

# workshop\_2.rs

---

Dawid Królak

26.09.2024

# \$whoami\_



# Dawid Królak

- Expert engineer @ mobica a cognizant company
- Rust developer
- Passionate about space exploration industry
- <https://twitter.com/Taavicjusz>
- <https://github.com/taavit>
- <https://mastodon.social/@taavit>



# Agenda

- Rust 101
- Async/Sync
- Embassy 101
  - setup
  - hello world
  - tasks
  - channel
- Signal generator



# Rust 101



# Basics definition

Cloning, Copying

Reference

Ownership

Naming

Loops



# Cloning, copying

## Copying

- When memory can be copied used `memcpy`
- Everything that can be copied, can be cloned.
- Implicit
- eg. primitives: `u8, [f64; 8]`

## Cloning

- When duplicating requires special actions like memory allocation
- Explicit:
  - `let s = String::new();`
  - `s.clone();`
- eg. `std::String`, `std::Vec`

# Ownership

Single variable can live only in a single scope (won't compile):

```
struct Foo(u8);  
fn main() {  
    let mut a = Foo(0);  
    do_something(a);  
    do_something(a);  
}  
  
fn do_something(a: Foo) {  
    // something  
}
```

No need to remember order of constructors like in c++ ... (copying, cloning, default etc.)





# References

- single mutable reference
- many read-only references
- Can reference to a part of array

```
struct Foo(u8);  
  
fn main() {  
    let mut a = Foo(0);  
    do_something(&a);  
    do_something(&a);  
}  
  
fn do_something(a: &Foo) {  
    // something  
}
```



# References

Cannot outlives variable it references

```
struct Foo(u8);  
fn main() {  
    let a = Foo;  
    let b = &a;  
    something(a);  
    different(b);  
}  
fn something(f: Foo) {}  
fn different(f: &Foo) {}
```

```
error[E0505]: cannot move out of `a` because it is borrowed  
note: if `Foo` implemented `Clone`, you could clone the value
```



# Naming

<b>into_*</b>	Convert consumes
<b>to_*</b>	Convert clone
<b>as_*</b>	Representation (mostly ref)
<b>*_mut</b>	Returned type is mutable
<b>blocking_*</b>	To distinguish between async and sync functions



# Loops

```
let a = vec![1, 2, 3];  
// Change to iter_mut()  
for v in a.iter() {  
    dbg!(v);  
}  
  
for (idx, v) in a.iter().enumerate() {  
    dbg!(idx, v);  
}  
  
for i in (0..4) {  
    dbg!(i);  
}  
  
let mut a = 0;  
loop {  
    dbg!("a");  
    if a > 10 {  
        break;  
    }  
    a += 1;  
}
```



# Structs

## Various formats of structs

```
struct Foo;  
struct Bar(u8);  
struct Qoo {  
    baz: u8,  
}  
struct Baz<T> {  
    zoo: T,  
    sth: bool,  
}
```

# Enums

Ok, Result

Pretty much like any other data type

```
enum SignalType {  
    Sine(f32),  
    Square(f32),  
}  
  
enum PublishSignalType {  
    Sine(f32, f32),  
    Square(f32, f32),  
}
```

Failure is not an **Option<T>**

It's a **Result<T, E>**

~**Generic Kranz**



# Result, Option

.unwrap().unwrap().unwrap()?.unwrap().unwrap().unwrap()?

## Option

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

## Result

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



# Pattern matching

There is no switch case

- All branches have to be covered (if not explicitly defined)
- Can be nested, and nested, and nested.

```
let foo: Option<u8> = Some(4);  
match foo {  
    Some(0) => { println!("NOTHING") }  
    Some(1) => { println!("ONE") }  
    Some(_) => { println!("MANY") }  
    None => { println!("No idea") }  
}
```

# Might be useful

Formating text in #[no\_std], timers

```
// Imports traits
use core::fmt::Write;

// Create a buffer (String come from heapless)
let mut buf = String::<64>::new();

// Print to buffer. In case overflow, code will panic. Formatting comes from defmt-03
crates/features
core::write!(&mut buf, "SINE,{},{ }\r\n", raw, filtered).unwrap();

// Handles delay
use embassy_time::{Delay, Duration};
embassy_time::Timer::after(Duration::from_millis(50)).await;
```



