The value is: {number}");  
}
```



## Ownership - Overview

Ownership is a key feature of **Rust** regarding the management of stack (*static, compile-time known, LIFO*) and heap memory (*allocated at runtime, dynamic, FIFO*).

It ensures memory safety without garbage collection.

### The 3 rules of ownership:

1. Each value in Rust has a variable that's its owner
2. There can only be one owner at a time
3. When the owner goes out of scope, the value will be dropped





## Ownership - String Type vs. literals

```
let s1: &str = "hello"; // string literal, immutable

{
    // s1 is still valid
    let mut s2 = String::from("hello"); // allocated on the heap
    s2.push_str(", world!"); // Mutable
} // calls drop(), s2 goes out of scope its memory is freed
```

- String literals hardcoded into binary. Immutable and fast.
- **String** type is allocated on the heap and is mutable. Memory freed when out of scope. Similar to smart pointers in C++.



## Ownership - Move

```
// MOVE
let s1 = String::from("hello");
let s2 = s1; // s1 is moved to s2
println!("{s1}"); // ERROR! s1 is no longer valid

// DEEP COPY
let s3 = s2.clone(); // deep copy
println!("{s2}"); // s2 is still valid
```



No *double free* or *dangling pointers* with the **move** operation (first 3 lines of code).



## Ownership - Copy

Types that implement the `Copy` trait are copied instead of moved. Stack-only data types (i.e. integers, booleans, char etc.) for speed and efficiency.

```
let x = 5;  
let y = x; // x is copied to y  
  
println!("{x}"); // x is still valid. Same as x.clone() but no needed
```



## Taking ownership - Functions

```
fn main() {  
    let s = String::from("hello"); // s comes into scope  
  
    takes_ownership(s);             // s's value moves into the function...  
  
    let x = 5;                      // x comes into scope  
                                    // but i32 is Copy, so x available afterward  
  
    println!("{s} world!");         // ERROR! s is no longer valid  
}  
  
fn takes_ownership(some_string: String) { // some_string comes into scope  
    println!("{some_string}");  
} // `some_string` goes out of scope, `drop` is called and memory is freed  
  
fn makes_copy(some_integer: i32) { // some_integer comes into scope  
    println!("{some_integer}");  
} // `some_integer` goes out of scope, nothing happens.
```



# Transfer Ownership - Function return and scope

A bit tedious, but ownership can be transferred back to the calling function with the return value.

```
fn main() {  
    let s1 = gives_ownership();           // `gives_ownership` moves its return val into s1  
  
    let s2 = String::from("hello");      // s2 comes into scope  
  
    let s3 = takes_and_gives_back(s2);    // s2 is moved into `takes_and_gives_back` becomes invalid  
                                           // `takes_and_gives_back` returns a new String that into s3  
}  
  
fn gives_ownership() -> String {          // `gives_ownership` move return val into the  
                                           // function that calls it  
  
    let some_string = String::from("yours"); // some_string comes into scope  
  
    some_string                          // some_string is returned moves out of calling func  
}  
  
// This function takes a String and returns one  
fn takes_and_gives_back(a_string: String) -> String { // a_string comes into scope  
  
    a_string // a_string is returned and moves out to the calling function  
}
```



## References and Borrowing - Overview

Kind of like passing by reference in C/C++ but with some key differences:

- **References** are immutable by default
- **Borrowing** allows multiple references to the same data
- **Mutable references** are exclusive and have strict rules

References are created with the `&` symbol, and borrowing is done with `&mut` for mutable references (see next slide).



## References and Borrowing - Simple borrowing example

```
fn main() {  
    let s1 = String::from("hello");  
  
    let len = calculate_length(&s1);  
  
    println!("The length of '{s1}' is {len}."); // s1 still valid because it is borrowed  
}  
  
fn calculate_length(s: &String) -> usize { // s is a reference to a String  
    s.len()  
} // s goes out of scope, but does not have ownership of what it refers to
```





## Mutable references - General case

Borrowed references are not mutable by default. To allow mutation, use `&mut`

