

# Why you should learn Rust

As a Python developer

Daniel Szoke

# About me 🖐️



# About me 🖐️



💻 Software Engineer at Sentry



# About me 🖐️



💻 Software Engineer at Sentry

🐍 Python SDK

# About me 🖐️



💻 Software Engineer at Sentry

🐍 Python SDK

🦀 Sentry CLI (Rust)

# Agenda

- 1. Rust vs. Python**
2. Rust's Safety & Reliability Guarantees
3. Rust Tooling
4. Benefits of learning Rust for Python devs



**Rust** surfaces many **Python**  
**runtime errors** at **compile time**

# Python



```
a = None
```

```
b = 0
```

```
... # a and b are unchanged
```

```
print(a >= b) # 🔥 Runtime error!
```



# Rust



```
let a: Option<i32> = None;
```

```
let b = 0;
```

```
// ... a and b are unchanged
```

```
println!("{}", a >= b); // ❌ compile error
```

# Rust

## The “fix”



```
let a: Option<i32> = None;  
let b = 0;  
  
// ... a and b are unchanged  
  
if let Some(a) = a {  
    println!("{}", a >= b);  
}
```

Rust involves **more upfront effort.**  
The payoff is **fewer runtime errors.**



# Agenda

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# Explicit mutability

What does this output?



Python

```
numbers = [0, 1, 2, 3]
```

```
mystery(numbers)
```

```
print(numbers)
```

# Explicit mutability

What does this output?

```
Python  
  
numbers = [0, 1, 2, 3]  
  
mystery(numbers)  
  
print(numbers)
```

Uncertain



# Explicit mutability

What does this output?

```
Python

numbers = [0, 1, 2, 3]

mystery(numbers)

print(numbers)
```

Uncertain

```
Rust

let numbers = vec![0, 1, 2, 3];

mystery(&numbers);

println!("{:?}", numbers);
```

# Explicit mutability

What does this output?

```
Python

numbers = [0, 1, 2, 3]

mystery(numbers)

print(numbers)
```

Uncertain

```
Rust

let numbers = vec![0, 1, 2, 3];

mystery(&numbers);

println!("{:?}", numbers);
```

[0, 1, 2, 3]

# Explicit mutability

To mutate, variables must be **declared mutable!**

```
let mut numbers = vec![0, 1, 2, 3];  
  
mystery(&numbers);  
  
println!("{:?}", numbers);
```



# Explicit mutability

To mutate, variables must be **declared mutable!**

```
 Rust  
  
let mut numbers = vec![0, 1, 2, 3];  
  
mystery(&numbers);  
  
println!("{:?}", numbers);
```

mystery still cannot mutate here!

# Explicit mutability

To mutate, variables must be **declared mutable**!

```
Rust
let mut numbers = vec![0, 1, 2, 3];

mystery(&numbers);

println!("{:?}", numbers);
```

**References** also need to  
be **declared mutable**!

mystery still cannot mutate here!

# Explicit mutability

To mutate, variables must be **declared mutable**!

```
Rust
let mut numbers = vec![0, 1, 2, 3];

mystery(&numbers);

println!("{:?}", numbers);
```

mystery still cannot mutate here!

**References** also need to be **declared mutable**!

```
Rust
let mut numbers = vec![0, 1, 2, 3];

mystery_mut(&mut numbers);

println!("{:?}", numbers);
```



**Ownership and borrowing rules** ensure  
**memory safety at compile time**  
without garbage collection

# Ownership



```
let hello = String::from("Hello, world!");  
foo(hello);
```

```
println!("{}", hello); // compile error
```

# Ownership

## Why?



```
let hello = String::from("Hello, world!");  
foo(hello); // hello is moved into foo here  
// foo then drops hello
```

```
println!("{}", hello); // compile error
```

# Ownership

## Fix



```
let hello = String::from("Hello, world!");  
foo(hello.clone());  
  
println!("{}", hello);
```

# Ownership

## Other fix, with borrowing



```
let hello = String::from("Hello, world!");  
foo2(&hello);  
  
println!("{}", hello);
```

