

Comprehensive Rust

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Comprehensive Rust



stars 28k contributors 303 build passing

Comprehensive Rust is a book that covers the Rust programming language from the basics to advanced topics. It is a comprehensive guide for anyone interested in learning Rust, whether you are a beginner or an experienced programmer. The book is available for free online at <https://google.github.io/comprehensive-rust/>.

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ASOP build

adb sync
src/android/build_all.sh
Android

Rust

Rust in Chromium
gn Chromium
C++ crates

Chromium chromium/setup.md/.. Chromium

Rust

embedded Rust

BBCmicro:bit v2 welcome page

Rust

The Concurrency in Rust deep dive is a full day class on classical as well as async/await .concurrency

crate src/main.rs

```
cargo init concurrency
cd concurrency
cargo add tokio --features full
cargo run
```

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Table with 2 columns and 5 rows, containing technical terms and symbols.

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- .Ukrainian by @git-user-cpp, @yaremam and @reta •

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:00000

Arabic by @younies •

.raselmandol@
.Farsi by @Alix1383, @DannyRavi, @hamidrezakp, @javad-jafari and @moaminsharifi
.vcaen@ KookaS@
.ronaldfw@ Throvn@
.ronaldfw@ Throvn@

issue tracker
. issue tracker

issue tracker
. issue tracker

2 0000

cargo 00 00000000

00 0000000000 00000 0 Cargo 00 0000 0000 0000 00 Rust 000000 000000 00 0000 0000 .00 000000 0000 0000 00 00000000 Rust 0000 000000 000000 0 0000 0000 Rust 00000000 00 0 Rust 00000000 00 00 000000 0000 0 000000 0000 00 00 000000 0000 00 000000000 0000 00 .0000 000000 000000 000 00 00 00 0000000000

000 00000000

[.https://rustup.rs](https://rustup.rs) 0000 00000 00 0000000000 0000

00 (Rust (rustc 00000000 0 (Cargo (cargo 0000 000000 00 00000000 00000 0000 000 000 000 000000 00 00 (CLI)000000 00 000000 00 0000 0000000 000000 00 rustup 0000000 0000 .0000 00 .0000 00000000 000000000 000000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00 00

0000 .0000 000000000 Rust 00 0000 0000 00 0000 IDE 00 000000000 0000 0Rust 0000 00 00 000000 0000000 00 00000000 000000 rust-analyzer 00 000000 0000000 00 00 0000 0000 00000000000 00 000000 00000 0000000 0 VS Code Emacs Vim/Neovim 00000 00 000000 00 0000 0 00000000 .000 000000 00 RustRover 0000 00 00000000 IDE 00 00000000 .000

0000 apt 0000 00 0000 00 Rust formatter 0 Rust 0 Cargo 000000000 00000000/000000 00 • 0000 000 0000 0 000 00 000 000 00 Rust 000000 0000 00 000 00 000 0000 0000 00 .0000 :000 000000 000 000 00000 command.000 00000000 0000000000 000000 00

```
sudo apt install cargo rust-src rustfmt
```

00 000 0000 000 000000 00000000 Rust 0000 0000 Homebrew 00 00000000 0macOS 00 • .0000 000 0000 0000 00 00 Rust 0000 00 000000 000000000 .0000 000000 0000

Rust 00000000 2.1

:00 00000000 0000 00000000 00 0000 0000 000000 000000 000000 00 Rust 000000000

000000 000000 00000000 0000 0 00000000 00 00 rs. 00000000 00 Rust 000000000 :rustc • .000000

00 00000000 000000 00 0000 00 Cargo .0000 00 build tool 0 Rust 00000000 0000 :cargo • 000000 0000 000000 0 0000 00000000 0000 00 00000000 <https://crates.io> 00 000000000 00 00

• Cargo .rustc unit test

rustchain rustup cargo rustc

:rustup

Rust Rust cargo rustc

nightly stable beta

stable beta nightly

git registries

Rust 2015 Rust 2021 editions Rust 2018

backwards incompatible

breaking code Cargo.toml crate

Rust

rustc cargo

Cargo

workspaces

Runtime Management/Caching Dev

build scripting

global installation

clippy command plugin

official Cargo Book

2.2

Rust

Cargo

```

:interactive)
} ()fn main
;(!println!("Edit me
{

```

You can use

Ctrl + Enter

.to execute the code when focus is in the text box

or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box
:editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box

or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box •
.editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box Playground or you can

or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box •
or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box !editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box
.editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box local Rust installation or

Cargo or instructions or you can use 2.3

or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box Rust or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box
cargo or rustc or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box instructions in the Rust Book or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box
:version number or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box Rust or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box

```

rustc --version %
(rustc 1.69.0 (84c898d65 2023-04-16
cargo --version %
(cargo 1.69.0 (6e9a83356 2023-04-12

```

or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box Rust or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box
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or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box
:editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box Rust

.editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box "editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box" or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box .1

or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box /excerise or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box cargo new exercise or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box .2
:editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box

```

cargo new exercise $
Created binary (application) `exercise` package

```

:editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box cargo run or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box /exercise or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box .3

```

cd exercise $
cargo run $
(Compiling exercise v0.1.0 (/home/mgeisler/tmp/exercise
Finished dev [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 0.75s
`Running `target/debug/exercise
!Hello, world

```

or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box src/main.rs or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box .4
.editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box src/main.rs or you can use the .editor to execute the code when focus is in the text box

```

    } ()fn main
;(!println!("Edit me
{
: cargo run 0.5
    cargo run $
(Compiling exercise v0.1.0 (/home/mgeisler/tmp/exercise
Finished dev [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 0.24s
`Running `target/debug/exercise
!Edit me
cargo check 0.6
/target/debug 0.6
build
cargo build --release 0.6
/target/release
Cargo.toml 0.7
cargo 0.7
Cargo 0.7
0.7

```

I □□□

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- :000 000000 0000 00 000000 0000 000000 000000 00 .000 Rust 000000 00 000 000000 000
- ,000000 ,enums, structs ,00000 000000000 0 00000 000000000 ,000000000 :000000000 000000000000 .000000 0 ,000000
 - .Types and type inference
 - .00000 0 00 0000 0000 00000 :000000 000000 000000000000
 - .enums 0 0000000000 :000000 00000 0000 000000 0000 00000
 - .000000000 0 enums, structs 000000 0 000000 :00000 000000

000000 00000000

:00000 00 .00000 0000 000000 5 0 00000 2 00000 00000 00000 0000 0000 000000000 000000 10 00000000 00

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- 00 00000 00000000 00 0000 000000000 00000 00 00 00 0000 0000 00 00000000 000000000000 .00000
- 000000 000000 0000 00 .0000 000000000 00 00000 0000 0000000 !0000000 00000000 0000000 0000 –
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000 000000 0000 000 0000 00 0000 00 000 Rust 00 "0000" 000000 0000 0000 000 000 0000
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0000 000	0000000
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000000 0	Playground

000000 Rust 00000 4.1

:00 000000 2015 0000 00 00 1.0 00000 00 000 00000 000000000000 00000 00 Rust

000000 00000 00 0000 000000 0000 00000000 00000 00 ,Rust 00000 •

++C

00000

.000000 000000000 0000 0000000 000000 00 LLVM 00 rustc -

: 0000 00 0000000000 0000000000 0 00000000 00 00000000 00 00000 •

... ,x86, ARM, WebAssembly -

... ,Linux, Mac, Windows -

:000000 000000000 0000000000 00 0000000000 0000 00000 Rust 00000 •

(boot loaders) 00000000000 0 (firmware) 00000000000 -

,00000000 000000000000 -

,0000000 000000000 -

,00000000 00000000000 -

.0000000 -

00000 00000 00 Rust

++C

:00000000 00000

.00000 000000 00000000 •

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- .
- .
- .

Rust 4.2

: Rust

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++C

++C

++C

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-

++C

(Rust 1.0) 2015 12 17 Rust 1.0 (garbage collector) 2016 11 15
. 2016 11 15

Playground 4.3

Rust playground Rust 1.0 playground Rust Playground
Hello-world . Hello-world : .

"rustfmt" rustfmt "rustfmt" .

Debug : Rust . Release (. <> .

"..." "ASM" .

playground playground Rust

5 0000

00000000 0 00000000

:0000 00 .0000 000 000000 00 0000 0000 000 0000

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00000 0	0000 ,0000
00000 0	00000000
00000 0	0000000
00000 0	000000 000000000
00000 0	0000 0000 000000
00000 00	000000000 0000000 :000000

0000 ,0000 5.1

:000000000 000000 Hello World 0000000 00 0000 0000 Rust 0000000 0000 0000 00 0000000

```
} ()fn main  
;(!"🌍 0000")!println  
{
```

:00000000 000 0000

.0000000 000000 fn 00 000000 •

0 C 000000 0000 0 000 00000000000 00 00000000 •

++C

.0000000 000000

.000 0000000 0000 0000 main 0000 •

0000 hygienic 000000000 000000 Rust 0000 •

!println

.000 000 00 000000 00

0000000 00000000 00 0000 000000000 0 000000 UTF-8 0000000000 000000 Rust 000000000 •
.000000

Rust ภาษาคอมพิวเตอร์ที่เน้นความปลอดภัยและประสิทธิภาพ โดยปราศจากการใช้ pointer และ garbage collection
 ..Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา
 :Rust เป็นภาษาที่

/C เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา ,Rust เป็นภาษาที่ •
 ++C

Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา (imperative) เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา Java/
 ..Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา

..Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา

Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา (functional) เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา Rust •
 ..Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา

Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา (hygienic) «Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา»
 Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา ..Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา
 ..Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา <https://veykril.github.io/tlborm/decl-macros/minutiae/hygiene.html> [Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา]

Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา (functional) เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา Rust เป็นภาษาที่
 ..Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา

5.2

Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา (immutable) «Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา»

```

} ()fn main
;let x: i32 = 10
;{"println!("x: {x
;x = 20 //
;{"println!("x: {x //
{
  
```

"x = 20" เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา «mut» เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา

Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา «i32» •
 ..Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา

5.3

..Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัยและเสถียรที่สุดเท่าที่เคยมีมา

ขนาดของข้อมูล	ประเภทข้อมูล
i8, i16, i32, i64, i128, isize	จำนวนเต็ม
-จำนวนเต็ม	จำนวนเต็ม

```

10-
,
0
,
000_1
,
i64_123
|u8, u16, u32, u64, u128, usize|0000 0000 000000| |
0
,
123
,
u16_10
|f32, f64|000000 00000 00 000000| |
3.14
,
10.0e20-
,
f32_2
|bool|true, false|00000000| |'∞', 'char'|'a', 'α|00000000 0000 00000000| |
:000 000 000 00 0000000 0000000
,00000000 000000 000000 N 00000000 00 fN 0iN, uN •
,00000000 000000 000000 00000000 00 0000000 00 usize 0 isize •
,00000000 000000 000000 000 32 00000000 00 char •
.00000000 000000 000000 000 8 00000000 00 bool •
:000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00 00 000000 0000 000000 000000
» .000000 00000000 0000 000 0000 0000 000 000000 00 00 _ 000000 0000 000 0000000 •
000_1
0000 00 00000000
1000
00)
00_10
0 000 000000 (
i64_123
0000 00 00000000

```


000000 00000000000 0 00000000 00 0000 00 Rust 000000000 000000 00 000000 0000 00000000 0000 .000000 00000000 00 000000

0000 000» 00 0000000 000000 00000 0000 00 00 0000000000 00000 000000 00 0000 000 000000 00000000 00000 000000 00 00 00 00000 .000000 00000 00 00000000 00 00000000 «any 000000 0000 00 0 00000000 000000 000000 00000 00 00 00000 0000 00 0000 00000 000000 00000 00 00000000 00 00 00000000 00000 000000 000000 00000 00000 00000000 00000 00000000 00000 00 .00000000 00000000 000000 00000000 .0000000000 0000000000 00000 00

0000 «i32» 0000 0000 0000 0000 00 Rust 00000 0000 0000000 00 00000 0000 00 0000 0000 0000 00000000 00000000 0000 00 .0000 00 00000 00000 «{integer}» 00000 00 0000 0000 00000 00000 00000 00000 .00000 00 .0000 «f64» 00000000 00000000 00000 00000

```
    } ()fn main
      ;let x = 3.14
      ;let y = 20
      ;(assert_eq!(x, y
`{ERROR: no implementation for `{float} == {integer //
{
```

0000000000 00000000 :0000000 5.6

00 00000000 00000 00 n 0000000000 0000 0n>1 00000 .0000 00 00000 «[001]» 00 0000000000 00000000 .0000 00 00000000 n-2 0 n-1 0000000000 00000000 0000000 0000000

00 panic 00000000 0000 0000000 00 .0000 00000000 00 n 0000000000 0000 00 0000000000 (fib(n 00000 00 00000

```
    } fn fib(n: u32) -> u32
      } if n < 2
        00000 00000//
        ("00 0000000000 00 000")!todo
      } else {
        000000000 00000 //
        ("00 0000000000 00 000")!todo
      }
    }
  } ()fn main
    ;let n = 20
    ;((println!("fib({n}) = {}", fib(n
```

000000 5.6.1

```
    } fn fib(n: u32) -> u32
      } if n < 2
        ;return n
      } else {
    ;(return fib(n - 1) + fib(n - 2
    }
  }
```

```
        } ()fn main
      ;let n = 20
;((println!("fib({n}) = {}", fib(n
```

```
{
```

6 0000

000000 000000 00000 000000

:0000 00 .0000 000 000000 00 0000 0000 000 000

```
0000 000          0000000
-----
00000 0          if 0000000
00000 0          0000000
00000 0          continue 0 break
00000 0          000000000 0 0000000
00000 0          000000
00000 0          00000000
00000 00 Collatz 0000000 :000000
```

if 0000000 6.1

:0000000 00000000 0000000 0000 000000 00 00 if 000000 000

```
    } ()fn main
      ;let x = 10
      } if x == 0
      ;(!0000)!println
      } else if x < 100 {
      ;("println!("biggish
      } else {
      ;("println!("huge
      {
      {
```

00000000 00 000000 00000000 00000000 00 000000 00 000000 00 if 00 000000000 ,000000 000 00000 00
:000 000000000 000 0 000000 0000 if 00000 00 000 0000000 000000 .0000

```
    } ()fn main
      ;let x = 10
      ;{ "0000" } else { "0000" } let size = if x < 20
      ;(size ,"{ } :000 0000000")!println
      {
```

`else if` expression should be used in the same way as the other expressions. For example, when it is used in a `let` statement, the statement must be terminated with a `;` as well. Remove `.the ;` before `println!` to see the compiler error

6.2

“for” “while” “loop” : Rust

while

while

```

    } ()fn main
    ;let mut x = 200
    } while x >= 10
    ;x = x / 2
    {
    ;("{x: {x }")!println
    {
    
```

for 6.2.1

for

```

    } ()fn main
    } for x in 1..5
    ;("{println!("x: {x
    {
    } [for elem in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5
    ;("{println!("elem: {elem
    {
    {
    
```

Iterators

-
-

loop 6.2.2

loop

```

    } ()fn main
    ;let mut i = 0
    } loop
    ;i += 1
    
```

```

        ;(println!("{}", i
        } if i > 100
        ;break
        {
        {
        {

```

continue & break 6.3

.continue break
 If you want to exit any kind of loop early, use **break**. With loop, this can take an optional expression that becomes the value of the loop expression.

```

        } ()fn main
        ;let mut i = 0
        } loop
        ;i += 1
        } if i > 5
        ;break
        {
        } if i % 2 == 0
        ;continue
        {
        ;(println!("{}", i
        {
        {

```

Note that loop is the only looping construct which can return a non-trivial value. This is because it's guaranteed to only return at a break statement (unlike while and for loops, which can also return when the condition fails).

6.3.1

(label) break continue

```

        } ()fn main
        ;[[let s = [[5, 6, 7], [8, 9, 10], [21, 15, 32
        ;let mut elements_searched = 0
        ;let target_value = 10
        } outer: for i in 0..=2'
        } for j in 0..=2
        ;elements_searched += 1
        } if s[i][j] == target_value
        ;break 'outer
        {
        {
        {
        ;(println!("elements searched: {elements_searched
        {

```

6.4 6.4

6.4

6.4.1 Rust 6.4.1

```

} ()fn main
;let z = 13
} = let x
;let y = 10
;("{println!("y: {y
z - y
;{
;("{println!("x: {x
{

```

6.4.1 return

6.4.1

6.4.1 (scope)

```

} ()fn main
;let a = 10
;("{println!("before: {a
}
;"let a = "hello
;("{println!("inner scope: {a
;let a = true
;("{println!("shadowed in inner scope: {a
{
;("{println!("after: {a
{

```

6.4.1

Shadowing is different from mutation, because after shadowing both variables' memory locations exist at the same time. Both are available under the same name, depending where you use it in the code

6.4.1 ()unwrap.

.000 00000

00000 6.5

```

} fn gcd(a: u32, b: u32) -> u32
    } if b > 0
    (gcd(b, a % b
    } else {
      a
    }
  }
} ()fn main
;((println!("gcd: {} ", gcd(143, 52
{

```

- 0000 000000) 00000 000000 000 00 000 0 00 000 0 000000 00000000000 0000 000000 000 •
 .(0000000000000 00000000 00
- 000000 000 00 0000000 000000 000000 00 (000000 00000 00 00) 00000 00000 00 000000 000000 •
 000000 00000 00 .000000
- ;
- .00000 0000 000000 00000000 00 00000000 00

Some functions have no return value, and return the 'unit type', (). The compiler will infer this if the return type is omitted

- .00000 00000000000 00 0000 00000 00 -- 00000000 0000000000 (overloading) 00000 0000000000 •
 0000000000 0000 0000 0000 0000000000 .00000 00 00 0000000000 00 000000 0000000 000000 -
 .0000 0000000000 0000000 000000 00 0000000000 00000 00000 00 00 0000000000 .00000 0000 •
 .000000000 00 000000000000 0000000 00 00000 00000000 00 0000000

00000000 6.6

-00000000 00 00000000 000000 0000000000 0 000000000 000000 Rust 00 00 000000000 0000 00 0000000000 00000 Rust 000000000000 0000000000 .00000 00 00000000 «!» 00 00 000000 00 00000 .00000000 00 00 .0000 00000 00000000000 00 00 00000000

- 0000 00000 00000 0 0000 00 0000 00000000000 0000000 00 00 00 00 (. . ,println!(format •
 .0000 00 0000000 00 (std::fmt] (<https://doc.rust-lang.org/std/fmt/index.html>) 00 0000 00000 •
 .
- 00 00000 00 00 0000000 0000 00000 00 0000 !println 000000 00000 (. . ,format!(format •
 .000000000 00000 00000 •
 .000000000 00000 00 00 0 00000 0000 00 000000 000000 (dbg!(expression •
 00 panic .0000000 00000000000000 00000 0000000000000 00000 0000000 00 00 00 00 0000000000 ()!todo •
 .0000
- 0000000 0000 .0000 00 0000000 0000000 00000000000 00 00 00 0000000000 ()!unreachable •
 .0000 00 00000 0000

```

} fn factorial(n: u32) -> u32
    ;let mut product = 1
    } for i in 1..=n
    ;(product *= dbg!(i
        {
            product
        }
    }
} fn fizzbuzz(n: u32) -> u32
    (!)todo
    {
        } ()fn main
        ;let n = 4
;((println!("{n}! = {}", factorial(n
    {

```

000000 .0000 0000 0000 00 00000000 0000 0 000000 00000000 0000 00 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
 .0000 000 000000 00000000 00 000000 00000 00 00 0 00000 00 0000000 0000000 0000000 00 00000 0000
 0000 00000 0000000000 00 000000000 00000 0000 000 000 00000 0000 000000000 0000000 00000 00000 0000
 .00 000000 00000 0000000

Collatz Sequence : 6.7

The **Collatz Sequence** is defined as follows, for an arbitrary n

```

1
:greater than zero
n* 000 •
i
n* 00 (sequence) 0000000 000000 0 = *
i
.0000000 000000 *
n* 0000 •
i
n* 0000000 000000 0000 *
i+0
n* = *
i
.0/*
n* 0000 •
i

```

```

n* 000000 000000 0000 *
    i+0
    n* * 0 = *
    i
    .0 + *
n* 00 0000 00 000000 000000 00
    i
    :0 = *
n* 00 00000 0000 0 •
    2
    ;10 = 0 + 0 * 0 = *
n* 00 00000 0000 00 •
    3
    ;0 = 0 / 00 = *
n* 00 00000 0000 0 •
    4
    ;16 = 0 + 0 * 0 = *
n* 00 00000 0000 00 •
    5
    ;8 = 0 / 00 = *
n* 00 00000 0000 0 •
    6
    ;4 = 0 / 0 = *
n* 00 00000 0000 0 •
    7
    ;0 = 0 / 0 = *
n* 00 00000 0000 0 •
    0
    0 ;0 = *
.000000 000000 00 0000000 •

```

```

.000 0000000 00 000 00000 000000 n 00 00000 Collatz 0000000 000 00 000000000 00000 00
.`Determine the length of the collatz sequence beginning at `n ///
} fn collatz_length(mut n: i32) -> u32
    ("00 0000000000 00 000")!todo
{

```

```

    } ()fn main
    ("00 0000000000 00 000")!todo
    {

        000000 6.7.1
        .`Determine the length of the collatz sequence beginning at `n ///
        } fn collatz_length(mut n: i32) -> u32
            ;let mut len = 1
            } while n > 1
        ;{ n = if n % 2 == 0 { n / 2 } else { 3 * n + 1
            ;len += 1
            {
                len
            {

                } ()fn test_collatz_length
            ;(assert_eq!(collatz_length(11), 15
            {

                } ()fn main
            ;((println!("Length: {}", collatz_length(11
            {

```

II □□□

□□□ □□ □□□ :□ □□□

7 000

000 000

:0000 00 .0000 000 000000 35 0 0000 2 0000 0000 0000 000 000000000 000000 10 000000 00

	0000 000	000
000000 00	00 000000 0 00 0000	
000000 00		000000
000000 00	0000 000 000000 00000000	
		000000

8 0000

00 000000 0 000 00000

:0000 000 .0000 000 000000 35 0000 0000 000 000

0000 000	0000000
000000 0	00000000
000000 0	00000000
000000 0	000000 000000
000000 0	0000000000 000 0 00000000
000000 00	00 00 00 0000000000 :000000

00000000 8.1

```
} ()fn main  
;[let mut a: [i8; 10] = [42; 10  
;a[5] = 0  
;("{?:println!("a: {a  
{
```

00000 000 00 000000 00 •

[T; N]

000000

N

000000 000 00 00000 (000000000 00000 00000 00)

T

00 00000 000 00 00000 00 0000 00 00000 000000 0000 00 000000 000000 00000 .000

[u8; 3]

0

[u8; 4]

.00000000 000000 0000 00 00000000 0000 00

• Rust ภาษาคอมไพเลอร์แบบ static type system
 • Rust เป็นภาษาที่ปลอดภัย (safe) และเสถียร (stable)
 • Rust เป็นภาษาที่เน้นความปลอดภัย (safety) และเสถียร (stability)

• Rust เป็นภาษาที่เน้นความปลอดภัย (safety) และเสถียร (stability)
 • Rust เป็นภาษาที่เน้นความปลอดภัย (safety) และเสถียร (stability)

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

// Rust code example
fn main() {
    println!("Hello, world!");
}

// Rust code example
fn main() {
    println!("Hello, world!");
}
```

• Rust เป็นภาษาที่เน้นความปลอดภัย (safety) และเสถียร (stability)
 • Rust เป็นภาษาที่เน้นความปลอดภัย (safety) และเสถียร (stability)

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

// Rust code example
fn main() {
    println!("Hello, world!");
}
```

• Rust เป็นภาษาที่เน้นความปลอดภัย (safety) และเสถียร (stability)
 • Rust เป็นภาษาที่เน้นความปลอดภัย (safety) และเสถียร (stability)

8.2

```
fn main() {
    let t: (i8, bool) = (7, true);
    println!("t.0: {}", t.0);
    println!("t.1: {}", t.1);
}

// Rust code example
fn main() {
    let t: (i8, bool) = (7, true);
    println!("t.0: {}", t.0);
    println!("t.1: {}", t.1);
}
```

• Rust เป็นภาษาที่เน้นความปลอดภัย (safety) และเสถียร (stability)
 • Rust เป็นภาษาที่เน้นความปลอดภัย (safety) และเสถียร (stability)

8.3

.for macro (for loop) for

```

} ()fn main
;[let primes = [2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19
} for prime in primes
} for i in 2..prime
;(assert_ne!(prime % i, 0
{
{
{
{
{

```

.IntoIterator The assert_ne! macro is new here. There are also assert_eq! and assert! macros. These are always checked, while debug-only variants like debug_assert! compile to nothing in .release builds

8.4

.tuple Rust tuple (i32, i32) :tuple

```

} ((fn print_tuple(tuple: (i32, i32
;let left = tuple.0
;let right = tuple.1
;("{println!("left: {left}, right: {right}
{
{

```

.tuple Rust tuple (i32, i32) :tuple

```

} ((fn print_tuple(tuple: (i32, i32
;let (left, right) = tuple
;("{println!("left: {left}, right: {right}
{
{

```

- "irrefutable" let
- =
- «let»
- Rust
-
-

8.5

:tuple

```

;[[let array = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9
           00000 00000 000 000
           0000 000000 0000 0000 0000 000000 00000000 00
                                     transpose
:(000000 000000 00000000 00 00 0000000) 000000 000000 00 0000000 00 00 0000 000000000
           7 4 1[           ]3 2 1[(
           |transpose"||4 5 6|| "=="|2 5 8"
           ]9 6 3[           )]9 8 7[(

:0000 0000000000 00 000000 0 0000 0000 https://play.rust-lang.org/ 00 00 000 00
.0000 000 00 0000 00000000000000 00 000000 00 000 :TODO //

} [fn transpose(matrix: [[i32; 3]; 3]) -> [[i32; 3]; 3
      (!unimplemented
      {

      } ()fn test_transpose
        ] = let matrix
          // , [101, 102, 103]
          , [201, 202, 203]
          , [301, 302, 303]
          ;[
;(let transposed = transpose(matrix
      )!assert_eq
      ,transposed
      ]
      // , [101, 201, 301]
      , [102, 202, 302]
      , [103, 203, 303]
      [
      ;(
      {

      } ()fn main
        ] = let matrix
          // , [101, 102, 103]
          , [201, 202, 203]
          , [301, 302, 303]
          ;[

          ;(println!("matrix: {:#?}", matrix
          ;(let transposed = transpose(matrix
          ;(transposed , "{?#:.} :000 000 000000")!println
          {

```

8.5.1

```

} [fn transpose(matrix: [[i32; 3]; 3]) -> [[i32; 3]; 3
    ;[let mut result = [[0; 3]; 3
        } for i in 0..3
        } for j in 0..3
    ;[result[j][i] = matrix[i][j
        {
            {
                result
            }
        }
    ]
} ()fn test_transpose
    ] = let matrix
        // , [101, 102, 103]
        , [201, 202, 203]
        , [301, 302, 303]
    ];[
; (let transposed = transpose(matrix
    )!assert_eq
    , transposed
    ]
    // , [101, 201, 301]
    , [102, 202, 302]
    , [103, 203, 303]
    [
        ; (
            {
                } ()fn main
                ] = let matrix
                // , [101, 102, 103]
                , [201, 202, 203]
                , [301, 302, 303]
                ; [
                    ; (println!("matrix: {:#?}", matrix
                    ; (let transposed = transpose(matrix
                    ; (transposed , "{:#:} :000 000 00000")!println
                    {

```

9

9.1

Reference types and dereferencing

Reference	Value
<code>&a</code>	<code>a</code>
<code>&b</code>	<code>b</code>
<code>&c</code>	<code>c</code>
<code>&d</code>	<code>d</code>
<code>&e</code>	<code>e</code>
<code>&f</code>	<code>f</code>

9.1

A reference provides a way to access another value without taking ownership of the value, and is also called "borrowing". Shared references are read-only, and the referenced data cannot change

```

} ()fn main
;let a = 'A
;let b = 'B
;let mut r: &char = &a
;(println!("r: {}", *r
;r = &b
;(println!("r: {}", *r
{

```

.Reference types & dereferencing. Reference types are denoted with T& and dereferencing is done with *T. A dangling reference is a reference that points to memory that has been freed.

```

} (fn x_axis(x: &i32) -> &(i32, i32
;(let point = (*x, 0
;return &point
{

```

- `ref_x.count_ones` (method call) "borrow" rules apply to the receiver `ref_x` and the arguments. In this case, `ref_x` is borrowed, and `count_ones` is called on it. The borrow checker ensures that `ref_x` is not borrowed again while `count_ones` is running.

- In C, you can have multiple pointers to the same memory. In Rust, you can have multiple references to the same memory, but they must be immutable. This is why you can have `&x` and `&y` pointing to the same memory, but you cannot have `&x` and `&mut x` pointing to the same memory.

- Rust uses `&` to create references. `Dereference` is the process of getting the value from a reference. For example, `*ref_x` dereferences `ref_x` to get the value of `x`.

```
(*)ref_x.count_ones
// dereferences ref_x and calls count_ones on the value of x
```

- `(r = &b)` creates a reference `r` to `b`. `r` is a reference to `b`, and `b` is the value being referenced. This is why you can have `r` and `b` pointing to the same memory.

