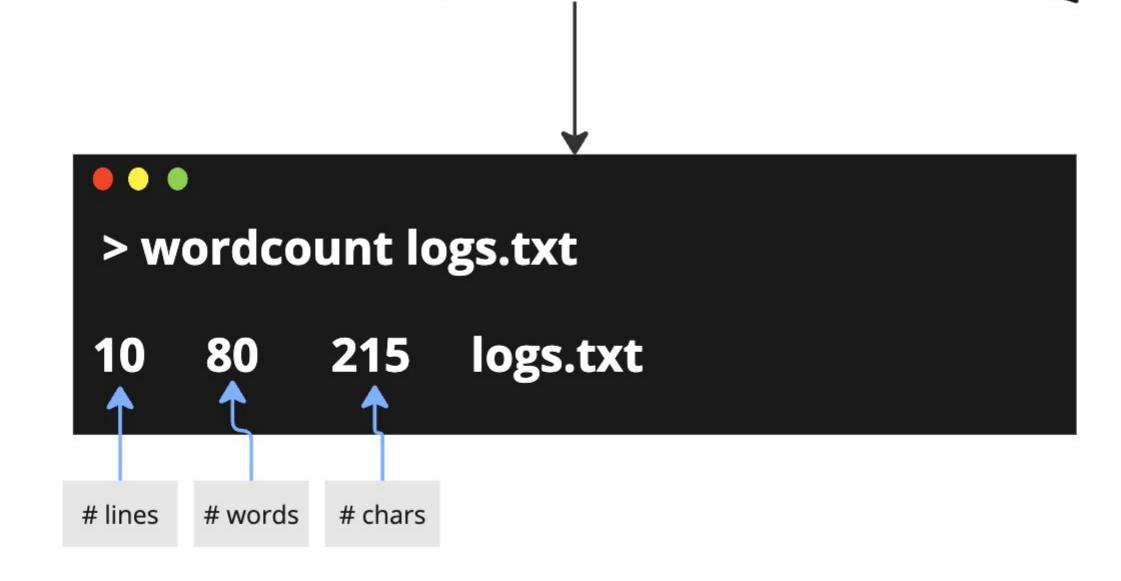
logs.txt

INFO 12:00:00 Application started.

WARNING 12:01:00 Missing configuration defaults to 'standard mode'. ERROR 12:02:00 Failed to connect to the database.





> wordcount logs.txt --chars --words

100 450 logs.txt

> wordcount logs.txt -cl

29 450 logs.txt



> wordcount logs.txt

29 100 450 logs.txt

> wordcount logs.txt example.txt notes.txt

29 100 450 logs.txt

15 90 300 example.txt

37 215 900 notes.txt

docs.rs

Crate documentation

Tells the compiler to generate extra code related to this struct

'short' adds a flag of '-n'
'long' adds a flag of '--name'

Comments with '///' are used as documentation

```
Simple program to greet a person
##{derive(Parser, Debug)]
#[command(version, about, long_about = None)]
struct Args {
    /// Name of the person to greet
  #[arg(short, long)]
    name: String,
    /// Number of times to greet
    #[arg(short, long, default_value_t = 1)]
    count: u8,
```