# Ownership

## Other fix, with borrowing



```
let hello = String::from("Hello, world!");  
foo2(&hello);  
  
println!("{}", hello);
```



```
fn foo(s: String) {  
    println!("{}", s);  
}
```

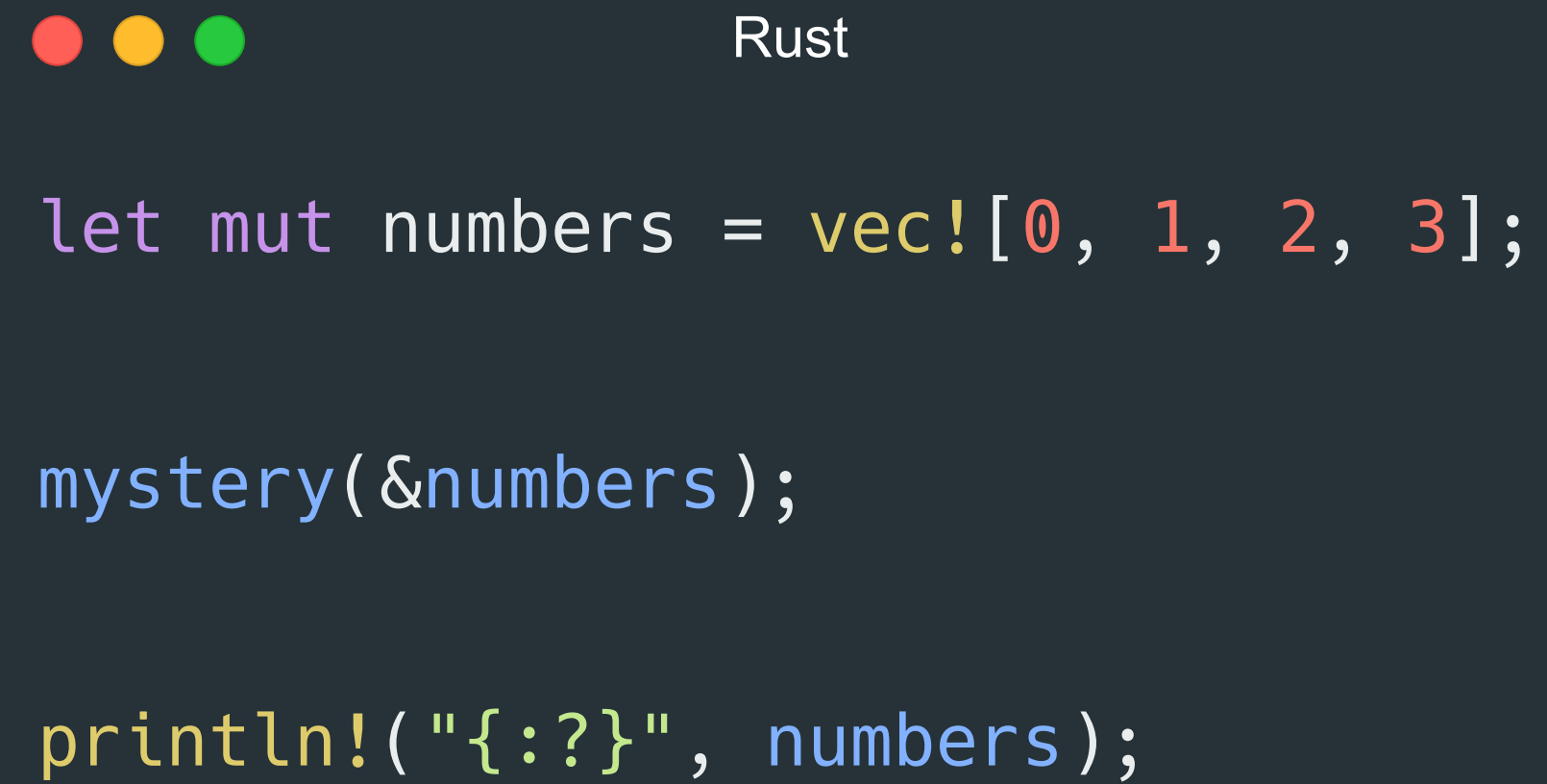


```
fn foo2(s: &str) {  
    println!("{}", s);  
}
```



