

A Tour of Rust

the programming language

Jim Fawcett

<https://JimFawcett.github.io>

<https://jimfawcett.github.io/Resources/RustTour.pdf>

Tour Prologue

https://JimFawcett.github.io/RustStory_Models.html

- Rust is an interesting and ambitious language, similar to C++, but with some unique differences.
 - Compiles to native code, no need for garbage collection
 - Emphasis on performance
- Rust features:
 - Type Safety – unable to create undefined behavior, by construction
 - Ownership model for all values
 - Objects
 - The language provides the usual set of primitive types
 - All library and user types are created from structs and enums
 - Generics
 - Similar to Java and C# generics, rust has broad support for trait constraints
- Rust tool chain provides Cargo, a package manager, builder, and executor

Why Rust?

- Memory Safety
 - No dangling pointers or null references
 - No reading or writing to unowned memory
 - Rust's type system enforces sane ownership policies.
- No Data Races
 - The same ownership policies applied to thread interactions ensures data race free operation
- Performance
 - As fast as C and C++
- Abstraction without Overhead
 - Traits and Trait objects
 - In the same ballpark as C++

Hello Rust World!

- This section assumes you have no experience with Rust.
- Getting started:
 - Install Rust - <https://www.rust-lang.org/tools/install>
 - This takes just a few minutes
 - Puts cargo, Rust's package manager, builder, executer on your path
 - Install Visual Studio Code - <https://code.visualstudio.com/download>
- Now we're ready for a hello world ++ experiment.
 - Create a temporary directory and navigate to that in a command prompt.
 - Issue command: cargo new hello
 - Issue command: cd hello
 - Issue command: code . [opens Visual Studio Code in hello directory]

Hello World

```
x64 Native Tools Command Prompt for VS 2019
c:\temp>
cargo new hello
    Created binary (application) `hello` package

c:\temp>
cd hello

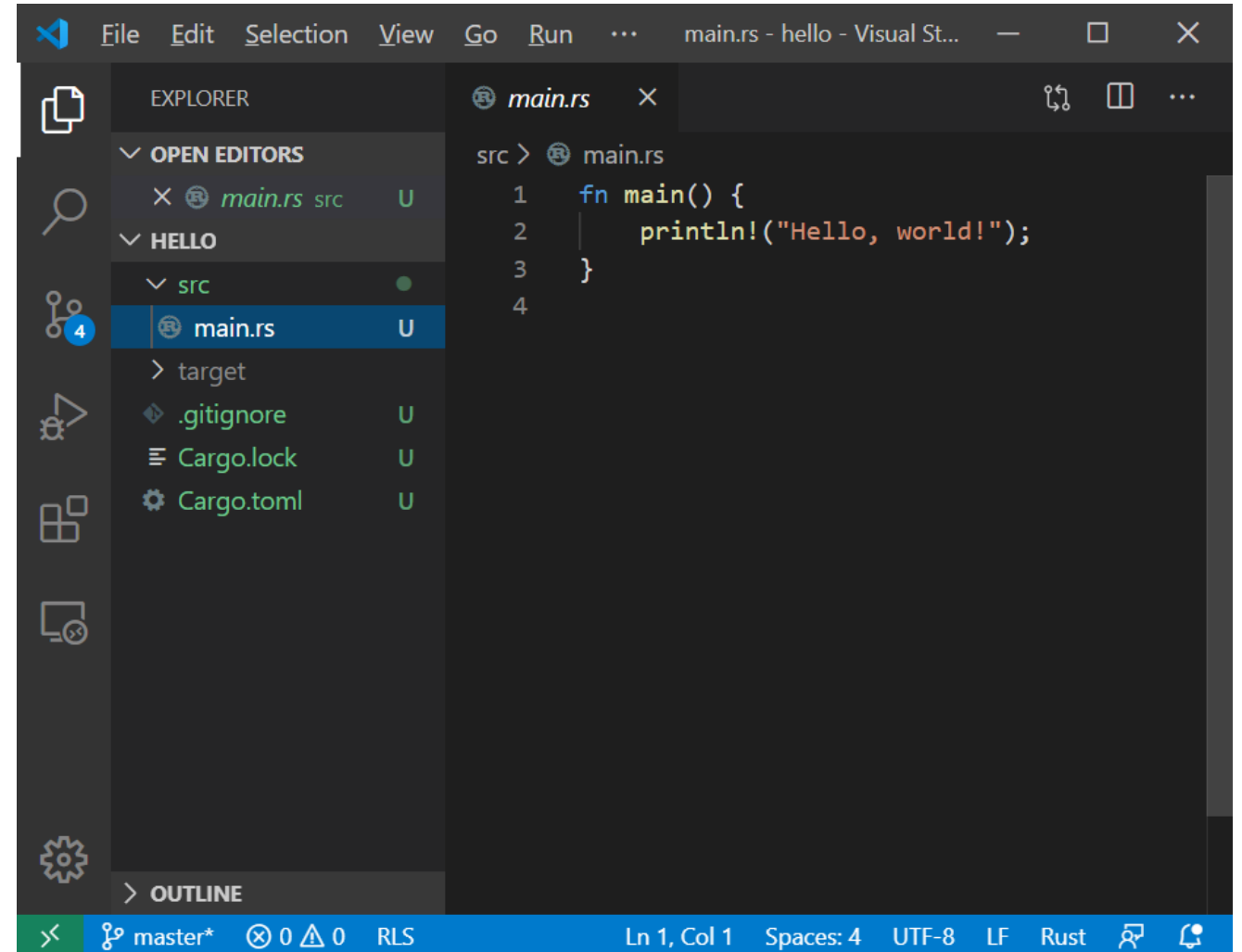
c:\temp\hello>
dir
Volume in drive C is OS
Volume Serial Number is 765A-DAD5

Directory of c:\temp\hello

03/29/2020  09:28 AM    <DIR>        .
03/29/2020  09:28 AM    <DIR>        ..
03/29/2020  09:28 AM                8 .gitignore
03/29/2020  09:28 AM            229 Cargo.toml
03/29/2020  09:28 AM    <DIR>        src
                2 File(s)        237 bytes
                3 Dir(s)  629,056,757,760 bytes free

c:\temp\hello>
code .

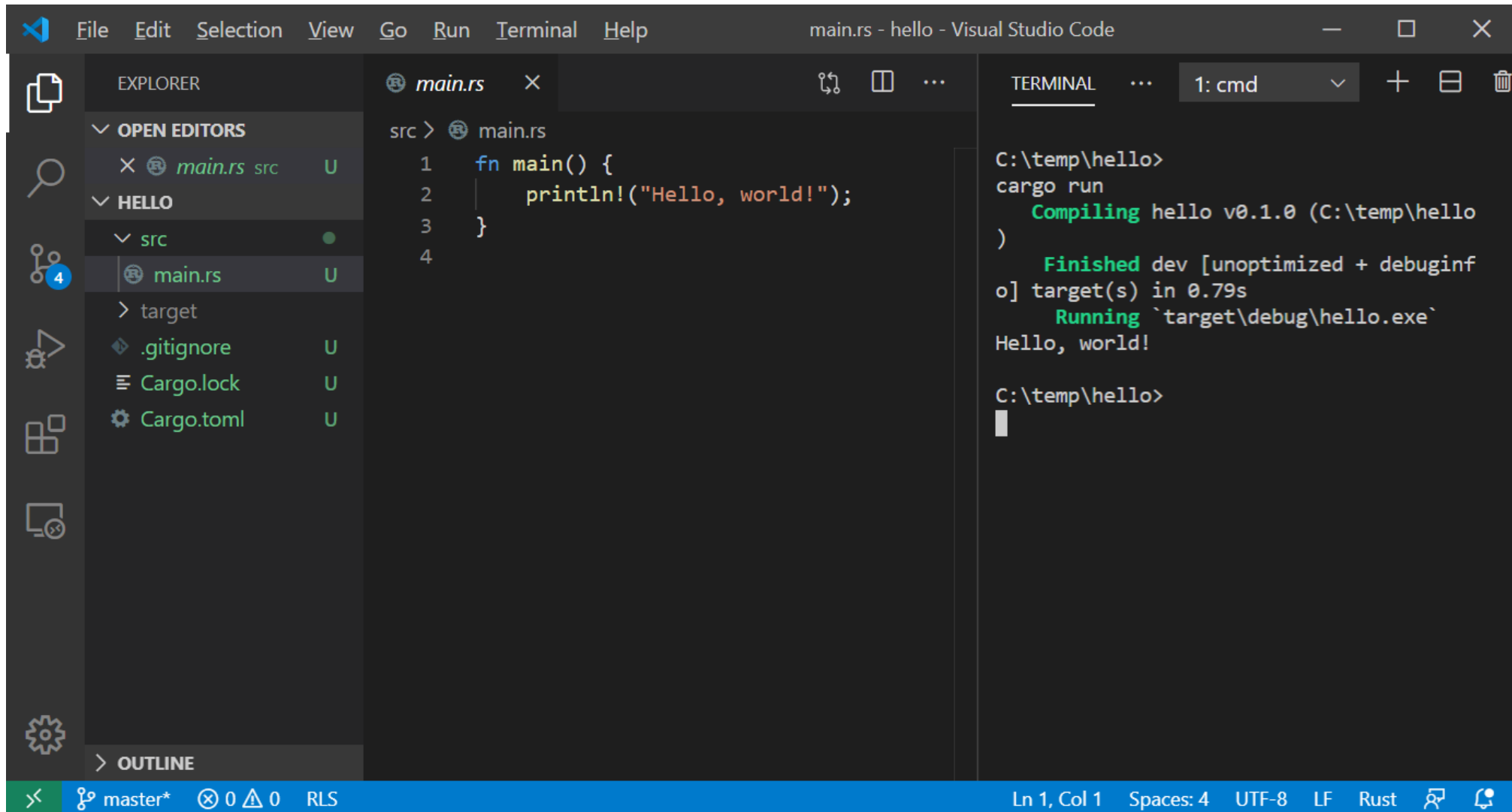
c:\temp\hello>
```



