

# Open Source Development with Rust



Orhun Parmaksız

# Who am I?

- Open Source Developer
  - <https://github.com/orhun>
- GNU/Linux user, member of the Arch Linux team
  - <https://archlinux.org/people/trusted-users/#orhun>
- <insert job title>
  - <https://www.linkedin.com/in/orhunp>
- <dank memes>
  - [https://twitter.com/orhunp\\_](https://twitter.com/orhunp_)

<https://orhun.dev>





A highly customizable changelog generator 🏔️

<https://git-cliff.org>

# Roadmap

- Introduction to Rust
- Creating our first project
- Maintenance tips
- Tools
- Q&A



# Rust

Rust is a multi-paradigm programming language designed for **performance** and **safety**, especially safe concurrency.

It is syntactically similar to C++, but can guarantee **memory safety** (without garbage collection) by using a **borrow checker** to validate references.

<https://www.rust-lang.org/>

# Features of Rust

- **Memory safety**
  - No {null, dangling} pointers & data races
  - Option<T> type
  - Lifetime management
  - “unsafe” blocks
- **Memory management**
  - RAI (resource acquisition is initialization)
- **Ownership**
  - References
- **Performance**
  - Idiomatic Rust



# Memory safety

Rust is designed to be memory safe, and it does not permit null pointers, dangling pointers, or data races in safe code.

# Memory safety

Rust core library provides an option type, which can be used to test whether a pointer has **Some** value or **None**.

```
1 // An integer division that doesn't `panic!`  
2 fn checked_division(dividend: i32, divisor: i32) -> Option<i32> {  
3     if divisor == 0 {  
4         // Failure is represented as the `None` variant  
5         None  
6     } else {  
7         // Result is wrapped in a `Some` variant  
8         Some(dividend / divisor)  
9     }  
10 }
```

<https://doc.rust-lang.org/rust-by-example/std/option.html>



# Memory safety

Rust introduces added syntax to manage lifetimes, and the compiler reasons about these through its borrow checker.

```

1  fn main() {
2      let a;
3      {
4          let b = 10;
5          a = &b;
6      }
7      println!("{a}");
8  }

```

```

Compiling playground v0.0.1 (/playground)
error[E0597]: `b` does not live long enough
--> src/main.rs:5:13

```

```

4 |         let b = 10;
   |         - binding `b` declared here
5 |         a = &b;
   |         ^^ borrowed value does not live long enough
6 |     }
   |     - `b` dropped here while still borrowed
7 |     println!("{a}");
   |         - borrow later used here

```

For more information about this error, try `rustc --explain E0597`.

```

error: could not compile `playground` due to previous error

```



# Memory safety

Unsafe code which can subvert some of these restrictions may be written using the language's `unsafe` keyword.

```
unsafe fn danger_will_robinson() {  
    // Scary stuff...  
}
```



All functions called from `FFI` must be marked as `unsafe`, for example. The second use of `unsafe` is an unsafe block:

```
unsafe {  
    // Scary stuff...  
}
```



The third is for unsafe traits:

```
unsafe trait Scary { }
```



And the fourth is for `impl` ementing one of those traits:

```
unsafe impl Scary for i32 {}
```



<https://doc.rust-lang.org/1.30.0/book/first-edition/unsafe.html>



# Memory management

Rust does not use an automated garbage collection system. Instead, memory and other resources are managed through the resource acquisition is initialization (RAII) convention.

“Whenever an object goes out of scope, its destructor is called and its owned resources are freed.”

```

1 // raii.rs
2 fn create_box() {
3     // Allocate an integer on the heap
4     let _box1 = Box::new(3i32);
5
6     // `_box1` is destroyed here, and memory gets freed
7 }
8
9 fn main() {
10    // Allocate an integer on the heap
11    let _box2 = Box::new(5i32);
12
13    // A nested scope:
14    {
15        // Allocate an integer on the heap
16        let _box3 = Box::new(4i32);
17
18        // `_box3` is destroyed here, and memory gets freed
19    }
20
21    // Creating lots of boxes just for fun
22    // There's no need to manually free memory!
23    for _ in 0u32..1_000 {
24        create_box();
25    }
26
27    // `_box2` is destroyed here, and memory gets freed
28 }

```

<https://doc.rust-lang.org/rust-by-example/scope/raii.html>



# Ownership

Rust has an ownership system where all values have a unique owner, and the scope of the value is the same as the scope of the owner.

