Introduction to the Rust programming Language



Following along The Rust Book from the official source

by: Simon Lalonde

For: IFT-769 (Theoritical 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. Functional and OO features
- 8. Smart pointers and Concurrency
- 9. Patterns and matching + Advanced features

Rust Overview

- Systems programming language focused on safety and performance
- TODO

Currently known projects

TODO

Predicted use cases

TODO



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)

<u>Included toolchain</u>:

- 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

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

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

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

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



TODO

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



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



TODO