

Rust

A safe language for low-level programming

Embedded World 2024

Stefan Wehr, Hochschule Offenburg
stefan.wehr@hs-offenburg.de

Outline

- Lecture 1: Motivation, Rust basics
- Practice session 1
- Lecture 2: High-level language constructs
- Practice session 2
- Lecture 3: Advanced concepts
- Practice session 3
- Summary

Material available on github:
https://github.com/skogsbaer/rust_class



Lecture 1

Motivation, Rust basics

Motivation

Tension between **safety** and **control**

Safety

- No memory errors
- Automatic memory management
- Data encapsulation
- Java, C#, Go, Haskell, ...

Want both?



Pick one!

Control

- Control memory layout
- Optimize time and space usage
- Real-time requirements
- C, C++

- Systems programming requires control
- Microsoft: ~70% of security violations are caused by memory violations.
- Mozilla: majority of critical bugs in Firefox are memory related.

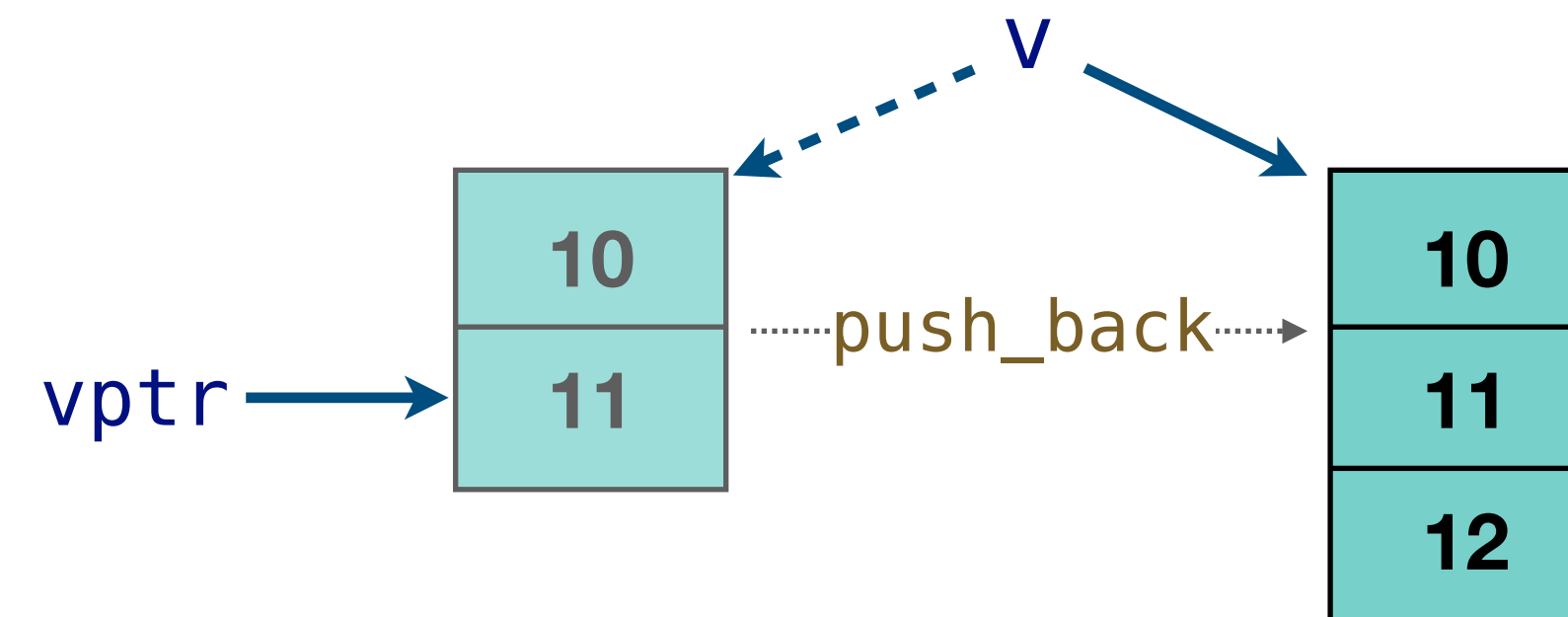
What makes a language unsafe?

Root of all evil:
unrestricted combination
of **aliasing** and **mutation**

- Use after free error
- Dangling references
- Data races
- ...

C++

```
std::vector<int> v { 10, 11 };  
int *vptr = &v[1];    // Alias, points into v  
v.push_back(12);      // Mutate the vector  
std::cout << *vptr;   // Bug (use-after-free)
```



Type checker to the rescue

- Rust detects this bug at **compile time**.
- Rust prevents unrestricted combination of **aliasing** and **mutation**.
- Details explained later.

Rust

```
let mut v = vec![10, 11];  
let vptr = &v[1];          // Alias, points into v  
v.push(12);                 // Mutate the vector  
println!("{}", *vptr);     // Compile error
```

Compile error: cannot borrow
v as mutable because it is
also borrowed as immutable

Ownership

- Each value in Rust has a variable that's called its **owner**.
- There can only be **one owner at a time**.
- Ownership is **moved** on assignment and function calls.
- When the owner goes out of scope, the value will be **released**.

Rust

```
fn consume(w: Vec<i32>) {  
    println!("Length of vector: {}", w.len());  
    // Memory of w is released automatically  
}  
  
let mut v = vec![10, 11];  
consume(v); // Transfers ownership (call by value)  
v.push(12); // Compile error
```

Compile error: borrow of moved value v

Quiz preparations

- <https://pingo.coactum.de/>
- Session: 912867
- Open with your laptop, tablet or mobile phone



Bitte warten...