> cargo add clap --features derive

Crate authors can choose to make some parts of their crate optional

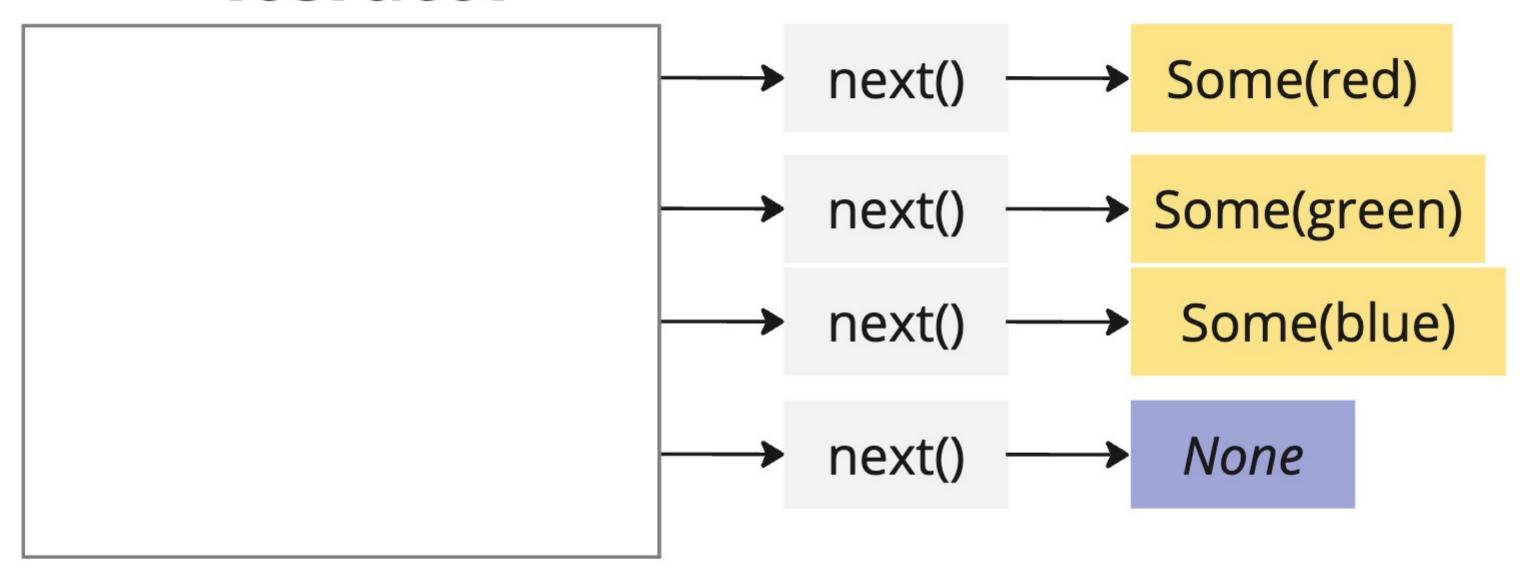
Tell cargo you want to install extra features from a given crate by using the 'features' flag

Nothing special about 'derive'. It is what the author decided to call this feature

```
env::args().collect::<Vec<String>>();
```