# Borrowing

## Single borrows



Rust

```
let mut numbers = vec![0, 1, 2, 3];  
  
mystery(&numbers);  
  
println!("{:?}", numbers);
```

Immutable



Rust

```
let mut numbers = vec![0, 1, 2, 3];  
  
mystery_mut(&mut numbers);  
  
println!("{:?}", numbers);
```

Mutable

# Borrowing

Multiple immutable borrows – 



Rust

```
let numbers = vec![0, 1, 2, 3];  
let first_two_numbers = &numbers[0..2];  
  
mystery(&numbers);  
  
println!("{:?}", first_two_numbers);
```

# Borrowing

Multiple immutable borrows – ✓



Rust

```
let numbers = vec![0, 1, 2, 3];  
let first_two_numbers = &numbers[0..2];  
  
mystery(&numbers);  
  
println!("{:?}", first_two_numbers);
```

1<sup>st</sup> borrow

# Borrowing

Multiple immutable borrows – 



Rust

```
let numbers = vec![0, 1, 2, 3];
```

```
let first_two_numbers = &numbers[0..2];
```

```
mystery(&numbers);
```

```
println!("{:?}", first_two_numbers);
```

2<sup>nd</sup> borrow

1<sup>st</sup> borrow

# Borrowing

Mutable & immutable borrow – ❌



Rust

```
let mut numbers = vec![0, 1, 2, 3];  
let first_two_numbers = &numbers[0..2];  
  
mystery_mut(&mut numbers);  
  
println!("{:?}", first_two_numbers);
```

# Borrowing

Mutable & immutable borrow – ❌



Rust

```
let mut numbers = vec![0, 1, 2, 3];  
let first_two_numbers = &numbers[0..2];  
  
mystery_mut(&mut numbers);  
  
println!("{:?}", first_two_numbers);
```

Immutable  
borrow



# Borrowing

Mutable & immutable borrow – ❌



Rust

```
let mut numbers = vec![0, 1, 2, 3];  
let first_two_numbers = &numbers[0..2];  
  
mystery_mut(&mut numbers);  
  
println!("{:?}", first_two_numbers);
```

Compile error! 🔥

Mutable  
borrow

Immutable  
borrow

# Borrowing

Mutable & immutable borrow – ❌



Rust

```
let mut numbers = vec![0, 1, 2, 3];  
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Compile error! 🔥

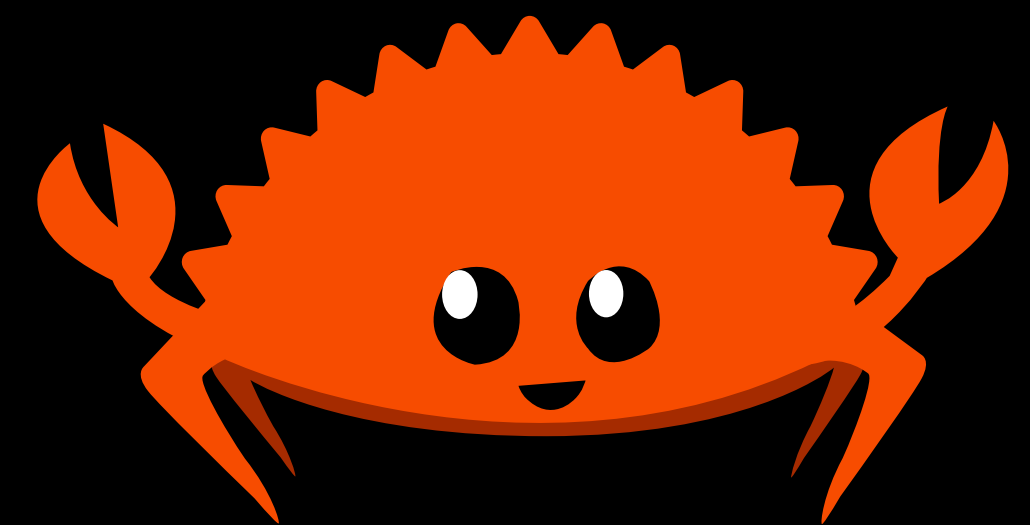
Mutable  
borrow

Immutable  
borrow

\* multiple mutable borrows also are not permitted ❌

**“Fearless concurrency” – if it  
compiles, it is thread-safe!**

“Fearless concurrency” – if it  
compiles, it is thread-safe!



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# Compiler warnings



Rust