Values can be passed by immutable reference, using `&T`, by mutable reference, using `&mut T`, or by value, using `T`.

At all times, there can either be **multiple** immutable references or **one** mutable reference. The Rust compiler enforces these rules at compile time and also checks that all references are valid.

```
let mut s = String::from("hello");

let r1 = &s; // no problem
let r2 = &s; // no problem
let r3 = &mut s; // BIG PROBLEM

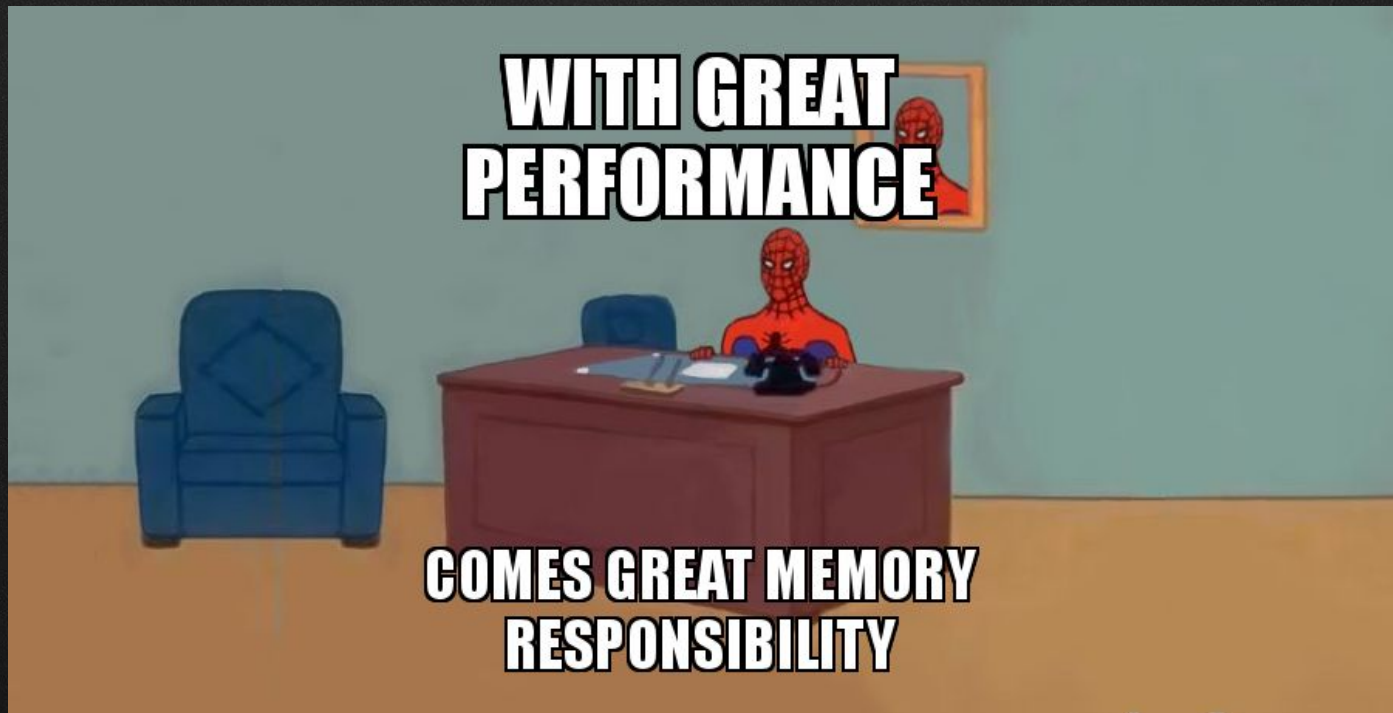
println!("{}", {}, and {}, r1, r2, r3);
```

<https://doc.rust-lang.org/book/ch04-02-references-and-borrowing.html>



# Performance

Performance of **idiomatic** Rust is comparable to the performance of idiomatic C++.