```
// let s = String::from("hello"); // WOULD NOT COMPILE!  
let mut s = String::from("hello");  
change(&mut s);  
  
fn change(some_string: &mut String) {  
    some_string.push_str(", world");  
}
```





## Mutable references - Data races safety

Compile time checks for mutable refs

⚠️ **NO** multiple mutable references to the same data

```
let mut s = String::from("hello");  
let r1 = &mut s;  
let r2 = &mut s;    // ERROR! r1 is still active  
println!("{}", {}, r1, r2);
```

⚠️ **NO** mutable references while immutable references are active

```
let mut s = String::from("hello");  
let r1 = &s;          // OK  
let r2 = &s;          // OK  
let r3 = &mut s;      // ERROR! r1 and r2 are still active  
println!("{}", {}, {}, r3);
```



## Mutable references - Data races safety (2/2)

🔍 Use of scopes to limit mutable references

```
let mut s = String::from("hello");
{
    let r1 = &mut s;
} // r1 goes out of scope, allowing a new mutable reference
let r2 = &mut s; // OK!
```

🔍 Reference's scope ends after the last usage of the reference.

```
let mut s = String::from("hello");

let r1 = &s; // no problem
let r2 = &s; // no problem
println!("{r1} and {r2}");
// variables r1 and r2 will not be used after this point

let r3 = &mut s; // no problem because r1/r2 are no longer valid
println!("{r3}");
```



## Reference caution - Fixing a state management problem

! Tedious or even problematic when working on a reference

```
let mut s = String::from("hello world");  
let word_index = first_word(&s); // word_index will get the value 5  
  
s.clear(); // empties the String, making it equal to ""  
// `word_index` still has the value 5 here, but no more string tied because s is invalid  
println!("the first word is: {s[..word_index]}"); // ERROR! s is empty
```

```
fn first_word(s: &String) -> usize {  
    let bytes = s.as_bytes();  
    for (i, &item) in bytes.iter().enumerate() {  
        if item == b' ' {  
            return i;  
        }  
    }  
    s.len()  
}  
// Imagine implementing second_word() and managing state...
```



## String Slice Type - A kind of reference



**Slices** are references to a contiguous sequence of elements in a collection. They are a reference to a part of a string or array.

```
let s = String::from("hello world");  
let hello = &s[0..5];    // same as &s[..5]. Excludes the last index  
let world = &s[6..11];   // same as &s[6..]. Includes the first index
```



## String Slice - Refactoring `first_word()`

```
fn first_word(s: &String) -> &str {  
    let bytes = s.as_bytes();  
    for (i, &item) in bytes.iter().enumerate() {  
        if item == b' ' {  
            return &s[0..i]; // return a slice(ref) of the string  
        }  
    }  
    &s[..] // or return the slice of whole string  
}
```

```
// Compiler assures that the slice is valid as long as the string is valid  
fn main() {  
    let mut s = String::from("hello world");  
    let word = first_word(&s); // immutable borrow (return type is &str)  
  
    s.clear(); // error! mutable borrow while immutable borrow is active  
    println!("the first word is: {word}");  
}
```



## Other Slice types - Array example `first_word()`

Similar to strings, slices can be used with arrays

```
fn main() {  
    let a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5];  
    let slice = &a[1..3]; // slice is of type &[i32]  
    assert_eq!([2, 3], slice);  
}
```

Useful for passing parts of arrays to functions without copying the data.



## Structs - Overview

**Structs** data structure encapsulate fields of specific types and methods (just like in C++/OO language).

- If declared mutable, the whole struct is mutable.
- dot notation for named field access
- Methods are defined within the `impl` block

```
let mut user1 = User {  
    username: String::from("user1"),  
    phone: 1234567890  
    active: true,  
};  
  
user1.active = false;
```



## Structs - Shorthands

```
fn build_user(username: String, phone: u32) -> User { // Returns a User struct
    User {
        username, // shorthand for username: username
        phone,    // shorthand for phone: phone
        active: true
    }
}

// Struct update syntax
let user2 = User {
    phone: 9876543210
    ..user1 // copy the rest of the fields from user1
}
```





## Tuple Structs

**Tuple structs** are similar, but don't have named fields. Useful for naming tuples and creating new types.