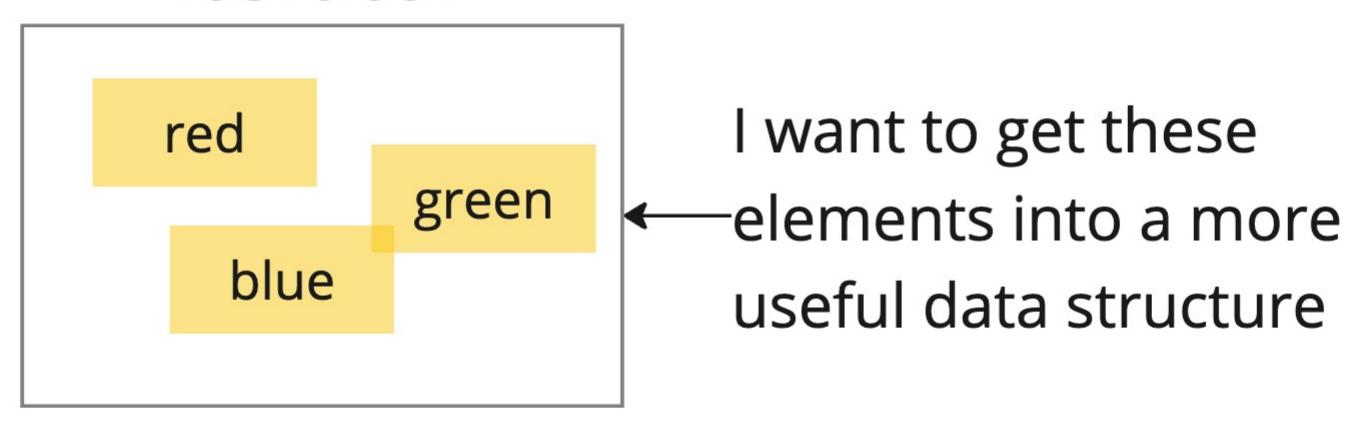
Gives us an *iterator*

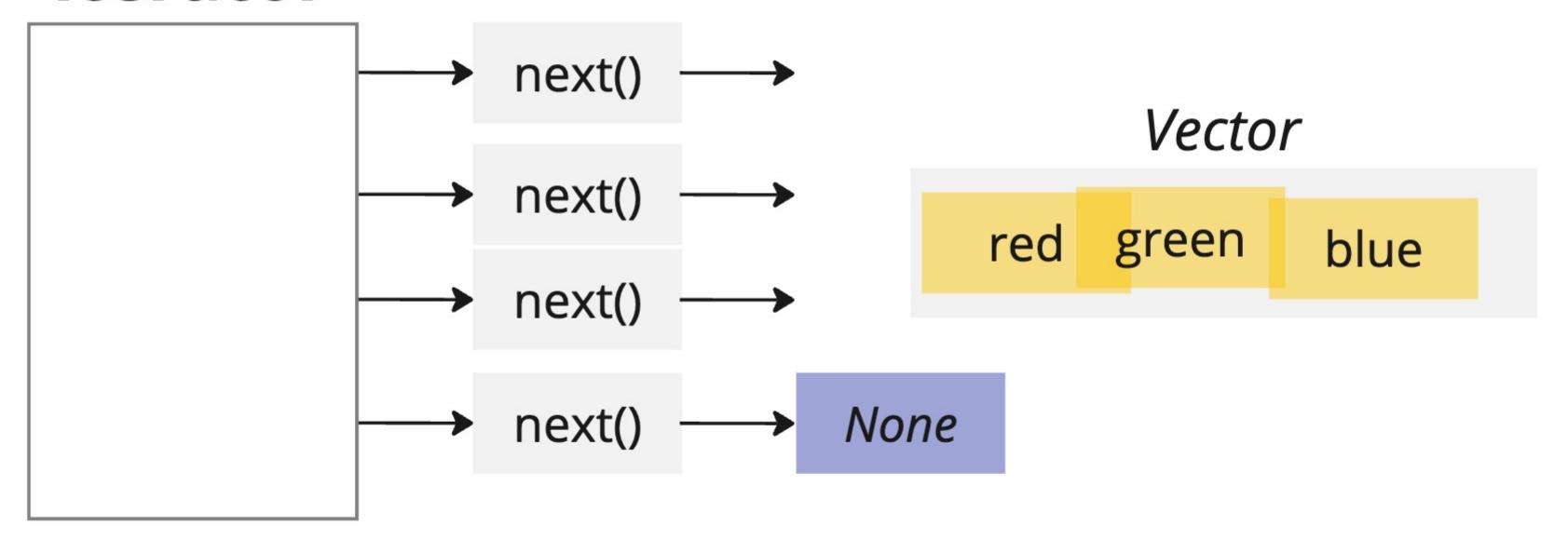
Iterators are the #1 tool we have for working with collections of data

