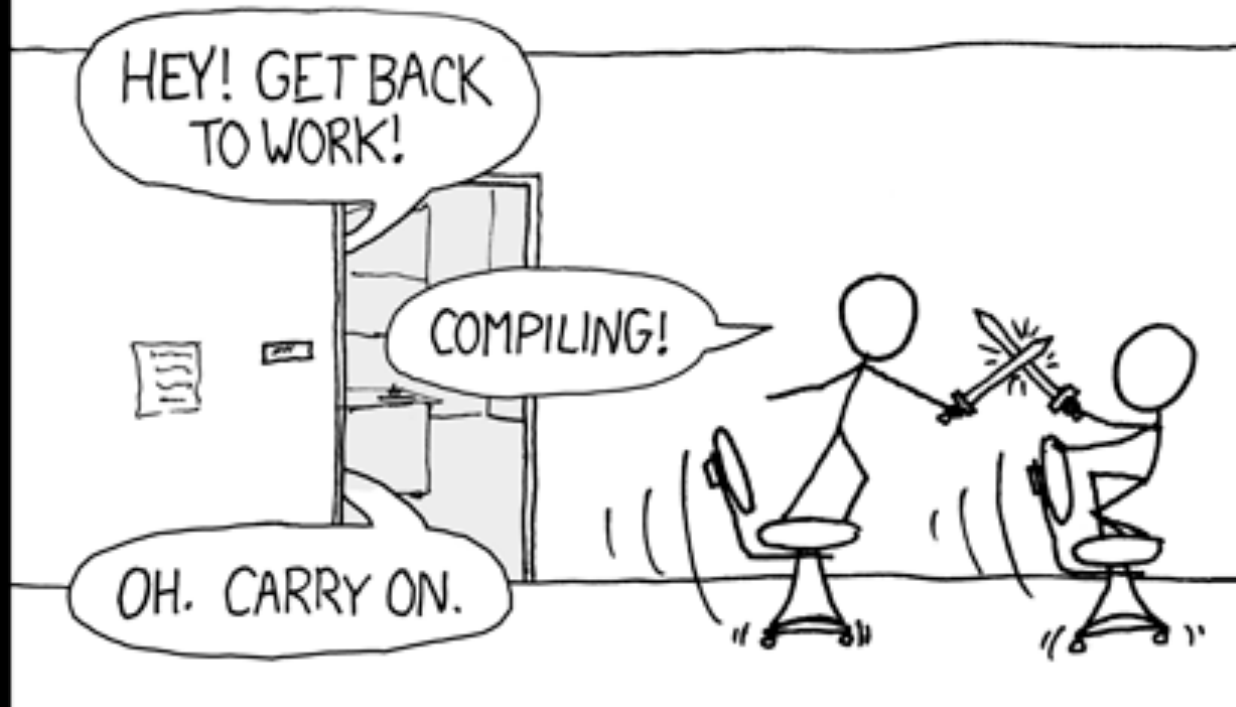


THE #1 PROGRAMMER EXCUSE
FOR LEGITIMATELY SLACKING OFF:

"MY CODE'S COMPILING."



<https://xkcd.com/303/>

CS 252: Advanced Programming Language Principles



Rust

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What is wrong with C/C++?

- Painfully slow build times
- Not memory safe
- No good concurrency story

"When the three of us [Ken Thompson, Rob Pike, and Robert Griesemer] got started, it was pure research. The three of us got together and decided that we hated C++."

--Ken Thompson on the motivation for Go

"C makes it easy to shoot yourself in the foot;

C++ makes it harder, but when you do it blows your whole leg off."

--*Bjarne Stroustrup*

C++ is a horrible language.

--*Linus Torvalds*

Tony Hoare's billion dollar mistake

"But I couldn't resist the temptation to put in a `null` reference, simply because it was so easy to implement. This has led to **innumerable errors, vulnerabilities, and system crashes**, which have probably caused a billion dollars of pain and damage in the last forty years."