- In Rust, you can have multiple references to the same memory, but they must be immutable. This is why you can have `r` and `b` pointing to the same memory, but you cannot have `r` and `mut r` pointing to the same memory.

- Rust uses `x_axis` to create references. `Rust` is the process of getting the value from a reference. For example, `*x_axis` dereferences `x_axis` to get the value of `x`.

- In Rust, you can have multiple references to the same memory, but they must be immutable. This is why you can have `x_axis` and `x` pointing to the same memory, but you cannot have `x_axis` and `mut x_axis` pointing to the same memory.

9.2 Mutable References

Mutable references allow you to modify the value of a variable through a reference. This is done by using `mut` before the reference. For example, `mut &x` is a mutable reference to `x`.

```
} ()fn main
; (let mut point = (1, 2
; let x_coord = &mut point.0
; x_coord = 20*
; ("{:?}:println!("point: {point
{
: mutable reference
```

- In Rust, you can have multiple mutable references to the same memory, but they must be mutable. This is why you can have `mut x_coord` and `mut &x_coord` pointing to the same memory.

- In Rust, you can have multiple mutable references to the same memory, but they must be mutable. This is why you can have `mut x_coord` and `mut &x_coord` pointing to the same memory.

.000 00000 0000 00000 00 00 00000000 0000 00 000000 0000 00 00000

000000 9.3

:000000 000000 00000000 00000000 00 00 (view) 0000 0000000 000000 0000 00 0000 00

```

} ()fn main
;[let mut a: [i32; 6] = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60
;{"?:println!("a: {a
;[let s: &[i32] = &a[2..4
;{"?:println!("s: {s
{

```

.000000000 0000 00000000 0000 00 00 00000000 0000000 •

0000 :00000 •

[a[3

0000 00 0000 00000 00

s

000000000 00000000 00 000000 00000000

0000000 0000 00 00 •

a

.00000000 0000000 (slice) 0000 000000000000 00 0000000 0 000000 0000000000 00000 00000 0

00000 0000 00 00000 00000 0000000 000000 00 00 00000 00000000 00000 00000 0 00000 00 0000 0000 •
00 00000 0000 00 0 (0000000000 00 0000 0000 00000)

[()]a[0..a.len&

0

[()]a[..a.len&

.0000000 0000000

00000000000 00000 00000000000 0000 0000 00000 00000 00 •

[()]a[2..a.len&

0

[..a[2&

.0000000 0000000

00 00 0000 0000 00000000 00 0000 00000 00000 0000 0000 •

[..]a&

.00000 0000000000

```

s •
    0000 00 000000 000000 00000 .000 i32 0000 00 0000 00
    s
    )
    [i32]&
00000000 0000 00 0000000000 000000 000000 00 00 0000 .00000000 0000 00 000000 0000 00000 (
    .0000 000000 000000 000000000000 00
    000000 0000 00 .0000000000 0000 00000 0000 00 00 000000 000000 •
    a
    .000000 00000 (00000000 00) 00000 0000 0000 00000000 00000000 00 000000 00000
    000000 00000 00 00000 •
    [a[3
00000000 000000 000000 00 00 0000 0000 00000000 0000 000000 0000 00 00000 0000 00 000000 00
    00000 00 00 0000 000000000000
    a
    00 00 00 00 00000000 000000000000 0000 000000 000000 00000 00 000000 0000 00
    a
    0
    s
    00 0000 00000000 0 0000 000000 00 0000 0000 0000 .0000000000 00000 0000 00
    !println
-0000000000000000 0000 00 00000000 00000000 .0000 0000 0000000000 00000 0000 00 000000 00000000 0000
    .0000 00000000 00000000 (the borrow checker) 0000

```

000000 9.4

:0000 0000 0000 00 00 00000000 0000 00 000000000000 00000

.000 &[u8] 00 0000 UTF-8 0000000000000000 0000000000 00 000000 &str •

<String is an owned buffer of UTF-8 encoded bytes, similar to Vec<T •

```

    } ()fn main
; "0000" = let s1: &str
; {"println!("s1: {s1

; ("0000")let mut s2: String = String::from
; {"println!("s2: {s2
; (s2.push_str(s1
; {"println!("s2: {s2

; [..()]let s3: &str = &s2[s2.len() - s1.len

```

```

;("{println!("{}", s3: {s3
{
    str& •
    000000 00000000 00 000000 00000000 0000 00 00 000000 000000 00 00000000 0000 00
    00000000 0000 00000000 .000 0000 000000 000000 0000 00 00 00 0000 UTF-8 00000000
    String
    .00000000 000000 00000000 00000000 00 ("Hello")
    0000 00000 00 •
    String
    000000 .0000000000 00 000000 00 0000 00 wrapper 00
    <Vec<T
    .0000 Owned 0000 00 0
    000000 000000 00 00000000 000000 •
    ()String::from
    .000000 000000 00000 00000000 00 00 00000 00
    ()String::new
    00000000 00 000000000 00 0000000000 00000000 000000 0000 00000 00 000000 000000 00000 00000 00000 00
    ()push
    0
    ()push_str
    .00000 0000000 00 00
    000000 •
    ()!format
    000000 00000 00000 0000 0000 .0000 00000 00000000 00 Owned 00000 0000 00 000000 00000 00000 0000 0000 00
    000000 00000
    ()!println
    .0000
    0000 .00000 00000000 00000000 00000000 0 & 00000 00 String 00 00 str& 00000000 0000000000 •
    .0000 00 00000 000000 00000000 00000 000000 00000000 00 00 00000 00000000 00 000000 00000000
    00000000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000 0 0000 00 000000000000 0000 chars 0000000 0000000
    .0000 00 00000 0000000 0000000000
    00000000000000000000 000000 •
    ++C
    :
    str&
    0000000 00 00

```

```

*const char
    []
    ++C

00 000000 0000 00 00 000000 00 0000 00 00 000 000 000 0000 000000 000000
000 0000 .000 00 000000 000000

String
0000000 000000

std::string
    []
    ++C

00 00000 0 00000 UTF-8 00000000 000000000 0000 00000000 0000 00 000000 0000 00) 000
.(000 000 00000000 Small-String 000000000000

000000 00 000000000 00000000 000000 0000 00 0000 00000000 •
    [u8]&
    :0000 000000
    } ()fn main
    ;("println!("{:?}", b"abc
;([println!("{:?}", &[97, 98, 99
    {
    000000 00 0000 00 000000 0000 00 000 00000000 •
    str&

00 00000000 00 0000000000 000."r"\n" == "\\n:0000 000000 00000000 0000 00000000 00
:0000 00000000 00 00000000000 000000000000 00000000 0000 00 00 # 000000 000000
    } ()fn main
;("#<println!(r#"<a href="link.html">link</a
;("<println!("<a href=\"link.html\">link</a
    {

```

000000 :000000 9.5

```

000000 00 00 00 0000 00 000 0000000 000000 0000 00 000000 0000 00000000 000000 0000 00
.000000 0000 00 00000000 000000000 000000 .000 00 0000 [f64;3]

    0000 0000000 00 00000000 00000000 0000 00 00 000000 00 00000000 //
`()v.sqrt` 000 000000 000000000 000 00000000 0000 `()sqrt` 000 00 .00000000 00 00 000 000 0 //

    } fn magnitude(...) -> f64
    (!todo
    {

00 0000000 0000 000000 0 00 00000000 00000000 00 00 000000 00 //

```

```

        .0000 0000000000 00000000 00 00 //

        } (...)fn normalize
            (!todo
            {

        .0000 00000000 000 000 000 0000 000 `main` 00 //

            } ()fn main
;(([magnitude(&[0.0, 1.0, 0.0], "{ } :0000 00000 00 00000000")!println

                ;[let mut v = [1.0, 2.0, 9.0
                ;((v:?): "{ }", magnitude(&v) 00000000)!println
                ;(normalize(&mut v
                ;((magnitude(&v, "{ } :0000000000 00 00 {?:v} 00000000")!println

                    {

                        000000 9.5.1

        .0000 0000000 00 000 0000 000000 00000000 //
        } fn magnitude(vector: &[f64; 3]) -> f64
            ;let mut mag_squared = 0.0
            } for coord in vector
            ;mag_squared += coord * coord
            {
                ()mag_squared.sqrt
            {

        .0000 000000 00 000 000000 0000 0000 000000 1.0 00 00 000000 00000000 //
        } ([fn normalize(vector: &mut [f64; 3]
            ;(let mag = magnitude(vector
            } for item in vector
            ;item /= mag*
            {
                {

                    } ()fn main
;(([magnitude(&[0.0, 1.0, 0.0], "{ } :0000 00000 00 00000000")!println

                ;[let mut v = [1.0, 2.0, 9.0
                ;((v:?): "{ }", magnitude(&v) 00000000)!println
                ;(normalize(&mut v
                ;((magnitude(&v, "{ } :0000000000 00 00 {?:v} 00000000")!println

                    {

```

10 1000

1000000 100000 10000 10000000 1000000000

:0000 000 000000 00000 .00000 000000 0000 000000 00 00000 000 0000

00000 000	00000000
000000 00	00000000 000000000000
000000 00	00000000 00000000
000000 0	Enums
000000 0	Static
000000 0	00000 00000000 00000000
000000 00	0000000000 00000000000 :00000000

10000000 100000000000 10.1

:000000 00000000000 00000000 000000000000 00 Rust 00000 0++C 0 C 000000

```

    } struct Person
      ,name: String
      ,age: u8
    {

        } (fn describe(person: &Person
; (person.name, person.age , "0000 00000 {} {}")!println
    {

        } ()fn main
; { age: 27 , ("0000")let mut peter = Person { name: String::from
      ; (describe(&peter
      ; peter.age = 28
      ; (describe(&peter
      ; ("000000")let name = String::from
      ; let age = 39
; { let avery = Person { name, age

```

```
;(describe(&avery
;{ avery.. ,("jackie")let jackie = Person { name: String::from
;(describe(&jackie
{
:Person Person
```

. Rust (Structs) •
typedef C ++C -
Rust ++C -
•
.
-
(trait) -
(Tuple structs) -
.
•
.
•
avery..
.

10.2

: tuple

```
;(struct Point(i32, i32
} ()fn main
;(let p = Point(17, 23
;(println!("{}", p.0, p.1
{
```

: single-field wrapper

```
;(struct PoundsOfForce(f64
;(struct Newtons(f64
} fn compute_thruster_force() -> PoundsOfForce
(")!todo
{
} (fn set_thruster_force(force: Newtons
... //
{
} ()fn main
;()let force = compute_thruster_force
;(set_thruster_force(force
{
```

- Newtypes (primitive type)
 - Newtons: (PhoneNumber(String), OddNumber(u32))
 - single field
 - Newtons f64
- automatic unwrapping
 - Rust (generics)
 - boolean
 - Operator overloading

Enums 10.3

```
enum Direction {
    Left,
    Right
}

enum PlayerMove {
    Pass, // Simple variant
    Run(Direction), // Tuple variant
    Teleport { x: u32, y: u32 }, // Struct variant
}

fn main() {
    let m: PlayerMove = PlayerMove::Run(Direction::Left);
    println!("{:?}", m);
}
```

- Enum
 - Direction
 - Direction::Right, Direction::Left
 - PlayerMove is a type with three variants. In addition to the payloads, Rust will store a .discriminant so that it knows at runtime which variant is in a PlayerMove value
 - Enum (unit struct) (variant payloads)
 - Enum
 - Rust (discriminant)
 - bit
 - "niche optimization"

```

None 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
<Option<&u8 00000000
discriminant 00 00000000 0000 000000 000000 00) 00000 00000 00 00000000 00 0000 -
:00000 000000
} enum Bar
A, // 0
,B = 10000
C, // 10001
{
} ()fn main
;(println!("A: {}", Bar::A as u32)
;(println!("B: {}", Bar::B as u32)
;(println!("C: {}", Bar::C as u32)
{

```

```

2 00 10001 0000 00000000 000000 000000 0000 00 discriminant 0000 repr 00000
.000000 00

```

000000 00000 00000

```

Enum00000 000 000000 00000 00000 00000 000000000 00 00000 000000000000 000000 000000 Rust 00000
.000 000000000

```

00 000000 000000 Rust 00000000 00 00000 00000 :NULL 0000000000 0000000000 •

```

()<size_of::<T

```

00 000000

```

()<<size_of::<Option<T

```

.000

```

00 000 00000 000000 0000 00 0000 00 0000 000000 00 00000 00000 0000000000 0000 ,000000 00
000000 0000 0000 00 00000000 0000 0000000000 00 0000000 000000 00000 0000 0000 .00000 0000
.0000 00000000 00000000 0000 0000000000 00000000

```

```

;use std::mem::transmute

```

```

} macro_rules! dbg_bits

```

```

} <= (e:expr, $bit_type:ty$)

```

```

;((println!("- {}: {:#x}", stringify!($e), transmute::<_, $bit_type>($e
;{
{

```

```

} ()fn main

```

```

} unsafe

```

```

;("println!("bool

```

```

;(dbg_bits!(false, u8

```

```

;(dbg_bits!(true, u8

```

```

;("<println!("Option<bool

```

```

;(dbg_bits!(None:<bool>, u8

```

```

;(dbg_bits!(Some(false), u8

```

```

        ;(dbg_bits!(Some(true), u8
;(":<<println!("Option<Option<bool
; (dbg_bits!(Some(Some(false)), u8
; (dbg_bits!(Some(Some(true)), u8
; (dbg_bits!(Some(None::<bool>), u8
;(dbg_bits!(None::<Option<bool>>, u8

        ;(":<<println!("Option<&i32
; (dbg_bits!(None::<&i32>, usize
; (dbg_bits!(Some(&0i32), usize
    {
        {

```

const 10.4

:Constants are evaluated at compile time and their values are inlined wherever they are used

```

        ;const DIGEST_SIZE: usize = 3
; (const ZERO: Option<u8> = Some(42

    } [fn compute_digest(text: &str) -> [u8; DIGEST_SIZE
; [let mut digest = [ZERO.unwrap_or(0); DIGEST_SIZE
} ()for (idx, &b) in text.as_bytes().iter().enumerate
;(digest[idx % DIGEST_SIZE] = digest[idx % DIGEST_SIZE].wrapping_add(b
    {
        digest
    }
} ()fn main
; ("let digest = compute_digest("Hello
; ("{:println!("digest: {digest
    {
        .0000 00 000 00000000 000000 000000 0000 0Rust RFC 0000 000
000000 0000 00000000 0000 00 00000000 00 0000 000 000000 000000 const 00 00 00000000 000
000000000 00000 00000 00 000000 0000 0000 0000 0000000000 const 00000000
(00000 0000000000 0000000 00000 00) 0000
000 constexpr 00000 const 00 00000 0000000 00000 0000 000 00 •
++C
.000000 0000
000000000 00000 00000 00 00 00000 0000000 00 00 00 0000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00 •
.0000000 00static 0000000000 00 00 00000 0 00 00000 0000 0000 0000000000 const 00 0000000

```

static 10.5

:000000000 0000000 0000000000 0 00000 00000000 00000000 0000000 00 0000 0000 0000000000

```

; "RustOS 3.14" = static BANNER: &str
    } () fn main
; ({println!("{}", BANNER
{

```

As noted in the [Rust RFC Book](#), these are not inlined upon use and have an actual associated memory location. This is useful for unsafe and embedded code, and the variable lives through the entirety of the program execution. When a globally-scoped value does not have a reason to need object identity, `const` is generally preferred.

• `++static` is similar to mutable global variables in C

```

static •
    <Mutex<T
    .

```

```


```

Because `static` variables are accessible from any thread, they must be `Sync`. Interior mutability is possible through a `Mutex`, `atomic` or similar.

Thread-local data can be created with the macro `std::thread_local`

10.6

```

alias

```

```

} enum CarryableConcreteItem
    , Left
    , Right
{

```

```

; type Item = CarryableConcreteItem

```

```

:Aliases are more useful with long, complex types //
; use std::cell::RefCell
; { use std::sync::{Arc, RwLock
; <<<< type PlayerInventory = RwLock<Vec<Arc<RefCell<Item
. typedef

```

10.7

```

{?:}
[(derive(Debug)]#

```

```

.000 0000 000 0000 main 00 0000 0000 0000 0000000000 0000 00 0 000000 00 000 000000 000
.000000 00000 00 0000000000 0000 00 00000000 00000000 000000 0000 0000 0000 0000

.An event in the elevator system that the controller must react to ///
    } enum Event
    TODO: add required variants //
    {

        .A direction of travel ///
        } enum Direction
        ,Up
        ,Down
    }

    .The car has arrived on the given floor ///
    } fn car_arrived(floor: i32) -> Event
        (!todo)
    {

        .The car doors have opened ///
    } fn car_door_opened() -> Event
        (!todo)
    {

        .The car doors have closed ///
    } fn car_door_closed() -> Event
        (!todo)
    {

.A directional button was pressed in an elevator lobby on the given floor ///
    } fn lobby_call_button_pressed(floor: i32, dir: Direction) -> Event
        (!todo)
    {

        .A floor button was pressed in the elevator car ///
        } fn car_floor_button_pressed(floor: i32) -> Event
            (!todo)
        {

            } ()fn main
            )!println
            ,"{?:} :A ground floor passenger has pressed the up button"
            (lobby_call_button_pressed(0, Direction::Up
            );(
            ;((car_arrived(0 ,"{?:} :000 000000 0000 0000 00 000000")!println
            ;(()car_door_opened ,"{?:} :00 000 000000 00")!println
            )!println
            ,"{?:} :000 0000 0000 00 3 0000 0000 000000 00"
            (car_floor_button_pressed(3
            );(
            ;(()car_door_closed ,"{?:} :00 0000 000000 00")!println

```

```

;((car_arrived(3 ,"{?:} :000 00000 0 0000 00 00000")!println
{

```

10.7.1

```

.An event in the elevator system that the controller must react to ///
    } enum Event
    .A button was pressed ///
    ,(ButtonPressed(Button

    .The car has arrived at the given floor ///
    ,(CarArrived(Floor

    .The car's doors have opened ///
    ,CarDoorOpened

    .The car's doors have closed ///
    ,CarDoorClosed
{

    .A floor is represented as an integer ///
    ;type Floor = i32

    .A direction of travel ///
    } enum Direction
    ,Up
    ,Down
{

    .A user-accessible button ///
    } enum Button
    .A button in the elevator lobby on the given floor ///
    ,(LobbyCall(Direction, Floor

    .A floor button within the car ///
    ,(CarFloor(Floor
{

    .The car has arrived on the given floor ///
    } fn car_arrived(floor: i32) -> Event
    (Event::CarArrived(floor
{

    .The car doors have opened ///
    } fn car_door_opened() -> Event
    Event::CarDoorOpened
{

    .The car doors have closed ///
    } fn car_door_closed() -> Event
    Event::CarDoorClosed

```

```

                                                                    {
.A directional button was pressed in an elevator lobby on the given floor ///
  } fn lobby_call_button_pressed(floor: i32, dir: Direction) -> Event
    ((Event::ButtonPressed(Button::LobbyCall(dir, floor
                                                                    {

.A floor button was pressed in the elevator car ///
  } fn car_floor_button_pressed(floor: i32) -> Event
    ((Event::ButtonPressed(Button::CarFloor(floor
                                                                    {

                                                                    } ()fn main
                                                                    )!println
, "{?:} :A ground floor passenger has pressed the up button"
  (lobby_call_button_pressed(0, Direction::Up
                                                                    );(
;((car_arrived(0 , "{?:} :000 00000 0000 0000 00 00000")!println
  ;(()car_door_opened , "{?:} :00 000 00000 00")!println
  )!println
  , "{?:} :000 0000 0000 00 3 0000 0000 00000 00"
    (car_floor_button_pressed(3
                                                                    );(
  ;(()car_door_closed , "{?:} :00 0000 00000 00")!println
;((car_arrived(3 , "{?:} :000 00000 0 0000 00 00000")!println
                                                                    {

```

III □□□

□□□ : □ □□□

11 000

000000 0000 0 0000 00

000000 00000 Rust 0000 000000 000 00 000000 00000 0000 00 Rust 00 000000 000000 00 000000 :000

- .000000000 00 0000 00000000 :00000 000000 •
- .00 00000 00 000000 00000000 :000000 •
- .000000 000000 00000 000000 00000 00 00000000000 :Traits •
- .00000 000000000 00000 00 0000000 000000000000000 :Generics •
- 000000000 0 00000000000 00000000000 00 00000 00 :traits 0 0000000 0000000000000000000000 •
.Rust

000000 00000000

:00000 0000 .00000 0000 000000 000 0 00000 0 00000 00000 00000 0000 00000000000 0000000 00 00000000 000

00000 000	000
000000 0	000000 000
00000 0	000000
000000 00	0000000 0 000000

12 000

00000

:0000 000 .0000 000 0000 0 0000 0000 000 000

0000 000	0000000
000000 00	0000000 000000
000000 0	0000000000 000000
000000 0	Enums 00000000 000000
000000 00	Let 0000000 000000
000000 00	0000000 000000000 :000000

0000000 000000 12.1

.0000 0000000 0000 000 00 00 00 00 000000 00 000000 000000 000 00 match 000000 00000
 .000000 00000000 000000 000000 0 00000000 0000000 000000 00 00000 00 00000000000
 :C++ 0 C 00 switch 00 00000 00000000 00 00000 00000000 00000000 00 00000000

```

    } ()fn main
    ;'let input = 'x
    } match input
    => println'
    ,("00000 000")!q'
    ,("000000 00 0000")!a' | 's' | 'w' | 'd' => println'
    ,("000000 000000")!println <= '9'='..'0'
    ,("{key} :0000 0000")!key if key.is_lowercase() => println
    ,("0000 000 00")!println <=
  -
  {
  {

```

0000 0000 00000000 .0000 0000000 00000000 00 00 00 000 (Wildcard) 000 000000 00 _ 000000
 000000 000000 00 00000 _ 0000000000 000000 00000 00 0000000000 000 00 00000 0000 00 00000000
 .000000 000000000 000000 0000000 00000 00000 00000

0000 match 00000 00 0if 000000 00000000 .000 000000000 000000 00 000000 00 000000000 match
 00 .00000 000000 0000 000 0000 0000 00 000000 000000 00000 0000000000 00000 .00000 00000 00 00
 .000 00000000 00000 00000000 00000

000000 000 00 00 00 000000 00 000000 000000 000000 00 (0000 000 00 key) 0000 00 000000 00
.000 00000000

00 0000 000000 000000 000000 00 0000 0000 00 00 000000 0000 match 000000 00 guard 00
.0000 00000000 000

:000000 0000

000 00000000 0000 00 000 000000000000 00 0000000 000000 0000 000000 00 0000 0000 •

or 000000 00 | -

0000 000000 00000000 00 0000 00 00 00000000 000 000000 0000 .. -

5=..1 -

000 000 00000000 00 0000000000

000 000000 00 0000000000 _ -

0 000 000000 ,0000000 0000 0000 00000000 0000000 000000 00 000000 00 000000 000 0000 guard •
.0000 0000 0000 00000000 00 00 0000000 000 0000 00000000 00 000000 000000

000000 00 .0000000 000000 000000 000000 0000 00 0000 00 00 00000000 if 000000 00 0000 •
00 00) 0000 0000 0000 00 if

<=

0000 00 0000 000000 0000000 if 000 0000 .000000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00 0000 00 00 (

.000000 0000 match 000000 0000 0000

.000000 000000 0000 000000 0000 0000 00 | 0000 00 guard 00 0000 000000 0000 •

0000000000 12.2

:000 000000 000000 00 0000 00 0000 00 00000000 000 tuple 000000

```
} struct Foo
, (x: (u32, u32
, y: u32
{
```

```
} ()fn main
```

```
;{ let foo = Foo { x: (1, 2), y: 3
```

```
} match foo
```

```
, ("Foo { x: (1, b), y } => println!("x.0 = 1, b = {b}, y = {y
```

```
, ("?:Foo { y: 2, x: i } => println!("y = 2, x = {i
```

```
, ("0000 00000 0000000 0000000 0000 0 {y = {y 00}")!Foo { y, .. } => println
```

```
{
```

```
{
```

.00000000 0000 00 00000000 0000 foo 00 00000000 00000000 000000 •

.0000 0000 00000000 000000 0 Foo 00 0000 0000 00 0000 000000 •

2 0000 0000 .0000 000000 00000000 0000 000000 00 0 0000000 000000 00 000 000000 000000 •

00 00 00 00 .00000000 0000 00 0000 00000000 0 00000 000000 000000 00 00 000 00000 00 00

.000000 0000 00000000 00 0000 00000000 0 00000 000000 const


```

    if let Ok(dur) = Duration::try_from_secs_f32(secs) {
    let else Ok(dur) = Duration::try_from_secs_f32(secs) {
    while let Ok(dur) = Duration::try_from_secs_f32(secs) {

```

if let

```

// Example of using if let to extract a value from an Option
fn main() {
    let opt = Option::from(10);
    if let Some(dur) = opt {
        println!("Got duration: {}", dur);
    }
}

// Example of using if let with a function call
fn sleep_for(secs: f32) {
    if let Ok(dur) = Duration::try_from_secs_f32(secs) {
        std::thread::sleep(dur);
        println!("slept for {:?}", dur);
    }
}

fn main() {
    sleep_for(-10.0);
    sleep_for(0.8);
}

```

let else

```

// Example of using let else to handle a Result
fn main() {
    let res = Result::from(10);
    let Some(dur) = res else {
        panic!("panic");
    };
    println!("Got duration: {}", dur);
}

// Example of using let else with a function call
fn hex_or_die_trying(maybe_string: Option<String>) -> Result<u32, String> {
    if let Some(s) = maybe_string {
        if let Some(first_byte_char) = s.chars().next() {
            if let Some(digit) = first_byte_char.to_digit(16) {
                Ok(digit)
            } else {
                Err(String::from("hex digit"))
            }
        } else {
            Err(String::from("empty string"))
        }
    } else {
        Err(String::from("empty"))
    }
}

fn main() {
    println!("{}", hex_or_die_trying(Some(String::from("foo"))));
}

// Example of using let else with a while loop
fn main() {
    while let Some(dur) = Duration::try_from_secs_f32(0.8) {
        std::thread::sleep(dur);
    }
}

```

```

:000000 000000 (00000000
                                } ()fn main
;("🦀 let mut name = String::from("Comprehensive Rust
                                } ()while let Some(c) = name.pop
                                ;("{println!("character: {c
                                {
(!There are more efficient ways to reverse a string) //
                                {
00 0 000000000000 00 (Some(c 0000 0000 0000 0000 00 000000 00 String::pop 000000 00
000 00 00 000000 00 000000 000 00 00 while let 00 00000000 .000000000 000 00 None 00 00
                                .0000 0000 00000 000 0000 00 000000

```

if-let

```

000000000 0000 000000 0000 00 0000 000 0000 000 000 if let 000000 match 000000 0000000 •
    .0000 00000000 match 000000 00 0000 0000 00 0000 000 000000000 000 .0000000
Option 00 000 000000 Some 00000000 00 00000000 0if let 000000 00 0000 00000000 00 •
    .000
    00 if let 000000 match 000000 0000000 •
        <=
        .0000000 00000000 0000 000000 0000

```

let-else

```

000 0000 0000 000000 00 00 00000000 000000 00000000 00 00 00 0000 00 000000000 00 if-let
00 0000000 000000 .000000 0000000000 00 00 00 000000 000 0000 000 00 let-else 0000000 .000
    .00000 0000000 00 00 000000 000000000 00 0000 0000000000 00000000000 0000
                                :000 000 0000 00 000 0000000000 000000
} <fn hex_or_die_trying(maybe_string: Option<String>) -> Result<u32, String
    } let Some(s) = maybe_string else
    ;(("00000000")return Err(String::from
                                ;{
                                } let Some(first_byte_char) = s.chars().next() else
;(("0000 000000 0000 string 00")return Err(String::from
                                ;{
                                } let Some(digit) = first_byte_char.to_digit(16) else
    ;(("hex digit 00 00")return Err(String::from
                                ;{
                                ;(return Ok(digit
                                {

```

while-let

• while let 语句用于在循环中绑定变量并立即使用它们。
• if 语句可以用于在循环中根据条件执行不同的操作。
• name.pop() 和 (unwrap) 方法用于从 Vec 中移除元素并返回它们。
• Syntactic sugar 是指 while let 语句的简化形式。