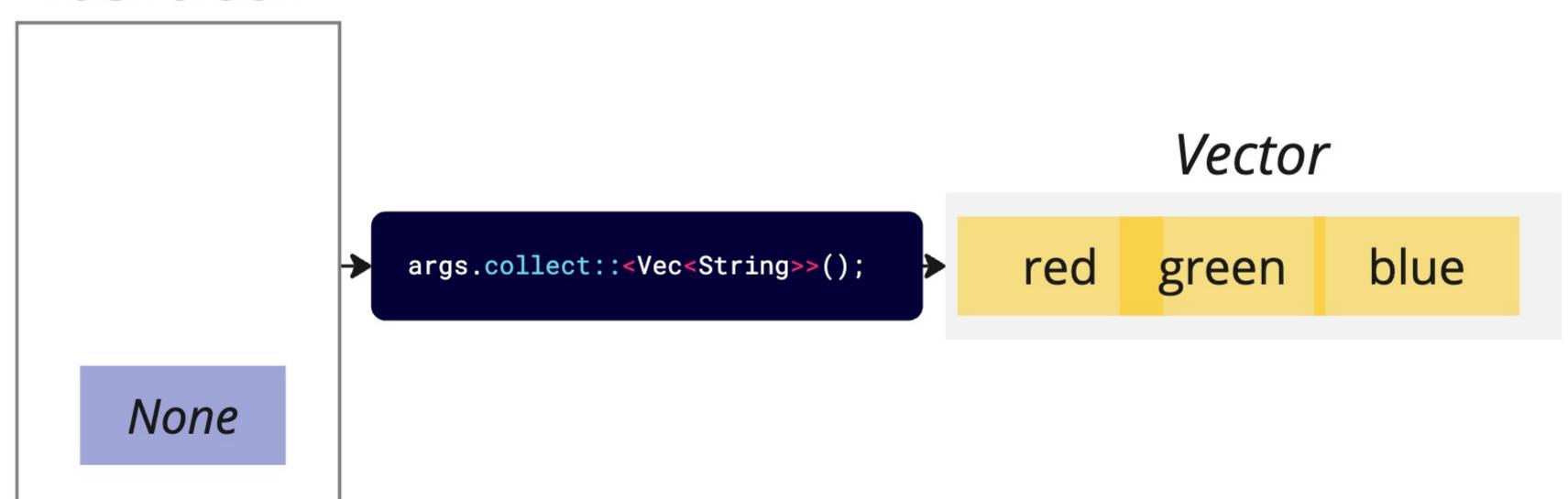


Rust doesn't have 'nil' or 'null' like other languages

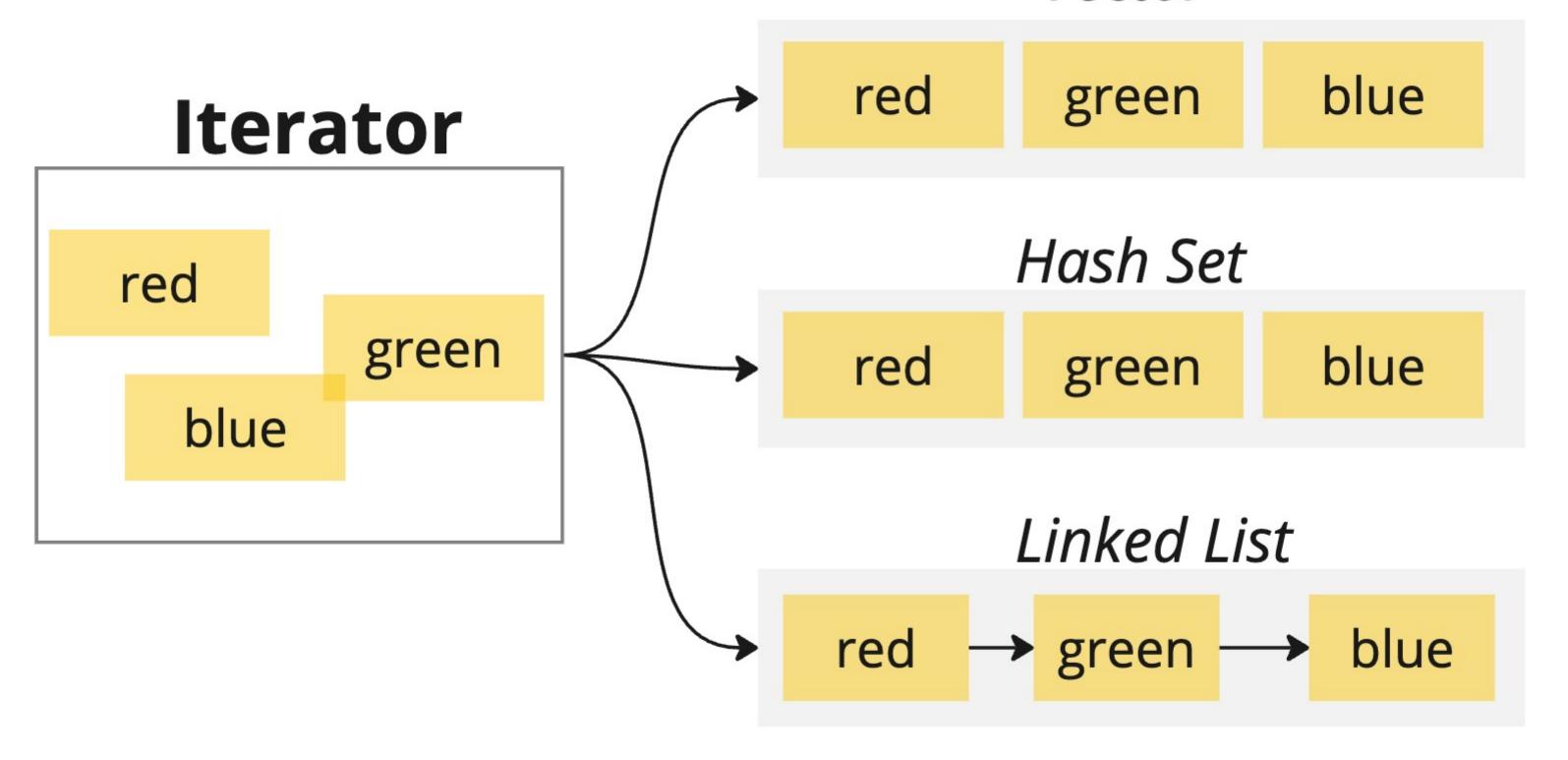
It uses 'Some' and 'None' instead. More on this later.







Vector



```
args.collect::
```

The type you put right here is going to *change how* your code works

Very different from Typescript or (typed) Python!

```
let args = env::args().collect::<Vec<String>>();
let mut iter = args.iter();
```