```
struct Color(i32, i32, i32);
struct Point(i32, i32, i32);

fn main() {
    // black and origin are different types
    let red = Color(255, 0, 0);
    let origin = Point(0, 0, 0);
}

// Cannot pass a Point even though they have the same fields' types
fn make_paler(color: Color) -> Color {
    Color(color.0 / 2, color.1 / 2, color.2 / 2)
}
```



## Methods - Basic implementation

Methods are defined within the `impl` block.

```
struct SumArgs {  
    n1: i32,  
    n2: i32,  
}  
  
impl SumArgs {  
    fn add_numbers(&self) -> i32 { // self is alias for Self (instead of args: &SumArgs)  
        self.n1 + self.n2  
    }  
}  
  
fn main() {  
    let args = SumArgs { n1: 2, n2: 3 };  
    let sum = args.add_numbers(); // Or SumArgs::add_numbers(&args)  
    println!("{}", args.n1, args.n2, sum);  
}
```



## Methods - Mutability

Use `&self` for read-only and `&mut self` for methods that modify the struct.

```
struct Rectangle {  
    width: u32,  
    height: u32  
}  
  
impl Rectangle {  
    fn area(&self) -> u32 { // takes ownership of self (read-only)  
        self.width * self.height  
    }  
    fn half_rect(&mut self) { // borrows mutably  
        self.width /= 2;  
        self.height /= 2;  
    }  
    fn width(&self) -> bool { // Getters in Rust  
        self.width > 0  
    }  
}  
  
let mut rect = Rectangle { width: 10, height: 20 };  
println!("rect's width is valid: {} because width={}", rect.width(), rect.width());
```



## Methods - Automatic referencing/dereferencing

Unlike in C/C++, **Rust automatically references and dereferences** when calling methods (No `->` operator or `(*object).something()`)

```
p1.distance(&p2); // Both are the same, version1 is more readable
(&p1).distance(&p2);
```

With `object.something()`, Rust automatically adds in `&`, `&mut`, or `*` to match signature of the method.

🔍 It depends whether method is **reading** (`&self`), **writing** (`&mut self`), or **consuming** (`self`)



## Methods - Associated function

When a function is associated with a struct, it doesn't take `self` as a parameter.

- Often used for constructor
- Called with the `::` syntax

```
impl Rectangle {  
    fn square(size: u32) -> Self {  
        Self {  
            width: size,  
            height: size,  
        }  
    }  
}  
  
let square = Rectangle::square(10);
```



## Enums - Overview

- `Enums` are a way to define a type by enumerating its possible variants
- Each variant can have different data associated with it (i.e. `struct`, `String` ...)
- Namespaced under identifier, accessed with `Enum::variant` syntax
- Default constructor is `Enum::variant(data)`

```
enum IpAddr {  
    V4(u8, u8, u8, u8),  
    V6(String),  
}  
// Construct instances of each variant  
let home = IpAddr::V4(127, 0, 0, 1);  
let loopback = IpAddr::V6(String::from("::1"));
```



## Enums - Advantages over struct

Use of `impl` blocks for common methods that applies to all variants

```
enum Message {
    Quit,
    Move { x: i32, y: i32 },
    Write(String),
    ChangeColor(i32, i32, i32),
} // Could be same as 4 different structs `struct Quit`, `struct Move{...}`

impl Message {
    fn send(&self) {
        // self ref to the variant instance
        println!("Sending message {:?}...", self);
    }
}

let m = Message::Write(String::from("Hello, world!"));
m.send();
```

# ? Option Enum - **NULL free!**

Rust has no `null` value, but uses the `option` enum to represent the presence or absence of a value from standard library.

```
enum Option<T> { // Generic type T
    Some(T),      // Some value of type T
    None,
}

let x: i8 = 5;
let y: Option<i8> = Some(5); // Some value
let z: Option<i8> = None;    // No value

let sum = x + y; // Won't compile because i8 + Option<i8> are different types
                // and sum not implemented
```

With `option`, the compiler forces you to handle the case where the value is `None`.





## Match Expression - Overview

`match` is a control flow operator that compares a value against a series of patterns and then executes code based on which pattern matches.