Box 和 Result 12.5

Box 用于包装任何类型的值，并防止堆栈溢出。
Result 用于表示操作的结果，可以是成功或失败。
eval 函数用于评估表达式并返回其值。
Rust Playground 是一个在线的 Rust 编译器。
todo!() 用于标记未完成的工作。
#[ignore] 用于忽略某些测试。

```
[test]#
[ignore]#
{ .. } ()fn test_value

panic!() 用于在发生错误时立即终止程序。
Result 枚举用于表示操作的结果。

enum Operation {
    Add,
    Sub,
    Mul,
    Div,
}

enum Expression {
    // An operation to perform on two subexpressions
    Op { op: Operation, left: Box<Expression>, right: Box<Expression> },
    // A literal value
    Value(i64),
}

fn eval(e: Expression) -> Result<i64, String> {
    // ...
}
```

```

        } ()fn test_value
;((assert_eq!(eval(Expression::Value(19))), Ok(19
        {

        } ()fn test_sum
        )!assert_eq
        } eval(Expression::Op
        ,op: Operation::Add
        ,((left: Box::new(Expression::Value(10
        ,((right: Box::new(Expression::Value(20
        ,({
        (Ok(30
        ;(
        {

        } ()fn test_recursion
        } let term1 = Expression::Op
        ,op: Operation::Mul
        ,((left: Box::new(Expression::Value(10
        ,((right: Box::new(Expression::Value(9
        ;{
        } let term2 = Expression::Op
        ,op: Operation::Mul
        } left: Box::new(Expression::Op
        ,op: Operation::Sub
        ,((left: Box::new(Expression::Value(3
        ,((right: Box::new(Expression::Value(4
        ,({
        ,((right: Box::new(Expression::Value(5
        ;{
        )!assert_eq
        } eval(Expression::Op
        ,op: Operation::Add
        ,((left: Box::new(term1
        ,((right: Box::new(term2
        ,({
        (Ok(85
        ;(
        {

        } ()fn test_error
        )!assert_eq
        } eval(Expression::Op
        ,op: Operation::Div
        ,((left: Box::new(Expression::Value(99
        ,((right: Box::new(Expression::Value(0
        ,({
        ("000 00 00000")Err(String::from
        ;(
        {

```

12.5.1

```

.An operation to perform on two subexpressions ///
} enum Operation
  ,Add
  ,Sub
  ,Mul
  ,Div
{

.An expression, in tree form ///
} enum Expression
.An operation on two subexpressions ///
,{ <Op { op: Operation, left: Box<Expression>, right: Box<Expression
      A literal value ///
      ,(Value(i64
{

} <fn eval(e: Expression) -> Result<i64, String
      } match e
} <= { Expression::Op { op, left, right
      } (let left = match eval(*left
          ,Ok(v) => v
          ,e @ Err(_) => return e
      );{
      } (let right = match eval(*right
          ,Ok(v) => v
          ,e @ Err(_) => return e
      );{
          } Ok(match op
,Operation::Add => left + right
,Operation::Sub => left - right
,Operation::Mul => left * right
      } <= Operation::Div
      } if right == 0
;(("000 00 00000")return Err(String::from
      } else {
      left / right
      {
      {
      ({
      {
      ,(Expression::Value(v) => Ok(v
      {
      {
      } ()fn test_value
;((assert_eq!(eval(Expression::Value(19)), Ok(19
      {

```

```

    } ()fn test_sum
    )!assert_eq
    } eval(Expression::Op
    ,op: Operation::Add
    ,((left: Box::new(Expression::Value(10
    ,((right: Box::new(Expression::Value(20
    ,({
    (Ok(30
    ;(
    {

    } ()fn test_recursion
    } let term1 = Expression::Op
    ,op: Operation::Mul
    ,((left: Box::new(Expression::Value(10
    ,((right: Box::new(Expression::Value(9
    ;{
    } let term2 = Expression::Op
    ,op: Operation::Mul
    } left: Box::new(Expression::Op
    ,op: Operation::Sub
    ,((left: Box::new(Expression::Value(3
    ,((right: Box::new(Expression::Value(4
    ,({
    ,((right: Box::new(Expression::Value(5
    ;{
    )!assert_eq
    } eval(Expression::Op
    ,op: Operation::Add
    ,(left: Box::new(term1
    ,(right: Box::new(term2
    ,({
    (Ok(85
    ;(
    {

    } ()fn test_error
    )!assert_eq
    } eval(Expression::Op
    ,op: Operation::Div
    ,((left: Box::new(Expression::Value(99
    ,((right: Box::new(Expression::Value(0
    ,({
    ("000 00 00000")Err(String::from
    ;(
    {

    } ()fn main
    } let expr = Expression::Op
    ,op: Operation::Sub
    ,((left: Box::new(Expression::Value(20

```

```
,((right: Box::new(Expression::Value(10
                                ;{
                                ;(println!("expr: {:?}", expr
                                ;((eval(expr ,"{?:} :00000")!println
                                {
```

13 0000

00000000 0 0000000

:0000 000 000000 00000 .00000 000000 0000 000000 00 00000 0000 0000

00000 0000	00000000
000000 00	000000
000000 00	Traits
000000 0	Deriving
000000 00	Generic 000000 :000000

000000 13.1

00 000 0000 .00000 000000 0000 00000 00000 00 00 00000000 00 0000000 00 0000000 0000 0000 00 Rust
:00000000 0000000 impl 00000 00 000000000 00

```

    } struct Race
      ,name: String
      ,laps: Vec<i32>
    {

    } impl Race
      No receiver, a static method //
      } fn new(name: &str) -> Self
  { ()Self { name: String::from(name), laps: Vec::new
    {

    Exclusive borrowed read-write access to self //
    } (fn add_lap(&mut self, lap: i32
      ;(self.laps.push(lap
    {

    Shared and read-only borrowed access to self //
    } (fn print_laps(&self
  ;(self.laps.len(), self.name ,":{} 0000 000 {} 000")!println
    } ()for (idx, lap) in self.laps.iter().enumerate

```

```
;"println!("Lap {idx}: {lap} sec
                                {
                                {
                                Exclusive ownership of self //
                                } (fn finish(self
                                ;())let total: i32 = self.laps.iter().sum
; (self.name, total , "{} :000 0000 00 00000 00000 00 {} 000000")!println
                                {
                                {
                                } ()fn main
                                ;("000000 0000 00000")let mut race = Race::new
                                ;(race.add_lap(70
                                ;(race.add_lap(68
                                ;()race.print_laps
                                ;(race.add_lap(71
                                ;()race.print_laps
                                ;()race.finish
                                ;(race.add_lap(42 //
                                {
```

00000 .00000 000 00 000 00 0000 00 00000 - 000000 0000 00 "000000" self 00000000000
:0000 0000 000 00 0000 0000 0000000

000 00000 00000000 0 00000 0000 00 00 00000000 00 00000000000 00 00 0000 :&self •
.000 0000000 0000000 00000 00000000 000 .0000000
00000 0000 0 000 00 000000 0000 00 00 00000000 00 00000000000 00 00 000 :&mut self •
000000 00 00000 00 000000 00 000 00000000 000000 0000000000 00 00 000 .0000000 000
.00000
0000 000 .000000 000000 00000000000 00 00 00 0 0000000 0000 00 00 000 0000000 :self •
000000 00 0000000 000000 000 000 000000 000 0000000 000 0000 00 0000000 000 .000000 000
.00000 00000 0000000 000000 00 0000000 000000 00000 000000 .000 000000 0000
.000 000000 00 000 00000000 000 000 000000 00000 00000 00000 :mut self •
000000 00000 00000000 .000000 0000000 00 00000000 0000 00 00 000000 0000 :0000000 0000 •
.0000000 0000000 new 000000 000000 00 000000 00000000 00000000000
:000000 00000

.0000 000000 000000 00 00000 0000000 00 00 000000 00 000 00000 •
0 00000000 000000000 (enum 00 struct 000000) 000000 00 000000 00 000 00 000000 -
.self 000000 000000000 00 000000 000 000000000
0000000 000 00 00 00000 00000000 000000 00 0000000 000000 000 00000 00000000000000 -
0000000 00 00000000 00 .00000 000 00 00000 0000000000 00 0 00000 0000000000000 000
.000000 0000 00000000 00000 0000 00 00 00 00000000000 000000 000000 0000000000
.0000 00000 00 0000000 0000 000 0000000 00000000 00 0self 000000 00000 00 000000000 •
00000 00000 00000 0 000 self: Self 00000 0000000000 0000000 00 self 00 00000 00000 -
.000 000000000 000000000 0000 struct 000 000000 00
00000 00 00 impl 00000 00 000 00000 00000 000 00000000 000 00 Self 00 00000 000000 -
.000 000000000 00000 00000000 00000 00 00000000 0 00000

Note how self is used like other structs and dot notation can be used to refer to
individual fields
00 self 0 &self 000 000000 00000 00000 00000 00000 000000 00000 000 00000 000 -

.Box<Self> finish trait wrapper types self Box<Self> trait wrapper types

Traits 13.2

traits interface trait

```

} trait Pet
.Return a sentence from this pet ///
;fn talk(&self) -> String

.Print a string to the terminal greeting this pet ///
;(fn greet(&self
{

```

- trait
- "Generics" generic

Traits 13.2.1

```

} trait Pet
;fn talk(&self) -> String

} (fn greet(&self
;(()self.talk ,"{ } !{}")!println
{
{
} struct Dog
,name: String
,age: i8
{
} impl Pet for Dog
} fn talk(&self) -> String
(self.name ,"!{} {}")!println
{
{
} ()fn main
;{ let fido = Dog { name: String::from("Fido"), age: 5
;()fido.greet
{

```

impl Trait for Type { .. } Trait

Cat :trait talk() {
 impl Pet {
 talk() {
 }
 }
 -trait Traits {
 greet() {
 }
 }
 trait talk {
 }

Supertraits 13.2.2

trait Animal {
 leg_count() u32
 }
 trait Pet: Animal {
 name() String
 }
 struct Dog(String) {
 }
 impl Animal for Dog {
 leg_count() 4
 }
 impl Pet for Dog {
 name() self.0.clone
 }
 fn main() {
 let puppy = Dog::from("Rex")
 println!("{}", puppy.name(), puppy.leg_count())
 }

```

    } trait Animal
;fn leg_count(&self) -> u32
{
    } trait Pet: Animal
;fn name(&self) -> String
{
    };(struct Dog(String)
    } impl Animal for Dog
} fn leg_count(&self) -> u32
4
{
    } impl Pet for Dog
} fn name(&self) -> String
()self.0.clone
{
    } ()fn main
;("let puppy = Dog(String::from("Rex
;((println!("{}", puppy.name(), puppy.leg_count
{
  
```

trait inheritance
 OO
 trait

13.2.3

trait
 struct Meters(i32)
 struct MetersSquared(i32)

```

        } trait Multiply
        ;type Output
;fn multiply(&self, other: &Self) -> Self::Output
    {
        } impl Multiply for Meters
        ;type Output = MetersSquared
} fn multiply(&self, other: &Self) -> Self::Output
    (MetersSquared(self.0 * other.0)
    {
    {
    } ()fn main
;(((println!("{:?}", Meters(10).multiply(&Meters(20
    {

```

000 00000 0000 .000000 000000 000 "00000 00000000" 00000 0000 00000 00000000 •
 .00000 000000 00 0000 000 000000000000 00 0000000000 00 000
 0000 00 0000000 000000 000000 000000 0000000000 000000000 0000trait 00 0000000 •
 .Iterator 0 000000 000000000000

Deriving 13.3

0000000000 000 0000000 00000000 0000 0000000 000000 0000000000 000000000000 0000Trait
 :000 000 00 000000

```

    } struct Player
    ,name: String
    ,strength: u8
    ,hit_points: u8
    {

```

```

    } ()fn main
.let p1 = Player::default(); // Default trait adds `default` constructor
  .let mut p2 = p1.clone(); // Clone trait adds `clone` method
    ;("p2.name = String::from("dog
    .`{:?}` Debug trait adds support for printing with //
    ;(println!("{:?} vs. {:?}", p1, p2
    {

```

00crate 00 0000000 0 00000 0000000000 00000000 00 00000000 00 (Derivation) 0000000
 000000 00 .0000000 000000 0000000000 0000000000 0000 000000 0000 000000 0000000000
 00 00000000 00 00000000 00 0000 00 00000000 00 0000000000 0000000000 serde 000000
 .000 000000 #[(derive(Serialize)]

Trait Logger: 000000 13.4

00000000 log 000 00 Logger 000 00 trait 00 00 00 0000 000000 0000 000 000000 00 0000000
 00 .000 0000000 &impl Logger 00 0000000000 000 000 00 000 0000000 000 00000 00 000 .000

```

    000000 0000 00 00 0000 00 0000 0000 000 000 0000 00 00 0000000 000 0000 000 0000 0000
    .000000 000000 000 0000 00 00 0000000

000 00 0000 0000 00 0000000 000000 0000 000 0000 000 00 00 StderrLogger 0000 000 00
000000000 00 00000000 00 VerbosityFilter 000 00 000 000 000 000000 .000000 000 0000000
.000000 0000000 00 000000000 000 0000000 00 0000000 0000000 000 00

0000 0 0000000 00 00 00 trait 0000000000 00 000000000 00 :000 000000 000000 0000 000
00 000000 0000000 00 .000000 000000 000000 00 00 0000000 000 00 0 000000 0000000000 00 trait
0000000 0000 000 000000 00 00 000 0000 000000000000

;use std::fmt::Display

    } pub trait Logger
    .Log a message at the given verbosity level ///
;(fn log(&self, verbosity: u8, message: impl Display
{

;struct StderrLogger

    } impl Logger for StderrLogger
} (fn log(&self, verbosity: u8, message: impl Display
;("{verbosity}: {message}=000000 00000000")!eprintln
{
{

    } (fn do_things(logger: &impl Logger
;("logger.log(5, "FYI
;("00000" ,logger.log(2
{

    .`TODO: Define and implement `VerbosityFilter` //

    } ()fn main
;{ let l = VerbosityFilter { max_verbosity: 3, inner: StderrLogger
; (do_things(&l
{

000000 13.4.1

;use std::fmt::Display

    } pub trait Logger
    .Log a message at the given verbosity level ///
;(fn log(&self, verbosity: u8, message: impl Display
{

;struct StderrLogger

    } impl Logger for StderrLogger
} (fn log(&self, verbosity: u8, message: impl Display
;("{verbosity}: {message}=000000 00000000")!eprintln

```

```

    {
    {
        } (fn do_things(logger: &impl Logger
            ;("logger.log(5, "FYI
            ;("####" ,logger.log(2
        {
        .Only log messages up to the given verbosity level ///
        } struct VerbosityFilter
            ,max_verbosity: u8
            ,inner: StderrLogger
        {
            } impl Logger for VerbosityFilter
        } (fn log(&self, verbosity: u8, message: impl Display
            } if verbosity <= self.max_verbosity
            ;(self.inner.log(verbosity, message
                {
                {
                {
                } ()fn main
;{ let l = VerbosityFilter { max_verbosity: 3, inner: StderrLogger
                                ;(do_things(&l
                                {

```

IV □□□

□□□ : □□□ □□□

14 000

0000 0000

:0000 00 .0000 000 000000 00 0 0000 0 0000 0000 0000 000 000000000 000000 00 0000000 00

	0000 000	000
	00000 00	Generics
	0000 0	0000000000 00000000
		000000
000000 00 0 0000 0		0000000000 00000000
		Traits

15 目次

Generics

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目次 目次	Trait Bounds
目次 目次	impl Trait
目次 目次	dyn Trait
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Generic 目次 目次 15.1

目次 generics 目次 Rust 目次 目次 目次 目次 目次 目次 (目次 目次 目次 目次 目次 目次) . 目次

```

.`Pick `even` or `odd` depending on the value of `n` ///
} fn pick<T>(n: i32, even: T, odd: T) -> T
    } if n % 2 == 0
      even
    } else {
      odd
    }
}

} ()fn main
;((pick(97, 222, 333 ,"{?:}" :目次 目次 目次 目次 目次 目次)!println
;(((2 ,"目次") ,(1 ,"目次") ,pick(28 ,"{?:}" :目次 目次 目次 目次 目次)!println
{

```

- . 目次 目次 目次 目次 目次 目次 目次 目次 目次 T 目次 Rust
- 目次 目次 目次 目次 generic 目次 Rust 目次 目次 C++ 目次 目次 目次 目次 目次 目次
- 目次 目次

pick n == 0 Rust pick C++

non-generic generic

Generic 15.2

: generic

```
struct Point<T> {
    x: T
    y: T
}
impl<T> Point<T> {
    fn coords(&self) -> (&T, &T) {
        (&self.x, &self.y)
    }
    fn set_x(&mut self, x: T) {
        self.x = x
    }
}
fn main() {
    let integer = Point { x: 5, y: 10 }
    let float = Point { x: 1.0, y: 4.0 }
    println!("{}", integer.coords())
    println!("coords: {:?}", integer.coords())
}
```

impl<T> Point<T>{}

generic generic

let p = Point { x: 5, y: 10.0 }

Generic Traits 15.3

trait From generic Traits
.impl From

```
;(struct Foo(String
    } impl From<u32> for Foo
    } fn from(from: u32) -> Foo
    ("{integer: {from 00 000 000000}")!Foo(format
    {
    {
    } impl From<bool> for Foo
    } fn from(from: bool) -> Foo
    ("{bool: {from 00 00000000}")!Foo(format
    {
    {
    } ()fn main
    ;(let from_int = Foo::from(123
    ;(let from_bool = Foo::from(true
    ;("{?:println!("{from_int:?}", {from_bool
    {
```

std From trait •
.impl

trait From<&str> ("Foo::from("hello
.impl

Generic trait •
trait •
.impl

T trait Rust •
"impl" Rust •
.impl

Trait Bounds 15.4

trait generic
trait

:You can do this with T: Trait

```
} (fn duplicate<T: Clone>(a: T) -> (T, T
    (())a.clone(), a.clone)
    {
    ;struct NotClonable //
```

```

    } ()fn main
;("let foo = String::from("foo
;("let pair = duplicate(foo
;("{?:println!("{}",pair
{
    .duplicate() NonCloneable()
    .duplicate() +
    where
    (fn duplicate<T>(a: T) -> (T, T)
        where
        ,T: Clone
        }
        ((a.clone(), a.clone))
    {
    where
    .duplicate()
    .duplicate()
    : Option<T>
    Rust
    duplicate()
    (u32

```

impl Trait 15.5

```

impl Trait syntax
: Syntactic sugar for //
} fn add_42_millions<T: Into<i32>>(x: T) -> i32 //
    } fn add_42_millions(x: impl Into<i32>) -> i32
        x.into() + 42_000_000
    {
    } fn pair_of(x: u32) -> impl std::fmt::Debug
        (x + 1, x - 1)
    {
    } ()fn main
;("let many = add_42_millions(42_i8
;("{println!("{}",many
;("let many_more = add_42_millions(10_000_000
;("{println!("{}",many_more
;("let debuggable = pair_of(27

```

```

;("{?:debuggable} :00000 0000")!println
{
0000 .00000 000 0000000000 00 0000 000 0000000000 00 000000 0000 000 00 impl Trait
      .000 0000000 000 000000 0000000000 00 impl Trait
00000000 00 00 0000000000 generic 00000000 00 00 0000 impl Trait 000000000 00 0000 •
      .000 trait
00 trait 00 000 000000 0000 000000000 0000 00 00000000 0000 00 000000000 0000 0000 •
00 0000 0000 000000 000000000 0000 .000000 0000 00 00000 000000 0000 0000000000
      .0000 00000 000000 API 00 00 00 0000 00000 0000000000
0000 00000000000000 00 impl Foo 00 000000 .000 000000 000000000 0000000 00 Inference
0000 00 0000 0000 00 00 00 000000 00000 0000000 00000000 000000000000 00 00 000000
000000000 00000000000000 00 collect<B>() -> B 000000 generic 00000 00 000000 .0000000
00 0000 000000000000000000 0000 00000 0 0000000000000 000000 0000000000 00 B 00 0000 00
00 00 ()let x: Vec<_> = foo.collect 000000 000000 000000 00000 00 000 00000000
      .<_>turbofish 0000 foo.collect::<Vec>() 00 0000000000
0000 0000 00000000 00 0000 00000000 00 !let debuggable: () = .. 00000 0000 000000 debuggable 0000
      .000000 00000 00 00000 00

```

dyn Trait 15.6

000000 Rust 000 generic 0000 00 000000000 0000000000 0000 00000000 00 00000000 00 000000
000000 0000 00 00000000 000000000 00 0000000000 0000000000 0000 0000 00 00000000 00
:000000 0000000000 trait

```

} struct Dog
, name: String
, age: i8
{
} struct Cat
, lives: i8
{
} trait Pet
; fn talk(&self) -> String
{
} impl Pet for Dog
} fn talk(&self) -> String
(self.name , "!0000 {} 00 0000 0format!(" Woof
{
{
} impl Pet for Cat
} fn talk(&self) -> String
("!String::from("Miau
{
{

```

```

        .Uses generics and static dispatch //
        } (fn generic(pet: &impl Pet
;((()pet.talk ,"{ } 000000 00 000 000000")!println
        {

        .Uses type-erasure and dynamic dispatch //
        } (fn dynamic(pet: &dyn Pet
;((()pet.talk ,"{ } 000000 00 000 000000")!println
        {

        } ()fn main
        ;{ let cat = Cat { lives: 9
;{ let dog = Dog { name: String::from("Fido"), age: 5

        ;(generic(&cat
        ;(generic(&dog

        ;(dynamic(&cat
        ;(dynamic(&dog
    }

```

- monomorphization 00 00impl Trait 0000 00 0000Generic 0000 0000 .0000000 000000000 000 0000000000 00 00 00 000000 0000 00 0000 0000 00 00000000 00 00000000 generic 0000 00 0000 00 trait 0000 00 0000000000 00 00000000 0000000000 00000000 0 0000 00 0000 0000 00000000 000000000 0000 0000000 00000000 .0000 0000 00 0000 00 000000 trait
- dyn Trait 00 00 000000 000000000 00 00 000000 00000000 0000000000 (virtual method table (vtable 00 .000000 000000000 0000000 0000 00 Pet 0000 00 0000 0000 00 0000 0000 fn dynamic 000000 0000 0000 0000 00 000 0000 trait 00 00000000 0000000000 dyn Trait 00 00 000000 00000000 0000000000 00000000 000000 0000 000000 00 0000 0000 000 000000 000 00 .0000 .(00 000000 0000 0000 000 000 00 000000 000) 0000 00000000 0000000000 0000 Box 000000
- (fat pointer) "0000 00000000" 00 00000000 &dyn Pet 00 000000 0000 00 0000000000 00 Pet 00 000000 0000 00 00000000000 00 000 :000000000 00 00 0000 00 0000 000000 .000000 000000 0000 00 0000 00000000000 0000 vtable 00 000000 0 0000 000000 000000 000000 vtable 00 00 talk 0000 0000 0000000000 0&dyn Pet 000 00 talk 0000 0000000000 0000 00000 00 00 00 Cat 00 Dog 00 000000000 0 000000 0000000000 00 0000 0000 0 0000 .000000 0000 0000 000000 0000 Pet 0000 0000 00000000 00 000000 000000000 .000000
- (type-erased) "0000 0000 0000" 0000000000 dyn Trait 00 00 .00000000 0000 0000 00000000 0000000000 00000000 0000 00

Generic min :000000 15.7

```

00 00 000000 00 0000 00000000 00000000000 00 mingeneric 0000 00 0000 00000000 000000 0000 00
        .trait Ord 00 0000000000 00 00000000 000000 00 000000
        ;use std::cmp::Ordering

        .`TODO: implement the `min` function used in `main` //

```

```

    } ()fn main
      ;(assert_eq!(min(0, 10), 0)
      ;(assert_eq!(min(500, 123), 123)

      ;('assert_eq!(min('a', 'z'), 'a)
      ;('assert_eq!(min('7', '1'), '1)

      ;("assert_eq!(min("hello", "goodbye"), "goodbye)
      ;("assert_eq!(min("bat", "armadillo"), "armadillo)
    {

```

.0000 0000 000000000000 00 00 Ordering enum 0 Ord trait •

000000 15.7.1

```

      ;use std::cmp::Ordering

      } fn min<T: Ord>(l: T, r: T) -> T
        } (match l.cmp(&r
,Ordering::Less | Ordering::Equal => l
,Ordering::Greater => r
        {
          {
            } ()fn main
              ;(assert_eq!(min(0, 10), 0)
              ;(assert_eq!(min(500, 123), 123)

              ;('assert_eq!(min('a', 'z'), 'a)
              ;('assert_eq!(min('7', '1'), '1)

              ;("assert_eq!(min("hello", "goodbye"), "goodbye)
              ;("assert_eq!(min("bat", "armadillo"), "armadillo)
            {

```


Result 16.4

Ok Option Result
Ok T Result<T, E> : enum
Err E

```
use std::fs::File;
use std::io::Read;

} ()fn main
;("let file: Result<File, std::io::Error> = File::open("diary.txt
} match file
} <= (Ok(mut file
;()let mut contents = String::new
} (if let Ok(bytes) = file.read_to_string(&mut contents
;("{contents} ({bytes} bytes) :!println
} else {
;("{!println
{
{
} <= (Err(err
;("{err} :!println
{
{
{
{
```

Result Option •
expect() unwrap() •
Result •
Result •

String 16.5

String

```
} ()fn main
;()let mut s1 = String::new
;("{s1.push_str
;()println!("s1: len = {}, capacity = {}", s1.len(), s1.capacity
; (let mut s2 = String::with_capacity(s1.len() + 1
; (s2.push_str(&s1
; ('!')s2.push
;()println!("s2: len = {}, capacity = {}", s2.len(), s2.capacity
; (let s3 = String::from("🇨🇭
```

```

;(()println!("s3: len = {}, number of chars = {}", s3.len(), s3.chars().count
{
    00000000 00 0000000 000 00 00 0000 <Deref<Target = str 0000000000000000 String
        .0000 000000000 String 000 00 00 str 0000000 0000

    00000000 String::with_capacity 00 .00000000000 0000 0000 0000 00 String::new •
        .0000 000000 0000 00 000000000 0000 0000 00000000 00 000000 0000
    000 00 000 0000 00) 000000000000 0000 0000000 00 String 0000 0000000 String::len •
        .(0000 0000000 000000000 0000000 00
    0000 .00000000000 000000 000000000000 0000 00 (iterator) 00000000 00 String::chars •
    000 00 "00000000" 000000 00 000000 00 00 0000 00 000 0000 char 00 00 00000 00000
        .grapheme clusters 0000 00 0000 0000000 00000000
    .0000 String 00 &str 0000000000 000 0000 00000000 000000 0000000 00 0000 00 000000 •
    000 000 00 000000000 0000000 0000000000 00 Deref<Target = T> 000000 00 00 000000 •
        .0000 0000000000 00 T 0000000 0000 000000 00 000000 00 000000
    000000 000 000000 000 00 000000000 0000000000 000000 00 Deref trait 0000 00 -
        .000 000000000 00 000000 0000 0000000 00000000000
    00 0000000 0000 000000 00 000 Deref<Target = str> 0000000000000000 String -
        .000000 000000 00 str 0000000
        .00000 0000000 0 000000000 let s3 = &*s1; 0 let s3 = s1.deref(); -
        .;let s3 = &*s1 0 ;()let s3 = s1.deref 0000 0000000 0 00000000 •
        :0000 0000000 00 String 00 00000000000000 0000 000000 0000000
    00 i 00 0000 0s3.chars().nth(i).unwrap() 00 000000000 00 00000000 00 00 -
        .0000000 00 0000 00 000 0000000
    00000000000 0000000 00 000 000 00 0000 0s3[0..4] 00 000000000 00 00000000 00 00 -
        .000000 00 000
    .0000 000000 0000 00 to_string 000 00 00000000 00 0000000000 0000000 0000 00 0000000 •
    00000000 00000000000 00 Display 00 0000000000 0000 0000 0000000 000000 0000 0000
    00000000 0000000 0000 0000000000 00000000 00 0000 00 0000000000 0000 000 0000000000
        .000 000000 0000 00

```

Vec 16.6

:000 heap-allocated 0 0000000 000000 0000 0000 Vec 000

```

} ()fn main
;()let mut v1 = Vec::new
; (v1.push(42
;(()println!("v1: len = {}, capacity = {}", v1.len(), v1.capacity

; (let mut v2 = Vec::with_capacity(v1.len() + 1
; (v2.extend(v1.iter
; (v2.push(9999
;(()println!("v2: len = {}, capacity = {}", v2.len(), v2.capacity

.Canonical macro to initialize a vector with elements //
; [let mut v3 = vec![0, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4

.Retain only the even elements //
; (v3.retain(|x| x % 2 == 0

```



```

    } ["000000 000000 00 0000 0000000000" , "0000 0 0000"] for book in
; (let page_count: &mut i32 = page_counts.entry(book).or_insert(0
; page_count += 1*
{
; ("?#:println!("{}", page_counts
{

```

• .0000 0000 scope 00 0000 0 0000 000000 prelude 00 HashMap
 HashMap 00 0000 00 000 00 000000 000000 000 000 .0000 0000000 00 000 00 0000000
 000000 000 000 .000000000000 00000000 000000 00 0000000 0000 000 0 000 00 00000 0000
 .000 0000 0000 000 000000 0000 HashMap 00 00 00000000

```

    let pc1 = page_counts
("0000 000 0 0000 000")get.
; (unwrap_or(&336.
    let pc2 = page_counts
("entry("The Hunger Games.
; (or_insert(374.