Challenges with C

A buggy C function

```
int* zero_negs(int a[], int len) {
    int res[len];
    for (int i=0; i<len; i++) {
        if (a[i] < 0) res[i] = 0;
        else res[i] = a[i];
    }
    return res;
}
```

Fixed?

```
int* zero_negs(int a[], int len){  
    int *res=malloc(sizeof(int)*len);  
    for (int i=0; i<len; i++) {  
        if (a[i] < 0) res[i] = 0;  
        else res[i] = a[i];  
    }  
    return res;  
}
```

A consumer of data, which frees the data.

```
void print_arr(int a[], int len) {  
    for (int i=0; i<len; i++) {  
        printf("%d ", a[i]);  
    }  
    printf("\n");  
    free(a);  
}
```

But what if the consumer is called twice?

```
int main(int argc, char** argv) {  
    int nums[] = {0,12,5,-42,9,7,-18,0};  
    int n = 8;  
    int *no_negs = zero_out_negs(nums,n);  
    print_arr(no_negs, n);  
    // ... Sometime later in the code.  
    // Freeing memory twice.  
    print_arr(no_negs, n);  
}
```

Memory Management

- C/C++ force the programmer to manage memory, which can cause:
 - Memory leaks
 - Dangling pointers
- Java uses a *garbage collector*
 - Stop-the-world gc.
 - Applications stops while gc runs.

Rust history

- Developed by Graydon Hoare of Mozilla
- Used in
 - Project Servo: layout engine for Firefox
 - The Rust compiler
- Emphasis:
 - Safety
 - Control of memory layout
 - Concurrency

hello_world.rs

Denotes that
println is a macro

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

```
$ rustc hello_world.rs  
$ ./hello_world  
Hello, world!
```

Primitive Types

- signed integers: `i8`, `i16`, `i32`, `i64`
- unsigned integers: `u8`, `u16`, `u32`, `u64`
- pointer sizes: `isize` (signed),
`usize` (unsigned)
- floating point: `f32`, `f64`
- `char`, `bool`
- arrays `[1, 2, 3]` and tuples `(1, true)`
- the unit type `()`

Functions in Rust

```
fn foo(x: i32) -> i32 {  
    x + 3  
}
```

```
fn main() {  
    println!("{}", foo(4));  
}
```

Compiling and Running Rust Program

```
$ rustc fun.rs
```

```
$ ./fun
```

```
7
```

```
$
```

Broken Rust Program

```
fn foo(x: i32) -> i32 {  
    x + 3 ; // Semicolon error  
}
```

```
fn main() {  
    println!("{}", foo(4));  
}
```

```
$ rustc fun.rs
error[E0308]: mismatched types
  --> fun.rs:1:19
   |
1  | fn foo(x: i32) -> i32 {
   |   ---                ^^^ expected `i32`, found `()`
   |   |
   |   implicitly returns `()` as its body has no tail
or `return` expression
2  |     x + 3; // Bad semicolon
   |         - help: consider removing this semicolon
```

error: aborting due to previous error

For more information about this error, try `rustc --explain E0308`.

Variables in Rust

```
fn main() {  
    // Type annotations are not needed  
    let a = 1;  
    let b = 2;  
  
    // But you can specify them if you want  
    let c: isize = 3;  
  
    // '{}' is a placeholder for arguments  
    println!("a:{} b:{} c:{}", a, b, c);  
}
```

More sophisticated printing

```
fn main() {  
    // Numbers can specify argument  
    println!("<{0}>{1}</{0}>", "h1", "Hi!");  
  
    // Named arguments can also be useful  
    println!("<{tag}>{body}</{tag}>",  
            tag="strong",  
            body="Welcome to Rust");  
}
```

Structs

- Rust can create more sophisticated data structures through *structs*
- We will illustrate with a complex number example

```
struct Complex { real: i32, imaginary: i32 }

fn add_complex(c1: Complex, c2: Complex) -> Complex {
    let r = c1.real + c2.real;
    let i = c1.imaginary + c2.imaginary;
    Complex { real: r, imaginary: i }
}

fn main() {
    let cmplx1 = Complex { real: 7, imaginary: 2 };
    let cmplx2 = Complex { real: 3, imaginary: 1 };
    let ans = add_complex(cmplx1, cmplx2);

    println!("The answer is {}+{}i",
        ans.real,
        ans.imaginary);
}
```

Lab, part 1: Modify Complex.rs

Currently, the code prints:

```
The answer is 10+3i
```

Modify the println to refer to `complex1` and `complex2`. It should print:

```
7+2i + 3+1i = 10+3i
```