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run ... main.rs - hello - Visual St...
EXPLORER
OPEN EDITORS
  x main.rs src U
HELLO
  src
    main.rs U
  target
  .gitignore U
  Cargo.lock U
  Cargo.toml U
OUTLINE
main.rs
1 fn main() {
2     println!("Hello, world!");
3 }
4
```

Ln 1, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 LF Rust

Building and Running with Cargo



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a Rust project. The Explorer view on the left shows the project structure with files like `main.rs`, `.gitignore`, `Cargo.lock`, and `Cargo.toml`. The main editor displays the `main.rs` file with the following code:

```
src > main.rs
1 fn main() {
2     println!("Hello, world!");
3 }
4
```

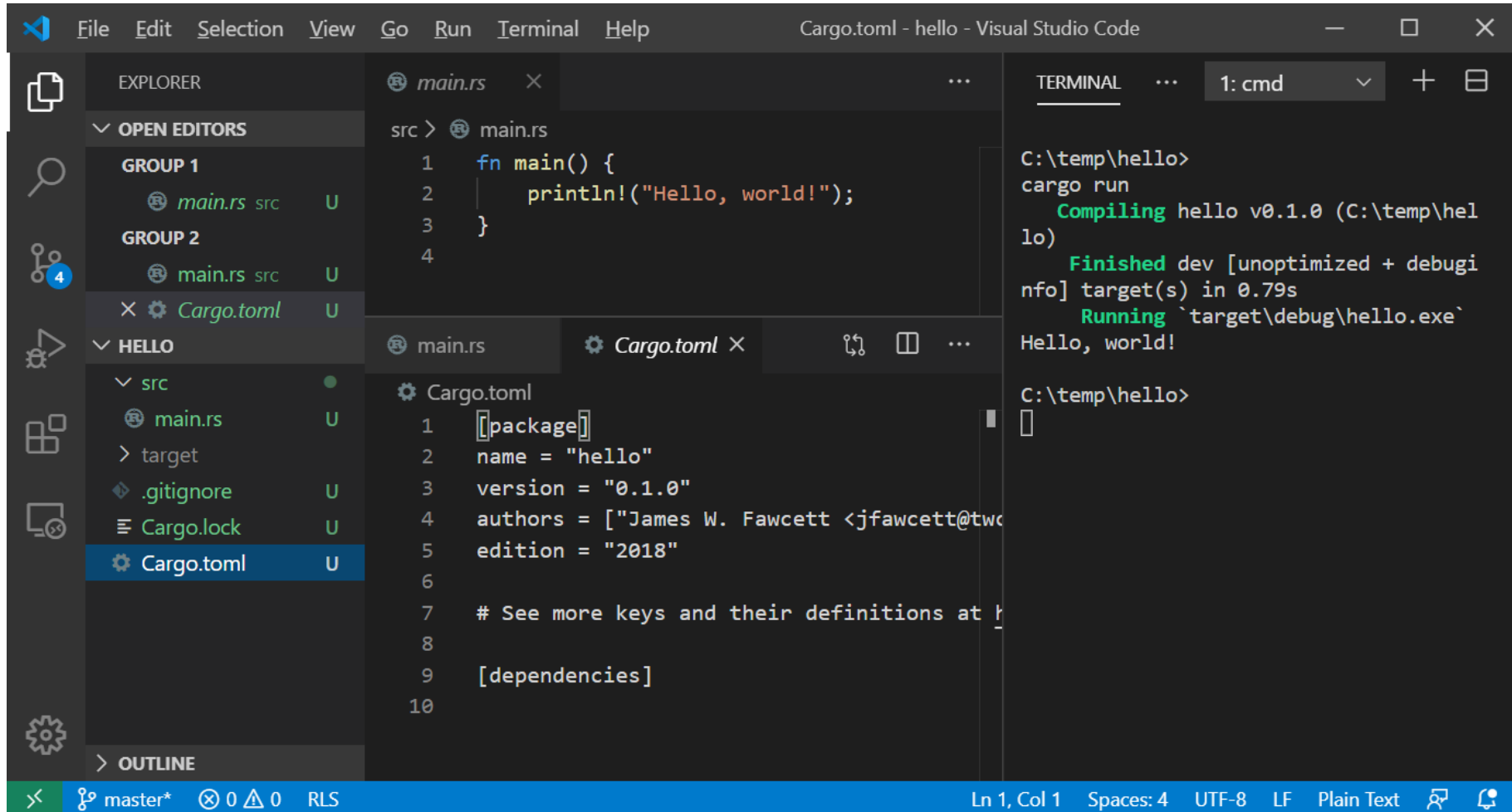
The Terminal view on the right shows the output of the `cargo run` command:

```
C:\temp\hello> cargo run
   Compiling hello v0.1.0 (C:\temp\hello)
   Finished dev [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 0.79s
   Running `target\debug\hello.exe`
Hello, world!

C:\temp\hello>
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current file is `main.rs` at line 1, column 1, with a UTF-8 encoding and LF line endings. The Rust toolchain is also visible in the status bar.

Cargo.toml – defines package



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help Cargo.toml - hello - Visual Studio Code
```

EXPLORER

- OPEN EDITORS
 - GROUP 1
 - main.rs src U
 - GROUP 2
 - main.rs src U
 - Cargo.toml U
- HELLO
 - src
 - main.rs U
 - target
 - .gitignore U
 - Cargo.lock U
 - Cargo.toml U
- OUTLINE

main.rs

```
src > main.rs
1 fn main() {
2     println!("Hello, world!");
3 }
4
```

Cargo.toml

```
1 [[package]]
2 name = "hello"
3 version = "0.1.0"
4 authors = ["James W. Fawcett <jfawcett@twocubed.com>"]
5 edition = "2018"
6
7 # See more keys and their definitions at https://doc.rust-lang.org/cargo/reference/manifest.html
8
9 [dependencies]
10
```

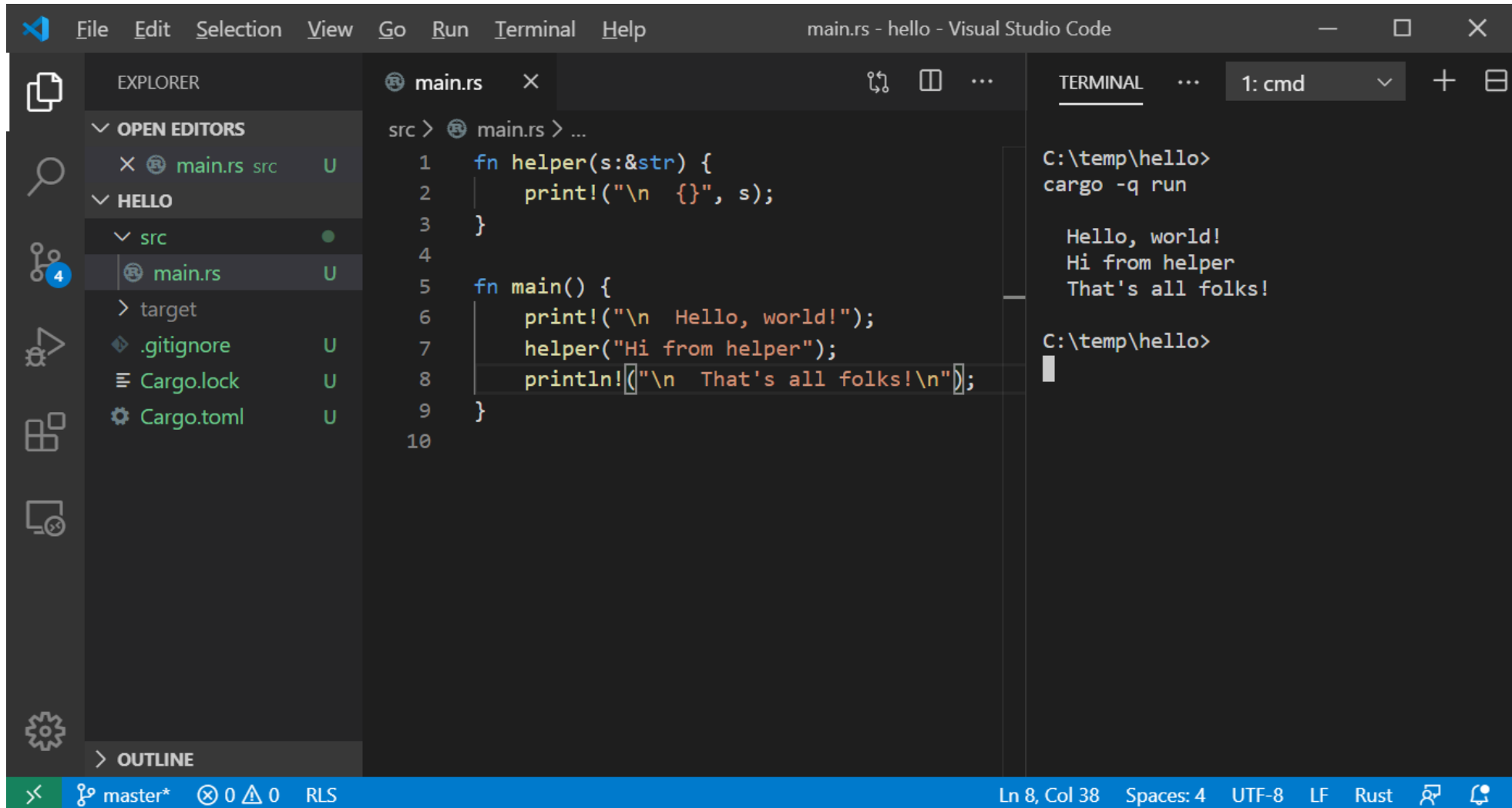
TERMINAL 1: cmd