```

• .000000 0000 hashmap! 0000000000 00000000 000000000 0vec! 0000000
 000 <[From<[(K, V); N 00000000000000000000 HashMap 0000 00 Rust 1.56 0000 00 -
 :0000 000000 0000000000 000000 00 00 00 HashMap 00 00000000 000000 000000 00 00 00

```

    ]let page_counts = HashMap::from
, (to_string(), 336."0000 000 0 0000 000")
, ("The Hunger Games".to_string(), 374")
; ([

```

• 000000 00 key-value 0000000 00 Iterator 00 00 00000000 HashMap 000000000 000000
 .000 000000 0000000

• 0000 00000000 &str 00 00000000 00 0 00000000 000000 00 HashMap<String, i32> 00
 000000 0000000000 00 00000000 00 00000000 .0000 0000000 0000000 00 0000000 0000000
 .000 0000 borrow checker 00 000000000 00 000000000 000 0000 0000

• 00000000 0000 000 0000000 0 0000 0000000 00 0000 0000 00 to_string() 000 -
 000000 000000 00000000 00 00 000 0000 0000000 000 000 00 000000

• .std::collections::hash_map::Keys 000000 000000 "000 000 00000000 0000" 0000 000000 000
 00 0000 000 00000000 .0000000 0000 Rust 00000000 000000000 00 00000000 0000000 000
 .0000 000000 000 00 keys 000 00 000000000 0000 000000 0 0000 0000 000000000000 00

00000000 :000000 16.8

0000000 000 .000 0000000 generic 0000000 00 0000 000000 0000 0000000 00 000 0000000 000 00
 0000000 0 0000000 00000000 00000000 00 000000 0000000 0000 std::collections::HashMap 00
 .000000 000000000 000000000 0000 000 000

0000000 0 0000000 .000 000 000000000 u32 00000000 00000 00000000000 000000 Counter 000000 0000
 00 0000000 000000 000000 0000 0000000 0000 00 00 0000000 0000 0000 00 generic 0000000 00 00
 .000 0000000 00 00000000 0000 00 00000000 Counter

```

    entry 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
    .00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
    ;use std::collections::HashMap

.Counter counts the number of times each value of type T has been seen ///
    } struct Counter
    ,<values: HashMap<u32, u64
    {

        } impl Counter
        .Create a new Counter ///
        } fn new() -> Self
        } Counter
    ,()values: HashMap::new
    {
    {

        .Count an occurrence of the given value ///
        } (fn count(&mut self, value: u32
        } (if self.values.contains_key(&value
        ;self.values.get_mut(&value).unwrap() += 1*
        } else {
        ;(self.values.insert(value, 1
        {
    {

        .Return the number of times the given value has been seen ///
        } fn times_seen(&self, value: u32) -> u64
        ()self.values.get(&value).copied().unwrap_or_default
        {
    {

        } ()fn main
        ;()let mut ctr = Counter::new
        ;(ctr.count(13
        ;(ctr.count(14
        ;(ctr.count(16
        ;(ctr.count(14
        ;(ctr.count(14
        ;(ctr.count(11
        } for i in 10..20
;(ctr.times_seen(i), i , "00000000 00 {} 00 000000 {} 00000000")!println
    {

        ;()let mut strctr = Counter::new
        ;("0000")strctr.count
        ;("strctr.count("orange
        ;("0000")strctr.count
        ;(("0000")strctr.times_seen , "000000 {} 000000")!println

```

```

    {

        16.8.1

        ;use std::collections::HashMap
        ;use std::hash::Hash

        .Counter counts the number of times each value of type T has been seen ///
        } <struct Counter<T
        ,<values: HashMap<T, u64
        {

            } <impl<T: Eq + Hash> Counter<T
            .Create a new Counter ///
            } fn new() -> Self
        { ()Counter { values: HashMap::new
            {

                .Count an occurrence of the given value ///
                } (fn count(&mut self, value: T
                ;self.values.entry(value).or_default() += 1*
            {

                .Return the number of times the given value has been seen ///
                } fn times_seen(&self, value: T) -> u64
                ()self.values.get(&value).copied().unwrap_or_default
            {

            } }

            } ()fn main
            ;()let mut ctr = Counter::new
            ;(ctr.count(13
            ;(ctr.count(14
            ;(ctr.count(16
            ;(ctr.count(14
            ;(ctr.count(14
            ;(ctr.count(11

            } for i in 10..20
            ;(ctr.times_seen(i), i , "00000000 00 {} 00 00000 {} 000000")!println
            {

            ;()let mut strctr = Counter::new
            ;("000")strctr.count
            ;("strctr.count("orange
            ;("000")strctr.count
            ;(("000")strctr.times_seen , "000000 {} 000000")!println
            {

```

Traits 0000000000 0000000000

:0000 000 000000 0000 000 0000 .00000 000 000000 00 0 00000 0 00000 00000 0000 0000

00000 000	00000000
000000 0	00000000
000000 0	0000000000
000000 0	From and Into
000000 0	Casting
000000 0	Read and Write
000000 0	Default, struct update syntax
000000 00	Closures
000000 00	ROT13 :000000

.00000 trait00 00000000 00000 0000 00 000000 000000000000 0000000000 00 000000 00000000 00000000
 .00000 00000000 00 00 00000000 00 .0000 00000000 0000 0000

00000000 17.1

00000 00000000 00 00trait 0000 00000 .00000000 0000000000 00000000 0000 00000000 00 00trait 0000
 .00000 000000 000000000 000000000000 00 00trait 0000 00 000000 00000000000 00000 00 0000000000

PartialEq and Eq

.00000000 ne 0000000000 0000 0 eq 00000000 0000 000000 00 0000 000000 00000000 000000 00 PartialEq
 .00000000 0000000000 00 00000000 0000 != 0 == 0000000000

```

    } struct Key
      ,id: u32
      ,<metadata: Option<String
    {
      } impl PartialEq for Key
    } fn eq(&self, other: &Self) -> bool
      self.id == other.id
    
```

```

    {
    {
    .PartialEq trait bound (transitive & Ord) Eq
    .PartialEq trait bound Eq Ord

```

PartialOrd and Ord

```

    .partial_cmp PartialOrd
    .cmp Ord

```

```

    ;use std::cmp::Ordering
    } struct Citation
    ,author: String
    ,year: u32
    {
    } impl PartialOrd for Citation
    } <fn partial_cmp(&self, other: &Self) -> Option<Ordering
    } (match self.author.partial_cmp(&other.author
    , (Some(Ordering::Equal) => self.year.partial_cmp(&other.year
    ,author_ord => author_ord
    {
    {
    {

```

```

    .cmp Ordering Ord
    .PartialEq trait bound Eq Ord

```

```

    } struct Key
    ,id: u32
    ,<metadata: Option<String
    {
    } impl PartialEq<u32> for Key
    } fn eq(&self, other: &u32) -> bool
    self.id == *other
    {
    {

```

```

    .trait Ord
    .PartialEq trait bound Eq Ord

```

17.2

```

    :std::ops traits

```

```

    } struct Point
    ,x: i32
    ,y: i32
    {
    } impl std::ops::Add for Point

```

```

        ;type Output = Self
    } fn add(self, other: Self) -> Self
{ Self { x: self.x + other.x, y: self.y + other.y
    {
        } ()fn main
        ;{ let p1 = Point { x: 10, y: 20
        ;{ let p2 = Point { x: 100, y: 200
        ;(println!("{:?} + {:?} = {:?}", p1, p2, p1 + p2
    {
        :type Output

```

0000 0000 000 000 000000000000 00 00 .0000 000000000000 &Point 0000 00 Add 0000000000 •
 0000000000 00 000000 00 00000 00 T 00000 0000 .000000 00000 00 self 0000 Add:add:00000 -
 0000 .00000000 0000 00 0000 &T 00000 00 000000000000 00000 00000000 Copy 00000000
 .000000 000000000 0000000000 0000 00 00000000000 00000000 000000 00 0000
 00000 00000000000000 00 000000000 00 00 00000000 0000 00000 00000 0000 00 Output 0000 •
 00000 0000000 0000
 0000 0000000000 000000000000000000 00000 00000 00000 000000000000 :0000000 00000 -
 .00000000 00000000 trait 00000000000 00000 (Output 0000000) 0000000 0000000000
 impl 00000 000000000 000000000000000000 000000 00000 00 00000 00 Add 0000000000 0000 •
 .0000 0000000 Point 00 00 00 tuple 00 0000000000 Add<(i32, i32)> for Point

The Not trait (! operator) is notable because it does not "boolify" like the same operator in C-family languages; instead, for integer types it negates each bit of the number, which arithmetically is equivalent to subtracting it from -1: !5 == -6

From and Into 17.3

Types implement From and Into to facilitate type conversions. Unlike as, these traits correspond to lossless, infallible conversions

```

    } ()fn main
        ;("let s = String::from("hello
    ;([let addr = std::net::Ipv4Addr::from([127, 0, 0, 1
        ;(let one = i16::from(true
        ;(let bigger = i32::from(123_i16
        ;("{println!("{s}, {addr}, {one}, {bigger
    {
        :type Output From 00 000000 0000000000 000000 0000000 000000 Into
    } ()fn main
        ;()let s: String = "hello".into
    ;()let addr: std::net::Ipv4Addr = [127, 0, 0, 1].into
        ;()let one: i16 = true.into
        ;()let bigger: i32 = 123_i16.into
        ;("{println!("{s}, {addr}, {one}, {bigger
    {

```

• From 0000 00000000 0000 0000 00 •
 .00000 000000 000 00 Into 0000000000
 • String 00 00 00000000 00 0000 00” 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 •
 00 000000 00000 00 000000000 0000 00000 .0000 00000000 Into 00 00000 00000 000000 000000
 .000000000 0000000000 00 Into 0000 00 0000000000 0000000 0 000000 From 00000000000

Casting 17.4

000 .000000 0000000000 as 00 000000000 00 00000 0000000000 00 000 0000000 *implicit* 000 Rust
 .00000000 000000 00000 00 00 000000 C 0000000 00000 0000000000

```

} ()fn main
;let value: i64 = 1000
;(println!("as u16: {}", value as u16
;(println!("as i16: {}", value as i16
;(println!("as u8: {}", value as u8
{

```

000 .000000 00000 0000000000 000000 00 0 000 000000 Rust 00 000000 as 00 000000000 000000
 -- 00000 00000000 000000000 000000 00000 00 000000 00 000000 000000 00000 0000 0000 0000 0000
 .00000 0000 000000 00000 00000 0 00000 00000000

0000 00 00 00000000 000000000 00 000 00000 00000000 00000000 as 00 000000000 00 00000 000000
 00000 00000000 0000 00 000000 00000 00 000000 00000 000000000 00 0000000 00000000 0 0000
 00000 0000 00000 000000000 .0000 00000000 00 00000000 0000000 00 0000000000 00000 0000000000 000000
 0000 32 00000000 0000000) 00000 0000 0 0000 00000 0000 00000 00000 0000 0000 00 00000 000000000 000000
 .(00000 00000 00000 00000000 00 00000 00 00000 00000 0as u32 00 u64 00 00 000000

0000 as 00 Into 00 From 00 000000000 0(u64 00 u32 000000 000000) 0000 00000 0000000000 00000
 TryFrom 00000 00000000 00 0000000000 00000 .0000 0000 00000 00000 00 0000000 00 0000 000000 00 0000
 00 00000000 00000000 00 00 00 00000000000 0000000000 00 00000 000000 000000 00 TryInto 0
 .00000 00000000 0000000000 00000000 00 00000000
 .00000 0000000000 00000000 0000 00 00 00 0000000 0000000 0000 00

00 00000000 0000 00000 00 00000000 00 as 00 000000000 .0000 C++ 00 static_cast 00 000000 as
 .00000 00000000 00000000 00 00000 000000 00 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000 0000
 .0000 00000 00000000 0000000 00 000000000 00000 000000 0000000 00 0000000 0000

Read and Write 17.5

```

:00000 00000000 u8 0000000 0000 00 0000000000 0BufRead 0 Read 00 000000000 00
;{use std::io::{BufRead, BufReader, Read, Result
} fn count_lines<R: Read>(reader: R) -> usize
;(let buf_reader = BufReader::new(reader
()buf_reader.lines().count
{
} <()>fn main() -> Result
;"let slice: &[u8] = b"foo\nbar\nbaz\n

```

```

        ;((println!("lines in slice: {}", count_lines(slice
;?()?let file = std::fs::File::open(std::env::current_exe
        ;((println!("lines in file: {}", count_lines(file
                (())Ok
        {
:0000 000000 u8 000000 0000 00 00 000000 000000 0000 00 Write 00000000 0000 00
        ;{use std::io::{Result, Write
} <()>fn log<W: Write>(writer: &mut W, msg: &str) -> Result
        ;?(()writer.write_all(msg.as_bytes
        (())writer.write_all("\n".as_bytes
        {
                } <()>fn main() -> Result
        ;()let mut buffer = Vec::new
        ;?("0000" ,log(&mut buffer
        ;?("0000" ,log(&mut buffer
        ;(println!("Logged: {:?}", buffer
                (())Ok
        {

```

The Default Trait 17.6

```

.000000 000000 000000 00 0000 00000000 000000 00 Default 000000
        } struct Derived
            ,x: u32
            ,y: String
            ,z: Implemented
        {
        ;(struct Implemented(String
        } impl Default for Implemented
        } fn default() -> Self
        (())Self("John Smith".into
        {
        {
        } ()fn main
;()let default_struct = Derived::default
        ;("{?#:println!("{}",default_struct
        = let almost_default_struct
;{ ()Derived { y: "Y is set!".into(), ..Derived::default
        ;("{?#:println!("{}",almost_default_struct
        ;let nothing: Option<Derived> = None

```

```

;(()println!("{:#?}", nothing.unwrap_or_default
{
    0000 00 00000000 00 000 0000000000 0000000 0000 00 00000000 000000 0000 •
        .0000 000000 0000000 00000 00 #[(derive(Default]
    0000000 0000000 00 00000000 0000000 00 00 00 000000 0000000 000000000 0000000000 00 •
        .00000000 0000000 0000
-000000 00 Default 00000 0000 00000000 00 0000000 00000000 00000 00 00000000 00000 0000 -
        .000000 00000
    0000) 00000000 00000000000 0000000 000000 00 00 Default 00000 Rust 000000000000 00000000 •
        .(00000 0 " " 00
        .0000000 0000 00000 00 Default 00 00000000000 00000 0000000000 •
-000000 00 Default 0000000000 0000000 00000000 00 0000 00000 Rust 00000000000 0000000000 •
        .00000000 000000000 00 00 00 000000 000000 00 00000 00000000 0 00000 00000
        .000000 00000000 00000000 000000000000 00000000 0000 00 .. 00000000 •

```

Closures 17.7

```

0000 00000 0000 00 .000 0000000000 000000000 00 000000 0000000000 00000000 0000000 00 0000000
:000000 FnOnce 0 traits Fn 0 FnMut 00 00000 0000000000000000
} (fn apply_and_log(func: impl FnOnce(i32) -> i32, func_name: &str, input: i32
    ((func_name){input}): {}", func(input) 0000000000)!println
{
    } ()fn main
        ;let n = 3
        ;let add_3 = |x| x + n
        ;(apply_and_log(&add_3, "add_3", 10)
        ;(apply_and_log(&add_3, "add_3", 20)
        ;()let mut v = Vec::new
    } |let mut accumulate = |x: i32
        ;(v.push(x)
        ;(<v.iter()).sum::<i32
        ;{
        ;(4 , "{} :000000" , apply_and_log(&mut accumulate
        ;(5 , "{} :000000" , apply_and_log(&mut accumulate
        ;(<let multiply_sum = |x| x * v.into_iter()).sum::<i32
        ;(apply_and_log(multiply_sum, "multiply_sum", 3)
{

```

An Fn (e.g. `add_3`) neither consumes nor mutates captured values. It can be called needing only a shared reference to the closure, which means the closure can be executed repeatedly .and even concurrently

An FnMut (e.g. `accumulate`) might mutate captured values. The closure object is accessed .via exclusive reference, so it can be called repeatedly but not concurrently

If you have an FnOnce (e.g. `multiply_sum`), you may only call it once. Doing so consumes .the closure and any values captured by move

FnOnce and FnMut are traits that define how a function pointer can be used. FnOnce can only be called once, while FnMut can be called multiple times. Fn is a trait that combines both FnOnce and FnMut.

Closures are anonymous function objects that can capture variables from their environment. They can be used to create functions that have access to variables that are not in their local scope. Closures can be used to create functions that are stateful or to create functions that can be used to capture variables from their environment.

The compiler also infers Copy (e.g. for add_3) and Clone (e.g. multiply_sum), depending on what the closure captures. Function pointers (references to fn items) implement Copy and Fn.

The compiler also infers Copy (e.g. for add_3) and Clone (e.g. multiply_sum), depending on what the closure captures. Function pointers (references to fn items) implement Copy and Fn.

Closures are anonymous function objects that can capture variables from their environment. They can be used to create functions that have access to variables that are not in their local scope. Closures can be used to create functions that are stateful or to create functions that can be used to capture variables from their environment.

```

    } (fn make_greeter(prefix: String) -> impl Fn(&str
; (return move |name| println!("{}", prefix, name
{
    } ()fn main
; (let hi = make_greeter("Hi".to_string
; ("hi("Greg
{

```

ROT13: 17.8

The ROT13 cipher is a simple letter substitution cipher that replaces a letter with the 13th letter after it in the alphabet. It is a special case of the Caesar cipher. The ROT13 cipher is often used to obscure text in online forums and email. The ROT13 cipher is a simple letter substitution cipher that replaces a letter with the 13th letter after it in the alphabet. It is a special case of the Caesar cipher. The ROT13 cipher is often used to obscure text in online forums and email.

```

; use std::io::Read
} <struct RotDecoder<R: Read
, input: R
, rot: u8
{
. `Implement the `Read` trait for `RotDecoder` //
} ()fn main
= let mut rot
; (let mut result = String::new
; (rot.read_to_string(&mut result).unwrap
; (println!("{}", result
{
} mod test

```

```

                    ;*::use super
                    } ()fn joke
                    = let mut rot
;{ RotDecoder { input: "Gb trg gb gur bgure fvqr!".as_bytes(), rot: 13
                    ;()let mut result = String::new
                    ;()rot.read_to_string(&mut result).unwrap
                    ;("!assert_eq!(&result, "To get to the other side
                    {

                    } ()fn binary
                    ;()let input: Vec<u8> = (0..=255u8).collect
;{ let mut rot = RotDecoder::<&[u8]> { input: input.as_ref(), rot: 13
                    ;[let mut buf = [0u8; 256
                    ;(assert_eq!(rot.read(&mut buf).unwrap(), 256
                    } for i in 0..=255
                    } [if input[i] != buf[i]
                    ;((assert!(input[i].is_ascii_alphabetic
                    ;((assert!(buf[i].is_ascii_alphabetic
                    {
                    {
                    {
                    {

    00000000 00 0000 00 00 0000 0000 0000 00 RotDecoder 00 000000 00 0000 00000000 00
    0000000000 00

    000000 17.8.1

                    ;use std::io::Read

                    } <struct RotDecoder<R: Read
                    ,input: R
                    ,rot: u8
                    {

                    } <impl<R: Read> Read for RotDecoder<R
                    } <fn read(&mut self, buf: &mut [u8]) -> std::io::Result<usize
                    ;(let size = self.input.read(buf
                    } [for b in &mut buf[..size
                    } ()if b.is_ascii_alphabetic
;let base = if b.is_ascii_uppercase() { 'A' } else { 'a' } as u8
                    ;b = (*b - base + self.rot) % 26 + base*
                    {
                    {
                    (Ok(size
                    {
                    {

                    } ()fn main
                    = let mut rot

```

```

;{ RotDecoder { input: "Gb trg gb gur bgure fvqr!".as_bytes(), rot: 13
                    ;()let mut result = String::new
                    ;()rot.read_to_string(&mut result).unwrap
                    ;(println!("{}", result
{
                                } mod test
                                ;*::use super
                                } ()fn joke
                                = let mut rot
;{ RotDecoder { input: "Gb trg gb gur bgure fvqr!".as_bytes(), rot: 13
                    ;()let mut result = String::new
                    ;()rot.read_to_string(&mut result).unwrap
                    ;(!assert_eq!(&result, "To get to the other side
{
                                } ()fn binary
                                ;()let input: Vec<u8> = (0..=255u8).collect
;{ let mut rot = RotDecoder:::<&[u8]> { input: input.as_ref(), rot: 13
                    ;[let mut buf = [0u8; 256
                    ;(assert_eq!(rot.read(&mut buf).unwrap(), 256
                    } for i in 0..=255
                    } [if input[i] != buf[i
;(()assert!(input[i].is_ascii_alphabetic
;(()assert!(buf[i].is_ascii_alphabetic
{
{
{
{

```

V □□□

□□□ :□ □□□

18

18

:
 (borrow checker)
 •
 Rust
 •

18

.
 :

19 000

000000 00000000

:0000 000 .0000 000 0000 0 0000 0000 000 000

0000 000	000000
00000 0	0000000 000000 000000
000000 00	000000 00000000 0000000000
000000 0	00000000
000000 0	0000000000 00000000
000000 0	Clone
000000 0	0000000 0000 000
000000 00	Drop
000000 00	00000000 00000000 :000000

0000000 000000 000000 19.1

:0000000 000000 000 00 00 00 000000 0000000000

00000000 (0000 00 0000) 0000 0000000000 0000 00 000000 00 0000000000 0000 :Stack •
.000000

- .00000000 00000000 0000000000 0000 00 00 000000 000000 00000000000 000000 00000000 -
- .0000 000000 00 stack 0000000000 00 000 :00000 000000 -
- .000 00000 0000000000000000 00000 :00000 00000000 -
- .000000 00 00000 0000000000 -

.00000 0000000000000000 00 00000 00000000 00000000000 :Heap •

- .00000000 000000 00000 0000 00 00 000000 00000 00000000000 000000 00000000 -
- .00000 0000000000 00000000000 00 00000 00 00000 :stack 00 0000000 0000 -
- .000000 0000000 00 00000 0000000000 00000 00000000 0000 -

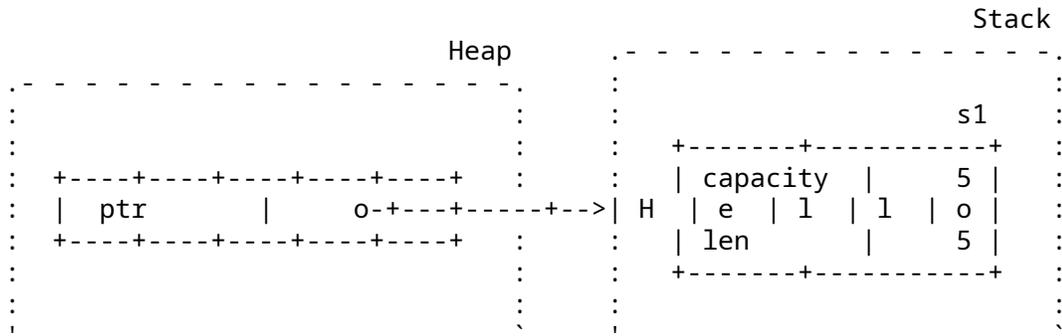
00000

00000 000000 00000000 00 00000 0 stack 0000 00 00000 00000000 00 String metadata 00 000000
:0000000 00000 heap 0000 00 00000000 00000

```

    } ()fn main
;("hello")let s1 = String::from
{

```



String is a wrapper around a Vec of bytes. The Vec is stored on the heap, and the String struct is stored on the stack. The String struct contains a pointer to the heap, the length of the string, and the capacity of the Vec. The System Allocator is used to allocate memory on the heap, and the Allocator API is used to manage the heap.

String is a wrapper around a Vec of bytes.

String is a wrapper around a Vec of bytes. The Vec is stored on the heap, and the String struct is stored on the stack. The String struct contains a pointer to the heap, the length of the string, and the capacity of the Vec. The System Allocator is used to allocate memory on the heap, and the Allocator API is used to manage the heap.

```

    } ()fn main
;("hello")let mut s1 = String::from
;(' ')s1.push
;("hello")s1.push_str
.DON'T DO THIS AT HOME! For educational purposes only //
String provides no guarantees about its layout, so this could lead to //
.undefined behavior //
} unsafe

```

```

;(let (capacity, ptr, len): (usize, usize, usize) = std::mem::transmute(s1
;("{println!(\"capacity = {capacity}, ptr = {ptr:#x}, len = {len}
{
{

```

String is a wrapper around a Vec of bytes 19.2

String is a wrapper around a Vec of bytes. The Vec is stored on the heap, and the String struct is stored on the stack. The String struct contains a pointer to the heap, the length of the string, and the capacity of the Vec. The System Allocator is used to allocate memory on the heap, and the Allocator API is used to manage the heap.

String is a wrapper around a Vec of bytes. The Vec is stored on the heap, and the String struct is stored on the stack. The String struct contains a pointer to the heap, the length of the string, and the capacity of the Vec. The System Allocator is used to allocate memory on the heap, and the Allocator API is used to manage the heap.

Rust is typically implemented with reference counting or garbage collection –
 Rust uses reference counting or garbage collection for memory management.
 Rust is typically implemented with reference counting or garbage collection –
 Rust uses reference counting or garbage collection for memory management.

- Rust uses `free` and `malloc` for memory management on the heap. Rust uses `free` and `malloc` for memory management on the heap.
- Rust uses `unique_ptr` and `shared_ptr` for memory management. Rust uses `unique_ptr` and `shared_ptr` for memory management.
- Rust uses a garbage collector (GC) for memory management. Rust uses a garbage collector (GC) for memory management.

Rust (ownership and borrowing) is a memory management system. Rust (ownership and borrowing) is a memory management system.

19.3

```

struct Point {
    x: i32,
    y: i32,
}

fn main() {
    let p = Point { x: 3, y: 4 };
    println!("x: {}", p.x);
    println!("y: {}", p.y);
}
  
```

Rust uses destructors for memory management. Rust uses destructors for memory management.