Diese Umfrage ist noch nicht gestartet worden.
BITTE WARTEN SIE AUF DEN START



Quiz 1

Select the examples with a compile error.

Rust

```
fn move_vec(w: Vec<i32>) {  
    // left blank  
}  
  
fn example_1() {  
    let v = vec![10, 11];  
    let v2 = v;  
    move_vec(v);  
}  
  
fn example_2() {  
    let v = vec![10, 11];  
    move_vec(v);  
    println!("{:?}", v);  
}
```

Rust

```
fn example_3() {  
    let v = vec![10, 11];  
    move_vec(v);  
    let v2 = v;  
}  
fn example_4() {  
    let v = vec![10, 11];  
    let v2 = v;  
    println!("{:?}", v);  
    move_vec(v2);  
}
```

- <https://pingo.coactum.de/>
- Session: 912867

Solution of quiz 1

All examples exhibit
a compile error.

Rust

```
fn move_vec(w: Vec<i32>) {  
    // left blank  
}  
  
fn example_1() {  
    let v = vec![10, 11];  
    let v2 = v;  
    move_vec(v);  
}  
  
fn example_2() {  
    let v = vec![10, 11];  
    move_vec(v);  
    println!("{:?}", v);  
}
```

Rust

```
fn example_3() {  
    let v = vec![10, 11];  
    move_vec(v);  
    let v2 = v;  
}  
  
fn example_4() {  
    let v = vec![10, 11];  
    let v2 = v;  
    println!("{:?}", v);  
    move_vec(v2);  
}
```

Compile error: value used after move

Quiz 2

Select the examples with undefined behavior at runtime.

Rust

```
fn move_vec(w: Vec<i32>) {  
    // left blank  
}  
  
fn example_1() {  
    let v = vec![10, 11];  
    let v2 = v;  
    move_vec(v);  
}  
  
fn example_2() {  
    let v = vec![10, 11];  
    move_vec(v);  
    println!("{:?}", v);  
}
```

Rust

```
fn example_3() {  
    let v = vec![10, 11];  
    move_vec(v);  
    let v2 = v;  
}  
fn example_4() {  
    let v = vec![10, 11];  
    let v2 = v;  
    println!("{:?}", v);  
}
```

- <https://pingo.coactum.de/>
- Session: 912867

Solution of quiz 2

Examples 1-3 have undefined behavior at runtime.

- Vector is released at the end of `move_vec`.
- Example 1: releases vector a second time at the end of `example_1`
- Example 2: uses the deallocated vector with `println!`
- Example 3: releases vector a second time at the end of `example_3`
- Example 4: no undefined behavior.

Rust

```
fn move_vec(w: Vec<i32>) {  
    // left blank  
}  
  
fn example_1() {  
    let v = vec![10, 11];  
    let v2 = v;  
    move_vec(v);  
}  
  
fn example_2() {  
    let v = vec![10, 11];  
    move_vec(v);  
    println!("{:?}", v);  
}
```

Rust

```
fn example_3() {  
    let v = vec![10, 11];  
    move_vec(v);  
    let v2 = v;  
}  
  
fn example_4() {  
    let v = vec![10, 11];  
    let v2 = v;  
    println!("{:?}", v);  
}
```

Borrowing

- Ownership transfer is not always what we want.
- We can also temporarily **borrow** a value.
- **&T** is a **reference** to a value of type **T**.
- References are borrowed.
 - No ownership transfer
 - No release at end of borrow

Call by reference

Rust

```
fn just_use(w: &Vec<i32>) {  
    println!("Length of vector: {}", w.len());  
    // No release  
}  
  
let mut v = vec![10, 11];  
just_use(&v); // Borrows reference  
v.push(12);   // Works
```