# Why Rust?

- Performance
  - Fast & Efficient
- Reliability
  - Memory Safety
  - Error Handling
- Productivity
  - General Purpose
  - Project Oriented
  - Well Supported



# What's bad about Rust?

- Nothing
- Steep learning curve
- Compiler enforcing rules that would be "best practices" elsewhere
- Longer compile times
- Missing platform support for some domains
- Use of `unsafe` can secretly break safety guarantees (The Rustonomicon)

<https://blog.rust-lang.org/2020/04/17/Rust-survey-2019.html#why-not-use-rust>



# What can we build?

- CLI
- WASM
- Networking
- Embedded



<https://doc.rust-lang.org/nightly/rustc/platform-support.html>



# Let's get started!

```
fn main() {  
    println!("Hello, world!");  
}
```

- <https://doc.rust-lang.org/book/ch01-00-getting-started.html>
- <https://cheats.rs/>
- <https://github.com/rust-lang/rustlings>

# rustc

`rustc` is the compiler for the Rust programming language, provided by the project itself. Compilers take your source code and produce binary code, either as a library or executable.

Most Rust programmers don't invoke `rustc` directly, but instead do it through `cargo`.

<https://github.com/rust-lang/rust>



# cargo

Cargo is the package manager and crate host for Rust. It downloads your Rust project's dependencies and compiles your project.

<https://github.com/rust-lang/cargo>

# crates.io



crates.io

[Browse All Crates](#)



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## The Rust community's crate registry

Press 'S' to focus this searchbox...



Install Cargo



Getting Started

Instantly publish your crates and install them. Use the API to interact and find out more information about available crates. Become a contributor and enhance the site with your work.

**31,679,072,421**

Downloads



**113,485**

Crates in stock



<https://crates.io>



# regex v1.8.1

[Follow](#)

An implementation of regular expressions for Rust. This implementation uses finite automata and guarantees linear time matching on all inputs.

[Readme](#)[141 Versions](#)[Dependencies](#)[Dependents](#)

## regex

A Rust library for parsing, compiling, and executing regular expressions. Its syntax is similar to Perl-style regular expressions, but lacks a few features like look around and backreferences. In exchange, all searches execute in linear time with respect to the size of the regular expression and search text. Much of the syntax and implementation is inspired by [RE2](#).

 ci  [crates.io](#)  v1.8.1  rust  1.60.0+

## Documentation

[Module documentation with examples](#). The module documentation also includes a comprehensive description of the syntax supported.

## Metadata

 13 days ago

 MIT OR Apache-2.0

 248 kB

## Install

Run the following Cargo command in your project directory:

```
cargo add regex
```

Or add the following line to your Cargo.toml:

```
regex = "1.8.1"
```

# rustup

rustup is an installer for  
the systems programming language **Rust**

Run the following in your terminal, then follow the  
onscreen instructions.

```
$ curl --proto '=https' --tlsv1.2 -sSf https://sh.rustup.rs | sh
```



You appear to be running Unix. If not, [display all supported installers](#).

<https://rustup.rs/>



# rustfmt

A tool for formatting Rust code according to style guidelines.

<https://github.com/rust-lang/rustfmt>

# clippy

A collection of lints to catch common mistakes  
and improve your Rust code.

<https://github.com/rust-lang/rust-clippy>



```
main on □ master [?] $ cargo +nightly clippy
    Checking main v0.1.0 (/home/marco/me/proj/main)
warning: writing &String instead of &str involves a new object where a slice will do.
--> src/main.rs:1:13
1 | fn print(a: &String) {
  |             ^^^^^^^ help: change this to: &str
= note: #[warn(clippy::ptr_arg)] on by default
= help: for further information visit https://rust-lang.github.io/rust-clippy/master/index.html#ptr\_arg

warning: 1 warning emitted
```

# Let's create our first Rust program

Objective: print a random number and exit.