- Rust 00 00 000000 0000000 0000000 0000 000000 00000000000000000000 00 00 000000000000
 0000 0000000 0000 0000000000 0000 000000 0000 "0000000" 00 0000000000 00 000000 0000000000
 .0000 0000000 0000 Rust "0000000 0000000" 0000 .000000

0000000000 00000000 19.4

:000000 000000 0000000000 000 00 00000000 ,00000000

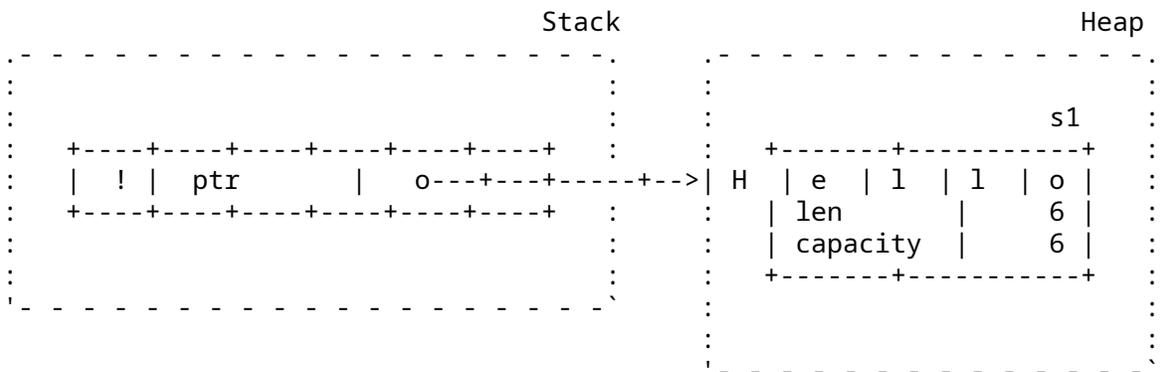
```

} ()fn main
;(!00000)let s1: String = String::from
;let s2: String = s1
;("{println!(\"s2: {s2
;("{println!(\"s1: {s1 //
{

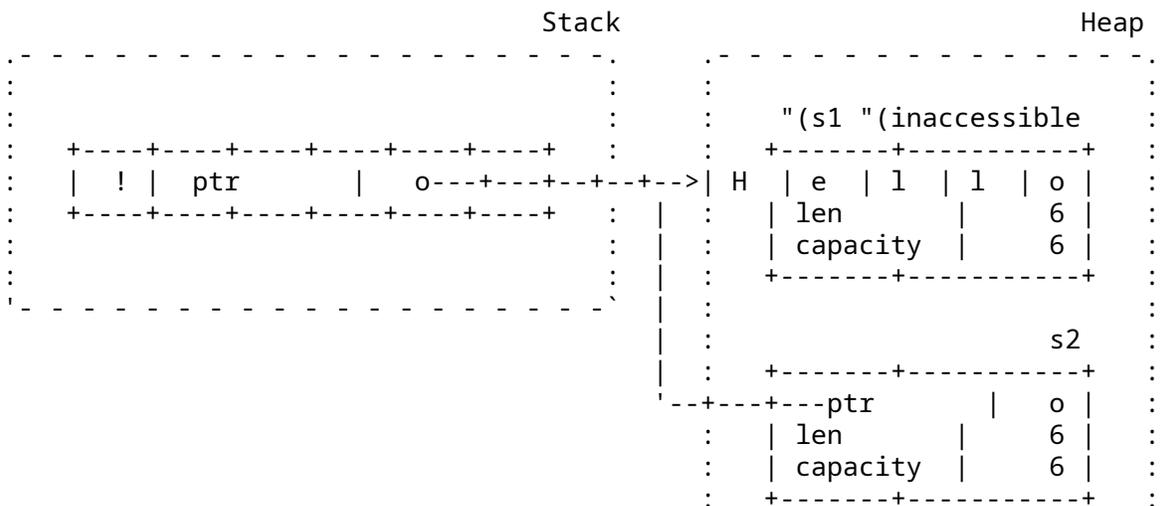
```

.000000 000000 00 00000000 s2 00s1 00000000 •
 .000000 000000 000000 s1 0000 :0000000000 00000000 0000 ,00000000 s1 00000000 00 000000 00 00000000 •
 .00000000 000000 000000 0000000000 ,00000000 s2 00000000 00 000000 00 00000000 •

: s2 00 00000000 00 0000



: s2 00 00000000 00 0000



□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□

□□□□ C++ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□

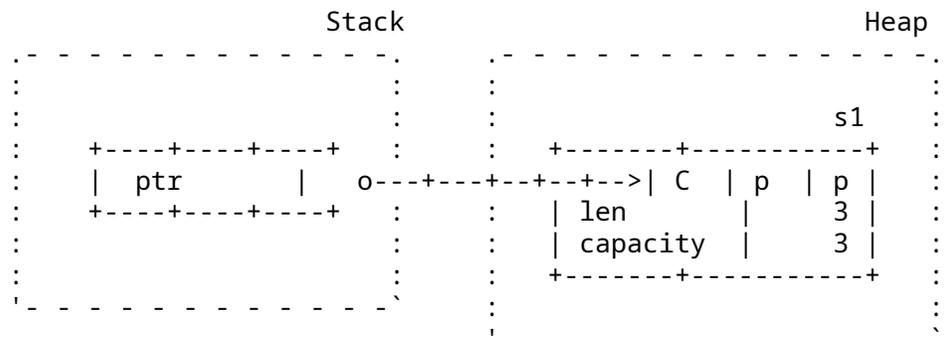
++C

:□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□

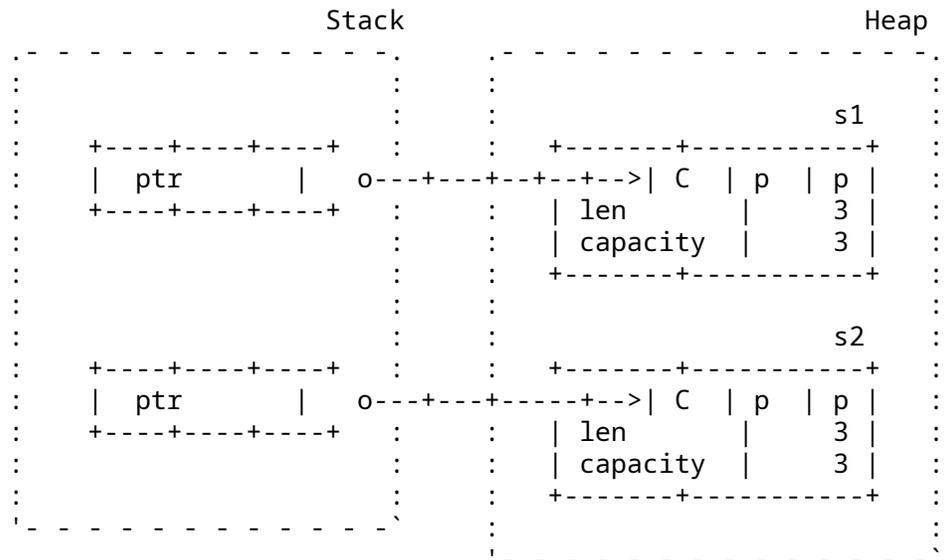
```
        ;"std::string s1 = "Cpp
    .std::string s2 = s1; // Duplicate the data in s1
```

□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ s2 □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□ s1 □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □
.□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□
□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ s2 □□ s1 □□□□□ □□ □□□□□
.□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□

:□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□



:□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□



:□□□□□ □□□□□

□□□□ □

++C

```

    000000 000 00 0000000 = 0000 .000 0000 00000 Rust 0000 00 0000 0000000 000 0000000
    0000 0000 00 000 000000 00 00000 00 000000 000 0000 00 .0000 00000 0000 000000000
    .000 00 000000 00000 0000000000 00000000 00000 0000 00 000000 0000

    0000 00 000000 •
    ++C
    ] 000000
    std::move

    0000000 00 0000000 0000 00 000 (https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/utility/move)[
    00 0000 000 .000000 000000000

    (s2 = std::move(s1

    0000 0000000 000000 0000000 000000 00 00 s1 0000 000000000 0000 000000000 000000 000 000
    0000 0000 ,Rust 0000 0000000 0 00000000

    ++C

    .000 000000000 s1 00 00000000 00 0000 0000 0000000000000

    00 = 0Rust 0000 00 •
    ++C

    .000 000000000 0000 0000000 00 0 0000 000 0000 000000000

```

Clone 19.5

.000000 000000 00 000 000 Clone 000000 .00000000 000000 00 0000 00 0000000000 000 000000 00000

```

    } (fn say_hello(name: String
      ("{"name}" 00000")!println
    {
    } ()fn main
    ;("00000")let name = String::from
    ;(())say_hello(name.clone
    ;(say_hello(name
    {

```

```

    000000 00 .000 0000000 heap 000000 0000000 000000000 00 000 000 Clone 000000 •
    .0000000 Box::new 00 vec! 000000 0000 0000 000 0 .clone()

    000 00 (borrow checker) 000000000 000000000000 00 000000 0000000 00 0000 000000000 •
    .0000 000000000000 000000 00 00 000000 00000 000000 00 0000 0 000000 000000000 0000

    000000 00 0000 000 00 000000 000000 00 000000 00 00000 000 00 000000000 clone •
    .00 00000000 000 0000 000000 00 000000 00000 00000 0000 00 000000 00 00000

    0000 000000 0000 00 000000000 0000000000 0000000 000000 000000 00000 clone 000000 •
    .000 00000 00 00000000 000000000000

```

19.6

println!("x: {x}"); // would not be accessible if not Copy
println!("y: {y

```
} ()fn main  
;let x = 42  
;let y = x  
println!("x: {x}"); // would not be accessible if not Copy  
println!("y: {y
```

.println!("x: {x}"); // would not be accessible if not Copy

```
; (struct Point(i32, i32
```

```
} ()fn main  
;(let p1 = Point(3, 4  
;let p2 = p1  
;({?:println!("p1: {p1  
;({?:println!("p2: {p2
```

.println!("x: {x}"); // would not be accessible if not Copy

println!("y: {y

()p1.clone

.println!("x: {x}"); // would not be accessible if not Copy

println!("y: {y

.println!("x: {x}"); // would not be accessible if not Copy

println!("y: {y

constructors (struct Point(i32, i32))

++C

.(

.println!("x: {x}"); // would not be accessible if not Copy

println!("y: {y

.println!("x: {x}"); // would not be accessible if not Copy

println!("y: {y

.println!("x: {x}"); // would not be accessible if not Copy

println!("y: {y

.println!("x: {x}"); // would not be accessible if not Copy

println!("y: {y

.println!("x: {x}"); // would not be accessible if not Copy

Reference and Mutable References

Reference and mutable references are implemented using Copy/Clone and shared references (shared references) and mutable references (mutable references) in Rust. Reference and mutable references are implemented using Copy/Clone and shared references (shared references) and mutable references (mutable references) in Rust. Reference and mutable references are implemented using Copy/Clone and shared references (shared references) and mutable references (mutable references) in Rust.

Drop 19.7

The Drop trait is used to define custom cleanup logic for a type. It is implemented for types that have a Drop trait implementation.

```
struct Droppable {
    name: &'static str
}

impl Drop for Droppable {
    fn drop(&mut self) {
        println!("Dropping {}", self.name)
    }
}

fn main() {
    let a = Droppable { name: "a" };
    let b = Droppable { name: "a" };
    let c = Droppable { name: "c" };
    let d = Droppable { name: "d" };
    println!("Exiting block B");
    println!("Exiting block A");
    drop(a);
    println!("Exiting main");
}
```

The Drop trait is implemented for types that have a Drop trait implementation. The Drop trait is implemented for types that have a Drop trait implementation. The Drop trait is implemented for types that have a Drop trait implementation. The Drop trait is implemented for types that have a Drop trait implementation. The Drop trait is implemented for types that have a Drop trait implementation.

```

                                :000 0000
                                00000000 00 Drop::drop self 000 •
0000 00000000 0000 000000 00 std::mem::drop 0000 000000 000 :00000 0000 -
stack overflow)) 00000 0000 000000 0 Drop::drop 0000 00000000 00 0000 00
                                !0000 stack
                                .0000 00000000 a.drop() 00 00 (drop(a 0000 000 •

```

0000000 00000000 :000000 19.8

```

00000000 0000 0000 00 000 0000000 0000000000 00 0000000 0000 000 00 00 000000 000 00
00000000000 0000 00 0000 000000 00 0000 00 0000000000 0000 "0000000 000000" 00 00 .000 000
                                .000 0000000 00000000 000000 000000 00 00000000 00
                                .0000 00 00 0000 000000

```

```

                                } enum Language
                                ,Rust
                                ,Java
                                ,Perl
                                {

                                } struct Dependency
                                ,name: String
                                ,version_expression: String
                                {

                                .A representation of a software package ///
                                } struct Package
                                ,name: String
                                ,version: String
                                ,<authors: Vec<String
                                ,<dependencies: Vec<Dependency
                                ,<language: Option<Language
                                {

                                } impl Package
Return a representation of this package as a dependency, for use in ///
                                .building other packages ///
                                } fn as_dependency(&self) -> Dependency
                                ("todo!("1
                                {
                                {

                                .A builder for a Package. Use `build()` to create the `Package` itself ///
                                ;(struct PackageBuilder(Package

                                } impl PackageBuilder
                                } fn new(name: impl Into<String>) -> Self
                                ("todo!("2
                                {

```

```

        .Set the package version ///
    } fn version(mut self, version: impl Into<String>) -> Self
        ;()self.0.version = version.into
            self
                {

                    .Set the package authors ///
                } fn authors(mut self, authors: Vec<String>) -> Self
                    ("todo!("3
                        {

                            .Add an additional dependency ///
                        } fn dependency(mut self, dependency: Dependency) -> Self
                            ("todo!("4
                                {

                                    .Set the language. If not set, language defaults to None ///
                                } fn language(mut self, language: Language) -> Self
                                    ("todo!("5
                                        {

                                            } fn build(self) -> Package
                                                self.0
                                                    {

                                                        } ()fn main
                                                    ;()let base64 = PackageBuilder::new("base64: {base64:?}")
                                                        .version("0.13").build
                                                            ;("{?:println!("base64: {base64
                                                                = let log
                                                            ;()PackageBuilder::new("log")
                                                                .version("0.4").language(Language::Rust)
                                                                    .build
                                                                        ;("{?:println!("log: {log
                                                                ("let serde = PackageBuilder::new("serde
                                                                    ([()authors(vec!["djmitche"].into.
                                                                        ("version(String::from("4.0.
                                                                (()dependency(base64.as_dependency.
                                                                    (()dependency(log.as_dependency.
                                                                        ;()build.
                                                                ;("{?:println!("serde: {serde
                                                                    {

                                                                    } enum Language
                                                                        , Rust
                                                                        , Java
                                                                        , Perl
                                                                    {

                                                                    } struct Dependency

```

```

        ,name: String
        ,version_expression: String
    }

    .A representation of a software package ///
    } struct Package
        ,name: String
        ,version: String
        ,<authors: Vec<String
    ,<dependencies: Vec<Dependency
        ,<language: Option<Language
    }

    } impl Package
Return a representation of this package as a dependency, for use in ///
    .building other packages ///
    } fn as_dependency(&self) -> Dependency
        } Dependency
        ,()name: self.name.clone
    ,()version_expression: self.version.clone
    {
    {
    {

    .A builder for a Package. Use `build()` to create the `Package` itself ///
        ;(struct PackageBuilder(Package

    } impl PackageBuilder
    } fn new(name: impl Into<String>) -> Self
        } Self(Package
        ,()name: name.into
        ,()version: "0.1".into
        ,[]!authors: vec
        ,[]!dependencies: vec
        ,language: None
        ({
        {

        .Set the package version ///
    } fn version(mut self, version: impl Into<String>) -> Self
        ;()self.0.version = version.into
        self
        {

        .Set the package authors ///
    } fn authors(mut self, authors: Vec<String>) -> Self
        ;self.0.authors = authors
        self
        {

        .Add an additional dependency ///

```

```

    } fn dependency(mut self, dependency: Dependency) -> Self
        ;(self.0.dependencies.push(dependency
            self
                {

.Set the language. If not set, language defaults to None ///
    } fn language(mut self, language: Language) -> Self
        ;(self.0.language = Some(language
            self
                {

                    } fn build(self) -> Package
                        self.0
                            {

                                } ()fn main
;()let base64 = PackageBuilder::new("base64: {base64:?}").version("0.13").build
    ;("{?:println!("base64: {base64
        = let log
;()PackageBuilder::new("log").version("0.4").language(Language::Rust).build
    ;("{?:println!("log: {log
        ("let serde = PackageBuilder::new("serde
            ([()authors(vec!["djmitche"].into.
                ("version(String::from("4.0.
            (()dependency(base64.as_dependency.
                (()dependency(log.as_dependency.
                    ;()build.
            ;("{?:println!("serde: {serde
        {

```

20 内存

内存管理 内存管理

:内存 内存 .内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存

内存 内存	内存
内存 内存	Box<T>
内存 内存	Rc
内存 内存	Owned Trait Objects
内存 内存	内存 内存 :内存

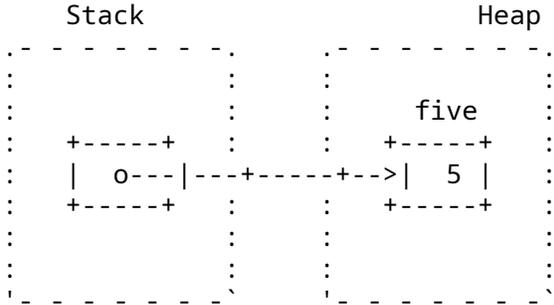
Box<T> 20.1

:内存 heap 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 Box

```

} ()fn main
;(let five = Box::new(5
;(println!("five: {}", *five
{

```



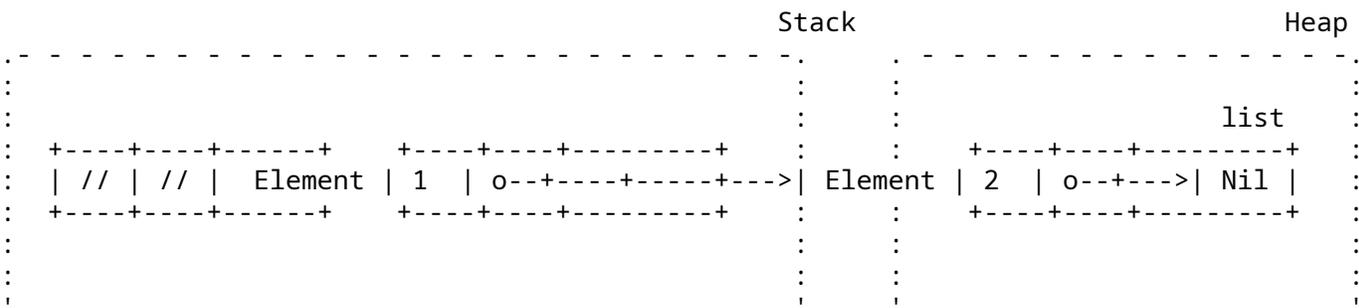
内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 Derefer<Target = T> 内存 Box<T> .内存 内存 Box<T> 内存 内存 T 内存 内存

内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 :内存 内存 内存 内存 Box 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 内存 pointer indirection 内存 inline

```

    } <enum List<T
.A non-empty list: first element and the rest of the list //
    ,(<<Element(T, Box<List<T
    .An empty list //
    ,Nil
    {
    } ()fn main
    = <let list: List<i32
;(((List::Element(1, Box::new(List::Element(2, Box::new(List::Nil
    ;("{?:println!("{}",list
    {

```



000000 00 0000 0000 000000 00 000000 0000 00 00000 C++ 00 std::unique_ptr 000000 Box •
 .000 00000000 (null) 0000
 :000 00 0000 0000 000000 00000000 Box •
 0000 Rust 000000000 0000 000000 0000 00000000 0000 00 00 000000 00 000000 0000 00 -
 .0000 00 0000 0000000 00000000 00
 0000 000 00 00000000 0000 .0000 0000000 00 0000 000000 000000 00000000 00000000 -
 000000 Box 00 00 heap 00 00 00000000 00 0000 00 000000 00 000000 00 000000 0000
 .000 000000 00000000 0000 00 0000
 List 0000 00 000000000 00 List 00 00000000 0000 0 000000000 00000000 Box 00 0000 •
 000 0000000 000000 00 00000000 0000 000000 00000000 0000000000 0000000000 000000 0000
 .(000000 00000 000000000 0000000000 List 0000)
 00 000 0 0000 0000 00000000 00 00 000000 000000000 0000 000000 00 00 0000 0000 Box •
 .00000 000000 heap 00 List 0000 0000
 recursive” 0000 0000 .0000 000000 00 000000000 0000 0 0000 000 List 000000 00 00 Box •
 00 00 0000 0000000 000000000 0000 0000 0000 0000000 0000000 00 ”without indirection
 00000000 000000 0000000 000000 0000 00 000000 00 000000 00 Box 000000 00000000000 0000
 .0000

000000 0000 00000

Niche 0000 000000

.0000 null/0000 0000000000 0000 00000000 0000 00 C++ 00 std::unique_ptr 000000 Box 000000
 -000000 000000 000000 0000000000 00 00 0000 0000000000 00 0000 Box 00 000000 0000 000000 0000
 .000 00000000000 00 00enum 00 0000 0000

```

Box<T>  Option<Box<T>>  variant  NULL
(" ")
;use std::mem::size_of_val

(struct Item(String

} ()fn main
;(((let just_box: Box<Item> = Box::new(Item("Just box".into
= <<let optional_box: Option<Box<Item
;(((Some(Box::new(Item("Optional box".into
;let none: Option<Box<Item>> = None

;((assert_eq!(size_of_val(&just_box), size_of_val(&optional_box
;((assert_eq!(size_of_val(&just_box), size_of_val(&none

;((println!("Size of just_box: {}", size_of_val(&just_box
;((println!("Size of optional_box: {}", size_of_val(&optional_box
;((println!("Size of none: {}", size_of_val(&none
{

```

Rc 20.2

```

Rc
:
;use std::rc::Rc

} ()fn main
;(let a = Rc::new(10
;(let b = Rc::clone(&a

;("{println!("a: {a
;("{println!("b: {b
{

```

- .Mutex Arc (multi-threaded) -
- Weak
- Rc
- std::shared_ptr Rust Rc
- (allocation) Rc::clone
- (deep clone)
- ("clone-on-write") make_mut
- (mutable reference)
- Rc::strong_count
- Rc::downgrade
- (RefCell)

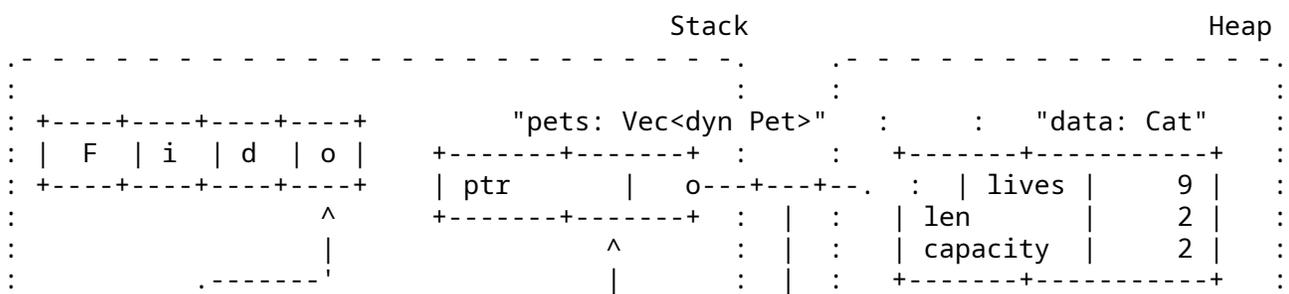
Owned Trait Objects 20.3

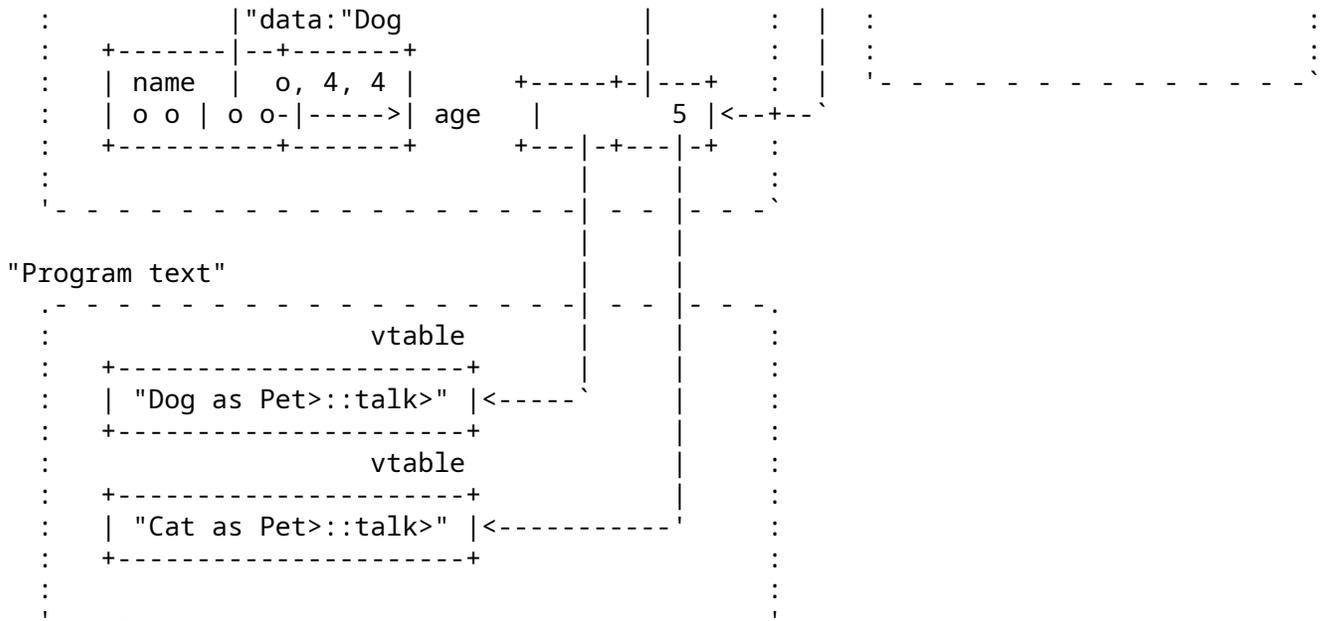
Box<dyn> :owned trait object

```

} struct Dog
, name: String
, age: i8
{
} struct Cat
, lives: i8
{
} trait Pet
; fn talk(&self) -> String
{
} impl Pet for Dog
} fn talk(&self) -> String
(self.name , "!Woof {}" .format!("{}", self.age))
{
} impl Pet for Cat
} fn talk(&self) -> String
("!String::from("Miau
{
} ()fn main
]!let pets: Vec<Box<dyn Pet>> = vec
,({ Box::new(Cat { lives: 9
,({ Box::new(Dog { name: String::from("Fido"), age: 5
;[
} for pet in pets
;((()pet.talk , "{} {}" .format!("{}", pet.name, pet.age))!println
{
}
:pets

```





• dynamic dispatch (fat pointers)
 • Vec<dyn Pet>
 • heap vs stack (pets)
 • (fat pointer)
 • (vtable)
 • Cat.age, name Fido, Dog lives

```

;()<println!("{ } { }", std::mem::size_of::<Dog>(), std::mem::size_of::<Cat
;()<println!("{ } { }", std::mem::size_of::<&Dog>(), std::mem::size_of::<&Cat
;()<println!("{ }", std::mem::size_of::<&dyn Pet
;()<println!("{ }", std::mem::size_of::<Box<dyn Pet

```

20.4

(binary tree)
 • N
 • N

(iterator)
 • (in-order)

```

.A node in the binary tree ///  


```

```

        } <struct Node<T: Ord
            ,value: T
            ,<left: Subtree<T
            ,<right: Subtree<T
                {
                    .A possibly-empty subtree //
;(<<<struct Subtree<T: Ord>(Option<Box<Node<T
    .A container storing a set of values, using a binary tree //
    //
.If the same value is added multiple times, it is only stored once //
    } <pub struct BinaryTree<T: Ord
        ,<root: Subtree<T
            {
                } <impl<T: Ord> BinaryTree<T
                } fn new() -> Self
    { ()Self { root: Subtree::new
                {
                } (fn insert(&mut self, value: T
                    ;(self.root.insert(value
                {
                } fn has(&self, value: &T) -> bool
                    (self.root.has(value
                {
                } fn len(&self) -> usize
                    ()self.root.len
                {
                {
    .`Implement `new`, `insert`, `len`, and `has` for `Subtree //
                } mod tests
                ;*::use super
                } ()fn len
;()let mut tree = BinaryTree::new
    ;(assert_eq!(tree.len(), 0
    ;(tree.insert(2
    ;(assert_eq!(tree.len(), 1
    ;(tree.insert(1
    ;(assert_eq!(tree.len(), 2
tree.insert(2); // not a unique item
    ;(assert_eq!(tree.len(), 2
    {
                } ()fn has

```

```

        ;()let mut tree = BinaryTree::new
    } ([fn check_has(tree: &BinaryTree<i32>, exp: &[bool
        = <let got: Vec<bool
;()exp.len()).map(|i| tree.has(&(i as i32))).collect..0)
        ;(assert_eq!(&got, exp
    {

;([check_has(&tree, &[false, false, false, false, false
        ;(tree.insert(0
;([check_has(&tree, &[true, false, false, false, false
        ;(tree.insert(4
;([check_has(&tree, &[true, false, false, false, true
        ;(tree.insert(4
;([check_has(&tree, &[true, false, false, false, true
        ;(tree.insert(3
;([check_has(&tree, &[true, false, false, true, true
    {

        } ()fn unbalanced
;()let mut tree = BinaryTree::new
    } for i in 0..100
        ;(tree.insert(i
    {
        ;(assert_eq!(tree.len(), 100
        ;((assert!(tree.has(&50
    {
    {

                20.4.1

                ;use std::cmp::Ordering

                .A node in the binary tree ///
                } <struct Node<T: Ord
                    ,value: T
                    ,<left: Subtree<T
                } ,<right: Subtree<T
    {

                .A possibly-empty subtree ///
;(<<<<struct Subtree<T: Ord>(Option<Box<Node<T

                .A container storing a set of values, using a binary tree ///
                ///
                .If the same value is added multiple times, it is only stored once ///
                } <pub struct BinaryTree<T: Ord
                    ,<root: Subtree<T
    {

                } <impl<T: Ord> BinaryTree<T
                } fn new() -> Self

```

```

    { ()Self { root: Subtree::new
    {
    } (fn insert(&mut self, value: T
    ;(self.root.insert(value
    {
    } fn has(&self, value: &T) -> bool
    (self.root.has(value
    {
    } fn len(&self) -> usize
    ()self.root.len
    {
    {
    } <impl<T: Ord> Subtree<T
    } fn new() -> Self
    (Self(None
    {
    } (fn insert(&mut self, value: T
    } match &mut self.0
,(((None => self.0 = Some(Box::new(Node::new(value
    } (Some(n) => match value.cmp(&n.value
    ,(Ordering::Less => n.left.insert(value
    {} <= Ordering::Equal
    ,(Ordering::Greater => n.right.insert(value
    ,{
    {
    {
    } fn has(&self, value: &T) -> bool
    } match &self.0
    ,None => false
    } (Some(n) => match value.cmp(&n.value
    ,(Ordering::Less => n.left.has(value
    ,Ordering::Equal => true
    ,(Ordering::Greater => n.right.has(value
    ,{
    {
    {
    } fn len(&self) -> usize
    } match &self.0
    ,None => 0
    ,(n)Some(n) => 1 + n.left.len() + n.right.len
    {
    {
    {

```

```

        } <impl<T: Ord> Node<T
    } fn new(value: T) -> Self
{ ()Self { value, left: Subtree::new(), right: Subtree::new
    {
        {
    } ()fn main
;()let mut tree = BinaryTree::new
    ;("tree.insert("foo
    ;(assert_eq!(tree.len(), 1
    ;("tree.insert("bar
    ;(("assert!(tree.has("&"foo
    {
        } mod tests
        ;*::use super
    } ()fn len
;()let mut tree = BinaryTree::new
    ;(assert_eq!(tree.len(), 0
    ;(tree.insert(2
    ;(assert_eq!(tree.len(), 1
    ;(tree.insert(1
    ;(assert_eq!(tree.len(), 2
tree.insert(2); // not a unique item
    ;(assert_eq!(tree.len(), 2
    {
        } ()fn has
    ;()let mut tree = BinaryTree::new
    } ([fn check_has(tree: &BinaryTree<i32>, exp: &[bool
        = <let got: Vec<bool
;()exp.len()).map(|i| tree.has(&(i as i32))).collect..0)
    ;(assert_eq!(&got, exp
    {
;([check_has(&tree, &[false, false, false, false, false
    ;(tree.insert(0
;([check_has(&tree, &[true, false, false, false, false
    ;(tree.insert(4
;([check_has(&tree, &[true, false, false, false, true
    ;(tree.insert(4
;([check_has(&tree, &[true, false, false, false, true
    ;(tree.insert(3
;([check_has(&tree, &[true, false, false, true, true
    {
        } ()fn unbalanced
;()let mut tree = BinaryTree::new
    } for i in 0..100
    ;(tree.insert(i

```

```
;(assert_eq!(tree.len(), 100
  {
    ;(assert!(tree.has(&50
      {
        {
```

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21 □□□

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□□□□□ □□ (Borrowing)	□□□□□□□
□□□□□ □□	□□□□□□

(Borrowing)

: .