Visualization

Rust

```
fn consume(w: Vec<i32>) { L1
    println!("Length of vector: {}", w.len());
    // Memory of w is released automatically
}

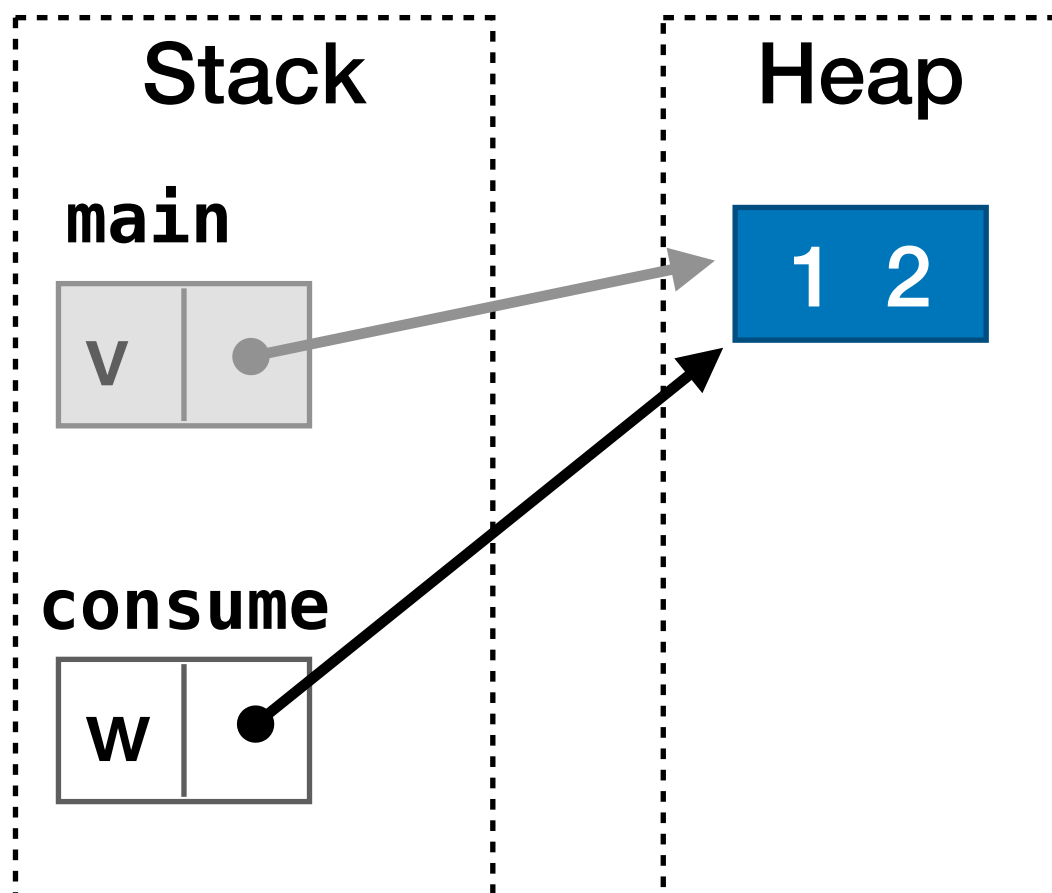
fn main() {
    let mut v = vec![10, 11];
    consume(v);
L2 v.push(12); // Compile error
}
```

Rust

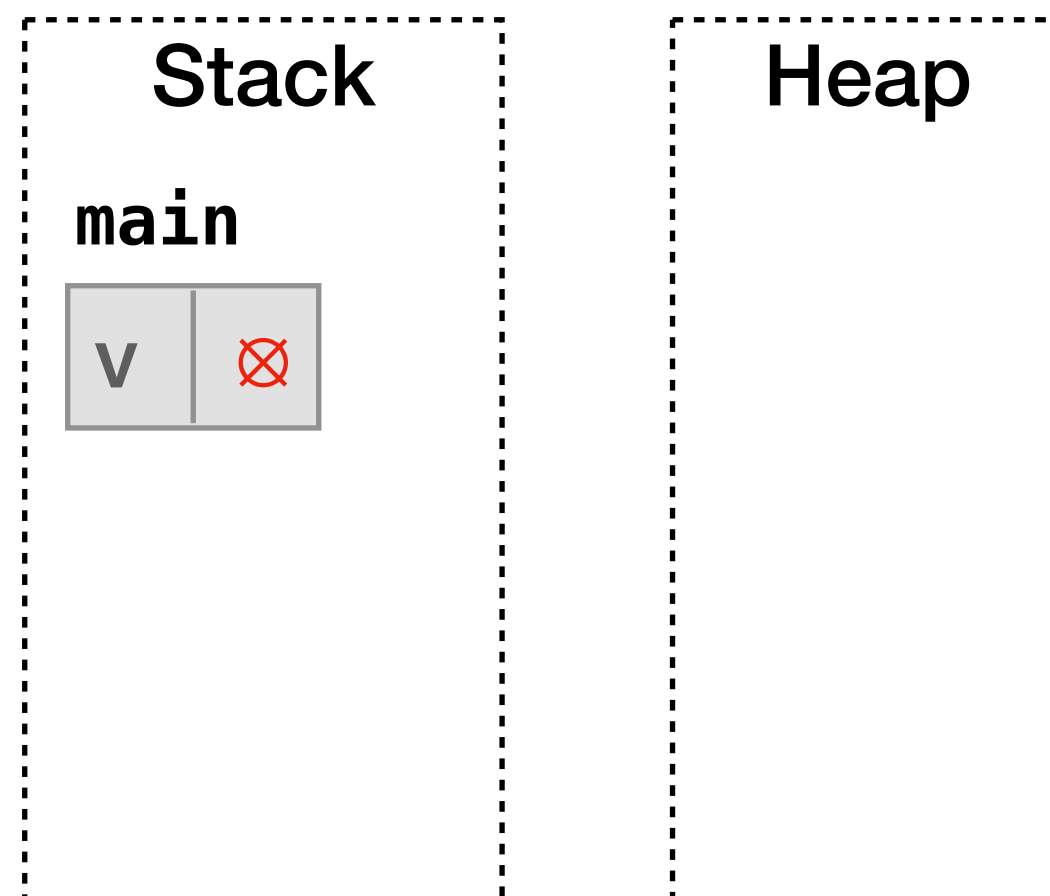
```
fn just_use(w: &Vec<i32>) { L3
    println!("Length of vector: {}", w.len());
    // No release
}

fn main() {
    let mut v = vec![10, 11];
    just_use(&v); // Borrows reference
L4 v.push(12);
}
```

