

Why you should learn Rust

As a Python developer

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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.**

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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**!

```
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);
```



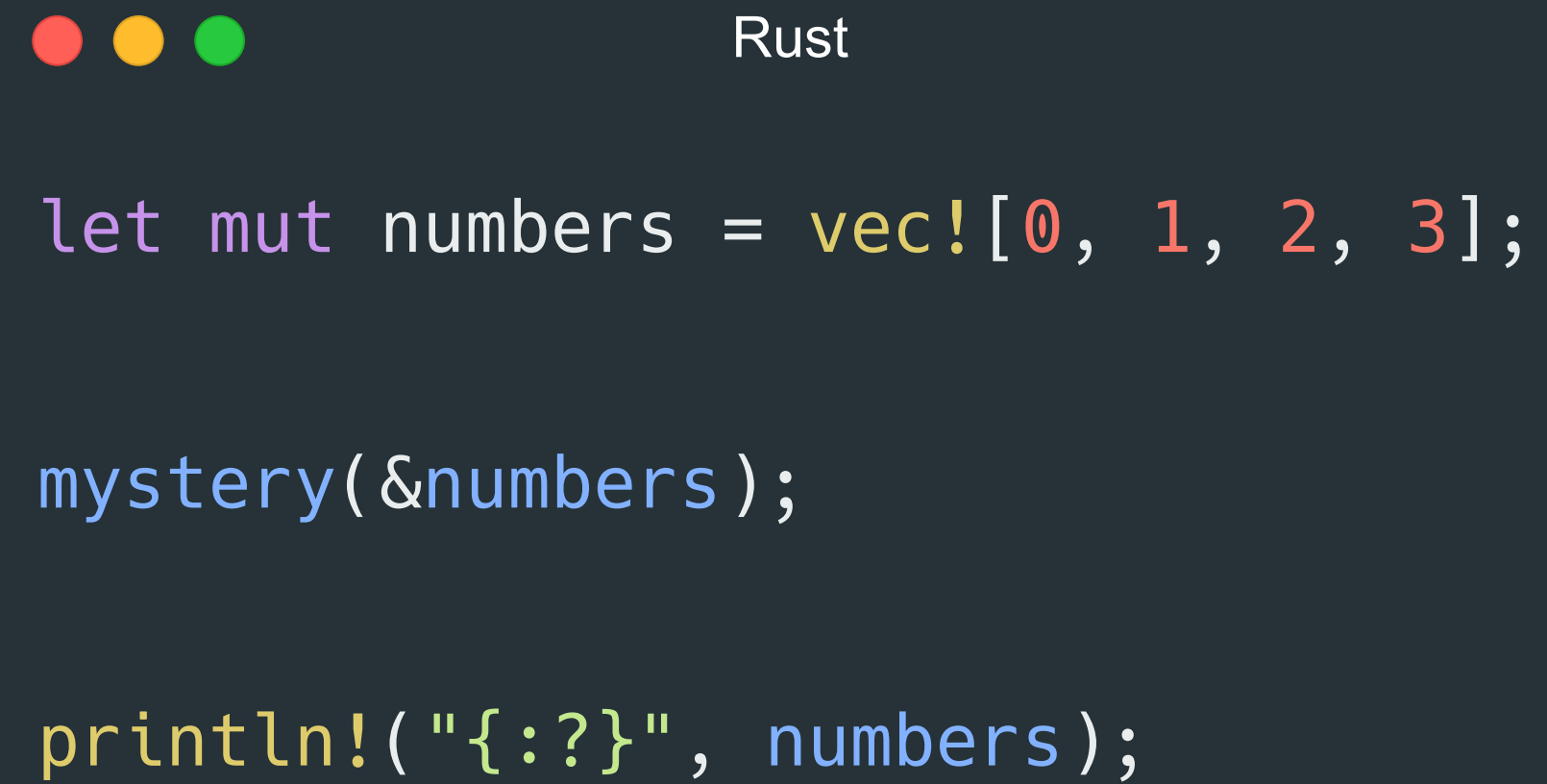
```
fn foo(s: String) {  
    println!("{}", s);  
}
```



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


Borrowing

Single borrows



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

mystery(&numbers);