```
let mut numbers = vec![0, 1, 2, 3];  
let first_two_numbers = &numbers[0..2];  
  
mystery_mut(&mut numbers);  
  
println!("{:?}", first_two_numbers);
```

# Compiler warnings

```
Rust

let mut numbers = vec![0, 1, 2, 3];
let first_two_numbers = &numbers[0..2];

mystery_mut(&mut numbers);

println!("{:?}", first_two_numbers);
```

```
error[E0502]: cannot borrow `numbers` as mutable because it is also borrowed as immutable
--> borrowing/src/main.rs:17:17
|
15 |     let first_two_numbers = &numbers[0..2];
|                               ----- immutable borrow occurs here
16 |
17 |     mystery_mut(&mut numbers);
|                   ^^^^^^^^^^^^^ mutable borrow occurs here
18 |
19 |     println!("{:?}", first_two_numbers);
|                               ----- immutable borrow later used here
```



# Clippy linter

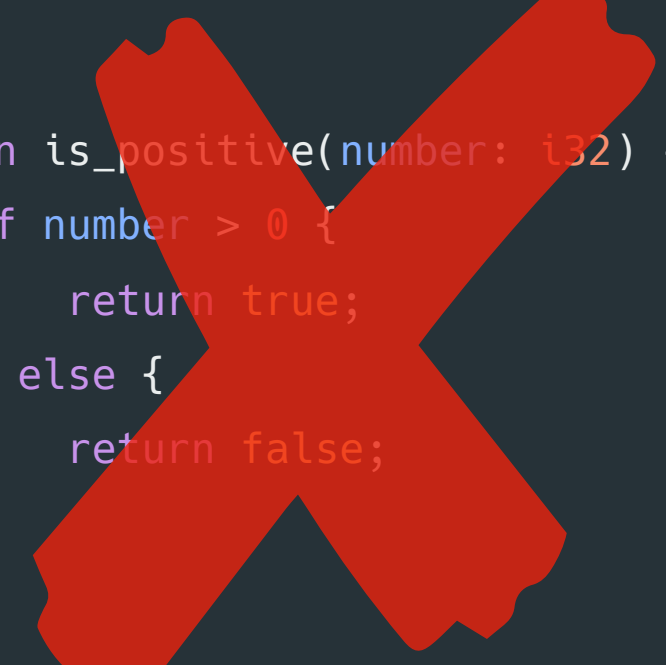
Standard linter in Rust, with standardized default rules