22.1

: .

```

;(struct Point(i32, i32
} fn add(p1: &Point, p2: &Point) -> Point
(Point(p1.0 + p2.0, p1.1 + p2.1
{
} ()fn main
;(let p1 = Point(3, 4
;(let p2 = Point(10, 20
;(let p3 = add(&p1, &p2
;("{?:println!("{p1:?} + {p2:?} = {p3
{

```

-
-

- .

000000 000000 000000

:(inlining) 00000000 0 stack 0000000000 0000 00 000000000000

000000 00000000 00000000 0000 0000 000000 add 00 00000000 00 0000 0000 0000 0000 •
000000 00 0000 00 0main 0000 00 add 0000000000 (inlining) 0000000000 00 0000 0000 00 0000
00 00000000 00 00 0000 0000 Playground 00 00 00 0 0000 0000 0000 00000000 00 0000
0000 00 000000 000000 0000 00000000 0"DEBUG" 0000000000 0000 00 .0000 0000 Godbolt
:00000000 0000 "RELEASE" 000000 00 000000 00 00

```
;(struct Point(i32, i32
} fn add(p1: &Point, p2: &Point) -> Point
;(let p = Point(p1.0 + p2.0, p1.1 + p2.1
;println!("&p.0: {:p}", &p.0
p
{
} ()pub fn main
;(let p1 = Point(3, 4
;(let p2 = Point(10, 20
;(let p3 = add(&p1, &p2
;println!("&p3.0: {:p}", &p3.0
;("{?:println!("p1:?" + p2:?" = {p3
```

00000000 00 0000 000000 (inlining) 0000000000 0000000 000000 00000000 Rust 0000000000 •
.000 00000000 #[inline(never)] 00 0000 0000 00

000000 0000000000 0000 000000 00 0000 0000 00000000 0000000000 0000 00000000 00 00 •
000000 0000 00 00 0000 00 Playground 00 Godbolt 00 0000 0000 00 .000 0000000
000000 00 0000 00 i32 00 amd64 00 0000 000000 00 000000 000000 ABI 00 000000 0000000
.00 00000000 0000000000 (edx 0 eax 000000) 00000000 00 00 00000000

000 00000 00 22.2

00000000 00 000000 00000000 0000 00 000000000000 Rust 00 (borrow checker) 000000 000000000000
:0000 00 00 0000 000000 00 0000 .000000 000000

00 00000000 000000 000000 00 000000000 000000 0000 00 00 0000000000 0000 •
.000000 000000 000000 00 000000000 000000 00 00000000 0000000000 •

```
} ()fn main
;let mut a: i32 = 10
;let b: &i32 = &a
}
;let c: &mut i32 = &mut a
;c = 20*
{
;("{println!("a: {a
```

```
}; {"println!("b: {b"
{
```

• dereferenced
 • (c) a b println!
 • non-lexical lifetimes
 • Rust (data races)
 • borrow checker

22.3

:iterator

```
} ()fn main
;[let mut vec = vec![1, 2, 3, 4, 5
;[let elem = &vec[2
; (vec.push(6
; {"println!("elem
```

:iterator

```
} ()fn main
;[let mut vec = vec![1, 2, 3, 4, 5
} for elem in &vec
;(vec.push(elem * 2
```

•

22.4

0000) 0000000 0000000 00 00000 00000 (interior mutability) "00000 00000000000" 00000
 000000 000000 0000000000 000000000 .0000 00000 0000 00000000 000000 00 0000 (000000
 00 00000000 0000000 000000 00 000000 00000000 00 00000 00 0000000 000000 0000 0000 000000
 .00000 00000 00 000000 00 000000

Cell

Cell wraps a value and allows getting or setting the value using only a shared reference to the Cell. However, it does not allow any references to the inner value. Since there are no references, borrowing rules cannot be broken

```

;use std::cell::Cell

} ()fn main
.Note that `cell` is NOT declared as mutable //
;(let cell = Cell::new(5

;(cell.set(123
;(()println!("{}", cell.get
{
  
```

RefCell

RefCell allows accessing and mutating a wrapped value by providing alternative types Ref and RefMut that emulate &T/&mut T without actually being Rust references

00 0000000 000000 00 dynamic 000000000 RefCell 00 000000000 00 00 000000000 00 type 000
 .00000 000000000 00000 Ref/RefMut 00000 00 RefMut 00000 00
 0000 000000 0000000000 000000 000000 0000 0(RefMut 00000 DerefMut 0) Deref 00000000000 00
 .00000000 0000000 0000000000 00000 000000 00000 00 000000 000000

```

;use std::cell::RefCell

} ()fn main
.Note that `cell` is NOT declared as mutable //
;(let cell = RefCell::new(5

;(()let mut cell_ref = cell.borrow_mut
;cell_ref = 123*

.This triggers an error at runtime //
;()let other = cell.borrow //
;(println!("{}", *other //
{

;("{?:println!("{}", cell
{
  
```

00000 00000 00000000 Rust 00 0000 0000 0000 00000000 00000000 0000 00 00000 00 00000000 00000000
 0000000 0000 0000000 00000 00000000 00000000 .0000000 0000000 00000000 0000000 00 0000 0000000000 000000
 .00000000 000000 00 000000 00 Cell 0 RefCell 0 0000000 000000

(00000000 000000 00 00 00000000 000000 000000 00) Rust 000000 000000 00000000 RefCell •
 000000 000000 000000000 000 000000 0000 00 .000000 000000 00000 00000 00 000000 00 00 00
 .000000 00000000000000 000000 000000000 0000000000 0000000000 000000 0 000000

0000000000 00000 00 00000000 00 00000 000000 00000 RefCell 00000 00 0000000 00000 -
 00 RefCell 00 000 00000 00000 .0000 cell 0000 00 000 00000 0000 000000 borrow_mut
 .000000 00000 00 "{borrowed}" 000000 0000 0000 0000 00000 00000 00000 0000 00

00 0000 set 0000 00 00000 000000 0000 0000 :0000 0000000 000000 00000 00000000 0000 00 Cell •
 00000000 00 00000 000 00000000 00000 00000 00 000000 00 00000 0000 0000 .000000000 00 &self
 .00000 0000000 00 0000 00000000000 0000000000 00 00000 00000000

-0000 Cell& 0 &RefCell 00 000000 0000 00 00000000 Sync! 000000 Cell 0 RefCell 00 00 •
 .000000 00000 00 00 00 00000000 000000000 00 00000 0000 0000 .00000 000000 00000 0000 00000000

00000000 00000 :0000000 22.5

000000 00000 00000 0000 00 00000 0000000 00 .0000000 0000000 00000 0000000 000 00 0000
 .00000 0000000 00 00000000000 000000 00000 00

00000000 00000 User 0000 00 struct 0000000 00 00000000 0 impl 00000 00 0000000000 00000 00 00 0000
 .0000 0000 0000000 impl 00000 00 00 0000 struct User 00 0000000000 0000 000000000000 0000 0000 .0000

:00000 0000000 00 00000 00000000 0 00000 0000 <https://play.rust-lang.org/> 00 00 0000 00
 .00000 0000 00 00000 000000000000000000 00 000000 00 0000 :TODO //

```

    } pub struct User
      ,name: String
      ,age: u32
      ,height: f32
      ,visit_count: usize
      ,<(last_blood_pressure: Option<(u32, u32
    {
        } pub struct Measurements
          ,height: f32
          ,(blood_pressure: (u32, u32
        {
            } <pub struct HealthReport<'a
              ,patient_name: &'a str
              ,visit_count: u32
              ,height_change: f32
              ,<(blood_pressure_change: Option<(i32, i32
            {
                } impl User
              } pub fn new(name: String, age: u32, height: f32) -> Self
    { Self { name, age, height, visit_count: 0, last_blood_pressure: None
    {

```

```

    } pub fn visit_doctor(&mut self, measurements: Measurements) -> HealthReport
    ("todo 00 000000 00000 00000000000 0000 00 00000 00 0000 00000000000")!todo
    {
        {
            } ()fn main
            ;(let bob = User::new(String::from("Bob"), 32, 155.2
            ;(bob.name, bob.age , "000 {} 00 00 0 0000 {} 00")!println
            {
                } ()fn test_visit
                ;(let mut bob = User::new(String::from("Bob"), 32, 155.2
                ;(assert_eq!(bob.visit_count, 0
                = let report
                ;({ (bob.visit_doctor(Measurements { height: 156.1, blood_pressure: (120, 80
                ;("assert_eq!(report.patient_name, "Bob
                ;(assert_eq!(report.visit_count, 1
                ;(assert_eq!(report.blood_pressure_change, None
                ;(assert!((report.height_change - 0.9).abs() < 0.00001
                = let report
                ;({ (bob.visit_doctor(Measurements { height: 156.1, blood_pressure: (115, 76
                ;(assert_eq!(report.visit_count, 2
                ;(((assert_eq!(report.blood_pressure_change, Some((-5, -4
                ;(assert_eq!(report.height_change, 0.0
                {
                    22.5.1
                } pub struct User
                ,name: String
                ,age: u32
                ,height: f32
                ,visit_count: usize
                ,<(last_blood_pressure: Option<(u32, u32
                {
                    } pub struct Measurements
                    ,height: f32
                    ,(blood_pressure: (u32, u32
                    {
                        } <pub struct HealthReport<'a
                        ,patient_name: &'a str
                        ,visit_count: u32
                        ,height_change: f32
                        ,<(blood_pressure_change: Option<(i32, i32
                        {

```

```

    } impl User
    } pub fn new(name: String, age: u32, height: f32) -> Self
{ Self { name, age, height, visit_count: 0, last_blood_pressure: None
    {

} pub fn visit_doctor(&mut self, measurements: Measurements) -> HealthReport
    ;self.visit_count += 1
    ;let bp = measurements.blood_pressure
    } let report = HealthReport
    ,patient_name: &self.name
    ,visit_count: self.visit_count as u32
    ,height_change: measurements.height - self.height
    } blood_pressure_change: match self.last_blood_pressure
    } <= (Some(lbp
    ((Some((bp.0 as i32 - lbp.0 as i32, bp.1 as i32 - lbp.1 as i32
    {
    ,None => None
    ,{
    ;{
    ;self.height = measurements.height
    ;(self.last_blood_pressure = Some(bp
    report
    {
    {

} ()fn main
    ;(let bob = User::new(String::from("Bob"), 32, 155.2
    ;(bob.name, bob.age, "    {}  {}  {}  {}  {}  {}  {}")!println
    {

} ()fn test_visit
    ;(let mut bob = User::new(String::from("Bob"), 32, 155.2
    ;(assert_eq!(bob.visit_count, 0
    = let report
;({ (bob.visit_doctor(Measurements { height: 156.1, blood_pressure: (120, 80
    ;("assert_eq!(report.patient_name, "Bob
    ;(assert_eq!(report.visit_count, 1
    ;(assert_eq!(report.blood_pressure_change, None
    ;(assert!((report.height_change - 0.9).abs() < 0.00001

    = let report
;({ (bob.visit_doctor(Measurements { height: 156.1, blood_pressure: (115, 76
    ;(assert_eq!(report.visit_count, 2
    ;(((assert_eq!(report.blood_pressure_change, Some((-5, -4
    ;(assert_eq!(report.height_change, 0.0
    {

```

23 000

0000000

:000 000 000000 0000 .0000 000000 000 000000 00 0000 000 000

0000 000	0000000
000000 00	0000 000 0000000000
000000 0	0000 0000 0000
000000 0	0000000000 0000 0000
000000 00	Protobuf 000000 :000000

000 000 000000000 23.1

0000 000000 000 .0000 000000 000000 0000 0000 00 000000 00 000 000 000 000000 0000 00
.000000 000000 000000 000000000000

000000 0000 .000000000 00000000 000000 00 00 0000 00000 0000 0000 -00000 00000 0000000000 0000 0000
0 0000000 00000 ' 00 000000 0000 .a Point &'document str'&:000000 0000 0000000000
0000 000000 00000 00 00000 Point 00” 000000 00 00 a Point'&.0000 00000000 00000000 0000 a'
.000000000 ”0000 000000 a 0000

0000 0000 0000 000 00 00000000000 0000 :00000000 0000000000 0000000000 00000 000000 000000 0000
00000 00000 00 00 00000000 000000 00000000000000 0000 0000 00000 0000000000 .00000 00000000 00
.00000 00000 0000000 000000 00 00 000000 000000 0000000000 00000 000000

-00000000 00000000000 0000000 00 00000000 00000000 0 0000000 00 00000000 00000 00 00 00000 000000 0000
.00000000 00

```
;(struct Point(i32, i32
```

```
} fn left_most(p1: &Point, p2: &Point) -> &Point  
    } if p1.0 < p2.0  
        p1  
    } else {  
        p2  
    }  
}
```

```

    } ()fn main
        ;(let p1: Point = Point(10, 10
        ;(let p2: Point = Point(20, 20
?let p3 = left_most(&p1, &p2); // What is the lifetime of p3
        ;("{?:println!("p3: {p3
    {

```

0000 00 0000 0000 .000 00000000 000000 00 p3 000 000 00 00000000 00000000 000000 000 00
 p2 0 p1 00 00000000 p3 000 000 00 000 000 00000000 0000 000000 0000 00 000000 0000 0000
 0 0000 000000000000 00 000000 000 0000 00000000 00 00000 0000 00000000 000000 000 .000
 .0000 00000000 0000000

:0000 000000 00 a' 000000 0000 00 left_most 0000 00

```

} fn left_most<'a>(p1: &'a Point, p2: &'a Point) -> &'a Point

```

000000 000000000 000 000000 a' 00 00 00 p2 0 p1 000000 00 0000 00” 00 00000000 000 00 000
 .000 000000 000000 a' 000 00000 000000000

0000 00000000 00 00 00000000 0000 000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 000 00000000 000000 00
 .000 000 0000 000000

000000 00000000000 00 000 000 23.2

000 000000 0000 0000 000 00 0000 00000000 0000000 0 0000 000000000000 00 000000 0000000
 000000 000 .0000 000000 0000000 0000 000000 0000 00 000000 000000 000000 Rust
 .000 000000 000000000 0000000 00 0000 0000 -- 0000 000000000

- .000000 0000 00000000 00 00 000 00 0000 lifetime annotation 00 0000 00 00000000 00
- -000000 00 000000000 0000000 0000 00 000000 000000 0000 00000000 0000 000 00 0000 000
 .000000 0000 00000000 0000000000 000000
- 0000 00 000 00 000000 self 0000 00 000000 0 0000 000000 0000 00000000 000 000000 000
 .000000 0000 00000000 0000000000 00000000000 00 00000000 0000000

```

; (struct Point(i32, i32

```

```

} fn cab_distance(p1: &Point, p2: &Point) -> i32
    ()p1.0 - p2.0).abs() + (p1.1 - p2.1).abs()
    {

```

```

} <fn nearest<'a>(points: &'a [Point], query: &Point) -> Option<&'a Point
    ;let mut nearest = None
        } for p in points
    } if let Some((_, nearest_dist)) = nearest
        ;(let dist = cab_distance(p, query
            } if dist < nearest_dist
                ;((nearest = Some((p, dist
                    {
                        } else {
;(((nearest = Some((p, cab_distance(p, query
;{
{
    (nearest.map(|(p, _)| p

```

```

    }
    } ()fn main
    )!println
    ,"{?:}"
    )nearest
    ,[(Point(1, 0), Point(1, 0), Point(-1, 0), Point(0, -1)&
    (Point(0, 2&
    (
    ;(
    {
        .cab_distance
    nearest
    :nearest
} <fn nearest<'a, 'q>(points: &'a [Point], query: &'q Point) -> Option<&'q Point
    Rust
    Rust

```

Lifetimes in Data Structures 23.3

```

;(&struct Highlight<'doc>(&'doc str
    } (fn erase(text: String
    ;(!{println!("Bye {text
    {
    } ()fn main
;(&.let text = String::from("The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog
    ;([let fox = Highlight(&text[4..19
    ;([let dog = Highlight(&text[35..43
    ;(erase(text //
    ;("{?:println!("{fox
    ;("{?:println!("{dog
    {

```

&str Highlight •
Highlight

(borrow checker) 0000 000000000000 0000 0000 (dog 00) fox 000 000000 00 000 text 000 •
.000000 000
00000000 00 00000000 000000 00 00000000 (borrowed data) 00000 00000000 000000 00000000 •
00000000 000 000000 00000 000 0000000000 000000 00000 00000000 0000 .000000 0000 00 00000
.000000 00000000 0000 00 00 00000000 00000000 00000000 000000 00000 00 •
-000000 000000 00 00000 000 00000 000000 000000 000000 00000 00000 00 00000 0000000000 00 00000 •
0000 00000 000000 00000000 0000 00000 00000000 0000 0000 .000000 000000 0000 000000
00000000 000000 000000 0000 0000 .00000 000000 0000 000000 0000 00000 00000000
.000000

Protobuf 000000 :000000 23.4

000000 .00000 00000000 000000000 0000000 0000000000 00 0000 0000000 0000 00
00000 000000 00 0000000000 00000 0000 !000000 0000 00 00 0000 00 00 0000000 0000 0000 00000000
.000000000 0000 00000 00000 000000000 .0000 00000 00000000 00000 00000 00 0000 0000000 000000 00
00000 00 00 00000 00000000 0000 000000000 00000000 00 00000 0000000000 00000 00 00000 000000
00 .000000 000000 proto 00000 00 00 000000000 000000000 0000 .00000000 00000000 00000 0000000000
0000000000 00000 00 00000 00 00000000 00 match 00000000 00000 00 00 000000000 0000 00 00000000 0000
.0000 00000000 000000000 0000000000

```
:0000 00000000 000000000 0000 0000000000 00 00
    } message PhoneNumber
      ;optional string number = 1
      ;optional string type = 2
    {
        } message Person
      ;optional string name = 1
      ;optional int32 id = 2
      ;repeated PhoneNumber phones = 3
    }
```

00 .000000 000000000 00000000 00 00 000000000 00 00000000000 000000 00 0000000000 00000 00
2 000000) 00000 000000 00000 00 .0000 0000 00000000000 00 000000 000000 00 "00" 00 00000 00 0000
00000 00000 000000 00 00 0000 000000 00000 00 0000 wire type 0 (Person 00000 00 id 00000 00000
.000000

000000000 VARINT 0000 00 000000 0000 00 000000000 00 000000000 00 0000 00000 00 00000000
00000000 0000 00000 00 .0000 0000 000000 0000 00000 parse_varint 00000 000000000000 .00000000
0000000000 00 00000 00 000000 00 PhoneNumber 00 Person 000000000 00000000 00000 00000000000000
.000000 000000 00 000000000000 00 00 000000000000 00

00 Person 00000 00 ProtoMessage 000000 00 parse_field 00000 00 0000 00000000000 0000 00000
.00000 000000000000 PhoneNumber

```
.A wire type as seen on the wire //
    } enum WireType
      .The Varint WireType indicates the value is a single VARINT //
      ,Varint
The I64 WireType indicates that the value is precisely 8 bytes in //
```

```

.little-endian order containing a 64-bit signed integer or double type ///
    I64, -- not needed for this exercise//
The Len WireType indicates that the value is a length represented as a ///
    .VARINT followed by exactly that number of bytes ///
    ,Len
    The I32 WireType indicates that the value is precisely 4 bytes in //
.little-endian order containing a 32-bit signed integer or float type //
    I32, -- not needed for this exercise//
}

.A field's value, typed based on the wire type ///
    } <enum FieldValue<'a
    , (Varint(u64
    I64(i64), -- not needed for this exercise//
    , ([Len(&'a [u8
    I32(i32), -- not needed for this exercise//
}

.A field, containing the field number and its value ///
    } <struct Field<'a
    , field_num: u64
    , <value: FieldValue<'a
}

    } trait ProtoMessage<'a>: Default
; (<fn add_field(&mut self, field: Field<'a
}

    } impl From<u64> for WireType
} fn from(value: u64) -> Self
    } match value
, WireType::Varint <= 0
WireType::I64, -- not needed for this exercise <= 1//
    , WireType::Len <= 2
WireType::I32, -- not needed for this exercise <= 5//
, ("<value> :00000000 000 000")!panic <= _
}
}
}

    } <impl<'a> FieldValue<'a
    } fn as_str(&self) -> &'a str
    } let FieldValue::Len(data) = self else
; ("0000 Len 0000 00 0000 00 000000 00000000")!panic
; {
("string 00000000")std::str::from_utf8(data).expect
}

    } [fn as_bytes(&self) -> &'a [u8
    } let FieldValue::Len(data) = self else
; ("000000 `Len` 0000 00 000000 0000 00000000")!panic

```

```

                                ;{
                                data
                                {
                                    } fn as_u64(&self) -> u64
                                } let fieldValue:Varint(value) = self else
;("0000 `Varint` 0000 00 `u64` 000000 0000000")!panic
                                ;{
                                value*
                                {
                                {

.Parse a VARINT, returning the parsed value and the remaining bytes ///
                                } ([fn parse_varint(data: &[u8]) -> (u64, &[u8
                                    } for i in 0..7
                                } let Some(b) = data.get(i) else
;("0000 varint 0000 0000 0000")!panic
                                ;{
                                    } if b & 0x80 == 0
This is the last byte of the VARINT, so convert it to //
                                .a u64 and return it //
                                    ;let mut value = 0u64
                                } ()for b in data[..i].iter().rev
;value = (value << 7) | (b & 0x7f) as u64
                                {
                                    ;([..return (value, &data[i + 1
                                {
                                {
                                    .More than 7 bytes is invalid //
;("varint 0000 000000 00000000 000000")!panic
                                {
                                {
                                    .Convert a tag into a field number and a wireType ///
                                } (fn unpack_tag(tag: u64) -> (u64, wireType
                                    ;let field_num = tag >> 3
; (let wire_type = wireType::from(tag & 0x7
                                        (field_num, wire_type)
                                {
                                {
                                    Parse a field, returning the remaining bytes ///
                                } ([fn parse_field(data: &[u8]) -> (Field, &[u8
                                    ; (let (tag, remainder) = parse_varint(data
; (let (field_num, wire_type) = unpack_tag(tag
                                } let (fieldvalue, remainder) = match wire_type
.000 0000 00 0000 000000 00 0000 00 00000000 0000 00 0000 000 0000 00")!todo <= _
                                ;{
                                    ("0000000000 00 0000 0000 0000 00 0 0000")!todo
                                {

```

```

Parse a message in the given data, calling `T::add_field` for each field in //
                                                                    .the message //
                                                                    //
                                                                    .The entire input is consumed //
} fn parse_message<'a, T: ProtoMessage<'a>>(mut data: &'a [u8]) -> T
    ;()let mut result = T::default
        } ()while !data.is_empty
; (let parsed = parse_field(data
    ;(result.add_field(parsed.0
        ;data = parsed.1
                                                                    {
                                                                    result
                                                                    {

                                                                    } <struct Person<'a
                                                                    ,name: &'a str
                                                                    ,id: u64
                                                                    ,<<phone: Vec<PhoneNumber<'a
                                                                    {

                                                                    .TODO: Implement ProtoMessage for Person and PhoneNumber //

                                                                    } ()fn main
                                                                    ]&)let person: Person = parse_message
,0x0a, 0x07, 0x6d, 0x61, 0x78, 0x77, 0x65, 0x6c, 0x6c, 0x10, 0x2a, 0x1a
,0x16, 0x0a, 0x0e, 0x2b, 0x31, 0x32, 0x30, 0x32, 0x2d, 0x35, 0x35, 0x35
,0x2d, 0x31, 0x32, 0x31, 0x32, 0x12, 0x04, 0x68, 0x6f, 0x6d, 0x65, 0x1a
,0x18, 0x0a, 0x0e, 0x2b, 0x31, 0x38, 0x30, 0x30, 0x2d, 0x38, 0x36, 0x37
,0x2d, 0x35, 0x33, 0x30, 0x38, 0x12, 0x06, 0x6d, 0x6f, 0x62, 0x69, 0x6c
                                                                    ,0x65
                                                                    ;([
                                                                    ;(println!("{:#?}", person
                                                                    {

000000 0000 00 protobuf 000000 000 0000 00 0000 0000 00000000 000000 000000 000 00 •
-0000 0000 0000 00 0000 0 00 0000 00 00000000 00 i32 00 00000000 000 000000 0000
00000000 Result 00 00000000 00 00 000 00000000 Rust 00 00 .0000 000000 0000 000000
00 000 00 000000 000000 000 00000000 00 000 00000000 000 00 000000 0000 000 00000000
000000 00 00000000 000 00 .000 0000000 000000 00 00000000 000000 00000000 Result 00 00
.00000000 00000000 Rust 00 000 00000000 00000000

000000 23.4.1

.A wire type as seen on the wire //
                                                                    } enum WireType
                                                                    .The Varint WireType indicates the value is a single VARINT //
                                                                    ,Varint
                                                                    The I64 WireType indicates that the value is precisely 8 bytes in //
                                                                    .little-endian order containing a 64-bit signed integer or double type //

```

```

        I64, -- not needed for this exercise//
The Len WireType indicates that the value is a length represented as a //
        .VARINT followed by exactly that number of bytes //
        ,Len
    The I32 WireType indicates that the value is precisely 4 bytes in //
    .little-endian order containing a 32-bit signed integer or float type //
        I32, -- not needed for this exercise//
    {
        .A field's value, typed based on the wire type //
        } <enum FieldValue<'a
        , (Varint(u64
        I64(i64), -- not needed for this exercise//
        , ([Len(&'a [u8
        I32(i32), -- not needed for this exercise//
        {
        .A field, containing the field number and its value //
        } <struct Field<'a
        , field_num: u64
        , <value: FieldValue<'a
        {
        } trait ProtoMessage<'a>: Default
        ;(<fn add_field(&mut self, field: Field<'a
        {
        } impl From<u64> for WireType
        } fn from(value: u64) -> Self
        } match value
        ,WireType::Varint <= 0
WireType::I64, -- not needed for this exercise <= 1//
        ,WireType::Len <= 2
WireType::I32, -- not needed for this exercise <= 5//
        ,("{value} :00000000 000 000")!panic <= _
        {
        {
        {
        } <impl<'a> FieldValue<'a
        } fn as_str(&self) -> &'a str
        } let FieldValue::Len(data) = self else
        ;("0000 Len 0000 00 0000 00 000000 00000000")!panic
        ;{
        ("string 00000000")std::str::from_utf8(data).expect
        {
        } [fn as_bytes(&self) -> &'a [u8
        } let FieldValue::Len(data) = self else
        ;("000000 `Len` 0000 00 000000 0000 00000000")!panic
        ;{

```

```

data
{
    } fn as_u64(&self) -> u64
    } let FieldValue::Varint(value) = self else
;("0000 `Varint` 0000 00 `u64` 000000 000000")!panic
    };{
    value*
    }
    {
}

.Parse a VARINT, returning the parsed value and the remaining bytes ///
} ([fn parse_varint(data: &[u8]) -> (u64, &[u8
    } for i in 0..7
    } let Some(b) = data.get(i) else
;("0000 varint 0000 0000 0000")!panic
    };{
    } if b & 0x80 == 0
This is the last byte of the VARINT, so convert it to //
    .a u64 and return it //
    ;let mut value = 0u64
    } ()for b in data[..i].iter().rev
;value = (value << 7) | (b & 0x7f) as u64
    }
    ;([..return (value, &data[i + 1
    }
    {
}

    .More than 7 bytes is invalid //
;("varint 0000 000000 00000000 000000")!panic
}

.Convert a tag into a field number and a wireType ///
} (fn unpack_tag(tag: u64) -> (u64, wireType
    ;let field_num = tag >> 3
; (let wire_type = wireType::from(tag & 0x7
    (field_num, wire_type)
}

    Parse a field, returning the remaining bytes ///
} ([fn parse_field(data: &[u8]) -> (Field, &[u8
    ;let (tag, remainder) = parse_varint(data
; (let (field_num, wire_type) = unpack_tag(tag
} let (fieldvalue, remainder) = match wire_type
    } <= wireType::Varint
; (let (value, remainder) = parse_varint(remainder
    (FieldValue::Varint(value), remainder)
    }
    } <= wireType::Len
; (let (len, remainder) = parse_varint(remainder
0000 000000 `usize` 00 len 00 00000000")let len: usize = len.try_into().expect