```
C:\temp\hello>
cargo run
Compiling hello v0.1.0 (C:\temp\hello)
Finished dev [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 0.79s
Running `target\debug\hello.exe`
Hello, world!

C:\temp\hello>
```

Ln 1, Col 1 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 LF Plain Text

Add another function



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a Rust project. The Explorer view on the left shows the file structure with 'main.rs' selected. The main editor displays the code for 'main.rs' with line numbers 1 through 10. The code defines a 'helper' function and a 'main' function. The terminal on the right shows the command 'cargo -q run' being executed, resulting in the output: 'Hello, world!', 'Hi from helper', and 'That's all folks!'.

```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help main.rs - hello - Visual Studio Code
```

EXPLORER

- OPEN EDITORS
 - main.rs src U
- HELLO
 - src
 - main.rs U
 - target
 - .gitignore U
 - Cargo.lock U
 - Cargo.toml U
- OUTLINE

```
src > main.rs > ...
1 fn helper(s:&str) {
2     print!("\n {}", s);
3 }
4
5 fn main() {
6     print!("\n Hello, world!");
7     helper("Hi from helper");
8     println!("\n That's all folks!\n");
9 }
10
```

TERMINAL 1: cmd

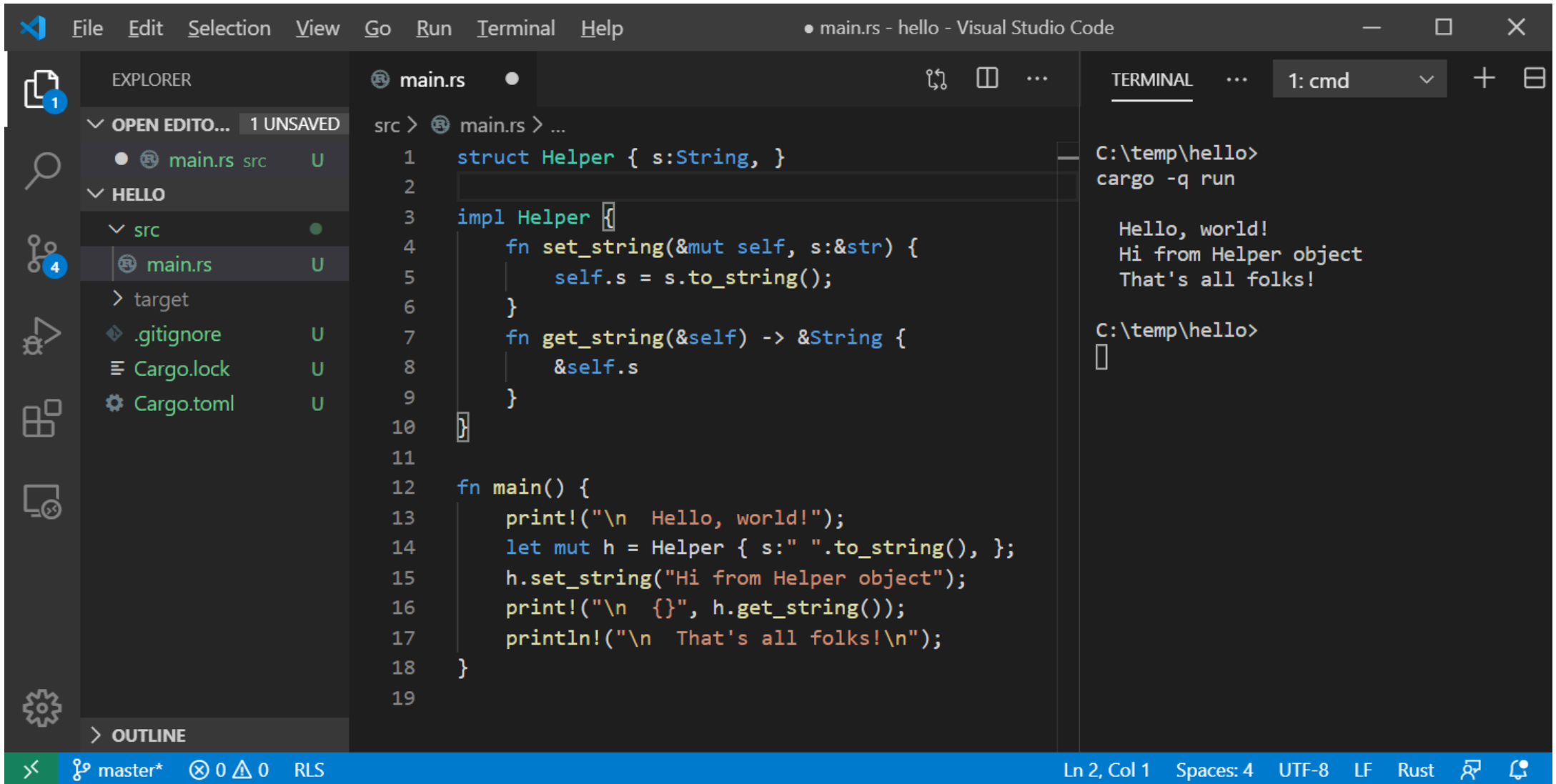
```
C:\temp\hello>
cargo -q run

Hello, world!
Hi from helper
That's all folks!

C:\temp\hello>
```

Ln 8, Col 38 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 LF Rust

Modify to use “object”



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface with a Rust project. The Explorer on the left shows the file structure with 'main.rs' selected. The main editor displays the following Rust code:

```
src > main.rs > ...
1 struct Helper { s:String, }
2
3 impl Helper {
4     fn set_string(&mut self, s:&str) {
5         self.s = s.to_string();
6     }
7     fn get_string(&self) -> &String {
8         &self.s
9     }
10
11
12 fn main() {
13     print!("\n Hello, world!");
14     let mut h = Helper { s:" ".to_string(), };
15     h.set_string("Hi from Helper object");
16     print!("\n {}", h.get_string());
17     println!("\n That's all folks!\n");
18 }
19
```

The Terminal on the right shows the execution of the program:

```
C:\temp\hello> cargo -q run
Hello, world!
Hi from Helper object
That's all folks!
C:\temp\hello>
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current file is 'main.rs' at line 2, column 1, with 4 spaces, UTF-8 encoding, LF line endings, and the Rust language mode.

Why Rust?