```
pub fn is_positive(number: i32) -> bool {  
    if number > 0 {  
        return true;  
    } else {  
        return false;  
    }  
}
```

# Clippy linter

Standard linter in Rust, with standardized default rules



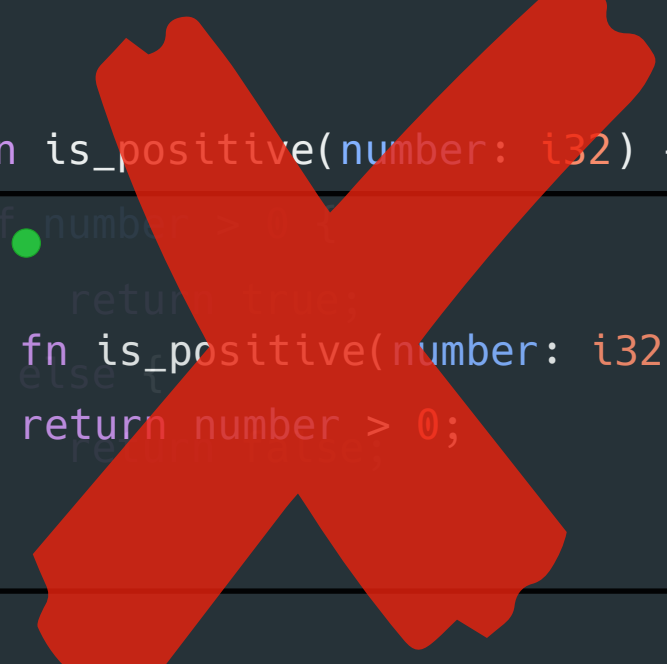
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# Clippy linter

Standard linter in Rust, with standardized default rules



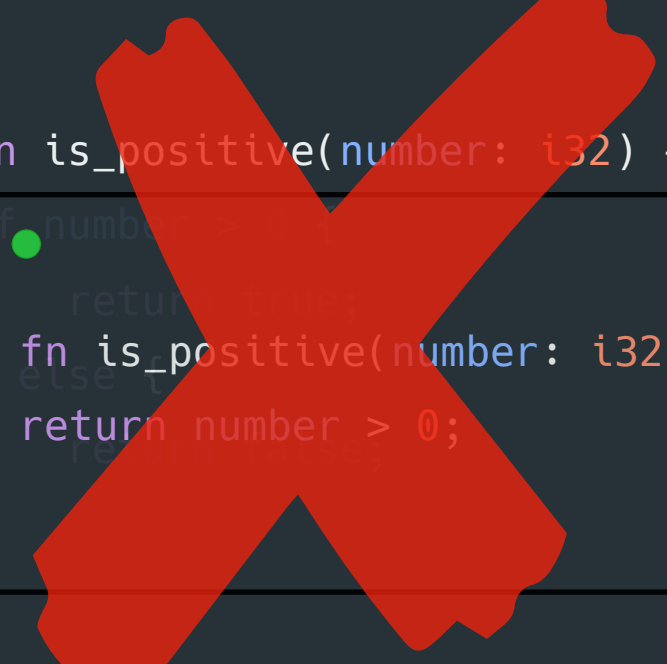
```
pub fn is_positive(number: i32) -> bool {  
    number  
    return  
    pub fn is_positive(number: i32) -> bool {  
        return number > 0;  
    }  
}
```





```
pub fn is_positive(number: i32) -> bool {  
    number > 0  
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# Clippy linter

Standard linter in Rust, with standardized default rules



```
pub fn is_positive(number: i32) -> bool {  
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    pub fn is_positive(number: i32) -> bool {  
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    }  
}
```



```
pub fn is_positive(number: i32) -> bool {  
    number > 0  
}
```