```
#[derive(Debug)] // to inspect the state inside match expr
enum UsState {Alabama, Alaska, //...}
enum Coin {Penny, Nickel, Dime, Quarter(UsState)}

fn value_in_cents(coin: Coin) -> u8 {
    match coin {
        Coin::Penny => 1,
        Coin::Nickel => 5,
        Coin::Dime => 10,
        Coin::Quarter(state) => {
            println!("State quarter from {state:?}!");
            25
        } // Passing a Coin::Quarter(UsState::Alaska) will print "State
    } // quarter from Alaska!" and return 25
}
```



## Match Expression - Matching with `Option<T>`

More powerful than `switch` in C/C++ because it can match on any type.

```
fn plus_one(x: Option<i32>) -> Option<i32> {  
    match x {  
        None => None,  
        Some(i) => Some(i + 1),  
    }  
}  
  
let five = Some(5);  
let six = plus_one(five);           // returns Some(6)  
let none = plus_one(None);         // returns None
```



## Match Expression - Exhaustive matching and catch-all

Evaluation is in order. We can use `other` or `_` to catch all other cases.

```
let dice_roll = 9;
match dice_roll {
  3 => add_fancy_hat(),
  7 => remove_fancy_hat(),
  other => move_player(other),    // if no param needed,
}                                // use _ => paramless_func()

fn add_fancy_hat() {}
fn remove_fancy_hat() {}
fn move_player(num_spaces: u8) {}
```

Powerful (type checking, Option, enums) and concise (no `if-else` chains).



## Concise Control Flow

Syntax sugar for single match arms with `if` guards or single catch-all arm.

```
let mut count = 0;
// match version
match coin {
    Coin::Quarter(state) => println!("State quarter from {state:?}!"),
    _ => count += 1,
}
// if let version
if let Coin::Quarter(state) = coin {
    println!("State quarter from {state:?}!");
} else {
    count += 1;
}
```



## Common Collections - Overview

- Collections are data structures that can store multiple values
- Heap allocated
- Unknown size at compile time, but can grow or shrink at runtime

### Discussed here:

1. **Vectors** - Dynamic array
2. **Strings** - UTF-8 encoded
3. **Hash Maps** - Key/Value pairs



## Collections - Vectors init and access

Vectors are dynamic arrays. Generic type of `Vec<T>`

```
// Initialization
let v: Vec<u8> = Vec::new();    // type required
let mut my_vec = vec![1, 2, 3]; // type inferred with `vec!` macro
my_vec.push(4);                // Add an element
```

Accessing elements and bounds checking. Both yield a reference.

```
let third: &i32 = &my_vec[2];    // Panics! if out of bounds
println!("The third element is {third}");

let third: Option<&i32> = my_vec.get(2);    // Returns None if out of bounds
match third {
    Some(third) => println!("The third element is {third}"),
    None => println!("There is no third element."),
}
```



## Collections - Vectors' iteration and types

Iterate in read-only or mutable mode with `for` loop

```
for i in &my_vec {    // Readonly
    println!("{}", i);
}
```

Store only similar types within same vec, but can use `enum` for different types



## Dangling Pointers -







## Practical project #1 - Write an I/O CLI program

Halfway project for a `grep` clone CLI app covers:

1. Code organization (crates, modules)
2. Use of containers and strings
3. Error handling
4. Using traits and lifetimes
5. Testing and documentation

Klabnik, Steve, and Carol Nichols. The Rust Programming Language. 2nd ed., No Starch Press.



## Practical project #2 - Building a Multithreaded Web Server

Final Project from the book includes :

1. Learn TCP/IP networking and HTTP
2. Listen to TCP connections on a socket
3. Parse HTTP requests
4. Generate HTTP responses
5. Handle multiple requests concurrently with a thread pool

Klabnik, Steve, and Carol Nichols. The Rust Programming Language. 2nd ed., No Starch Press.

# THEORY STUFF

TODO