Steps:

1. Create a new Rust (binary) package using Cargo and name it "crabs".
2. Add "rand" crate (dependency) to the project.
3. "println!" a random number using `rand::random`





# “Zero-dependency random number generation in Rust”



<https://blog.orhun.dev/zero-deps-random-in-rust/>

# Creating a new Rust package

```
(orhun ζ ~) cargo new --bin crabs
    Created binary (application) `crabs` package
(orhun ζ ~) tree crabs/
crabs/
├── Cargo.toml
└── src
    └── main.rs

2 directories, 2 files
(orhun ζ ~) █
```



# Inspecting Cargo.toml

⚙️ *Cargo.toml* ✖

⊙ dependencies

✓ 1 [package]  
2 name = "crabs"  
3 version = "0.1.0"  
4 edition = "2021"  
5  
6 # See more keys and their definitions at  
7 [https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/reference/](https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/reference/manifest.html)  
8 [manifest.html](https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/reference/manifest.html)  
8 [dependencies]

⚙️ toml

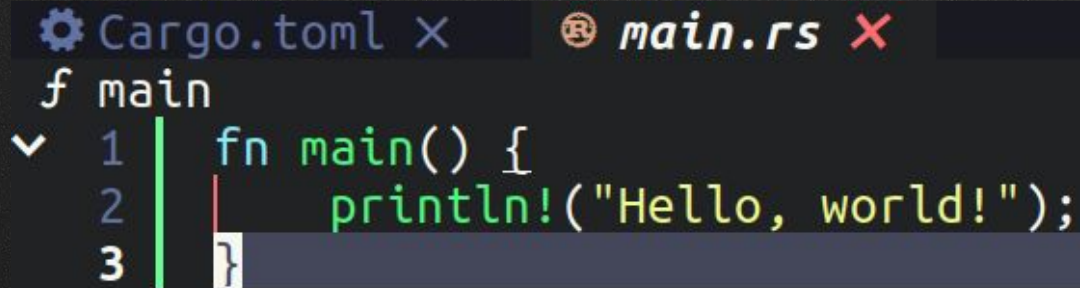
+ 8

⚙️ LSP

⊙ TS

8:1 Bot

# Inspecting src/main.rs



```
gear Cargo.toml x  main.rs x
f main
v 1 | fn main() {
  2 |     println!("Hello, world!");
  3 | }
```

rust

+3

LSP

TS

3:1

Bot



# Running the project

```
⚙ Cargo.toml x  🏠 main.rs x
🏠 main.rs
v 1 | fn main() {
  2 |     println!("Hello, world!");
  3 | }

(orhun ζ ~/crabs) cargo run
    Finished dev [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 0.01s
    Running `target/debug/crabs`
Hello, world!
(orhun ζ ~/crabs)
```

toggleterm 🔒 4:13 30%

# What is println!?

```
128  #[macro_export]
129  #[stable(feature = "rust1", since = "1.0.0")]
130  #[cfg_attr(not(test), rustc_diagnostic_item = "println_macro")]
131  #[allow_internal_unstable(print_internals, format_args_nl)]
132  macro_rules! println {
133      () => {
134          $crate::print!("\n")
135      };
136      ($($arg:tt)*) => {{
137          $crate::io::_print($crate::format_args_nl!($($arg)*));
138      }};
139  }
```

<https://doc.rust-lang.org/src/std/macros.rs.html#132-139>

<https://doc.rust-lang.org/book/ch19-06-macros.html>



# cargo-expand

Subcommand to show result of macro expansion.

Install with `cargo install cargo-expand`


<https://github.com/dtolnay/cargo-expand>


```
(orhun ζ ~/crabs) cargo expand
    Checking crabs v0.1.0 (/home/orhun/crabs)
    Finished dev [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 0.18s
```


```
#![feature(prelude_import)]
#[prelude_import]
use std::prelude::rust_2021::*;
#[macro_use]
extern crate std;
fn main() {
    {
        ::std::io::_print(format_args!("Hello, world!\n"));
    };
}
(orhun ζ ~/crabs) █
```



# Let's add `rand` dependency

 **crates.io**

Press 'S' to focus this searchbox... 