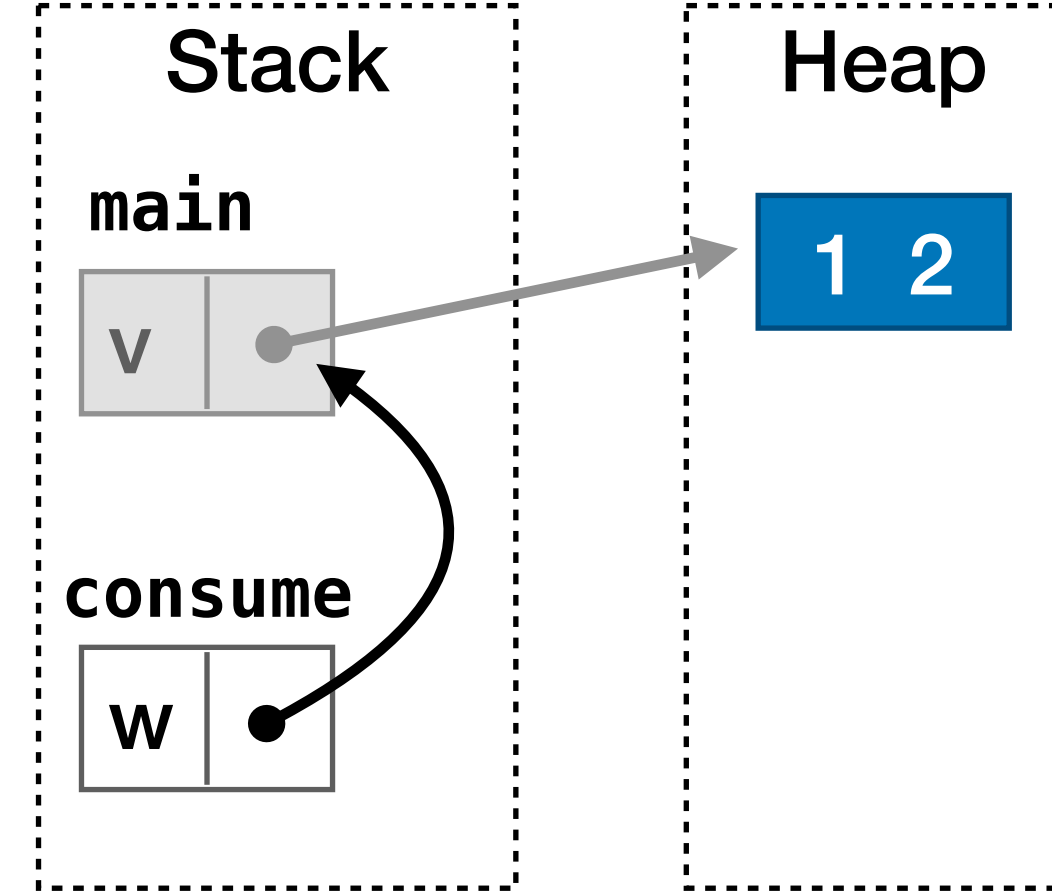
L1



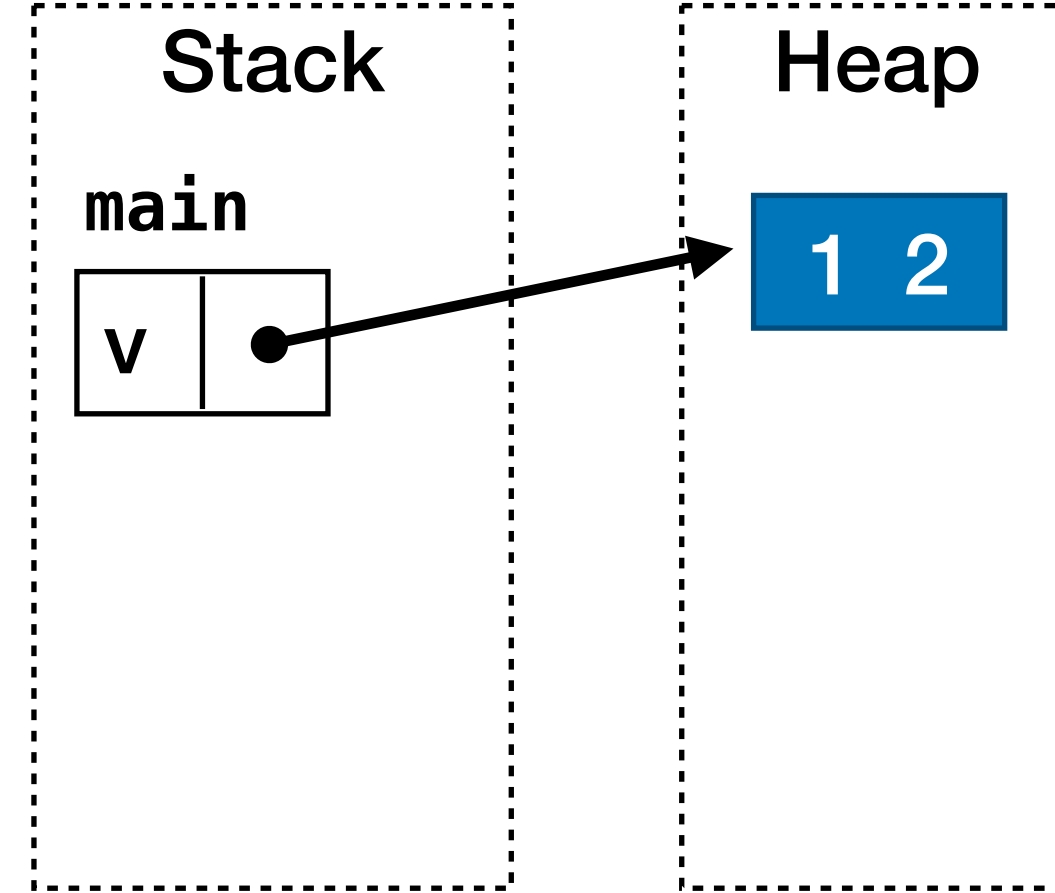
L2



L3



L4



Mutability

- Variables are **immutable by default**.
- Immutability is **deep**: cannot change *anything* inside.

```
let v = vec![10, 11];  
v = vec![1, 2];
```

Compile error: cannot assign twice to immutable variable v.

```
let v = vec![10, 11];  
v.push(13);
```

Compile error: cannot borrow v as mutable.