Possible attempt:

```
println!("{}", cmplx1.real + cmplx2.real, cmplx1.imaginary + cmplx2.imaginary, ans.real, ans.imaginary);
```

```

$ rustc complex.rs
error[E0382]: borrow of moved value: `cplx1`
  --> complex.rs:16:18
   |
10 |     let cplx1 = Complex { real: 7, imaginary: 2 };
   |         ----- move occurs because `cplx1` has type
`Complex`, which does not implement the `Copy` trait
11 |     let cplx2 = Complex { real: 3, imaginary: 1 };
12 |     let ans = add_complex(cplx1, cplx2);
   |                             ----- value moved here
...
16 |     cplx1.real, cplx1.imaginary,
   |                ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^ value borrowed
here after move

```

Memory management approaches revisited

- C/C++
 - manually managed
 - let the programmer beware
- Java
 - Virtual machine with garbage collector
 - Run-time enforcement of key properties
 - Performance overhead

Rust memory management

- No run-time or garbage collection
- Compiler statically enforces memory safety
- Uses RAI strategy
 - **Resource Acquisition Is Initialization**
 - resource allocation done at initialization
 - resource deallocation done when the object goes out of scope

Ownership Transfer Example

```
fn f(x: Box<i32>) {  
    println!("{}", x);  
}  
  
fn main() {  
    let a = Box::new(42_i32);  
    println!("{}", a);  
    f(a);  
}
```

Error

```
fn f(x: Box<i32>) {  
    println!("{}", x);  
}  
  
fn main() {  
    let a = Box::new(42_i32);  
    println!("{}", a);  
    f(a);  
    println!("{}", a);  
}
```

Fixed: f Modified to Borrow

```
fn f(x: &Box<i32>) {  
    println!("{}", x);  
}  
  
fn main() {  
    let a = Box::new(42_i32);  
    println!("{}", a);  
    f(&a);  
    println!("{}", a);  
}
```

Lab, part1: continued

Work on lab part1 to fix complex.rs.

Mutability in Rust

- Like Racket and Haskell, Rust discourages mutable data.
- If you want to make a value mutable, you must use the `mut` modifier.

Array example

```
fn main() {  
    let mut a: [i32; 10] = [0;10];  
    let mut i = 0;  
    while i <= 10 {  
        println!("Accessing {}", i);  
        a[i] = i as i32;  
        i = i + 1;  
    }  
}
```

Function with mutable borrow

```
fn square_cplx(c: &mut Complex) {  
    let r = c.real * c.real -  
            c.imaginary * c.imaginary;  
    let i = c.real * c.imaginary +  
            c.imaginary * c.real;  
    c.real = r;  
    c.imaginary = i;  
}
```

Calling function with mutable borrow

```
// ans is mutable
```

```
let mut ans = ...;
```

```
// Loans ans to function
```

```
square_cplx(&mut ans);
```

Ownership and Borrowing

- Creating a variable grants ownership
- Assignment transfers ownership
- "Borrowing" allows a section of code to use a variable without taking ownership.
At one time, you can have either
 - 1 mutable borrow, OR
 - Limitless immutable borrows

Typechecking in Rust

- Is Rust statically or dynamically typed?

- Sample code:

```
fn main() {  
    let x = 42;  
    println!("{}", x);  
}
```

This Code Won't Compile

```
fn main() {  
    let s = "hello";  
    let x = s + 42;  
    println!("{}", x);  
}
```

Compilation Error

```
$ rustc typing.rs
```

```
error[E0369]: binary operation `+`  
cannot be applied to type `&str`
```

```
--> typing.rs:3:15
```

```
3 | let x = s + 42;  
  |           - ^ -- {integer}  
  |           |  
  |           &str
```

Type Inference

- Rust *can* have type annotations:

```
let x: i32 = 99;
```

- For local variables, types are optional.
- For functions, types are mandatory.

Function Type Annotations

```
fn double(n: i32) -> i32 {  
    // No semicolon on the next line.  
    // (Explicit return w/ ';' also works).  
    n*2  
}
```

```
// No arguments, no return value.  
fn main() {  
    let x = 45;  
    let y = double(3);  
    println!("{}", x+y);  
}
```

Rust documentation

Rust programming language "book"

<https://doc.rust-lang.org/nightly/book/>

Rust by Example

<http://rustbyexample.com/>

Lab, part 2: Implement Quicksort

- Use `sort0.rs`, `sort1.rs`, and `sort2.rs` for reference (available online)