```

```

        } if remainder.len() < len
        ;("000000 000 panic!("EOF
    {
; (let (value, remainder) = remainder.split_at(len
    (FieldValue::Len(value), remainder)
    {
        ;{
    (Field { field_num, value: fieldvalue }, remainder)
    {

Parse a message in the given data, calling `T::add_field` for each field in //
    .the message //
    //
    .The entire input is consumed //
} fn parse_message<'a, T: ProtoMessage<'a>>(mut data: &'a [u8]) -> T
    ;()let mut result = T::default
    } ()while !data.is_empty
; (let parsed = parse_field(data
    ;(result.add_field(parsed.0
    ;data = parsed.1
    {
        result
    {
        } <struct PhoneNumber<'a
        , number: &'a str
        , type_: &'a str
    {
        } <struct Person<'a
        , name: &'a str
        , id: u64
        , <<phone: Vec<PhoneNumber<'a
    {
        } <impl<'a> ProtoMessage<'a> for Person<'a
    } (<fn add_field(&mut self, field: Field<'a
        } match field.field_num
    , ()self.name = field.value.as_str <= 1
    , ()self.id = field.value.as_u64 <= 2
, (((()self.phone.push(parse_message(field.value.as_bytes <= 3
    skip everything else // {} <= _
    {
    {
    {
        } <impl<'a> ProtoMessage<'a> for PhoneNumber<'a
    } (<fn add_field(&mut self, field: Field<'a
        } match field.field_num
    , ()self.number = field.value.as_str <= 1
    , ()self.type_ = field.value.as_str <= 2

```

```

skip everything else // {} <= _
                                {
                                  {
                                    {
                                      } ()fn main
                                ]&)let person: Person = parse_message
,0x0a, 0x07, 0x6d, 0x61, 0x78, 0x77, 0x65, 0x6c, 0x6c, 0x10, 0x2a, 0x1a
,0x16, 0x0a, 0x0e, 0x2b, 0x31, 0x32, 0x30, 0x32, 0x2d, 0x35, 0x35, 0x35
,0x2d, 0x31, 0x32, 0x31, 0x32, 0x12, 0x04, 0x68, 0x6f, 0x6d, 0x65, 0x1a
,0x18, 0x0a, 0x0e, 0x2b, 0x31, 0x38, 0x30, 0x30, 0x2d, 0x38, 0x36, 0x37
,0x2d, 0x35, 0x33, 0x30, 0x38, 0x12, 0x06, 0x6d, 0x6f, 0x62, 0x69, 0x6c
,0x65
                                ;([
                                ;(println!("{:#?}", person)
                                {
                                  } mod tests
                                ;*::use super
                                } ()fn test_id
                                ;([let person_id: Person = parse_message(&[0x10, 0x2a
                                ;({ []!assert_eq!(person_id, Person { name: ".", id: 42, phone: vec
                                {
                                  } ()fn test_name
                                ]&)let person_name: Person = parse_message
,0x0a, 0x0e, 0x62, 0x65, 0x61, 0x75, 0x74, 0x69, 0x66, 0x75, 0x6c, 0x20
,0x6e, 0x61, 0x6d, 0x65
                                ;([
                                )!assert_eq
                                ,person_name
                                { []!Person { name: "beautiful name", id: 0, phone: vec
                                ;(
                                {
                                  } ()fn test_just_person
                                = let person_name_id: Person
                                ;([parse_message(&[0x0a, 0x04, 0x45, 0x76, 0x61, 0x6e, 0x10, 0x16
                                ;({ []!assert_eq!(person_name_id, Person { name: "Evan", id: 22, phone: vec
                                {
                                  } ()fn test_phone
                                ]&)let phone: Person = parse_message
,0x0a, 0x00, 0x10, 0x00, 0x1a, 0x16, 0x0a, 0x0e, 0x2b, 0x31, 0x32, 0x33
,0x34, 0x2d, 0x37, 0x37, 0x37, 0x2d, 0x39, 0x30, 0x39, 0x30, 0x12, 0x04
,0x68, 0x6f, 0x6d, 0x65
                                ;([
                                )!assert_eq
                                ,phone
                                } Person

```

```
                                , "." : name
                                , id : 0
, [ , { "0000" : _phone : vec! [PhoneNumber { number : "+1234-777-9090" , type
{
; (
{
{
```

VII □□□

□□□ :□□□□□□ □□□

Welcome to Day 4

:000 000000 0000 00 Rust 00 0000 00000 00 000000 000 0000 00 000000 00000000 00 000000

.Iterators 000000 00 0000 000000 :Iterators •

- .0000000 0000000 0 00 000000 •
- .0000000000 •
- .? 00000 00000 000000000 0 Result 00 panics :0000 00 00000000 •

00000 safe Rust 00 00 000 00000000000 00 00000 00 0000000 0000 000000 :Unsafe Rust 00 •

.00000

000000 00000000

:00000 .00000 000 000000 00 0 00000 0 00000 00000 00000 0000 0000 0000000000 0000000 00 00000000 00

00000 000	000
000000 0	000000 000
000000 00	Iterators
000000 00	000000000
000000 00	000000000

25 iterators

Iterators

: iterators are . iterators are iterators are iterators are iterators are iterators are

iterators	iterators
iterators	Iterator
iterators	IntoIterator
iterators	FromIterator
iterators	Iterator Chaining iterators : iterators

Iterator 25.1

iterators are iterators . iterators are iterators are iterators are iterators are iterators are 'Iterator' iterators
 iterators are iterators are iterators are iterators are iterators are iterators are next
 : iterators are iterators are iterators are iterators are iterators are iterators are Iterator

```
    } struct Fibonacci
      , curr: u32
      , next: u32
    {

    } impl Iterator for Fibonacci
      ; type Item = u32

    } <fn next(&mut self) -> Option<Self::Item
      ; let new_next = self.curr + self.next
      ; self.curr = self.next
      ; self.next = new_next
      (Some(self.curr
    {
    {

    } ()fn main
    ; { let fib = Fibonacci { curr: 0, next: 1
      } (for (i, n) in fib.enumerate()).take(5
```

```

;("{println!("fib({i}): {n
{
{

```

collection 000 00 0000 00000 000000000000 0000000 00 0000000 Iterator 000000 •
-00 00 00 00 000 000000 0000 .(00000 0, map, filter, reduce 000000) 000000 000000000000
00 00 00 0000 000000 0000 00Rust 00 .00000 00000 00 00000 00 000000 000000 00000 000000000000
.00000 000000 000000 000000 000000000000000000 00000000

(collection) 0000000 0000 .00000 0000 00000000 000000 00000 00 0000 000000 IntoIterator •
[T]& 0 <Vec<T& 000000 00000 00 00000000000 0 <Vec<T 000000 00000000 000000000 00000
-00 00 000 0000 00000 0000 00 .000000 00000 00000 00 0000 Ranges .000000 000000000000
000000000 0000 000000 000000 { .. } some_vec 00 i 00000 00 000000 00 000 00000000
.000000 000000()some_vec.next

IntoIterator 25.2

000000 .00000 *iterate* 0000000 000000 00 000000 00 00 000000 00 00000000 0000 00 Iterator 000000
0000 00 .000000 00000 00 0000 00 00000 000000 000000 00 000000 00000 IntoIterator 000000
.000000 0000000000 for 00000 00000 00000000

```

} struct Grid
, <x_coords: Vec<u32
, <y_coords: Vec<u32
{
} impl IntoIterator for Grid
; (type Item = (u32, u32
; type IntoIter = GridIter
} fn into_iter(self) -> GridIter
{ GridIter { grid: self, i: 0, j: 0
{
{
} struct GridIter
, grid: Grid
, i: usize
, j: usize
{
} impl Iterator for GridIter
; (type Item = (u32, u32
} <(fn next(&mut self) -> Option<(u32, u32
} ()if self.i >= self.grid.x_coords.len
; self.i = 0
; self.j += 1
} ()if self.j >= self.grid.y_coords.len
; return None
{
{

```

```

;([let res = Some((self.grid.x_coords[self.i], self.grid.y_coords[self.j]
;self.i += 1
res
{
{
} )fn main
;{ [let grid = Grid { x_coords: vec![3, 5, 7, 9], y_coords: vec![10, 20, 30, 40
} for (x, y) in grid
;("{println!("point = {x}, {y
{
{
IntoIterator
IntoIterator
:
i8
into_iter
«Iterator»
IntoIter
link
Item
IntoIter
Option<Item
Item type
y
x
main
self
IntoIterator::into_iter
Grid
reference
Grid&
IntoIterator
GridIter
some_vector
e
some_vector
some_vector
some_vector&
e

```

FromIterator 25.3

Iterator][<https://doc.rust-lang>] 00 00 000 00 000000 000 00 FromIterator 000000
.000000 collection 00 00000000 00 (.org/std/iter/trait.Iterator.html

```

} )fn main
;[let primes = vec![2, 3, 5, 7
;(<<_>let prime_squares = primes.into_iter().map(|p| p * p).collect::<Vec
;("{?:println!("prime_squares: {prime_squares
{
Iterator
fn collect<B>(self) -> B
where
,<B: FromIterator<Self::Item
Self: Sized
:00000 00000 000 000 00000 B000000 00000 000 00

```

```

    00 00000000 0()<turbofish”: some_iterator.collect::<COLLECTION_TYPE” 000 00 •
    000 000000 000000 Rust 00 000000 00 000 00000000_ 000000 000 00 0 000 000 00000 00000
    .000 00000000 00 ”Vec” 000000
    .()inference: let prime_squares: Vec<_> = some_iterator.collect 000 00 •
    .0000 000000000 000 000 00 00000000 00000 00 00000 000
    0000000 .0000 00000 00000 0 Vec, HashMap00000 FromIterator 000000 0000000000000000
    000000 000000 000000 00000000 000000 000000 000 00 00 0000 00000 00000000000000000000
    .0000 000000 <Result<Vec<V>, E 00 00 <<Iterator<Item = Result<V, E
  
```

Iterator Chaining 0000 :0000000 25.4

```

    000000 00 000000000000 00000 00 Iterator 00 000 000000 000 000 00 00000 00000 0000000 000 00
    .0000 000000000 00000000 00000000 00000 00000 00 0 00000 00000
  
```

```

    000000 00 00 .0000 00000 00 00 000 0 00000 0000 https://play.rust-lang.org/000 00 000 00
    000000000 000000 00 00000 (collect) 000000000 00 000000 0 00000 000000000 (iterator) 00000000000000
    .00000000 00
  
```

```

,`Calculate the differences between elements of `values` offset by `offset` //
    .wrapping around from the end of `values` to the beginning //
    //
    .`[Element `n` of the result is `values[(n+offset)%len] - values[n //
    <fn offset_differences<N>(offset: usize, values: Vec<N>) -> Vec<N
    where
    ,<N: Copy + std::ops::Sub<Output = N
    }
    (!unimplemented
    {
    } ()fn test_offset_one
;([assert_eq!(offset_differences(1, vec![1, 3, 5, 7]), vec![2, 2, 2, -6
;([assert_eq!(offset_differences(1, vec![1, 3, 5]), vec![2, 2, -4
;([assert_eq!(offset_differences(1, vec![1, 3]), vec![2, -2
{
} ()fn test_larger_offsets
;([assert_eq!(offset_differences(2, vec![1, 3, 5, 7]), vec![4, 4, -4, -4
;([assert_eq!(offset_differences(3, vec![1, 3, 5, 7]), vec![6, -2, -2, -2
;([assert_eq!(offset_differences(4, vec![1, 3, 5, 7]), vec![0, 0, 0, 0
;([assert_eq!(offset_differences(5, vec![1, 3, 5, 7]), vec![2, 2, 2, -6
{
} ()fn test_custom_type
)!assert_eq
,([offset_differences(1, vec![1.0, 11.0, 5.0, 0.0
[vec![10.0, -6.0, -5.0, 1.0
;
{
} ()fn test_degenerate_cases
  
```

```

;([assert_eq!(offset_differences(1, vec![0]), vec![0
;([assert_eq!(offset_differences(1, vec![1]), vec![0
;[]!let empty: Vec<i32> = vec
;([!assert_eq!(offset_differences(1, empty), vec

```

25.4.1

```

,`Calculate the differences between elements of `values` offset by `offset` ///
.wrapping around from the end of `values` to the beginning ///
///
.`[Element `n` of the result is `values[(n+offset)%len] - values[n` ///
<fn offset_differences<N>(offset: usize, values: Vec<N>) -> Vec<N
where
,<N: Copy + std::ops::Sub<Output = N
}
;()let a = (&values).into_iter
;(let b = (&values).into_iter().cycle().skip(offset
()a.zip(b).map(|(a, b)| *b - *a).collect
{
} ()fn test_offset_one
;([assert_eq!(offset_differences(1, vec![1, 3, 5, 7]), vec![2, 2, 2, -6
;([assert_eq!(offset_differences(1, vec![1, 3, 5]), vec![2, 2, -4
;([assert_eq!(offset_differences(1, vec![1, 3]), vec![2, -2
{
} ()fn test_larger_offsets
;([assert_eq!(offset_differences(2, vec![1, 3, 5, 7]), vec![4, 4, -4, -4
;([assert_eq!(offset_differences(3, vec![1, 3, 5, 7]), vec![6, -2, -2, -2
;([assert_eq!(offset_differences(4, vec![1, 3, 5, 7]), vec![0, 0, 0, 0
;([assert_eq!(offset_differences(5, vec![1, 3, 5, 7]), vec![2, 2, 2, -6
{
} ()fn test_custom_type
)!assert_eq
,([offset_differences(1, vec![1.0, 11.0, 5.0, 0.0
[vec![10.0, -6.0, -5.0, 1.0
;(
{
} ()fn test_degenerate_cases
;([assert_eq!(offset_differences(1, vec![0]), vec![0
;([assert_eq!(offset_differences(1, vec![1]), vec![0
;[]!let empty: Vec<i32> = vec
;([!assert_eq!(offset_differences(1, empty), vec
{
} ()fn main

```

26 命名空间

命名空间

```
命名空间 命名空间 .命名空间 命名空间 命名空间 命名空间 命名空间 命名空间
```

命名空间	命名空间
命名空间	命名空间
命名空间	命名空间 命名空间 命名空间
命名空间	命名空间
命名空间	use, super, self
命名空间	命名空间 命名空间 命名空间 :命名空间
命名空间	命名空间 命名空间 命名空间

命名空间 26.1

命名空间 namespace functions 命名空间 impl 命名空间 命名空间 命名空间 .命名空间 type

命名空间 namespace type 命名空间 mod 命名空间 命名空间 命名空间 :命名空间

```
命名空间 mod foo
命名空间 ()pub fn do_something
命名空间 ("foo 命名空间 命名空间")!println
命名空间 {
命名空间 {
命名空间 mod bar
命名空间 ()pub fn do_something
命名空间 ("命名空间 命名空间 命名空间")!println
命名空间 {
命名空间 {
命名空间 ()fn main
命名空间 ();foo::do_something
命名空间 ();bar::do_something
命名空间 {
```

- Cargo.toml 中的 package 名称与 crate 名称一致
- 每个 crate 都有一个唯一的名称，这个名称由 crate 名称和 organization 名称组成

26.2 模块的命名

在 Rust 中，模块的命名遵循以下规则：

```
;mod garden
```

模块的命名与文件名的对应关系如下：

```
: crate 名称
```

- (src/lib.rs for a library crate
- (src/main.rs for a binary crate

模块的命名与文件名的对应关系如下：

```
This module implements the garden, including a highly performant germination !!!
    .implementation !!!
```

```
.Re-export types from this module //
    ;pub use garden::Garden
    ;pub use seeds::SeedPacket
```

```
.Sow the given seed packets !!!
} (<pub fn sow(seeds: Vec<SeedPacket
    (!)todo
    {
```

```
.Harvest the produce in the garden that is ready !!!
} (<pub fn harvest(garden: &mut Garden
    (!)todo
    {
```

模块的命名与文件名的对应关系如下：

模块的命名与文件名的对应关系如下：

模块的命名与文件名的对应关系如下：

```
    /src
    main.rs —|
    top_module.rs —|
    /top_module —L
    sub_module.rs —L
```


use, super, self 26.4

```
use std::collections::HashSet;
use std::process::abort;

fn main() {
    let paths = Paths::new();
    let path = paths.get(1);
    foo::foo();
    foo::super::foo();
    crate::foo::bar();
}

mod storage {
    pub use disk::DiskStorage;
    pub use network::NetworkStorage;
}

use storage::NetworkStorage;
use storage::DiskStorage;

trait Read {
    fn read_to_string(&self) -> String;
}

use std::io::Read;

import std::io::Read;

.*:use std::io::Read;

import std::io::Read;
```

GUI 26.5

```
fn main() {
    let widget = Widget::new();
    widget.run();
}
```

Cargo Setup

```
Cargo install rust-playground
```

```

cargo init gui-modules
cd gui-modules
cargo run

00 00000 00000000 0 0000 00000 00 mod 0000000 00 0000 0000000 00 0000 src/main.rs 000
.0000 000000 src 0000000000 00

00000

:000 0000 GUI 000000000 000000 00 000000 000000 00

        } pub trait Widget
        .`Natural width of `self` ///
        ;fn width(&self) -> usize

        .Draw the widget into a buffer ///
;fn draw_into(&self, buffer: &mut dyn std::fmt::Write

        .Draw the widget on standard output ///
        } (fn draw(&self
;())let mut buffer = String::new
;(&self.draw_into(&mut buffer
;("{println!("{buffer

        {
        {

        } pub struct Label
        ,label: String

        {

        } impl Label
        } fn new(label: &str) -> Label
{ ()Label { label: label.to_owned

        {

        {

        } pub struct Button
        ,label: Label

        {

        } impl Button
        } fn new(label: &str) -> Button
{ (Button { label: Label::new(label

        {

        {

        } pub struct Window
        ,title: String
        ,<<widgets: Vec<Box<dyn Widget

        {

        } impl Window

```

```

        } fn new(title: &str) -> Window
    { ()Window { title: title.to_owned(), widgets: Vec::new
        {
            } (<fn add_widget(&mut self, widget: Box<dyn Widget
                ;(self.widgets.push(widget
                    {
                        } fn inner_width(&self) -> usize
                            )std::cmp::max
                                ,()self.title.chars().count
                                    , (self.widgets.iter()).map(|w| w.width()).max().unwrap_or(0
                                        (
                                            {
                                                {
                                                    } impl Widget for Window
                                                        } fn width(&self) -> usize
                                                            Add 4 paddings for borders //
                                                                self.inner_width() + 4
                                                                    {
                                } (fn draw_into(&self, buffer: &mut dyn std::fmt::Write
                                    ;()let mut inner = String::new
                                        } for widget in &self.widgets
                                            ;(widget.draw_into(&mut inner
                                                {
                                                    ;()let inner_width = self.inner_width
                } (fn draw_into(&self, buffer: &mut dyn std::fmt::Write
                    ;()let mut inner = String::new
                        ;()writeln!(buffer, "+-{:<-inner_width$}-+", ".").unwrap
                            ;()writeln!(buffer, "| {:^inner_width$} |", &self.title).unwrap
                                ;()writeln!(buffer, "+={:=<inner_width$}=+", ".").unwrap
                                    } ()for line in inner.lines
                                        ;()writeln!(buffer, "| {:inner_width$} |", line).unwrap
                                            {
                                                ;()writeln!(buffer, "+-{:<-inner_width$}-+", ".").unwrap
                                                    {
                                                        {
                                                            } impl Widget for Button
                                                                } fn width(&self) -> usize
                                                                    self.label.width() + 8 // add a bit of padding
                                                                        {
                                } (fn draw_into(&self, buffer: &mut dyn std::fmt::Write
                                    ;()let width = self.width
                                        ;()let mut label = String::new
                                            ;(self.label.draw_into(&mut label

```

TODO: Change draw_into to return Result<(), std::fmt::Error>. Then use the // .()operator here instead of .unwrap-? //

```

        ;()writeln!(buffer, "+{:<width$}+", ".").unwrap
        } ()for line in label.lines
;()writeln!(buffer, "|{: ^width$}|", &line).unwrap
        {
        ;()writeln!(buffer, "+{:<width$}+", ".").unwrap
        {
        {
        } impl Widget for Label
        } fn width(&self) -> usize
(self.label.lines().map(|line| line.chars().count()).max()).unwrap_or(0
        {
        } (fn draw_into(&self, buffer: &mut dyn std::fmt::Write
        ;()writeln!(buffer, "{}", &self.label).unwrap
        {
        {
        } ()fn main
        ;("let mut window = Window::new("Rust GUI Demo 1.23
("... GUI ... window.add_widget(Box::new(Label::new
;(("!window.add_widget(Box::new(Button::new("Click me
;()window.draw
        {
        organization ... idiomatic
        }
        }
        src
        main.rs —|
        widgets —|
        button.rs —|
        label.rs —|
        window.rs —|
        widgets.rs —|
        ---- src/widgets.rs ---- //
        ;mod button
        ;mod label
        ;mod window
        } pub trait Widget
        .`Natural width of `self` ///
        ;fn width(&self) -> usize
        .Draw the widget into a buffer ///
; (fn draw_into(&self, buffer: &mut dyn std::fmt::Write

```

```

        .Draw the widget on standard output ///
        } (fn draw(&self
;()let mut buffer = String::new
; (self.draw_into(&mut buffer
; ("println!("{}", buffer
        {
        {

        ;pub use button::Button
        ;pub use label::Label
        ;pub use window::Window
        ---- src/widgets/label.rs ---- //
        ;use super::Widget

        } pub struct Label
        ,label: String
        {

        } impl Label
        } pub fn new(label: &str) -> Label
        { ()Label { label: label.to_owned
        {
        {

        } impl Widget for Label
        } fn width(&self) -> usize
        ANCHOR_END: Label-width //
(self.label.lines().map(|line| line.chars().count()).max().unwrap_or(0
        {

        ANCHOR: Label-draw_into //
} (fn draw_into(&self, buffer: &mut dyn std::fmt::Write
        ANCHOR_END: Label-draw_into //
;()writeln!(buffer, "{}", &self.label).unwrap
        {
        {

        ---- src/widgets/button.rs ---- //
        ;{use super::{Label, Widget

        } pub struct Button
        ,label: Label
        {

        } impl Button
        } pub fn new(label: &str) -> Button
        { (Button { label: Label::new(label
        {
        {

```

```

        } impl Widget for Button
        } fn width(&self) -> usize
        ANCHOR_END: Button-width //
self.label.width() + 8 // add a bit of padding
    }

        ANCHOR: Button-draw_into //
} (fn draw_into(&self, buffer: &mut dyn std::fmt::Write
        ANCHOR_END: Button-draw_into //
        ;()let width = self.width
        ;()let mut label = String::new
        ;(self.label.draw_into(&mut label

        ;()writeln!(buffer, "+{:<width$}+", ".").unwrap
        } ()for line in label.lines
;()writeln!(buffer, "|{:<width$}|", &line).unwrap
        {
        ;()writeln!(buffer, "+{:<width$}+", ".").unwrap
        {
        {
        ---- src/widgets/window.rs ---- //
        ;use super::Widget

        } pub struct Window
        ,title: String
        ,<<widgets: Vec<Box<dyn Widget
        {

        } impl Window
        } pub fn new(title: &str) -> Window
{ ()Window { title: title.to_owned(), widgets: Vec::new
        {

        } (<pub fn add_widget(&mut self, widget: Box<dyn Widget
        ;(self.widgets.push(widget
        {

        } fn inner_width(&self) -> usize
        )std::cmp::max
        ,()self.title.chars().count
        ,(self.widgets.iter()).map(|w| w.width()).max().unwrap_or(0
        (
        {
        {

        } impl Widget for Window
        } fn width(&self) -> usize
        ANCHOR_END: Window-width //
        Add 4 paddings for borders //
        self.inner_width() + 4

```

```

}
    ANCHOR: Window-draw_into //
} (fn draw_into(&self, buffer: &mut dyn std::fmt::Write
    ANCHOR_END: Window-draw_into //
    ;()let mut inner = String::new
    } for widget in &self.widgets
    ;(widget.draw_into(&mut inner
    {
        ;()let inner_width = self.inner_width

    TODO: after learning about error handling, you can change //
    draw_into to return Result<(), std::fmt::Error>. Then use //
    .()the ?-operator here instead of .unwrap //
    ;()writeln!(buffer, "+-{:<-inner_width$}-+", ".").unwrap
;()writeln!(buffer, "| {:^inner_width$} |", &self.title).unwrap
    ;()writeln!(buffer, "+={:=<inner_width$}=+", ".").unwrap
        } ()for line in inner.lines
    ;()writeln!(buffer, "| {:inner_width$} |", line).unwrap
    {
        ;()writeln!(buffer, "+-{:<-inner_width$}-+", ".").unwrap
    }
}
}
    ---- src/main.rs ---- //
    ;mod widgets

    ;use widgets::Widget

    } ()fn main
    ;("let mut window = widgets::Window::new("Rust GUI Demo 1.23
    window
    GUI add_widget(Box::new(widgets::Label::new.
    ;(("!window.add_widget(Box::new(widgets::Button::new("Click me
    ;()window.draw
    {

```

27 000

00000000

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0000 000	0000000
000000 0	00000000 000
000000 0	000000 0000 000000
000000 0	Clippy 0 Lints 000000000
000000 00	Luhn 000000000 :000000

(Unit Tests) 00000 0000000 27.1

:000 00 000000 0000 0000 000 00000000 00 00 Rust and Cargo

.Unit tests are supported throughout your code •

.0000000 000000000 /tests 0000000000 0000 00 000000000000 0000000 •

0000 0000000 tests 000000 00 00 0000 0000 0000000 .0000000 00000000000[**test**]# 00 000000
000000 00 0000 000000 00000 00 00 0000 00 0000000 000000000 [(**cfg(test)**]# 00 0 00000000
.00000 000000000 000000 **build**

```
} fn first_word(text: &str) -> &str
    { (' ')match text.find
      ,Some(idx) => &text[..idx]
      ,None => &text
    }
{
  } mod tests
  ;*::use super

  } ()fn test_empty
;(".", " ,("."))assert_eq!(first_word
{
  } ()fn test_single_word
```

```

        ;("0000" ,("0000"))assert_eq!(first_word
    }
    } ()fn test_multiple_words
;("0000" ,("!0000 0000"))assert_eq!(first_word
    {
    {
        .0000 000000 00 private helper 00 00000 000000 000 00 000 •
        .0000 0000 00 cargo test 00 000 0000 00000 0000 [(cfg(test)# 00000 •
        .0000000000 00 0000 0000000000 00 0000 0000 playground 00 00 000000
    }
    }

```

000000 00000 000000 27.2

Integration Tests

-00000000 000 00 000000 00000000000000000000 00 000000 00 00 000 0000000000 0000000000 0000
 .0000 00000000 (integration test) 00000
 :0000000 /tests 000 00 rs. 0000 00
 tests/my_library.rs //
 ;use my_library::init
 } ()fn test_init
 ;(()assert!(init().is_ok
 {
 .000000 0000000 0000 crate 00 000000 public API 00 000 00000000000 0000
 0000000 0000
 :000 000000000000 00000000 00000 000000 0000000000 000000 Rust 0000
 .Shortens a string to the given length ///
 ///
 `` ///
 ;use playground::shorten_string # ///
 ;("assert_eq!(shorten_string("Hello World", 5), "Hello ///
 ;("assert_eq!(shorten_string("Hello World", 20), "Hello World ///
 `` ///
 } pub fn shorten_string(s: &str, length: usize) -> &str
 [(()s[..std::cmp::min(length, s.len&
 {
 .0000000 00000 Rust 00 000000 00 00000000 0000 00 // 00comment 00 00 000000000 •
 .000000 00000 0 000000000 cargo test 00 00000 000000 00 00 000 •
 00000/0000000000 00 00 0000000 0000 00000000 0000000 0000000000 00 00 00 000 00 # 00000000 •
 .0000000
 .00000 0000 Rust Playground 00 00 00000 00 •


```

    } pub fn luhn(cc_number: &str) -> bool
        ;let mut sum = 0
        ;let mut double = false

        } ()for c in cc_number.chars().rev
    } (if let Some(digit) = c.to_digit(10)
        } if double
    ;let double_digit = digit * 2
        += sum
;{ if double_digit > 9 { double_digit - 9 } else { double_digit
        } else {
        ;sum += digit
        {
        ;double = !double
        } else {
        ;continue
        {
        {
        sum % 10 == 0
        {
        } mod test
        ;*::use super

        } ()fn test_valid_cc_number
;(("assert!(luhn("4263 9826 4026 9299
;(("assert!(luhn("4539 3195 0343 6467
;(("assert!(luhn("7992 7398 713
        {

        } ()fn test_invalid_cc_number
;(("assert!(!luhn("4223 9826 4026 9299
;(("assert!(!luhn("4539 3195 0343 6476
;(("assert!(!luhn("8273 1232 7352 0569
        {
        {

```

□□□□ 27.4.1

.This is the buggy version that appears in the problem //

```

    } pub fn luhn(cc_number: &str) -> bool
        ;let mut sum = 0
        ;let mut double = false

        } ()for c in cc_number.chars().rev
    } (if let Some(digit) = c.to_digit(10)
        } if double
    ;let double_digit = digit * 2
        += sum
;{ if double_digit > 9 { double_digit - 9 } else { double_digit