Browse All Crates |  Orhun Parmaksiz ▾

## rand v0.8.5

Random number generators and other randomness functionality.

`#rng` `#random`

[Readme](#) 68 Versions Dependencies Dependents


### Rand


Tests `passing` crates.io `v0.8.5` book `master` api `master` docs `passing` rustc 1.36+

A Rust library for random number generation, featuring:

- Easy random value generation and usage via the `Rng`, `SliceRandom` and `IteratorRandom` traits
- Secure seeding via the `getrandom` crate and fast, convenient generation via `thread_rng`
- A modular design built over `rand_core` (see the book)
- Fast implementations of the best-in-class `cryptographic` and `non-cryptographic` generators
- A flexible `distributions` module

### Metadata

 about 1 year ago

 MIT OR Apache-2.0

 87.1 kB

### Install

Run the following Cargo command in your project directory:

```
cargo add rand
```

Or add the following line to your Cargo.toml:

```
rand = "0.8.5"
```

<https://crates.io/crates/rand>

⚙️ Cargo.toml ✖

⚙️ Cargo.toml

```
✓ 1 [package]
   2 name = "crabs"
   3 version = "0.1.0"
   4 edition = "2021"
   5
✓ 6 [dependencies]
   7 rand = "0.8.5"
```

(orhun ~ /crabs) cargo add rand

Updating crates.io index

Adding rand v0.8.5 to dependencies.

Features:

+ alloc

+ getrandom

+ libc

+ rand\_chacha

+ std

+ std\_rng

- log

📄 toggleterm 🔒

1:23 Top



## Function rand::**random**

```
pub fn random<T>() -> T
where
    Standard: Distribution<T>,
```

This is supported on **crate features std and std\_rng** only.

[–] Generates a random value using the thread-local random number generator.

<https://docs.rs/rand/latest/rand/fn.random.html>

⚙ Cargo.toml × Ⓜ main.rs ×

f main

```
✓ 1 | fn main() { ▶ Run | Debug
  2 | | let random = rand::random:::<u8>();
  3 | | println!("{random}");
  4 | }
```

```
(orhun ζ ~/crabs) cargo run
    Finished dev [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 0.01s
    Running `target/debug/crabs`
172
(orhun ζ ~/crabs)
```

Ⓜ rust

⊕ 4

⚙ rustfmt, rust\_analyze...

⦿ TS

2:1

50%





# Check formatting / lints

```
(orhun ζ ~/crabs) cargo fmt --check
```

```
Diff in /home/orhun/crabs/src/main.rs at line 1:
```

```
fn main() {  
    let random = rand::random:::<u8>();  
-    println!("{random}");  
+    println!("{random}");  
}
```

```
(orhun ζ ~/crabs) cargo clippy
```

```
Checking crabs v0.1.0 (/home/orhun/crabs)
```

```
Finished dev [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 0.53s
```

```
(orhun ζ ~/crabs) █
```

# Tools

- cargo-audit
  - <https://github.com/rustsec/rustsec>
- cargo-deny
  - <https://github.com/EmbarkStudios/cargo-deny>
- cargo-msrv
  - <https://github.com/foresterre/cargo-msrv>
- cargo-spellcheck
  - <https://github.com/drahnr/cargo-spellcheck>
- cargo-outdated
  - <https://github.com/kbknapp/cargo-outdated>
- cargo-bloat
  - <https://github.com/RazrFalcon/cargo-bloat>
- cargo-udeps
  - <https://github.com/est31/cargo-udeps>