# Async/Await



# Sequential vs parallel vs concurrent

## Sequential



## Parallel

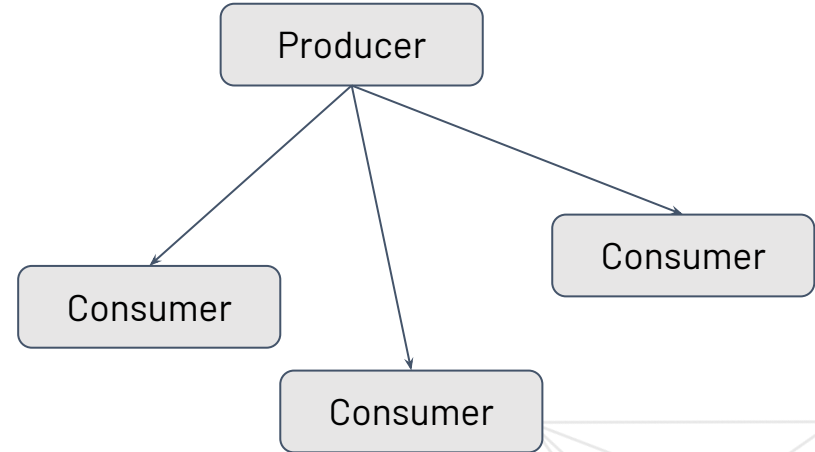
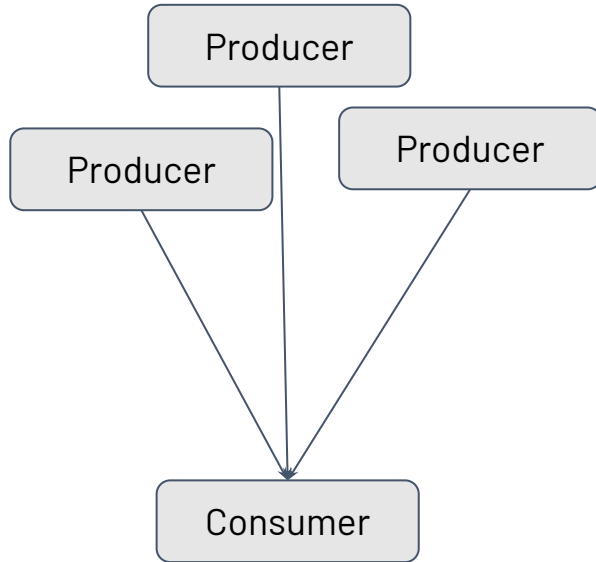


## Concurrent



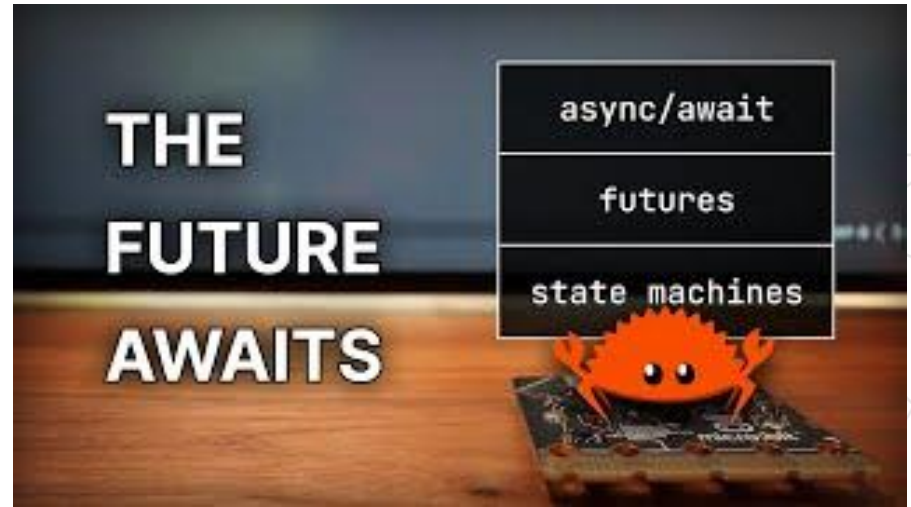
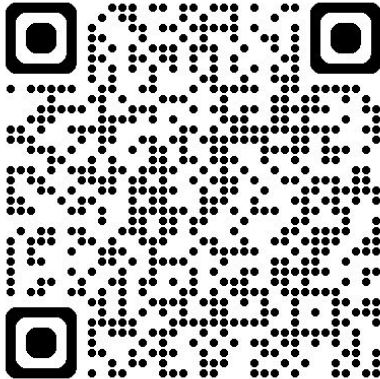
# Communication - Channels

mpsc (multiple producers, single consumer), pub sub (multiple consumers, single producer)