Type of v: Vec<Vec<i32>

```
let v = vec![vec![10, 11]];  
v[0].push(13);
```

Compile error: cannot borrow v as mutable.

- let mut** declares a variable as mutable

```
let mut v = vec![10, 11];  
v = vec![1, 2]; // Works
```

```
let mut v = vec![10, 11];  
v.push(13); // Works
```

```
let mut v = vec![vec![10, 11]];  
v[0].push(13); // Works
```

- &T** immutable borrow
- &mut T** mutable borrow

Rules of ownership and borrowing

- **Exactly one owner.**
 - Ownership moved on assignment.
 - Memory is released if owner goes out of scope.
- **One mutable borrow XOR any number of immutable borrows at the same time.**
- The lifetime of a borrow is determined from the source code or explicit annotations.

Value of type

- **T** *ownership*
- **&T** *immutable borrow*
- **&mut T** *mutable borrow*

Expression

- **e** *move*
- **&e** *immutable ref*
- **&mut e** *mutable ref*

```
let mut v = vec![10, 11];
let vptr = &v[1];
v.push(12);
println!("{}", *vptr);
```

Lifetime of immutable
borrow vptr

Lifetime of mutable
borrow for calling push



**Overlapping lifetimes of two borrows,
one borrow is mutable.**

Compile error: cannot borrow
v as mutable because it is
also borrowed as immutable

- Declaration of push: `fn push(v: &mut Vec<i32>, i: i32)`
- `v.push(12)` is short for `push(&mut v, 12)`

Aliasing and mutation

&T Immutable borrow / shared reference: **aliasing but no mutation**

&mut T Mutable borrow / unique reference: **no aliasing but mutation**

OK: immutable references shared between threads

```
let mut v = vec![10,11];
join(|| println!("v[1] = {}", &v[1]),
    || println!("v[1] = {}", &v[1]));
```

Spawns two
threads,
waits until
completion

Anonymous
function, taking
no arguments

Data race: parallel access to the same data, one write access

```
let mut v = vec![10,11];
join(|| println!("v[1] = {}", &v[1]),
    || v.push(13));
```

Compile error: cannot borrow v as mutable because it is also borrowed as immutable

Rust Basics (1/2)

Rust book:

<https://doc.rust-lang.org/book/>

Variable declarations

```
let a = 42;      // immutable
let mut b = 0;   // mutable
let c: i32 = 5;  // optional type annotation
```

Function definitions

Result type (omit if void)

```
pub fn some_function(x: i32, y: i32) -> i32 {
    let z = x + y;
    z + 1
}
```

Visibility (public)

No distinction between statements and expression:
Everything is an expression
; sequences expressions
No return needed (but possible)
No ; at the end!

Important types

- signed ints: i8, i16, i32, i64, i128, isize
- unsigned ints: u8, u16, u32, u64, u128, usize
- floats: f32, f64
- bool, char
- borrows: &T, &mut T
- vectors: Vec<T>, &[T]
- strings: String, &str

Type of string literals

Rust Basics (2/2)

Structs

```
#[derive(Debug, PartialEq)]
pub struct Point2D {
    x: i32,
    y: i32
}
```

```
// Construct value
Point2D {x: x, y: y}
```

Control structures

```
if a == 0 {
    println!("zero");
} else {
    println!("not zero");
}
for x in vec![1,2,3] {
    println!("{}", x);
}
while a > 0 {
    a = a - 1;
}
```

```
match res {
    None => 1,
    Some(i) => i
}
```

Important expression forms

- function call: `some_function(1, 42)`
- arithmetic: `1 + 2 * 7`
- boolean logic: `true || (x < 1 && false)`
- references: `&T`, `&mut T`
- vectors: `Vec<T>`, `&[T]`
- strings `"zero"`
- string formatting `println!("{}", x);`
`println!("{:?}", x);`
- panic `panic!("crashing");`
- struct values `Point2D { x: x, y: y}`

Development infrastructure

- Cargo: tool for building, testing, benchmarking, profiling, running and packaging Rust code
 - `cargo run`
 - `cargo test`
- Rust package registry: <https://crates.io>
- Rust playground: <https://play.rust-lang.org>
- IDE: Visual Studio Code
 - Use the `rust-analyzer` extension, **not** the Rust extension!
 - For debugging: extension CodeLLDB



Coding Conventions

Namen

- snake_case
 - variables
 - functions/methods
 - macros
 - crates / modules
- UpperCamelCase
 - structs, enums, types
 - traits
 - enum variants
- SCREAMING_SNAKE_CASE
 - constants
 - static variables

```
if a == 0 {  
    println!("zero");  
} else {  
    println!("not zero");  
}
```