- Memory Safety
 - No dangling pointers or null references
 - No reading or writing to unowned memory
 - Rust's type system enforces sane ownership policies.
- No Data Races
 - The same ownership policies applied to thread interactions ensures data race free operation
- Performance
 - As fast as C and C++
- Abstraction without Overhead
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Type Safety

- A program is well defined if no execution can exhibit undefined behavior.
- A language is type safe if its type system ensures that every program is well defined.
- A non-type safe language may introduce undefined behavior with:
 - Integer overflow, e.g., wrap-around
 - Buffer overflow – out of bounds access
 - Use after free – access unowned memory
 - Double free – corrupt memory manager
 - Race conditions – mutation without exclusive ownership

Undefined Behavior – C++ dangling reference

The screenshot displays the Visual Studio IDE with a C++ project named 'UndefinedBehavior'. The code in 'UndefBehavior.cpp' demonstrates a dangling reference scenario. It creates a vector 'v' with a capacity of 3, pushes back elements 1, 2, and 3, and then pushes back element 4, which causes a reallocation. A reference 'r1' is taken to 'v[1]' before the reallocation. After the reallocation, 'r1' becomes a dangling reference. The debug console output shows the state of the program at two points: before and after the reallocation.

```
16
17 int main() {
18
19     std::cout << "\n Demo of Undefined Behavior - dangling reference";
20     std::cout << "\n -----";
21
22     std::vector<int> v;
23     v.reserve(3);
24     std::cout << "\n capacity of v = " << v.capacity();
25     v.push_back(1);
26     v.push_back(2);
27     v.push_back(3);
28     showVec(v);
29     int& r1 = v[1];
30     std::cout << "\n address of v[1] = " << &v[1];
31     std::cout << "\n address of r1 = " << &r1;
32     std::cout << "\n value of r1 = " << r1;
33     v.push_back(4);
34     std::cout << "\n push_back caused reallocation";
35
36     showVec(v);
37     std::cout << "\n address of v[1] = " << &v[1];
38     std::cout << "\n address of r1 = " << &r1;
39     std::cout << "\n value of r1 = " << r1;
40     std::cout << std::endl;
41
```

Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console

```
Demo of Undefined Behavior - dangling reference
-----
capacity of v = 3
1 2 3
address of v[1] = 014F503C
address of r1 = 014F503C
value of r1 = 2
push_back caused reallocation
1 2 3 4
address of v[1] = 014E5A9C
address of r1 = 014F503C
value of r1 = -572662307
```

Undefined Behavior – C++ index out of bounds

The image shows a Visual Studio IDE window titled "Undef...avior" with a C++ file named "UndefBehavior.cpp" open. The code in the editor is as follows:

```
42
43     std::cout << "\n Demo of Undefined Behavior - out of bounds index";
44     std::cout << "\n -----";
45
46     int array[3]{ 1, 2, 3 };
47     std::cout << "\n ";
48     for (size_t i = 0; i <= 3; ++i) {
49         std::cout << array[i] << " ";
50     }
51     std::cout << std::endl;
52 }
```

The code defines an array of 3 integers (1, 2, 3) and iterates from `i = 0` to `i = 3`. The iteration at `i = 3` is out of bounds, causing undefined behavior. The output window shows the following text:

```

Demo of Undefined Behavior - out of bounds index
-----
1 2 3 -858993460

C:\su\temp\UndefinedBehavior\Debug\UndefinedBehavior.exe (process
13708) exited with code 0.
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

The output window also shows the file path: `C:\su\temp\UndefinedBehavior\Debug\UndefinedBehavior.exe` and the process ID: `13708`. The status bar at the bottom of the IDE shows "Ln: 52 Ch: 2 SPC CRLF" and "Add to Source Control".

In defense of C++ - Dangling Reference

- If we had used an iterator:
 - `auto iter1 = ++v.begin();`
 - `v.push_back(4);`
 - `Std::cout << *iter1; // throws exception - no undefined behavior`
- It is standard practice to access containers with iterators, so well-crafted C++ will not exhibit undefined behavior.
- The difference:
 - With Rust you can't get undefined behavior (UB) – programs fail to compile if they would have UB.
 - C++ code has to be well-crafted to avoid UB, errors are discovered at run-time, not compile-time.

In defense of C++ - Index out of Bounds

- If we had used a range-based for loop:

```
• for(auto item : array) {  
    std::cout << item << " ";  
}
```

there is no chance of out-of-bounds indexing

- It is standard practice to traverse containers with range-based for loops, so well-crafted C++ will not exhibit undefined behavior.
- The difference:
 - With Rust you can't get undefined behavior (UB) – out of bounds index causes panic (exit) with no chance to access unowned memory.
 - C++ code has to be well-crafted, using standard idioms, to avoid UB.

Safe Type System - Rust

- Rust is a type safe language, avoiding undefined behavior.
- Rust's type system prevents data races in multi-threaded programs.
- Rust's type system ensures this behavior with its Ownership model:
 - Prevent mutation combined with aliasing
 - Ensure memory safety
 - Prevent mutation, aliasing, and lack of access ordering
 - Avoid data races

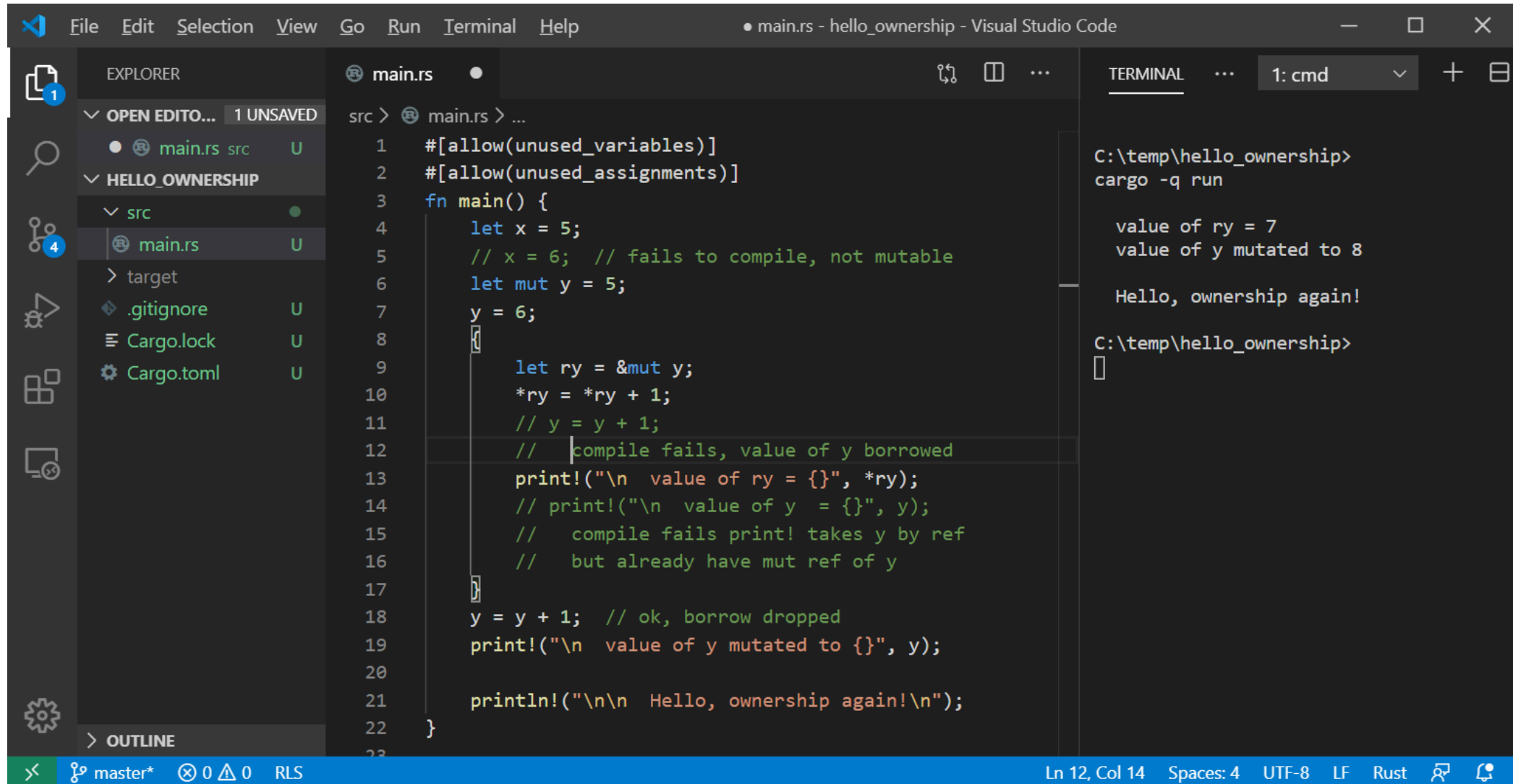
Rust Ownership

- Ownership rules are, in principle, quite simple:
 - Rust enforces **Read-Write-Locks** on data access at compile-time.
 - Any number of readers may access value simultaneously.
 - Writers get exclusive access to value – no other readers or writers.
- What are readers and writers?
 - Any variable bound to a value with no mut qualifier is a reader.
 - Original owner: `let s = String::from("a string");`
 - References to the data: `let r = &s;`
 - Any variable bound to a value with mut qualifier is a writer:
 - Original owner: `let mut s = String::from("another string");`
 - References to the data: `let mut r = &s;`

Hello Ownership!

- Rust's ownership policies:
 - Every value has one and only one owner
 - Ownership can be transferred with a move
 - Ownership can be borrowed with a reference
 - References hold a view into value
 - Original value's owner can't mutate value while borrowed
 - Immutable references can be shared
 - Mutable references are exclusive
 - Borrowing ends when reference goes out of scope or is dropped
 - This fits very well with pass by reference function arguments
 - Variables are, by default, immutable, but can be made mutable
 - `let x = 3; // x is immutable`
 - `let mut y = 3; // y is mutable`

Hello Rust Ownership



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with a Rust file named `main.rs` open. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows the project structure with `main.rs` in the `src` directory. The main editor displays the following code:

```
src > main.rs > ...
1  #[allow(unused_variables)]
2  #[allow(unused_assignments)]
3  fn main() {
4      let x = 5;
5      // x = 6; // fails to compile, not mutable
6      let mut y = 5;
7      y = 6;
8      {
9          let ry = &mut y;
10         *ry = *ry + 1;
11         // y = y + 1;
12         // compile fails, value of y borrowed
13         println!("\n value of ry = {}", *ry);
14         // println!("\n value of y = {}", y);
15         // compile fails println! takes y by ref
16         // but already have mut ref of y
17     }
18     y = y + 1; // ok, borrow dropped
19     println!("\n value of y mutated to {}", y);
20
21     println!("\n\n Hello, ownership again!\n");
22 }
23
```

The Terminal on the right shows the command `cargo -q run` being executed, resulting in the following output:

```
C:\temp\hello_ownership>
cargo -q run

value of ry = 7
value of y mutated to 8

Hello, ownership again!

C:\temp\hello_ownership>
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current file is at line 12, column 14, with 4 spaces, UTF-8 encoding, LF line endings, and the Rust language mode.

Copies, Moves

- Copy

- Data resides in one contiguous block of memory (blittable)
- `let x = 3.5;`
- `let y = x;`
- y gets copy of x's value ==> two separate locations holding the same value.
- **Copy binding creates new owner of new data.**

- Move

- Data resides in two or more blocks, usually one in stack, one in heap.
- `let s = String::from("a string");`
- `let t = s;`
- s value moved to t, s becomes invalid
- **Move binding transfers ownership**

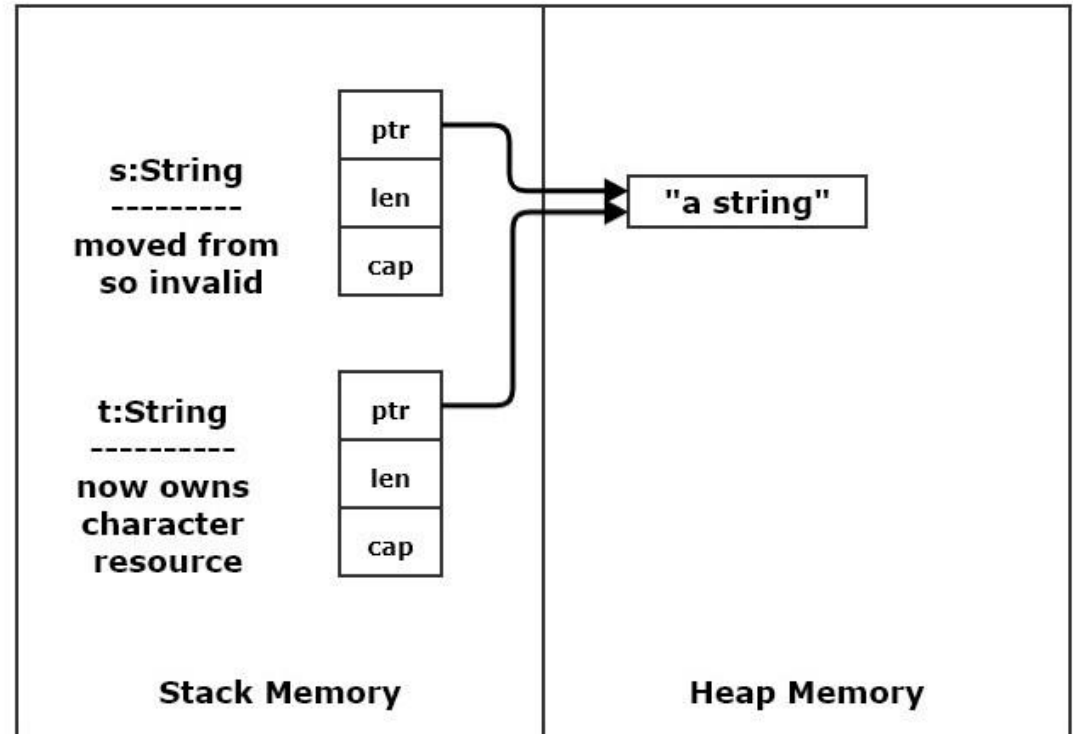
Rust Move versus Copy

- Rust will copy any value contained in a single contiguous block of memory (blittable)

- `let x = 2;`
- `let y = x; // copy`

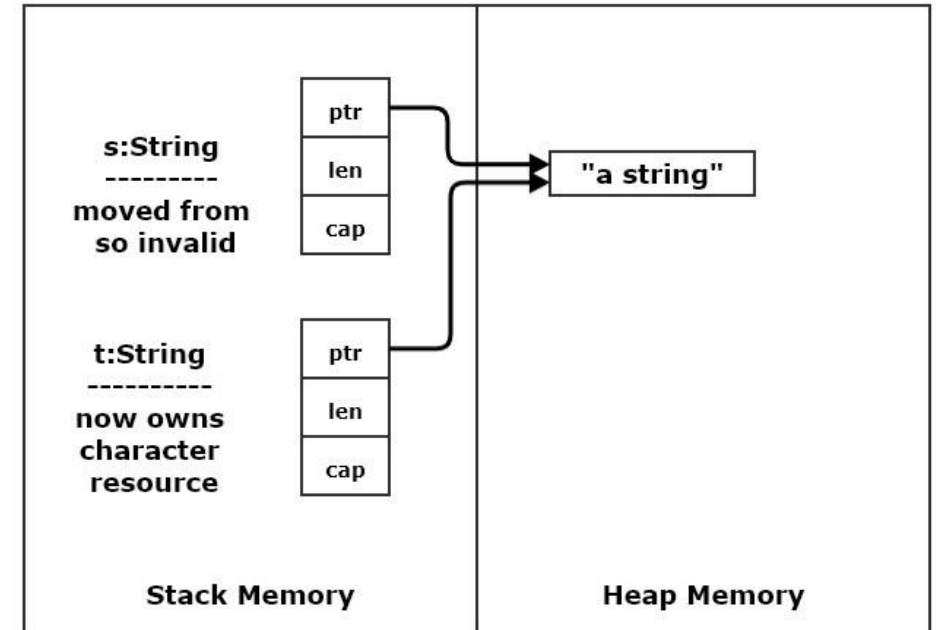
- Any value requiring separate parts, like the string shown in the right panel will be moved.

- `let s = String::from("a string");`
- `let t = s;`
`// value moved from s`
`// t owns string, s invalid`



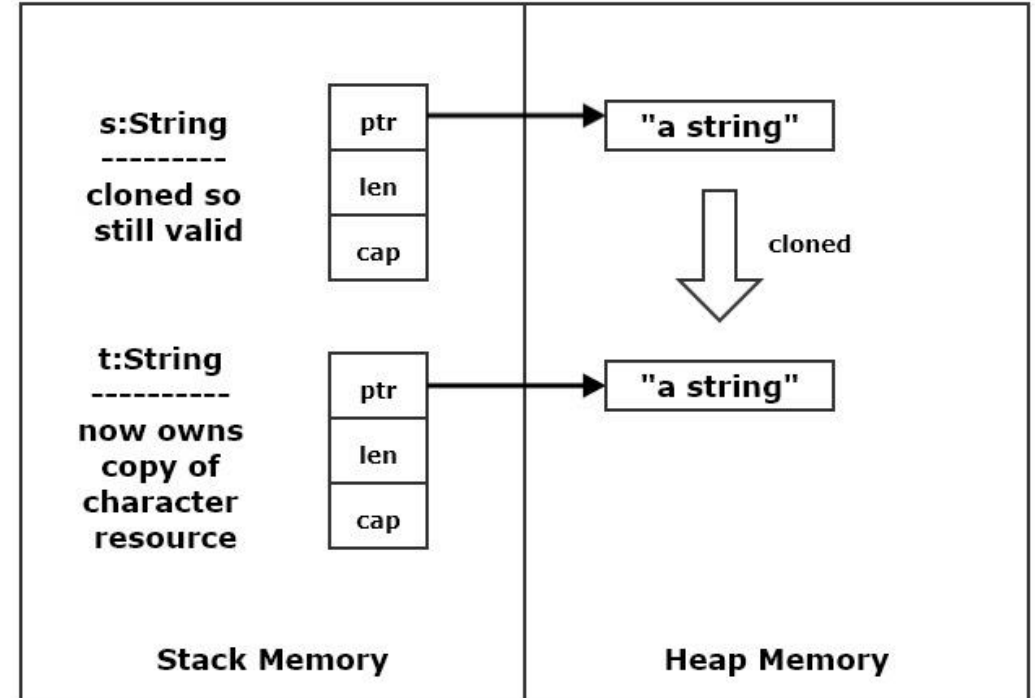
Move

- let s = String::from("a string");
 - s consists of a control block in stack memory and a character array in the heap.
- let t = s;
 - s's **control block** is blitted to t
 - That preserves the pointer to the heap character array.
 - So now t owns the string and s will be identified as invalid by borrow-checker.
- This is fast. Characters are not copied, only the small control block is copied.