# Rustfmt

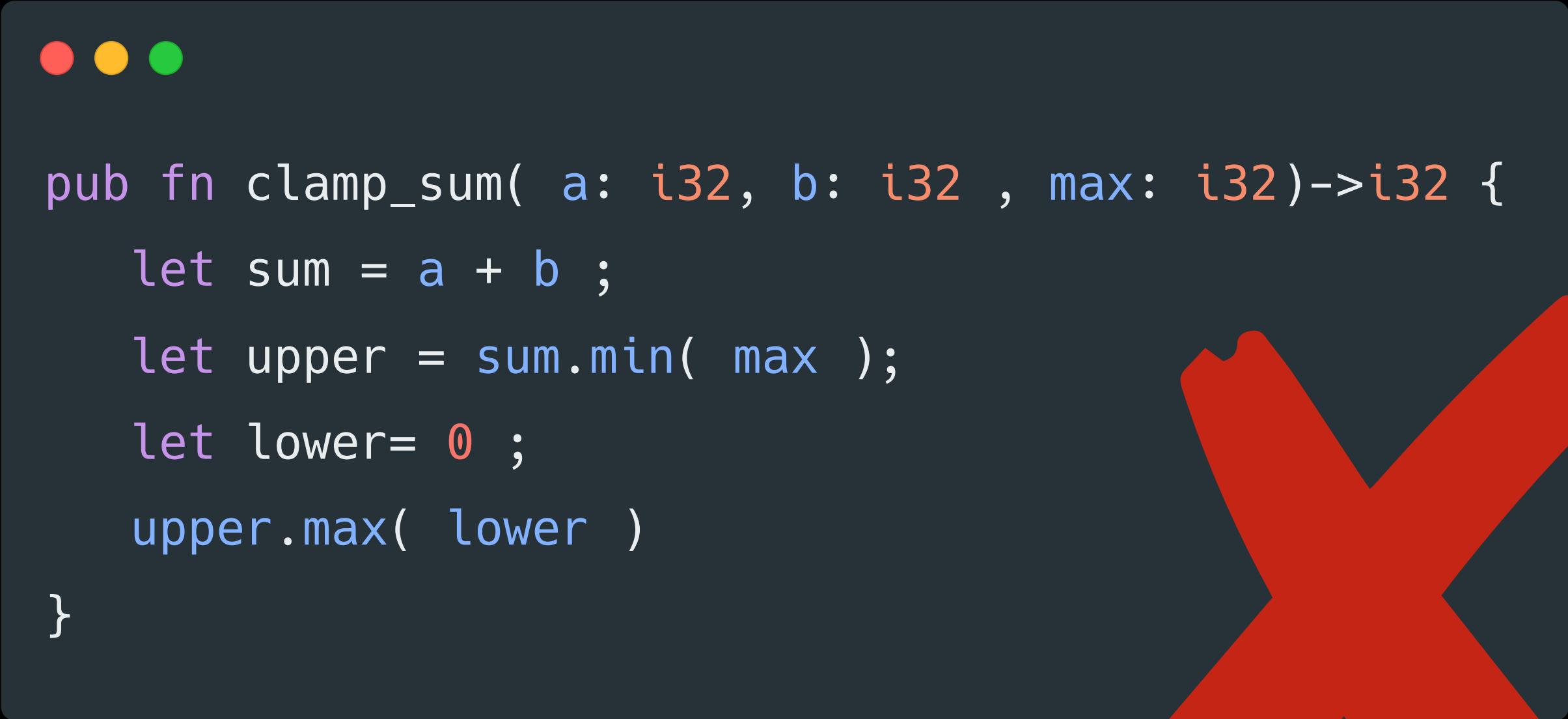
Standardized formatting for all Rust code



```
pub fn clamp_sum( a: i32, b: i32 , max: i32)->i32 {  
    let sum = a + b ;  
    let upper = sum.min( max );  
    let lower= 0 ;  
    upper.max( lower )  
}
```

# Rustfmt

Standardized formatting for all Rust code



```
pub fn clamp_sum( a: i32, b: i32 , max: i32)->i32 {  
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# Rustfmt

Standardized formatting for all Rust code



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    let sum = a + b;  
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    upper.max(lower)  
}
```





# Rustfmt

Standardized — and opinionated — formatting for all Rust code




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pub fn clamp_sum(a: i32, b: i32, max: i32) -> i32 {  
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# Rustfmt

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Standardized — and opinionated — formatting for all Rust code