Style

- No newline before opening brace {
- Closing brace } on a line on its own (except with **else**)
- Indent using 4 spaces
- Do not use **return** unless necessary
- Style guide: <https://github.com/rust-dev-tools/fmt-rfcs/blob/master/guide/guide.md>
- **rustfmt**: Tool for checking or fixing code style

Practice Session 1

Material available on github:

https://github.com/skogsbaer/rust_class

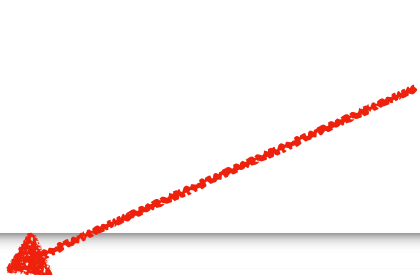


Lecture 2

High-level language constructs

Enums

- More powerful than in C/C++
- Each alternative may carry values
- Like algebraic datatypes in functional languages
- Support **pattern matching**
- No NULL in Rust
- **Type-safe optional values:** `Option<T>`



```
enum Option<T> {  
    None,  
    Some(T)  
}
```

Type parameter

Type system force us to deal with the **None** case

```
let hm: HashMap<String, i32> = ...;  
let foo_val = match hm.get("foo") {  
    None => 0,  
    Some(i) => i  
};
```

Example: method get for `HashMap<K, V>`

```
fn get(&self, k: &K) -> Option<&V>
```


More Enums

Example: representing JSON

Recursion

```
enum Json {  
    Object(HashMap<String, Json>),  
    Array(Vec<Json>),  
    String(String),  
    Number(f64),  
    Bool(bool),  
    Null,  
}
```

```
fn is_primitive(j: &Json) -> bool {  
    match j {  
        Json::Object(_) | Json::Array(_) => false,  
        _ => true  
    }  
}
```

Error handling

1. Unexpected problems: `panic!("some bug")`
 - Aborts the current thread
 - Catching is possible but discouraged.
2. Expected problems: `Result` type
 - Examples: Working with files, network operations, ...
 - Result is either `Ok` or `Err`
 - Ways to handle the result:
 - Pattern matching
 - Error propagation via ?
 - `unwrap` (crashes, don't use)

```
enum Result<T, E> {  
    Ok(T),  
    Err(E),  
}
```

Pattern Matching on Result

from Rust's stdlib

Example: TCP server

```
type io::Result<T> = Result<T, io::Error>; // specialized result for io

fn TcpListener::bind(addr: &str) -> io::Result<TcpListener>
fn TcpListener::accept(&self) -> io::Result<(TcpStream, SocketAddr)>
fn TcpStream::write(&mut self, buf: &[u8]) -> io::Result<usize>
```

```
fn start_tcp_server_1() -> io::Result<()> {
    match TcpListener::bind("127.0.0.1:7878") {
        Err(err) => Err(err),
        Ok(listener) => {
            match listener.accept() {
                Err(err) => Err(err),
                Ok((mut stream, _)) => {
                    match stream.write(&[1]) {
                        Err(err) => Err(err),
                        Ok(bytes_written) =>
                            if bytes_written == 1 {
                                Ok(())
                            } else {
                                Err(io::Error::new(io::ErrorKind::Other, ""))
                            }
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

Error propagation for Result

from Rust's stdlib

```
type io::Result<T> = Result<T, io::Error>; // specialized result for io

fn TcpListener::bind(addr: &str) -> io::Result<TcpListener>
fn TcpListener::accept(&self) -> io::Result<(TcpStream, SocketAddr)>
fn TcpStream::write(&mut self, buf: &[u8]) -> io::Result<usize>
```

```
fn start_tcp_server_2() -> io::Result<()> {
    let listener = TcpListener::bind("127.0.0.1:7878")?;
    let (mut stream, _) = listener.accept()?;
    let bytes_written = stream.write(&[1])?;
    if bytes_written == 1 {
        Ok(())
    } else {
        Err(io::Error::new(io::ErrorKind::Other, "error"))
    }
}
```

? propagates errors to the caller, unpacks **Ok** values

Panic for Result

from Rust's stdlib

```
type io::Result<T> = Result<T, io::Error>; // specialized result for io

fn TcpListener::bind(addr: &str) -> io::Result<TcpListener>
fn TcpListener::accept(&self) -> io::Result<(TcpStream, SocketAddr)>
fn TcpStream::write(&mut self, buf: &[u8]) -> Result<usize>
```

```
fn start_tcp_server_3() {
    let listener = TcpListener::bind("127.0.0.1:7878").unwrap();
    let (mut stream, _) = listener.accept().unwrap();
    let bytes_written = stream.write(&[1]).unwrap();
    if bytes_written != 1 {
        panic!("error")
    }
}
```

unwrap causes a panic

Don't use

Closures

- Anonymous functions
- May refer to variables from the context
- Can be passed around as arguments and results

```
let opt1 = Some("some string");  
let opt2 = opt1.map(|s| s.len());  
// opt2 is Some(11)
```

*Parameter of
closure*

*Body of closure, you
can also enclose the
body in { ... }*

Traits

from Rust's stdlib

- Similar to interfaces (but different)
- Method signatures for shared behavior

Rust can implement several standard traits automatically

Standard trait for equality

```
#[derive(Debug, PartialEq)]
pub struct Point2D {
    x: i32,
    y: i32
}

impl Display for Point2D {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut fmt::Formatter<'_>) -> fmt::Result
    {
        write!(f, "({}, {})", self.x, self.y)
    }
}
```

Manual implementation