Rust Clone

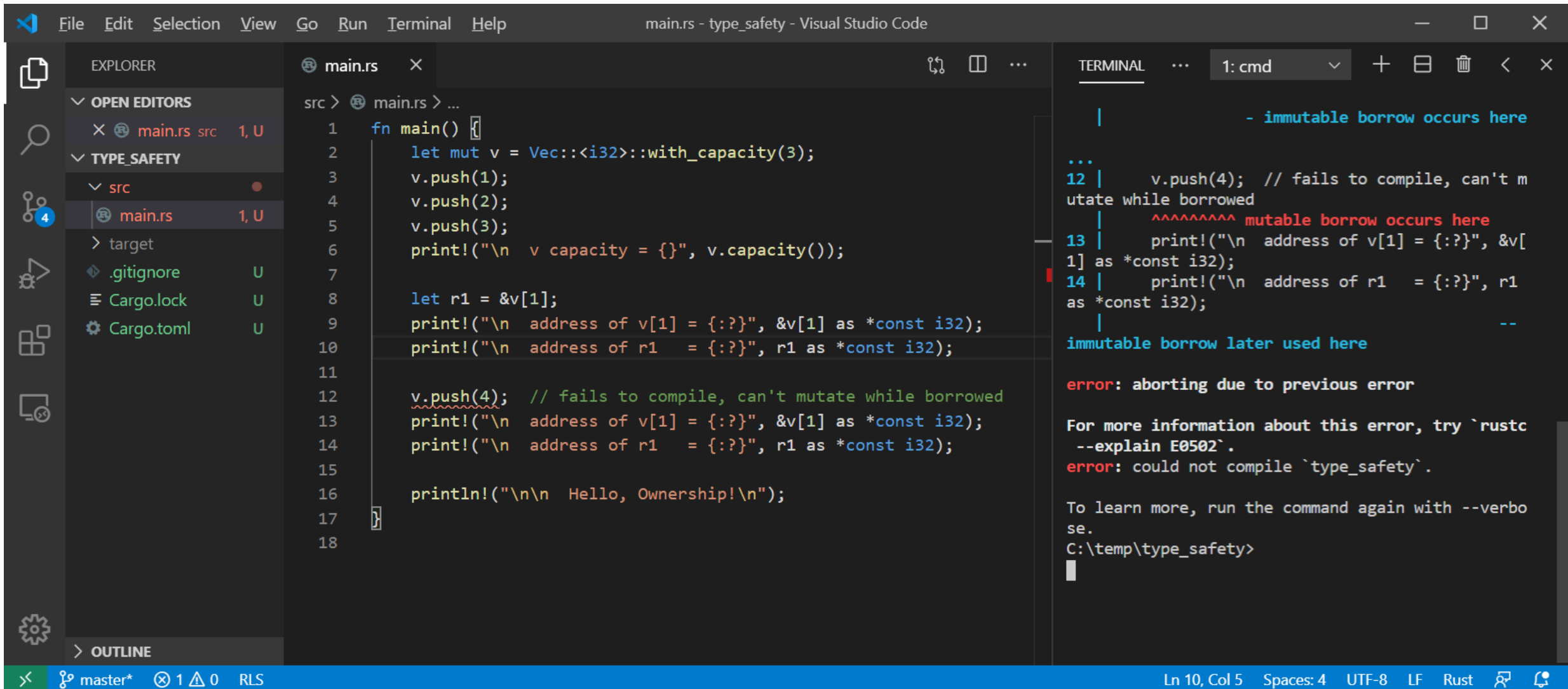
- Often a type satisfies clone trait (if not you can add that).
- This allows moves to be avoided by explicitly calling clone() to make a copy.
 - `let t = s.clone();`
`// s still valid`
- Clone must always be called explicitly. Rust wants you to know when you invoke an expensive operation.



References and RwLocking

- Non-mutable Vec and references - all readers:
 - `let v = vec![1,2,3];`
 - `let r1 = &v; let r2 = &v; // each has view of v's data`
- Mutable Vec, non-mutable references – creating reference inhibits Vec mutation:
 - `let mut v = vec![1,2,3];`
 - `let r1 = &v; let r2 = &v; // each has view of v's data`
 - `r1 and r2 borrow v's data ownership // v cannot mutate while borrows are active`
 - Borrows end when they go out of scope or are dropped, `drop(r1);`
- Mutable data, mutable reference – writer v's ability to write borrowed
 - `let mut v = vec![1,2,3];`
 - `let r = &mut v; // r has exclusively borrowed v's ownership`
 - `v cannot mutate until borrow ends`

Rust won't allow mutation with an active reference



```
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help main.rs - type_safety - Visual Studio Code
```

```
EXPLORER  
OPEN EDITORS  
main.rs src 1, U  
TYPE SAFETY  
src  
main.rs 1, U  
target  
.gitignore U  
Cargo.lock U  
Cargo.toml U  
OUTLINE
```

```
main.rs  
src > main.rs > ...  
1 fn main() {  
2     let mut v = Vec::::with_capacity(3);  
3     v.push(1);  
4     v.push(2);  
5     v.push(3);  
6     print!("\n v capacity = {}", v.capacity());  
7  
8     let r1 = &v[1];  
9     print!("\n address of v[1] = {:?}", &v[1] as *const i32);  
10    print!("\n address of r1 = {:?}", r1 as *const i32);  
11  
12    v.push(4); // fails to compile, can't mutate while borrowed  
13    print!("\n address of v[1] = {:?}", &v[1] as *const i32);  
14    print!("\n address of r1 = {:?}", r1 as *const i32);  
15  
16    println!("\n\n Hello, Ownership!\n");  
17 }  
18
```

```
TERMINAL 1: cmd  
- immutable borrow occurs here  
...  
12 |     v.push(4); // fails to compile, can't m  
    utate while borrowed  
    ^^^^^^^^^ mutable borrow occurs here  
13 |     print!("\n address of v[1] = {:?}", &v[  
1] as *const i32);  
14 |     print!("\n address of r1 = {:?}", r1  
    as *const i32);  
    |                                     --  
    immutable borrow later used here  
  
error: aborting due to previous error  
  
For more information about this error, try `rustc  
--explain E0502`.  
error: could not compile `type_safety`.  
  
To learn more, run the command again with --verbo  
se.  
C:\temp\type_safety>
```

Ownership summary

- These simple rules provide memory safety:
 - `let x = y` \implies copy if blittable, otherwise move \implies transfer of ownership
 - Can't use `y` if moved from
 - `let r1 = &x; let r2 = &x;`
 \implies may have any number of immutable references
 - `x` may not be mutated while there are active references
 - `let mut z = ...`
 - `let r3 = &mut z;` \implies may only have one mutable reference
- Mutable references become inactive when they go out of scope or are dropped:
 - `drop(r3);`
- Prefer use of references for pass by reference functions and methods

Rust Object Model

- Rust does not have classes but structs are used in a way very similar to the way classes are used in C++.
- Structs have:
 - Composed members, may be instances of language or user defined types.
 - Aggregated members, using the `Box<T>` construct:
 - `Box<T>` acts like a `std::unique_ptr<T>` in C++.
 - Methods - functions that accept `&self` which is a reference to the instance invoking the function.
 - `&self` is similar to the C++ pointer `this`.
 - Traits - implemented by a struct, similar to Java or C# interfaces.
 - Access control - uses the keyword `pub`.
 - Anything not decorated with `pub` is private but accessible in the local crate.

Traits

- Traits provide a contract – function specifications – that guarantee behavior.
 - Any type that implements the Clone trait can be cloned by calling `clone()`.
- Functions can accept arguments specified with either types or traits.
 - Specifying arguments with traits is more powerful – and more expensive.
 - Function will process any argument with a specified trait regardless of their type.
- If a type implements a trait, the trait methods become part of the public interface for that type, e.g., methods that can be called.
- You can even implement traits on existing types, much like C# extension methods.