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

Immutable



```
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);
```

2nd borrow

1st 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);
```

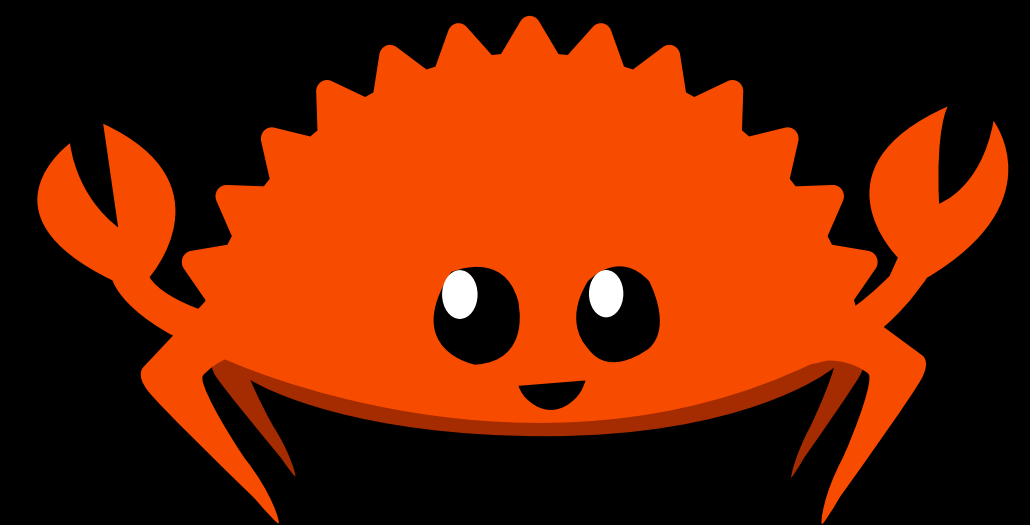
Compile error! 🔥

Mutable
borrow

Immutable
borrow

* multiple mutable borrows also are not permitted ❌

“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);
```

row `numbers` as mutable because it is also borrowed as immutable
.rs:17:17

```
numbers = &numbers[0..2];
          ^^^^^^ immutable borrow occurs here
```

```
t numbers);
^^^^^^^^^ mutable borrow occurs here
```

```
18 |
19 |     println!("{:?}", first_two_numbers);
   |                      ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^ immutable borrow later used here
```

Clippy linter

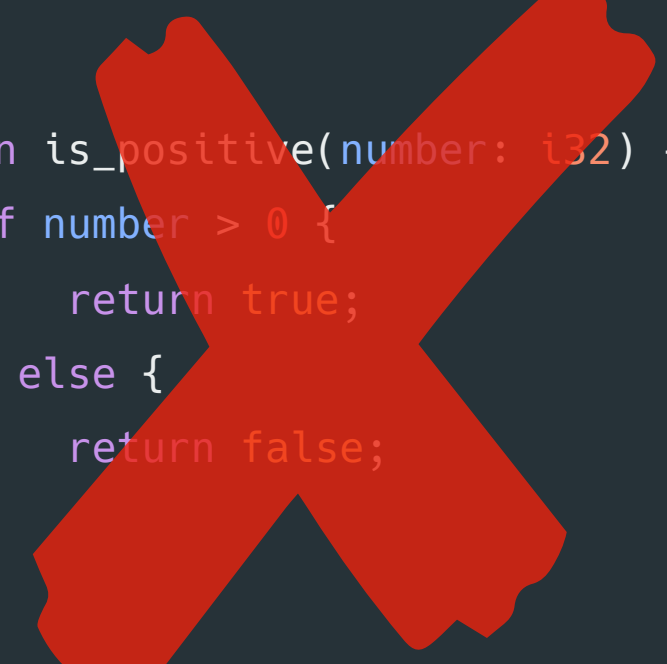
Standard linter in Rust, with standardized default rules



```
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



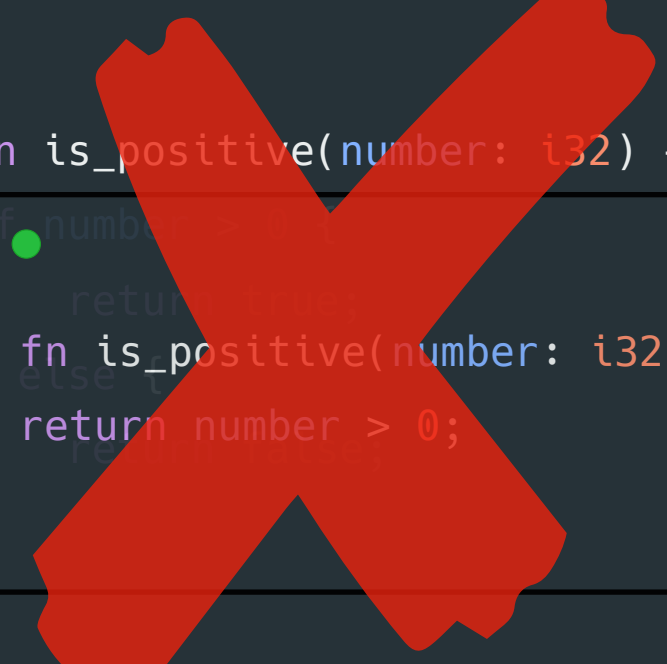
```
pub fn is_positive(number: i32) -> bool {  
    if number > 0 {  
        return true;  
    } else {  
        return false;  
    }  
}
```





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


Clippy linter

Standard linter in Rust, with standardized default rules



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



```
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 — and opinionated — 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)  
}
```



```
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)  
}
```



```
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)  
}
```

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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*