```
// debugging output
trait Debug {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut Formatter<'_>) -> Result<(), Error>;
}

// user-facing output
trait Display {
    fn fmt(&self, f: &mut Formatter<'_>) -> Result<(), Error>;
}
```

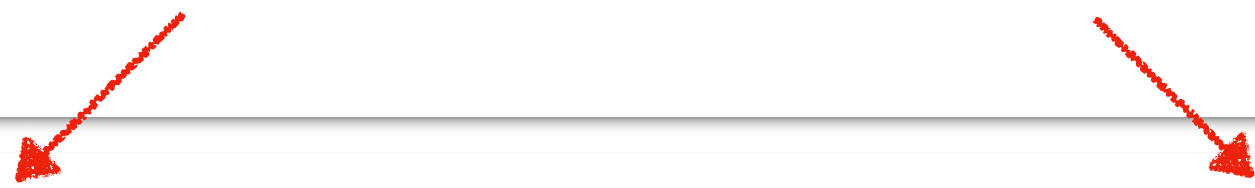
Iterators

- A stream of values
- Used for iterating over elements of a collection
- Implemented by many types in the Rust standard library
- Can be implemented for custom types
- Iterator is a **trait** (similar to an interface)

print_all is a generic method. It works for all iterators over T where T implements the Display trait.

Usage

```
let v = vec![1,2,3];  
print_all(v.iter());
```



```
fn print_all<T, I>(iter: I) where I : Iterator<Item=T>, T: Display {  
    for (i, x) in iter.enumerate() {  
        println!("Element at index {}: {}", i, x);  
    }  
}
```


String Formatting

- `println!` prints to stdout
- `format!` returns the formatted string
- `{}` is replaced by argument that implements `Display`
- `{:?}` is replaced by argument that implements `Debug`
- Details: <https://doc.rust-lang.org/std/fmt/>

```
format!("Hello, {}!", "world"); // => "Hello, world!"
format!("The number is {}", 1); // => "The number is 1"
format!("{:?}", (3, 4));        // => "(3, 4)"
format!("{value}", value=4);    // => "4"
let people = "Rustaceans";
format!("Hello {people}!");    // => "Hello Rustaceans!"
format!("{:04}", 42);           // => "0042" with leading zeros
```

Strings

- `String` heap-allocated, mutable/growable strings std::string in C++
- `&str` string slice: immutable reference to some string data char* in C++, but slightly more sophisticated
 - view into parts of some `String` (string data lives in heap)
 - string literal (string data lives in binary's text section)

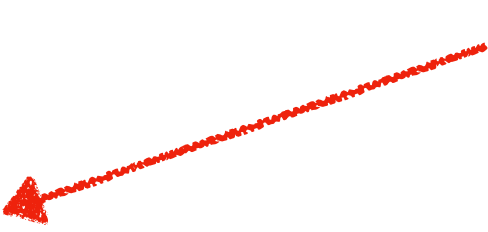
```
fn play_with_strings() {  
    let mut s = String::from("hello"); // turns a &str into String  
    s.push_str(" world");  
    println!("{}", s); // prints hello world  
    let (first, second): (&str, &str) = s.split_at(5);  
    println!("first={first}, second={second}"); // prints first=hello, second= world  
    call_me(&s);  
    call_me("foo")  
}  
  
fn call_me(s: &str) { }
```

automatic conversion between `&String` and `&str`

Vectors

- `Vec<T>` heap-allocated, mutable and growable arrays of T
- `&[T]` slice: immutable reference to some vector data

```
let mut v = Vec::new(); // type of v: Vec<i32>
v.push(1);
v.push(2);
v.push(3);
let sub = v.get(0..2); // type of sub: Option<&[i32]>
println!("v={v:?}, sub={sub:?}"); // prints v=[1, 2, 3], sub=Some([1, 2])
let v2 = vec![4,5,6]; // type of v: Vec<i32>
```



More high-level features

- Macros
 - More powerful than in C/C++
 - Macro body partially checked by the compiler
 - Macro invocations end with !
 - println!
 - panic!
 - format!
 - vec!
- Module system
 - Fine-grained visibility rules

Performance

- **Performance of idiomatic Rust code is comparable to C/C++**
- Sometimes it's even faster
 - Invariants checked dynamically in C/C++ are checked statically in Rust
- Benchmarks:
 - Constructing an UTF-16 string from a bytearray: Rust is slightly faster than C
 - Parsing JSON with parser combinators: Rust is faster than nodejs
 - Bezier Benchmark aus dem OABench 2.0: Rust and C perform pretty much the same

Rust

```
fn boring(k: i32) -> i32 {  
    let mut result = 0;  
    for j in (k..).step_by(2).zip(1..5) {  
        result += j.0 + j.1;  
    }  
    result  
}
```



LLVM (C syntax)

```
int boring2(int i) {  
    int j = i << 1;  
    int k = j + 5;  
    int l = i << 1;  
    int m = k + l;  
    int n = m + 17;  
    return n;  
}
```

Practice Session 2

Material available on github:

https://github.com/skogsbaer/rust_class



Lecture 3

Advanced concepts

Lifetimes

- Example from part 1

```
let mut v = vec![10, 11];  
let vptr = &v[1];  
v.push(12);  
println!("{}", *vptr);
```

Lifetime of borrow vptr

Lifetime of mutable borrow for calling push



Overlapping lifetimes of two borrows, one borrow is mutable.

Compile error: cannot borrow v as mutable because it is also borrowed as immutable

- Declaration of push: `fn push(v: &mut Vec<i32>, i: i32)`
- `v.push(12)` is short for `push(&mut v, 12)`

- Automatic management of lifetimes, most of the time
- Explicit lifetime variables: 'a 'b 'c ...

Explicit Lifetimes

Rust infers: `x: &'a str, y: &'b str` Need the shorter lifetime here. But is 'a shorter or 'b?