Common Traits

- Derivable Traits
 - `#[derive(Debug)]`
 - Debug, Display, Copy, Clone
 - PartialEq, Eq, PartialOrd, Ord
 - Hash, Default
- Common Rust Traits
 - ToString, From, Into
 - AsRef, DeRef
 - Iterator
 - Read, Write
- <https://stevedonovan.github.io/rustifications/2018/09/08/common-rust-traits.html>
- <https://stevedonovan.github.io/rust-gentle-intro/>

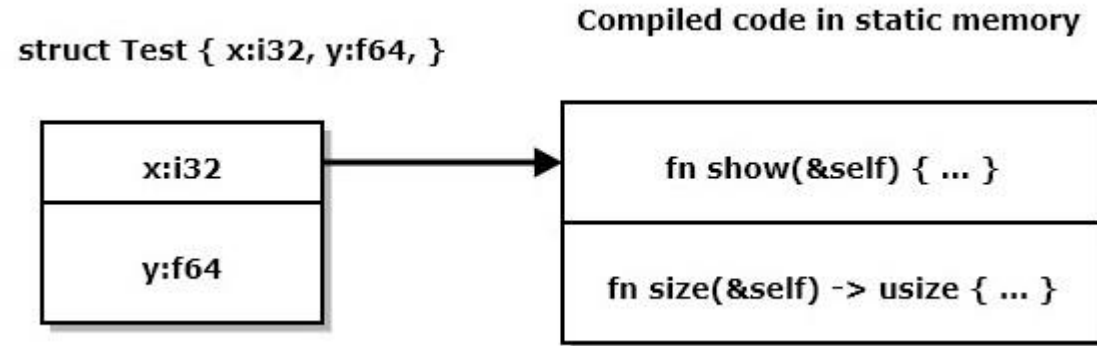
Implementing Traits and Methods

```
• trait Size {  
    fn size(&self) -> usize;  
}  
  
• trait Show : Debug {  
    fn show(&self) {  
        print!("\n {:?}", &self);  
    }  
}  
  
• #[derive(Debug, Copy, Clone)]  
pub struct Test { x:i32, y:f64, }  
  
• impl Size for Test {  
    fn size(&self) -> usize {  
        std::mem::size_of::<Test>()  
    }  
}
```

```
• impl Show for Test {}  
  // using default impl  
  
• impl Test {  
    pub fn new() -> Self {  
        Self { x:42, y:1.5, }  
    }  
    ...  
}
```

Rust Object Model – Static Binding

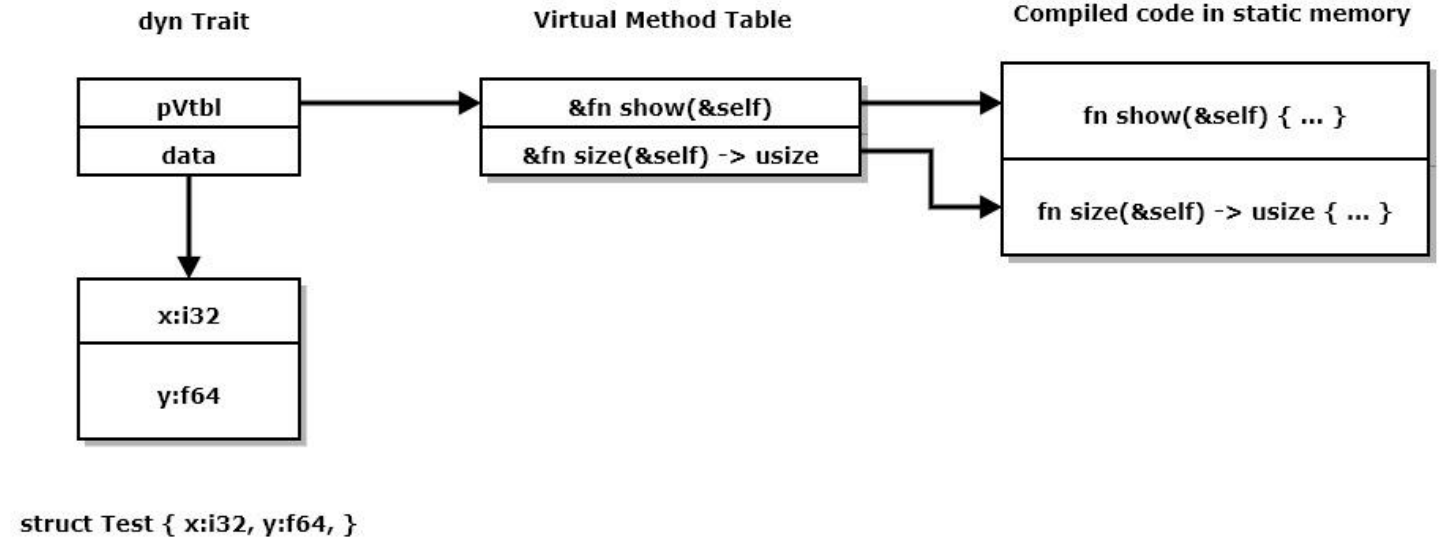
- `trait Show : Debug { ... }`
- `trait Size { ... }`
- `struct Test { x:i32, y:f64, }`
- `impl Show for Test { ... }`
- `impl Size for Test { ... }`
- `impl Test { ... }`



Component	Address	Size - bytes
Test Struct	8190584	16
y:f64	8190584	8
x:i32	8190592	4
padding	8190596	4

Rust Object Model – Dynamic Binding

- `trait Show : Debug { ... }`
- `trait Size { ... }`
- `struct Test { x:i32, y:f64, }`
- `impl Show for Test { ... }`
- `impl Size for Test { ... }`
- `impl Test { ... }`



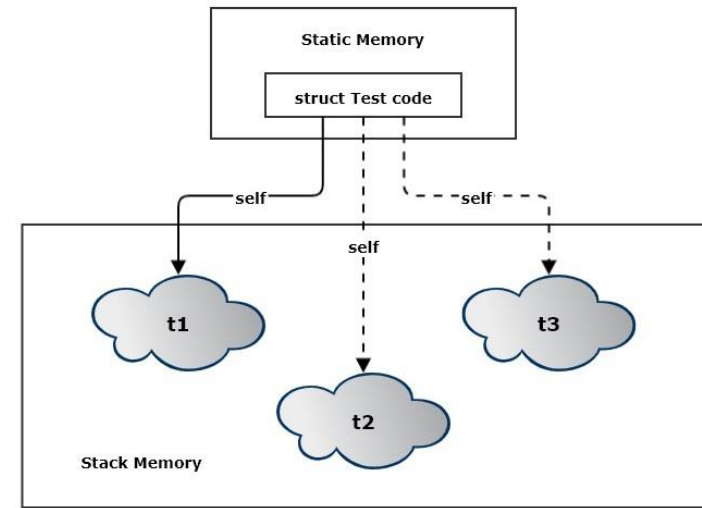
- `fn size_is(o:&dyn Size) ->usize {
 o.size()
}`

`size_is(...)` doesn't know anything about `Test`. It does know `Size::size`

- `let mut t = Test { x:42, y:1.5, };
print!(
 "size of t = {:?}" , size_is(&t)
);`

Copy and Move Types

- Copy types have **instances** that can be copied and assigned.
 - `let t = Test::new();`
 - `let u = t; // copy`
 - `t = u; // assign`
 - Value types implement Copy and Clone traits
- Move types have instances that are moved instead of copied. Any type that does not implement Copy is a move type.
- Moveable types can implement the Clone trait but not Copy.
- Test is a value type.



```
• trait Size {  
    fn size(&self) -> usize;  
}  
• trait Show : Debug {  
    fn show(&self) {  
        print!("\n {:?}", &self);  
    }  
}  
• #[derive(Debug, Copy, Clone)]  
  pub struct Test { x:i32, y:f64, }  
• impl Size for Test {  
    fn size(&self) -> usize {  
        std::mem::size_of::<Test>()  
    }  
}
```