# Async await

- Stores current state (state must be Send)
- Schedule task
- Yields to executor
- Wait for interrupt



# Embassy



# Embassy structure

- Embassy framework
  - Timers
  - Synchronization (Mutex, Channels)
  - Async executor
- Embassy embedded-hal-async implementations
  - stm32
  - rp2040
  - nrf





# Hello embassy...

```
#![no_std]
#![no_main]

use embassy_executor::Spawner;
use embassy_rp::gpio;
use embassy_time::Timer;
use gpio::{Level, Output};
use {defmt_rtt as _, panic_probe as _};

#[embassy_executor::main]
async fn main(_spawner: Spawner) {
    let p = embassy_rp::init(Default::default());
    let mut led = Output::new(p.PIN_25, Level::Low);

    loop {
        led.set_high();
        Timer::after_secs(1).await;
        led.set_low();
        Timer::after_secs(1).await;
    }
}
```

# MPSC Channel

`embassy_sync::channel::Channel`

A bounded channel for communicating between asynchronous tasks with backpressure.

The channel will buffer up to the provided number of messages. Once the buffer is full, attempts to send new messages will wait until a message is received from the channel.

All data sent will become available in the same order as it was sent.

<https://docs.embassy.dev/embassy-sync/git/default/channel/struct.Channel.html>



# Channel - send

```
/// Send a value, waiting until there is capacity.
///
/// Sending completes when the value has been pushed to the channel's queue.
/// This doesn't mean the value has been received yet.
pub fn send(&self, message: T) -> SendFuture<'_, M, T, N> {
    SendFuture {
        channel: self,
        message: Some(message),
    }
}
```

# Channel receive

```
/// Receive the next value.  
///  
/// If there are no messages in the channel's buffer, this method will  
/// wait until a message is sent.  
pub fn receive(&self) -> ReceiveFuture<'_, M, T, N> {  
    ReceiveFuture { channel: self }  
}
```

# Project

Signal generator



# Plan

Task #1 - Generate sinusoidal signal + noise

Task #2 - Generate square signal + noise

Task #3 - Receive signal, filter it, send processed data

Task #4 - Send filtered signal via uart

# Template - Basic enums, statics

```
static SIGNAL_CHANNEL: Channel<ThreadModeRawMutex, SignalType, 4> = Channel::new();
static PUBLISH_CHANNEL: Channel<ThreadModeRawMutex, PublishSignalType, 4> = Channel::new();
bind_interrupts!(pub struct Irqs {
    ADC_IRQ_FIFO => InterruptHandler;
    UART0_IRQ    => UARTInterruptHandler<UART0>;
});
enum SignalType {
    Sine(f32),
    Square(f32),
}
enum PublishSignalType {
    Sine(f32, f32),
    Square(f32, f32),
}
```

# Template - Main function

```
#[embassy_executor::main]
async fn main(spawner: Spawner) {
    let p = embassy_rp::init(Default::default());
    // Needed for random number generation for noise
    let mut adc = Adc::new(p.ADC, Irqs, Config::default());
    let mut p28 = AdcChannel::new_pin(p.PIN_28, Pull::None);
    let uart = uart::Uart::new(
        p.UART0,
        p.PIN_0,
        p.PIN_1,
        Irqs,
        p.DMA_CH0,
        p.DMA_CH1,
        uart::Config::default(),
    );

    unwrap!(spawner.spawn(sine_generator()));
    unwrap!(spawner.spawn(square_generator()));
    unwrap!(spawner.spawn(filter_data()));
    unwrap!(spawner.spawn(send_to_pc(uart)));
}
```



# Template tasks

```
#[embassy_executor::task]
async fn sine_generator() {
    todo!();
}

#[embassy_executor::task]
async fn square_generator() {
    todo!();
}

#[embassy_executor::task]
async fn filter_data() {
    todo!();
}

#[embassy_executor::task]
async fn send_to_pc(mut uart: uart::Uart<'static, UART0, uart::Async>) {
    todo!();
}
```

# Links

- embassy - <https://embassy.dev>
- embedded-hal:  
<https://github.com/rust-embedded/embedded-hal>
- Rust based OS for automotive: <https://oxidos.io/>
- Critical safety systems in Rust (Compiler for ESA based LEON cpu):  
<https://ferrous-systems.com/blog/rust-for-mission-critical-applications/>
- Aerorust community: <https://aerorust.org/>

Ok(()