```
fn longest(x: &str, y: &str) -> &str {  
    if x.len() > y.len() { x } else { y }  
}
```



Compile error: missing lifetime specifier

- Solution: explicit lifetimes
- `&'a str` means: a reference that lives at least as long as lifetime 'a

```
fn longest<'a>(x: &'a str, y: &'a str) -> &'a str {  
    if x.len() > y.len() { x } else { y }  
}
```

Heap-allocated data

- Consider implementing a linked list

```
pub struct Node<T> {  
    data: T,  
    next: Option<Node<T>>  
}
```

Compile error: recursive type
`Node` has infinite size

- Struct values live on the stack
- Size must be known to the compiler
- Heap-allocated data to the rescue
- `Box<T>` places value of type T in the heap
- Automatic free** once the owner of the box is dropped

```
pub struct Node<T> {  
    data: T,  
    next: Option<Box<Node<T>>>  
}  
  
fn play_with_node() {  
    let n1 = Node { data: 42, next: None };  
    let n2 = Node { data: 10, next: Some(Box::new(n1)) };  
    // Owner n2 goes out of scope => automatic free  
}
```

Shared mutable state

- Rust's ownership and borrowing is sufficient for many programming idioms.
- But it prevents **shared mutable state**.
 - Doubly-linked lists
 - Sharing writeable data between threads
- Still, you can have shared mutable state in Rust.
- *Example:* **Mutex** allows to share mutable data between threads.

```
let mutex_v = Mutex::new(vec![10, 11]);
join(|| { let guard = mutex_v.lock().unwrap();
        let v = guard.deref();
        println!("v[1] = {}", v[1]); },
      || { let mut guard = mutex_v.lock().unwrap();
        guard.deref_mut().push(13); });
```

*Mutex unlocked once
guard goes out of scope.*

Smart Pointers for shared mutable state

- **Rc<T>**
 - reference-counting pointer
 - allows multiple owners (immutable)
 - memory deallocated when the last owner goes out of scope
 - single-threaded
- **Arc<T>**
 - thread-safe variant of Rc<T>
- **RefCell<T>**
 - mutable memory location
 - borrow rules are checked dynamically
- **Weak<T>** weak pointer
- **Mutex<T>** allows to share mutable data between threads.

Unsafe Rust

- How can **Mutex** be realized?
- *Option 1:* make the typesystem more powerful (read: more complicated)
- *Option 2:* realize **Mutex** as a builtin construct
- *Option 3:* **unsafe code with a safe API**
 - Approach used by Rust
 - Unsafe code has superpowers
 - Use raw pointers
 - Invoke unsafe functions
 - **Unsafe code is the exception not the rule**

Correctness guarantees

- *Without **unsafe**: 100% memory safe and free of data races.*
 - Verified proof for a significant subset of Rust (RustBelt project)
- *With **unsafe**: same guarantees but*
 - **unsafe** features must be wrapped in a safe API, and
 - there must be a proof that the **unsafe** code satisfies the safe API.
 - The RustBelt project did such proofs for several abstractions of Rust's standard library, e.g. **Mutex**
 - Complicated!
- **Miri**: tool to test your program against undefined behavior

Practice Session 3

Material available on github:

https://github.com/skogsbaer/rust_class



Cheatsheet for Practice 3

- **opt.take()** become owner of opt's content, old owner becomes None

```
let mut x = Some(2);
let y = x.take();
// x is None, y is Some(2)
```

- **opt.as_ref()** converts from `&Option<T>` to `Option<&T>`
- **opt.as_deref()** converts from `Option<T>` or `&Option<T>` to `Option<&T::Target>`
 - `T::Target` is the dereference target of `T`
- **opt.as_mut()** converts from `&mut Option<T>` to `Option<&mut T>`

- **Box::new(...)** creates a new box
- ***box** gets content of box

```
let b: Box<i32> = Box::new(42);
let i: i32 = *b;
```


Summary

Resources

Start with this book!

- Steve Klabnik and Carol Nichols: *The Rust Programming Language*. 2023, <https://doc.rust-lang.org/book>
 - Interactive version with quizzes and visualizations:
<https://rust-book.cs.brown.edu/>
- *Embedded Rust documentation*: <https://docs.rust-embedded.org>
- *Microsoft documentation*: <https://docs.microsoft.com/de-de/learn/paths/rust-first-steps/>
- *Learn Rust With Entirely Too Many Linked Lists*. <https://rust-unofficial.github.io/too-many-lists/>

Advanced material! work through this tutorial if you really want to understand ownership, borrows, various smart pointers and unsafe code.

Rust Summary

- **Safety** and **control**
- No unrestricted combination of **aliasing** and **mutation**
- Strong type system: **100% memory safe**
- **Unsafe code** embedded within a **safe API**
- **High-level** language features
- Very good **performance**
- Steep learning curve (but you don't need a PhD)
- Open-source licence: Apache and MIT
- Developed since 2009 mainly at Mozilla.
- Rust Foundation since 2021, founded by AWS, Huawei, Google, Microsoft und Mozilla.