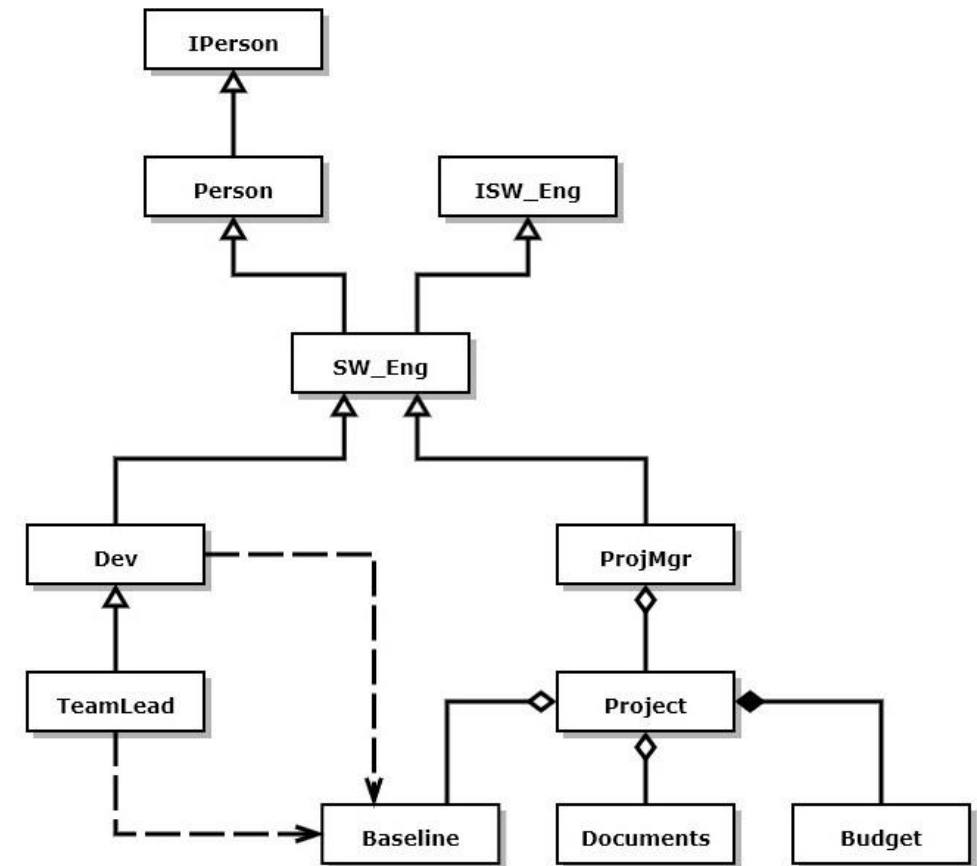
```
• impl Show for Test {}  
  // using default impl  
• impl Test {  
    pub fn new() -> Self {  
        Self { x:42, y:1.5, }  
    }  
}
```

Comparison with C++

- C++ object model provides:
 - Composition
 - Aggregation
 - Inheritance
- Most classes can be value types:
 - Copy constructors
 - Assignment operator overloads
 - Destructors
- Many are value types by default
 - Members are primitive types or STL containers
- Rust object model provides:
 - Composition
 - Aggregation
 - Traits
 - Provide functions but no data
- Some structs are Copy, but many must be Move.
 - No overloads, so no overloaded assignment operators
 - Move types can implement clone() but that is never called implicitly

C++ Person Class Hierarchy Example – from C++ Models

- The class structure shown on the right represents a software development organization.
- Software Engineers inherit the person type and implement the ISW_Eng interface. SW_Eng is an abstract base class for all software engineers.
- Any function that accepts a pointer to SW_Eng will also accept pointers to Devs, TeamLeads, and ProjMgrs.
- If ISW_Eng defines a pure virtual method, say doWork(), any derived class can override that method.
 - Devs doWork that devs do
 - TeamLeads doWork that team leads do
 - ProjMgrs doWork that project managers do
- So the doWork() method binds to code based on the type of object bound to an ISW_Eng pointer.



Rust Generics

- Rust Generics define trait constraints that limit the types that will compile.
- Rust generics do not support specializations that broaden the number of types that can be used.

- Generic functions:

- ```
fn demo_ref<T>(t:&T) where T:Debug {
 show_type(t);
 show_value(t);
}
```
- ```
fn show_type<T: Debug>(_value:&T) {  
    let name = std::any::type_name::<T>();  
    print!(  
        "\n TypeId: {:?}, size: {:?}",  
        name, size_of::<T>()  
    )  
}
```

- Generic structs:

- ```
#[derive(Debug)]
struct Point<T> { x:T, y:T, z:T }
```

# Traits

- Traits provide a contract – function specifications – that guarantee behavior.
  - Any type that implements the Clone trait can be cloned by calling `clone()`.
- Functions can accept arguments specified with either types or traits.
  - Specifying arguments with traits is more powerful – and more expensive.
  - Function will process any argument with a specified trait regardless of their type.
- If a type implements a trait, the trait methods become part of the public interface for that type, e.g., methods that can be called.
- You can even implement traits on existing types, much like C# extension methods.

# Traits – Note: these traits don't use T, but their implementation does

- ```
trait Show : Debug {  
    fn show(&self) {  
        print!("\n {:?}", &self);  
    }  
}
```
- ```
trait Size {
 fn size(&self) -> usize;
}
```
- ```
fn size_is(o:&dyn Size) ->usize {  
    o.size()  
}
```

size_is(o:&dyn Size) accepts both ordinary and generic arguments
- ```
#[derive(Debug, Copy, Clone)]
pub struct Point<T>{ // public type
 x:T, y:T, z:T, // private data
}
```

- ```
impl<T> Show for Point<T>  
    where T:Debug {} // using default impl
```
- ```
impl<T> Size for Point<T> {
 // must provide impl
 fn size(&self) -> usize {
 std::mem::size_of::<Point<T>>()
 }
}
```
- ```
let mut t =  
    Point { x:0.0, y:1.0, z:0.5, };  
  
t.show();  
  
print!(  
    "\n size of t = {:?}", size_is(&t)  
);
```

Generics Summary

- Generics help us build flexible code:
 - Create collections that can hold many different types, but we need only one design.
- Generics with traits provide even more help
 - Define functions and methods that accept arguments that satisfy a trait specification.
 - Much more flexible than defining functions that take specific typed arguments.
 - Allows us to specify that only some categories of types should be accepted, e.g., move-able, or clone-able, or display-able.

Program Execution

- There are three ways to execute code in a fully formed crate, using cargo:
 - Execution of binaries:
If the crate root is a binary, e.g., main.rs, the command
cargo run
will execute the program
 - Testing libraries:
If the crate root is a library, e.g., lib.rs, the command
cargo test
will run any tests configured at the end of the library. Tests pass if there are no assertions in the test code, and fail if there are.
 - Running examples:
For library crates, if you create an /examples folder and put demonstration modules there, then the command
cargo run --example an_example
will run the code in an_example.rs, assuming that you've supplied a main function for that module. The user expects that this code will demonstrate use of library functionality.

Rust Pain Points

- Ownership
 - Conceptually simple, must handle details to compile 😞
 - Compiler error messages are very good 😊
- Error Handling
 - All cases of all errors have to be handled to compile
 - Many examples use naïve handling, e.g., panic.
 - Not a good idea for anything other than demo code.
- Strings
 - String, &str, OsString, &OsStr, PathBuf, &Path
 - No indexing, can use iterator
- Explicit conversions
 - Virtually no implicit conversions

Rust Gain Points

- Ownership
 - No undefined behavior or data races by construction
- Error Handling
 - No surprises at run-time.
 - Get coherent error messages instead of aborts.
- Strings
 - Utf-8 strings can represent characters from many languages and math symbols
- Explicit conversions
 - No surprises from unexpected conversions
- Suitable for safety critical applications, e.g., vehicle control, medical and financial applications.
 - Need all of the above
 - Eliminates many of the vectors for malware threats

Epilog

https://jimfawcett.github.io/RustStory_Prologue.html

Conclusions

- If you understand the models, we've covered, I think you will find Rust syntax and semantics to be convenient and sensible.
- Some particular parts of the language discussed in the Rust Story but not here are intricate and require some study to master:
 - String syntax and semantics because the only character type Rust recognizes in its native strings, `String` and `Str`, is utf-8, which uses multi-byte characters of varying sizes.
 - Life-time annotation needed for some scenarios using generics.
 - Many crates in <https://crates.io> are used routinely by knowledgeable Rust developers, but some take significant amounts of time and effort to use effectively.
- Rust avoids undefined behavior by incorporating a safe type system. That is based on the ownership rules we've discussed. It takes a while to get use to the rules, but compiler error messages are usually very good.

Presentation Resources

- The ideas discussed in this presentation are drawn from a web page:
https://jimfawcett.github.io/RustStory_Models.html

which is part of the Rust Story:

https://jimfawcett.github.io/RustStory_Prologue.html

- And code examples for the story are documented here:
<https://jimfawcett.github.io/RustStoryRepo.html>

- These slides are available here:
<https://jimfawcett.github.io/Resources/RustTour.pdf>

Background

- The material for this presentation comes from the github website:
 - <https://JimFawcett.github.io>,
 - <https://jimfawcett.github.io/Resources/RustModels.pdf>
- The site provides a curated selection of code. Many repos developed for graduate software design courses at Syracuse University
- It also contains tutorial and reference materials related to that code.
- Some of that is presented in the form of “stories”
- Rust Models is the title of the first chapter of a “[Rust Story](#)”
 - The story is a detailed walk-through of the Rust programming language. It provides reference material for a set of [repositories](#) that hold source code for utilities, tools, components, and demonstrations.