# cargo-audit

```
(orhun ζ ~/crabs) cargo add regex@=1.5.4 2> /dev/null
(orhun ζ ~/crabs) cargo audit
    Fetching advisory database from `https://github.com/RustSec/advisory-db.git`
    Loaded 543 security advisories (from /home/orhun/.cargo/advisory-db)
    Updating crates.io index
    Scanning Cargo.lock for vulnerabilities (13 crate dependencies)

Crate:      regex
Version:    1.5.4
Title:      Regexes with large repetitions on empty sub-expressions take a very l
ong time to parse
Date:       2022-03-08
ID:         RUSTSEC-2022-0013
URL:        https://rustsec.org/advisories/RUSTSEC-2022-0013
Severity:   7.5 (high)
Solution:   Upgrade to >=1.5.5
Dependency tree:
regex 1.5.4
└─ crabs 0.1.0

error: 1 vulnerability found!
(orhun ζ ~/crabs) █
```

# cargo-deny

(orhun `z` ~/crabs) cargo deny check licenses

2023-05-04 20:27:20 [WARN] unable to find a config path, falling back to default config

**error[rejected]: failed to satisfy license requirements**

└─ cfg-if 1.0.0 (registry+https://github.com/rust-lang/crates.io-index):4:12

4 └─ license = "MIT OR Apache-2.0"

<sup>^^^</sup>-----<sup>^^^^^^^^^^</sup>

          |          |

          rejected: not explicitly allowed

          license expression retrieved via Cargo.toml `license`

          rejected: not explicitly allowed

= cfg-if v1.0.0

└─ getrandom v0.2.9

└─ rand\_core v0.6.4

└─ rand v0.8.5

└─ crabs v0.1.0

└─ rand\_chacha v0.3.1

└─ rand v0.8.5 (\*)

**error[unlicensed]: crabs = 0.1.0 is unlicensed**

└─ crabs 0.1.0 (path+file:///home/orhun/crabs):2:9

2 └─ name = "crabs"

<sup>^^^^</sup> a valid license expression could not be retrieved for the crate



# cargo-msrv

```
(orhun ~ /crabs) cargo msrv
```

```
Fetching index
```

```
Determining the Minimum Supported Rust Version (MSRV) for toolchain x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu
```

```
Using check command cargo check
```

```
Check for toolchain '1.63.0-x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu' succeeded
```

```
Check for toolchain '1.59.0-x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu' succeeded
```

```
Check for toolchain '1.57.0-x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu' failed with:
```

```
Compiling libc v0.2.142
  Checking cfg-if v1.0.0
  Checking ppv-lite86 v0.2.17
  Checking getrandom v0.2.9
  Checking rand_core v0.6.4
  Checking rand_chacha v0.3.1
  Checking rand v0.8.5
  Checking crabs v0.1.0 (/home/orhun/crabs)
```

```
error: there is no argument named `random`
```

```
--> src/main.rs:3:23
```

```
3 |         println!("{random}");
   |                   ^^^^^^^^
```

```
error: could not compile `crabs` due to previous error
```

```
Check for toolchain '1.58.1-x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu' succeeded
```

```
Finished The MSRV is: 1.58.1
```

```
00:00:22
```

```
(orhun ~ /crabs) █
```

# cargo-spellcheck

```
(orhun ζ ~/crabs) bat src/main.rs
```

	File: src/main.rs
1	/// Rust is awesome.
2	fn main() {
3	let random = rand::random:::<u8>();
4	println!("{random}");
5	}

```
(orhun ζ ~/crabs) cargo-spellcheck
```

```
error: spellcheck(Hunspell)
```

```
--> /home/orhun/crabs/src/main.rs:1
```

```
1 | Rust is awesome.
```

```
    ^^^^^^
```

```
- awesome, awes me, awes-me, or salesmen
```

```
Possible spelling mistake found.
```

```
(orhun ζ ~/crabs) █
```



# cargo-outdated

```
(orhun ζ ~/crabs) cargo outdated -R
```

Name	Project	Compat	Latest	Kind	Platform
rand	0.8.0	---	0.8.5	Normal	---

```
(orhun ζ ~/crabs) cargo outdated
```