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pub fn clamp_sum(a: i32, b: i32, max: i32) -> i32 {  
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```
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    ) -> i32 {  
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    upper.max(lower)  
}
```

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3. ~~Rust Tooling~~
4. **Benefits of learning Rust for Python devs**

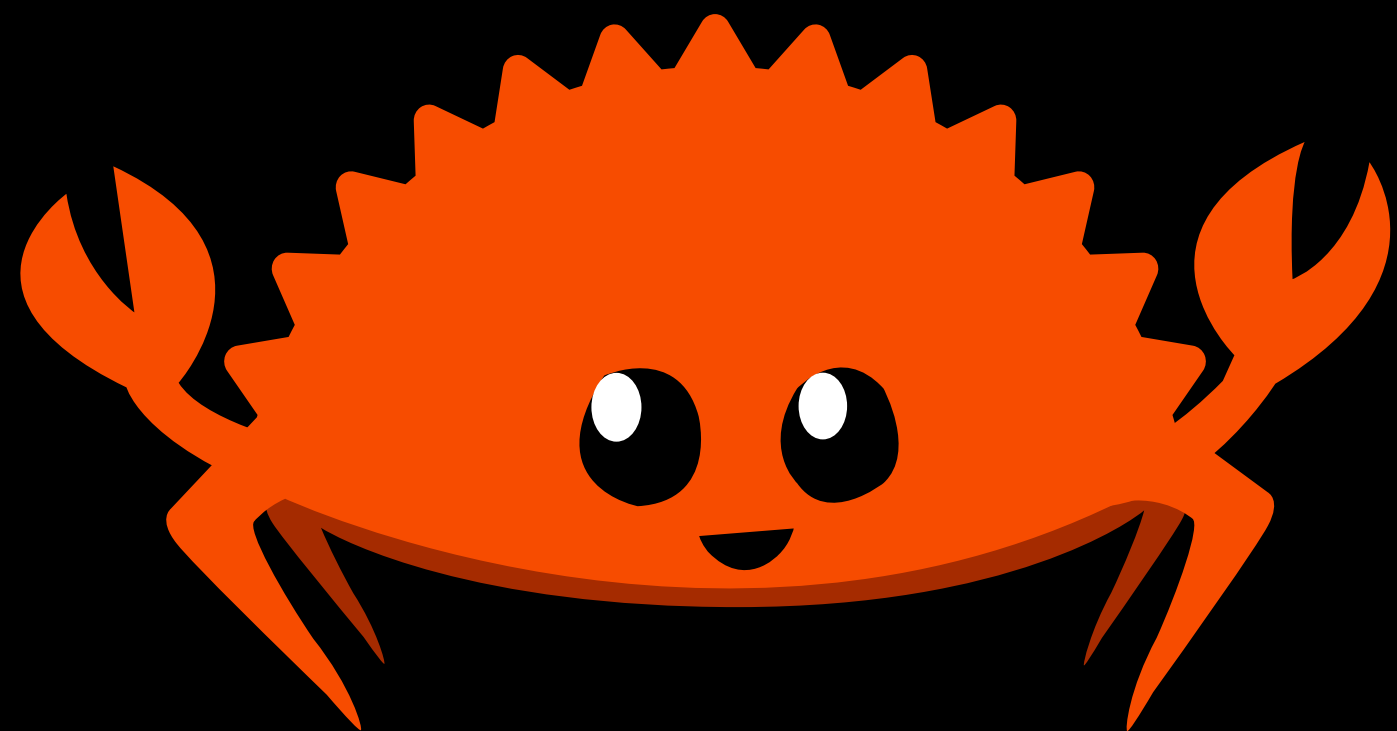
**Rust** and **Python** each have their own advantages — optimize by use case

**Rust enforces** safety concepts, which  
are good practice, **also in Python**

Even if you **never** write Rust, learning  
**Rust** will **improve** your Python skills

# Ready to learn Rust?

- Check out *The Rust Programming Language*





# Sentry is hiring

- My team has an opening for a **Senior Software Engineer** to work on the **Python SDK**
- Location: Vienna, AT 🇦🇹
- Many other open roles, too!