Name	Project	Compat	Latest	Kind	Platform
getrandom->cfg-if	1.0.0	---	Removed	Normal	---
getrandom->libc	0.2.142	---	Removed	Normal	cfg(unix)
getrandom->wasi	0.11.0+wasi-snapshot-preview1	---	Removed	Normal	cfg(target_os = "wasi")
rand	0.8.0	---	0.8.5	Normal	---
rand->rand_hc	0.3.2	---	Removed	Development	---
rand_core->getrandom	0.2.9	---	Removed	Normal	---
rand_hc->rand_core	0.6.4	---	Removed	Normal	---

```
(orhun ζ ~/crabs) █
```



# cargo-bloat

```
(orhun ~ /crabs) cargo bloat
```

```
Finished dev [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 0.01s
```

```
Analyzing target/debug/crabs
```

File	.text	Size	Crate	Name
0.6%	7.8%	36.8KiB	rand_chacha	rand_chacha::guts::refill_wide::impl_sse2
0.6%	7.8%	36.4KiB	rand_chacha	rand_chacha::guts::refill_wide::impl_ssse3
0.6%	7.4%	34.5KiB	rand_chacha	rand_chacha::guts::refill_wide::impl_avx
0.6%	7.2%	33.6KiB	rand_chacha	rand_chacha::guts::refill_wide::impl_sse41
0.5%	5.6%	26.4KiB	rand_chacha	rand_chacha::guts::refill_wide::impl_avx2
0.4%	4.6%	21.4KiB	std	addr2line::ResDwarf<R>::parse
0.4%	4.3%	20.0KiB	std	std::backtrace_rs::symbolize::gimli::reso...
0.2%	2.0%	9.2KiB	std	addr2line::Lines::parse
0.2%	1.8%	8.7KiB	std	miniz_oxide::inflate::core::decompress
0.1%	1.2%	5.7KiB	std	gimli::read::abbrev::Abbreviations::insert
0.1%	1.0%	4.7KiB	std	gimli::read::unit::parse_attribute
0.1%	0.9%	4.3KiB	std	gimli::read::rnglists::RngListIter<R>::next
0.1%	0.8%	3.9KiB	std	addr2line::function::Function<R>::parse_c...
0.1%	0.8%	3.9KiB	std	std::backtrace_rs::symbolize::gimli::Cont...
0.1%	0.7%	3.4KiB	std	core::slice::sort::recurse
0.1%	0.7%	3.2KiB	std	std::backtrace_rs::symbolize::gimli::elf:...
0.1%	0.7%	3.2KiB	std	rustc_demangle::demangle
0.1%	0.7%	3.2KiB	rand_chacha	<rand_chacha::chacha::Array64<T> as core:...
0.1%	0.6%	2.9KiB	std	<rustc_demangle::legacy::Demangle as core:...
0.0%	0.6%	2.6KiB	std	gimli::read::line::parse_attribute
3.4%	41.3%	194.0KiB		And 961 smaller methods. Use -n N to show...
8.3%	100.0%	469.5KiB		.text section size, the file size is 5.5MiB

```
(orhun ~ /crabs) █
```



# cargo-udeps

```
(orhun ~ /crabs) cargo add regex 2> /dev/null
(orhun ~ /crabs) cargo udeps
  Checking crabs v0.1.0 (/home/orhun/crabs)
  Finished dev [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 0.18s
info: Loading depinfo from "/home/orhun/crabs/target/debug/deps/crabs-12ffb0545a93b7e6.d"
unused dependencies:
`crabs v0.1.0 (/home/orhun/crabs)`
└── dependencies
    └── "regex"

Note: These dependencies might be used by other targets.
      To find dependencies that are not used by any target, enable `--all-targets`.
Note: They might be false-positive.
      For example, `cargo-udeps` cannot detect usage of crates that are only used in doc-tests.
      To ignore some dependencies, write `package.metadata.cargo-udeps.ignore` in Cargo.toml.
(orhun ~ /crabs) █
```



# Summary

Rust is awesome.

Open source development with Rust is fun.





# EOF

Thank you!  
Any questions?

<https://orhun.dev>