```

```

        } else {
            ;sum += digit
            {
                ;double = !double
            } else {
                ;continue
            }
        }
    }
    {
        sum % 10 == 0
    }
}

.This is the solution and passes all of the tests below //
} pub fn luhn(cc_number: &str) -> bool
    ;let mut sum = 0
    ;let mut double = false
    ;let mut digits = 0

    } ()for c in cc_number.chars().rev
} (if let Some(digit) = c.to_digit(10)
    ;digits += 1
    } if double
;let double_digit = digit * 2
    =+ sum
;{ if double_digit > 9 { double_digit - 9 } else { double_digit
    } else {
        ;sum += digit
        {
            ;double = !double
        } ()else if c.is_whitespace {
            ;continue
        } else {
            ;return false
        }
    }
}
{
    digits >= 2 && sum % 10 == 0
}
} ()fn main
; "let cc_number = "1234 5678 1234 5670
    )!println
, "{} 0000 00000 00000000 0000 000000 00 {cc_number} 0000"
    { "00" } else { "000" } (if luhn(cc_number
    );(
    {
        } mod test
    ;*::use super
} ()fn test_valid_cc_number

```

```

;("assert!(luhn("4263 9826 4026 9299
;("assert!(luhn("4539 3195 0343 6467
;("assert!(luhn("7992 7398 713
{
    } ()fn test_invalid_cc_number
;("assert!(!luhn("4223 9826 4026 9299
;("assert!(!luhn("4539 3195 0343 6476
;("assert!(!luhn("8273 1232 7352 0569
{
    } ()fn test_non_digit_cc_number
;("assert!(!luhn("foo
;("assert!(!luhn("foo 0 0
{
    } ()fn test_empty_cc_number
;(".",)assert!(!luhn
;(" ")assert!(!luhn
;(" ")assert!(!luhn
;(" ")assert!(!luhn
{
    } ()fn test_single_digit_cc_number
;("assert!(!luhn("0
{
    } ()fn test_two_digit_cc_number
;(" assert!(luhn(" 0 0
{
}

```

VIII □□□

□□□ □□ □□□ :□□□□□ □□□

28 □□□

□□□ □□□

:Including 10 minute breaks, this session should take about 2 hours and 15 minutes. It contains

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□□□□□ □ □ □□□□	□□□□□□ Rust

29 2020

2020 20202020

:2020 2020 .2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 2020 2020

2020 2020	20202020
2020 2020	2020Panic 2020 2020
2020 2020	Result
2020 2020	Try 20202020
2020 2020	20202020 2020 (Conversions) 20202020 2020
2020 2020	2020
2020 2020	Error Trait
2020 2020	anyhow 2020 thiserror
2020 2020	Result 2020 202020202020 :20202020

2020Panic 202020 2020 29.1

.20202020 20202020 "panic" 2020 2020 20202020 Rust
:20202020 panic 20202020 Rust 20202020 2020 20202020 2020 202020202020 2020 2020

```

} ()fn main
;[let v = vec![10, 20, 30
;([println!("v[100]: {}", v[100
{

```

- .2020 20202020202020 2020 20202020 20202020 2020 202020202020 2020 2020Panic 2020 20202020202020 •
- .20202020 202020202020 2020 2020 20202020 202020202020 –
- 20202020 panic 20202020 202020202020 2020failed bounds check 20202020 20202020 2020202020202020 –
- Assertions (such as assert!) panic on failure –
- .20202020 20202020202020 !panic 20202020 2020 202020202020 2020 202020202020 –
- .20202020 202020202020 20202020 2020 20202020 2020 2020 202020202020 20202020 "20202020" 20202020 panic 20202020 •
- .20202020 202020202020 (Vec:::get 202020202020) panic 20202020 20202020API 2020 20202020 20202020 20202020 20202020 20202020 •
- 20202020 2020)20202020 202020202020 2020 unwinding .202020202020 stack 20202020 unwind 20202020 panic 2020202020202020 2020 2020
:(20202020 caught 2020 2020 202020202020 2020 2020 2020 202020202020

```

;use std::panic

} ()fn main
;(!"!!!!" ||)let result = panic::catch_unwind
;("{?:println!("{result

} ||)let result = panic::catch_unwind
;(!panic!("oh no
;({
;("{?:println!("{result
{

```

- catch_unwind 是 一个 异常 捕获 (Catching) 函数 •
- !panic 函数 •
- panic 函数 返回 一个 结果 类型 的 值 •
- .println!("{result 函数 返回 一个 字符串 •
- .println!("{result 函数 返回 一个 字符串 «Cargo.toml 的 'panic = 'abort 选项 •

Result 29.2

Result 是 Rust 中 一个 非常 重要 的 类型 的 值 类型 •

```

;use std::fs::File
;use std::io::Read

} ()fn main
;("let file: Result<File, std::io::Error> = File::open("diary.txt
} match file
} <= (Ok(mut file
;())let mut contents = String::new
} (if let Ok(bytes) = file.read_to_string(&mut contents
;("contents) ({bytes} bytes) :println
} else {
;("println
{
{
} <= (Err(err
;("{err} :println
{
{
{

```

Result has two variants: Ok which contains the success value, and Err which contains an error value of some kind

signature 是 一个 函数 的 签名 类型 的 值 类型 •

Option 是 一个 非常 重要 的 类型 的 值 类型 •

00000 00 000 00000 000 00 000 00000000 000000 00000 00 00 000 0000000 00 0000000
.000000 000000 00000000 000 00000 00000000 0000 00 00 00000000 0000 00000 00 00 0000000000

000000 00000 00000

0000 00 000 0000 000000000000 00 000 0000000 000000000000 00 Rust 00 000 0000000 0000000
.0000 0000 000 0000 0000000 0000 00000000000000 0000000000

0000000000

000000 0C++ .0000 000000 00 000000000 000000000 00exception 00 0000000 00 0000000 •
.00000000

000 000000 00000000 000000000 0000 00 000 00 000 00exception 000000 000000000 0000 00 •
000 000 00 000 .0000 0000000 0000 00 (signature)000000 000 00 0000 000000 00 000 00
00 000 0000 000 00 00000000 0000000000 0000 00 0000000000 000000 00 000 0000 000 00
.000 00 000 000000 exception

0000 000 00 try 0000 00 000000 00 0 0000000 000 00 call stack 00000000 000000000 •
00000000 0000000 00 000 0000 000000 000000 call stack 000000 00 00 000000 .00000000 000000
.00000000 000000 000000

000 0000000000

000 00 (0000 0000 0000000 00) 000 000 00 00 00000 0000000 00000 0000000 00 0000 •
0 C 00 0000 00 0000 000000 00 .00000000000000 0000 000000000000 0000000 00000 00
.000 000000 Go

0000 0000 000 00 000000 000000 00 000 000000 0000 0000000 000 0000 00000 00 0000 •
.000000 000000 00000000 000000000 00 000000000 0000000 000000 00 00 0000

Try 0000000 29.3

-00 0000000 «000000» 000 00 file-not-found 00 connection-refused 000000 0000 0000 0000000
00000000000 0000 ? 000000000 .0000 000000 000000000 0000 00 00 000 000 000000 000 000000
00 000000 000000 00 000000 000000 000 00 000 .000000 000000000 0000000 0000 00 000000
.000000000000

```
    } match some_expression
      ,Ok(value) => value
      ,(Err(err) => return Err(err)
{
    0000000 000000
    ?some_expression
:00000 000000000 000 00 00000000 00 0000000000 0000 000 00 0000000000
    ;use std::io::Read
    ;{use std::{fs, io
```

```

} <fn read_username(path: &str) -> Result<String, io::Error
    ;(let username_file_result = fs::File::open(path
    } let mut username_file = match username_file_result
        ,Ok(file) => file
        ,(Err(err) => return Err(err
                                ;{
                                ;()let mut username = String::new
    } (match username_file.read_to_string(&mut username
        ,(Ok(_) => Ok(username
        ,(Err(err) => Err(err
                                {
                                {
                                } ()fn main
;()fs::write("config.dat", "alice").unwrap//
;("let username = read_username("config.dat
;("{?:username} :000 00 0000000000")!println
                                {
                                .0000 0000 ? 00 00000000 0000 00 read_username 0000
                                :00000 0000
                                .0000 (Err(error 00 (Ok(string 000000 00 username000000 •
                                000000 0000 :0000 00000000 000000 0000000000 000000 0000 fs::write 00000000 00 •
                                .00000000 000 00 0000 000000 0000
                                0000000000 00 std::process::Termination 00 000000 00 main 00 000000 000000 0000 •
                                -000000 E 00 000 0000 0000 000 0000 00 .0000000000 00 <E ,(>000000 00000000 0000
                                00000 0000 00 0 000000 0000 00 Err 000 00000000 0000 .000000000000 00 Debug 0000
                                .000000000000 00 (nonzero) 000 000 0000 000000

```

0000 0000000 00 (Conversions) 00000000 0000 29.4

```

:0000 00 000 000000 0000 00 0000000000 0000 ? 0000 000000
                                ?expression
                                000000 000 000000 00 00
                                } match expression
                                ,Ok(value) => value
                                ,(Err(err) => return Err(From::from(err
                                {
                                0000 00 00 0000 0000 0000 00 0000 00 00 0000 0000 00 000000 00 From::from 0000000000
                                00000000 00000000 0000 00000000 00 00000000 00 00000000 0000 0000 .00000 00000000 00000 0000000000
                                .000000
                                000000
                                ;use std::error::Error
                                ;{use std::fmt::{self, Display, Formatter

```


.Option 0 000 Option 00 ? 00 00000000 0000 000000000000 00 Result 00 00000 00 Result::ok 00 0000 00 000000 000000 Result 00 00 Option 00 Option::ok_or 00000000 00 .00000 00000 Option 00 00 «000000»

Dynamic 0000000 000000 29.5

00000000 0000 00 0000000 enum 000000 0000 0000 000 00 0000 000000 00000000 000000 0000 000 object 00 000000 std::error::Error 000000 .000 000000000000 00000000 00000 00 000000 .000000 00000 00 00000 000000 00 00000 00000000 00 00000

```

;use std::error::Error
;use std::fs
;use std::io::Read

} <<fn read_count(path: &str) -> Result<i32, Box<dyn Error
;()let mut count_str = String::new
;?(fs::File::open(path)?.read_to_string(&mut count_str
;?()let count: i32 = count_str.parse
(Ok(count
{
} ()fn main
;()fs::write("count.dat", "1i3").unwrap
} ("match read_count("count.dat
,("{count} :00000")!Ok(count) => println
,("{Err(err) => println!("Error: {err
{
{

```

std::num::ParseIntError 00 (00000 00000000 00) std::io::Error 00000000 read_count 00000 .0000000000 00 (String::parse 00)

000000 00000 000000 00 00000000 00000000 0000 0000 00 00 00 0000000000 00000 Boxing 0000000 00 <Box<dyn Error 00 0000000000 0000000 0000 000 00 .0000000 0000 00 00000000 00 00000000 0000 00 00 00 0000000000 00 00000 0000000000 00 00000 0000000000 0000 00000000 0000 0000000000 00 public API .00000 0000000 00000 00 00 0000 0000000000 0000

00000 00 std::error::Error 000000 00 00000 00000000 000000 0000 0000 00 000000 000000 00000000 no_std 000000 00 000000000000 00 00000 0000 0000 .0000 000000 00000 00 00 00 0000000 00 00000 nightly 00 no_std 00 000000 0000 0000 std::error::Error 000000 00 0000000 000000 00000 00 .0000 00000000

anyhow 0 thiserror 29.6

00000000 0000 00 00000000 00000 00000 00000 0000 00000000 0000 00 00 anyhow crate 0 thiserror 0000 .00000000

thiserror is often used in libraries to create custom error types that implement • <From<T 00000000 00000 00 00000000 00 0000 00000000 00 0000 000000000000 anyhow 00000 • .0000000 0000000000 0000000000 00 00000 0000000000

```

        ;{use anyhow::{bail, Context, Result
                    ;use std::fs
                    ;use std::io::Read
                    ;use thiserror::Error

        ;(struct EmptyUsernameError(String

        } <fn read_username(path: &str) -> Result<String
        ;(let mut username = String::with_capacity(100
                    (fs::File::open(path
        ?(("    {with_context(|| format!("{path.
                    (read_to_string(&mut username.
                    ;?("    ")context.
                    } ()if username.is_empty
        ;((bail!(EmptyUsernameError(path.to_string
                    {
                    (Ok(username
                    {

                    } ()fn main
                    ;()fs::write("config.dat", "").unwrap//
                    } ("match read_username("config.dat
        ,("{username} :")!Ok(username) => println
        ,("{?:Err(err) => println!("Error: {err
                    {
                    {

```

thiserror

thiserror crate provides a `Display` trait for `Error` types.

- `Display` trait for `Error` types.
- `std::error::Error` trait.
- `Display` trait for `error` types.

anyhow

anyhow crate provides a `Result` type that can wrap any error type.

- `anyhow::Error` type.
- `anyhow::Result` type.
- `anyhow::Context` trait.
- `anyhow::bail!` macro.
- `anyhow::Context::with_context` method.

Result 00 000000000 :000000 29.7

00 0000 000 00 .000000 0000000000 000000 0000 00 0000 0000 000000 0000000000 00 000 00
00000000 0000 0000000 00 00 0000 00 00 0000 000000000 00 00 .000000 000000 00 000000 panic
0 thiserror 00 0000 0000 00 .0000 000000 main 00 0000000 00 00 000000 0 0000 00000000
.0000 00000000 anyhow

00 Tokenizer 0000 000 000000 00 00 0000000 .0000 0000 parse 0000000 00 000 000 00 :0000
0000 00000000000 <<Iterator<Item=Result<Token, TokenizerError 0000000000 0000
.0000 000000 parser 00 00 00 0

```
        ;use std::iter::Peekable
        ;use std::str::Chars

        .An arithmetic operator ///
            } enum Op
            ,Add
            ,Sub
            {

        .A token in the expression language ///
            } enum Token
            , (Number(String
            , (Identifier(String
            , (Operator(Op
            {

        .An expression in the expression language ///
            } enum Expression
        .A reference to a variable ///
            , (Var(String
        .A literal number ///
            , (Number(u32
        .A binary operation ///
        , (<Operation(Box<Expression>, Op, Box<Expression
            {

            } fn tokenize(input: &str) -> Tokenizer
        ;(()return Tokenizer(input.chars()).peekable
            {

        ;(<<struct Tokenizer<'a>(Peekable<Chars<'a
            } <impl<'a> Tokenizer<'a
    } fn collect_number(&mut self, first_char: char) -> Token
        ;(let mut num = String::from(first_char
        } ()while let Some(&c @ '0'..'9') = self.0.peek
            ;(num.push(c
            ;()self.0.next
            {
            (Token::Number(num
            {
```

```

    } fn collect_identifier(&mut self, first_char: char) -> Token
        ;(let mut ident = String::from(first_char
} ()while let Some(&c @ ('a'..'z' | '_' | '0'..'9')) = self.0.peek
        ;(ident.push(c
        ;()self.0.next
        {
            (Token::Identifier(ident
        {
        {
    } <impl<'a> Iterator for Tokenizer<'a
        ;type Item = Token

    } <fn next(&mut self) -> Option<Token
        ;?()let c = self.0.next
        } match c
        ,((Some(self.collect_number(c <= '9'..'0'
        ,((a'..'z' => Some(self.collect_identifier(c'
        ,((Some(Token::Operator(Op::Add <= '+'
        ,((Some(Token::Operator(Op::Sub <= '-'
        ,("{c} 00000000 00000000)!panic <= _
        {
        {
        {
    } fn parse(input: &str) -> Expression
        ;(let mut tokens = tokenize(input

} fn parse_expr<'a>(tokens: &mut Tokenizer<'a>) -> Expression
    } let Some(tok) = tokens.next() else
    ;("000000 00 0000000000 000000")!panic
    ;{
        } let expr = match tok
        } <= (Token::Number(num
;("00000000 bit-32 0000 0000")let v = num.parse().expect
    (Expression::Number(v
    {
        ,(Token::Identifier(ident) => Expression::Var(ident
        ,("{?:tok} 0000000000 000000")!Token::Operator(_) => panic
    ;{
        .Look ahead to parse a binary operation if present //
        } ()match tokens.next
        ,None => expr
    )Some(Token::Operator(op)) => Expression::Operation
        ,(Box::new(expr
        ,op
        ,(Box::new(parse_expr(tokens
        ,(
        ,("{?:tok} 0000000000 000000")!Some(tok) => panic
    {

```

```

        {
            (parse_expr(&mut tokens
                {
                    } ())fn main
;("let expr = parse("10+foo+20-30
;("{?:println!("{}",expr
        {

                29.7.1

                ;use thiserror::Error
                ;use std::iter::Peekable
                ;use std::str::Chars

                .An arithmetic operator ///
                } enum Op
                ,Add
                ,Sub
                {

                .A token in the expression language ///
                } enum Token
                ,(Number(String
                ,(Identifier(String
                ,(Operator(Op
                {

                .An expression in the expression language ///
                } enum Expression
                .A reference to a variable ///
                ,(Var(String
                .A literal number ///
                ,(Number(u32
                .A binary operation ///
                ,(Operation(Box<Expression>, Op, Box<Expression
                {

                } fn tokenize(input: &str) -> Tokenizer
                ;(()return Tokenizer(input.chars()).peekable
                {

                } enum TokenizerError
                ,(UnexpectedCharacter(char
                {

                ;(<<struct Tokenizer<'a>(Peekable<Chars<'a
                } <impl<'a> Tokenizer<'a
} fn collect_number(&mut self, first_char: char) -> Token

```

```

        ;(let mut num = String::from(first_char
} ()while let Some(&c @ '0'..'9') = self.0.peek
        ;(num.push(c
        ;()self.0.next
        {
        (Token::Number(num
        {

} fn collect_identifier(&mut self, first_char: char) -> Token
        ;(let mut ident = String::from(first_char
} ()while let Some(&c @ ('a'..'z' | '_' | '0'..'9')) = self.0.peek
        ;(ident.push(c
        ;()self.0.next
        {
        (Token::Identifier(ident
        {
        {

        } <impl<'a> Iterator for Tokenizer<'a
        ;<type Item = Result<Token, TokenizerError

} <<fn next(&mut self) -> Option<Result<Token, TokenizerError
        ;?()let c = self.0.next
        } match c
        ,(((Some(Ok(self.collect_number(c <= '9'..'0'
,(((a'..'z' | '_' => Some(Ok(self.collect_identifier(c'
        ,(((Some(Ok(Token::Operator(Op::Add <= '+'
        ,(((Some(Ok(Token::Operator(Op::Sub <= '-'
,(((Some(Err(TokenizerError::UnexpectedCharacter(c <= _
        {
        {
        {

        } enum ParserError
        ,(TokenizerError(#[from] TokenizerError
        ,UnexpectedEOF
        ,(UnexpectedToken(Token
        ,(InvalidNumber(#[from] std::num::ParseIntError
        {

} <fn parse(input: &str) -> Result<Expression, ParserError
        ;(let mut tokens = tokenize(input

        )<fn parse_expr<'a
        ,<tokens: &mut Tokenizer<'a
        } <Result<Expression, ParserError <- (
;??(let tok = tokens.next().ok_or(ParserError::UnexpectedEOF
        } let expr = match tok
        } <= (Token::Number(num
        ;?()let v = num.parse
        (Expression::Number(v

```

```

    {
    , (Token::Identifier(ident) => Expression::Var(ident
, (Token::Operator(_) => return Err(ParserError::UnexpectedToken(tok
    ;{
    .Look ahead to parse a binary operation if present //
    } ()Ok(match tokens.next
    , None => expr
    )Some(Ok(Token::Operator(op))) => Expression::Operation
    , (Box::new(expr
    , op
    , (? (Box::new(parse_expr(tokens
    , (
    , (())Some(Err(e)) => return Err(e.into
, (Some(Ok(tok)) => return Err(ParserError::UnexpectedToken(tok
    ({
    {
    (parse_expr(&mut tokens
    {
    } <()>fn main() -> anyhow::Result
;?("let expr = parse("10+foo+20-30
;("{?:println!("{expr
    (())Ok
    {

```

30 000

0000000 Rust

:000 000 000000 00000 0.00000 000 000000 0 0 00000 0 00000 00000 0000 0000

00000 000	00000000
000000 0	00000000
000000 00	000 0000000000000 00 000000 0000
000000 0	0000000 00000 00000 0000000000
000000 0	000000000 00000 0000
000000 0	0000000 000000 0000000
000000 0	0000000 (Traits) 00000
000000 00	FFI Wrapper :000000

0000000 Rust 30.1

:00000 000 00 Rust 00000

- .00000 00000 0000000 0000000 000000 0000 0memory safe 00 00000 000000 :Safe Rust 00 •
- .0000 00000000 0000000 00000 0000000000 0000000000 0000 00000 00 :Unsafe Rust 00 •

.00000 Unsafe Rust 00000000 00 0000 0000 0000 00000000 00000 0000 00 00 safe Rust 00000000 00
 00000 00 00 00000000 .0000 0000000 0000 00 00000 00 0000 0 0000 0000000 0 00000 00000000 000000 00
 .0000000 00000000 00000 0000000000

:0000000 00 00000 00000000 0000 00 00000000 0000000 00000 0000 00 Unsafe Rust 0000

- .0000 0000000000000000 •
- .00000 000000000 0000000 mutable static variable 0000000000 00 •
- .00000 00000 000000000 union 0000000000 00 •
- .00000 00000000000 00 extern 0000000 00000 00 0Unsafe 0000000 •
- .00000 00000 00 unsafe 0000000000 •

00 000000 0000000 00000000 00000 .00000000000 unsafe 000000000000 00 0000000 0000 00 0000000 00
 .Rustonomicon 0 Chapter 19.1 in the Rust Book

-0000000 00 0000 00000 00000 0000 .0000 00000000 00 00 00000 00000 0000 00 Unsafe Rust 00000000
 000000000 00 00000 00 00000 0 000000000 0000000 00 0000000000 000000 0000000000 00 00000 0000000000

.000000 0000 00 Rust 00000 000000 0000 0000000000 00 0000000 0000 000 .00000000

0000 00000000000000 00 0000000 0000 30.2

:000 unsafe 00 «000000» 0000 00 000000 0000 000 00000 00000 000000000 000000

```

} ()fn main
;(!0000 000000)let mut s = String::from
;let r1 = &mut s as *mut String
;let r2 = r1 as *const String

```

SAFETY: r1 and r2 were obtained from references and so are guaranteed to //
 be non-null and properly aligned, the objects underlying the references //
 from which they were obtained are live throughout the whole unsafe //
 block, and they are not accessed either through the references or //
 .concurrently through any other pointers //

```

} unsafe
;(r1* ,"{ } :000 000000 println!("r1
;("0000")r1 = String::from*
;(r2* ,"{ } :000 000000 println!("r2
{
.NOT SAFE. DO NOT DO THIS //
*/
;{ let r3: &String = unsafe { &*r1
;(drop(s
;(println!("r3 is: {})", *r3
/*
{

```

00 unsafe 0000 00 0000 (0000 0000 Android Rust 0000 000000000 0000 0) 0000 0000 000000 0000
 000000 00 00 0000000 0000000 000000 0000000000 00 00000 00 0000 000000 0 0000000000 0000
 .000000 0000000000 000000

:0000 00000000 *valid* 0000 0000000000 00 0000 00000 0000 0000 0000000000 000000 0000 0000 00

- .0000 non-null 00 0000 0000 0000 0000000000 •
- .(0000 0000 00000000 object 00 00000000 00) 0000 *dereferenceable* 0000 0000000000 •
- .0000 0000 00000000 00000000 object 0000 •
- .0000 0000000 0000 0000000 0000 00 00 00000000 00000000 •
- 0000 live 0000 00000000 object 000000 0000 0000 00 *reference* 00 0000000000 00 0000000000 0000 •
- .0000 0000000000 0000000 00 00000000 000000 0000 00 0000000000 0
- .000 00000 0000000 00 00000 000 0000000000 00000000 0000000 000000 00

0000 000000 r1* :000000 000000 00 UB 000000 00 00000 000 00 00 000000000 «NOT SAFE» 0000
 000000 s 0000 0000000000 0 0000 static String'&0000 00000000 r3 00000000000 000000 static' 0000
 .0000 0000000 0000 00 00000 00 0000000 00 00 0000 00 0000000 .0000000

30.3

```
static HELLO_WORLD: &str = "HELLO_WORLD"

fn main() {
    println!("HELLO_WORLD: {HELLO_WORLD}")
}

static mut COUNTER: u32 = 0

fn add_to_counter(inc: u32) unsafe {
    COUNTER += inc
}

fn main() {
    add_to_counter(42)
    println!("COUNTER: {COUNTER}")
}
```

thread-local static variables are not supported in Rust. The compiler will emit an error if you try to use a thread-local static variable. The error message is: `error[E0659]: cannot declare thread-local static variable`

.`SAFETY: There are no other threads which could be accessing `COUNTER //`
} unsafe
;COUNTER += inc
{
}

.`SAFETY: There are no other threads which could be accessing `COUNTER //`
} unsafe
;({println!("COUNTER: {COUNTER")
{
}

- Rust is single-threaded. The compiler will emit an error if you try to use a thread-local static variable. The error message is: `error[E0659]: cannot declare thread-local static variable`
- Rust is not thread-safe. The compiler will emit an error if you try to use a thread-local static variable. The error message is: `error[E0659]: cannot declare thread-local static variable`
- Rust is not mutable. The compiler will emit an error if you try to use a mutable static variable. The error message is: `error[E0659]: cannot declare mutable static variable`
- Rust is not no_std. The compiler will emit an error if you try to use a no_std variable. The error message is: `error[E0659]: cannot declare no_std variable`
- Rust is not C. The compiler will emit an error if you try to use a C API. The error message is: `error[E0659]: cannot declare C API`
- Rust is not heap allocator. The compiler will emit an error if you try to use a heap allocator. The error message is: `error[E0659]: cannot declare heap allocator`

30.4

```
enum MyEnum {
    A, B, C
}

union MyUnion {
    i: u8,
    b: bool
}

fn main() {
    let u = MyUnion { i: 42 };
    unsafe { u.i };
    unsafe { u.b };
    // Undefined behavior
}
```

Rust 的 Union 类型 以及 C 的 API 以及 enum 类型。
 <https://doc.rust-lang.org/stable/std/mem/fn.transmute.html>
 提供了 safe wrapper 以及 [lang.org/stable/std/mem/fn.transmute.html](https://crates.io/crates/zerocopy)
 的 zerocopy <https://crates.io/crates/zerocopy>

30.5

unsafe 的 method 和 function

unsafe 的 method 和 function 的 signature:


```

        unsafe fn abs(input: i32) -> i32
    
```

```

    } "extern "C
;fn abs(input: i32) -> i32
    {

```

```

    } ()fn main
;"🌐👉🏔️" = let emojis

```

SAFETY: The indices are in the correct order, within the bounds of the //
 .string slice, and lie on UTF-8 sequence boundaries //

```

    } unsafe
;((println!("emoji: {}", emojis.get_unchecked(0..4
;((println!("emoji: {}", emojis.get_unchecked(4..7
;((println!("emoji: {}", emojis.get_unchecked(7..11
    {

```

```

;({ (println!("char count: {}", count_chars(unsafe { emojis.get_unchecked(0..7

```

SAFETY: `abs` doesn't deal with pointers and doesn't have any safety //
 .requirements //

```

    } unsafe
;((C: {}", abs(-3 000 -0 0000 00000))!println
    {

```

!Not upholding the UTF-8 encoding requirement breaks memory safety //
 ;({ (println!("emoji: {}", unsafe { emojis.get_unchecked(0..3 //
 } println!("char count: {}", count_chars(unsafe //
 ;({ (emojis.get_unchecked(0..3 //
 {

```

    } fn count_chars(s: &str) -> usize
    ()s.chars().count
    {

```

unsafe 的 method 和 function

- unsafe 的 method 和 function 的 signature:


```

        unsafe fn abs(input: i32) -> i32
    
```



```

        ... ///
        Safety # ///
    .The type must have a defined representation and no padding ///
        } pub unsafe trait AsBytes
    } [fn as_bytes(&self) -> &[u8
        } unsafe
    )slice::from_raw_parts
, self as *const Self as *const u8
, (size_of_val(self
        (
            {
                {
                    {
                }
            }
        )

    .SAFETY: `u32` has a defined representation and no padding //
        {} unsafe impl AsBytes for u32

```

Rustdoc # Safety # trait # AsBytes # Sync # Send (unsafe)

FFI Wrapper 30.7

foreign Rust `libc` (*function interface*) C `std::ffi`

- (`opendir(3)` •
- (`readdir(3)` •
- (`closedir(3)` •

`std::ffi`

Representation	Encoding	String
Rust <code>String</code>	UTF-8	<code>String</code> & <code>str</code>
C <code>CString</code>	NUL-terminated	<code>CStr</code> and <code>CString</code>
C <code>OsString</code>	platform-specific	<code>OsString</code> & <code>OsStr</code>

`type`

- `str` to `CString`: you need to allocate space for a trailing `\0` character
- `const i8*` `CString`
- `CStr` & `const i8*`
- «universal interface slice `:[u8]&` `CStr`»

`OsStrExt` is a trait that allows you to clone the data in `&OsStr` to be able to return it and call `readdir` again.

The `Nomicon` book has a chapter on FFI. See <https://play.rust-lang.org/> for more examples.

```

    } mod ffi
      ;{use std::os::raw::{c_char, c_int
    ;{use std::os::raw::{c_long, c_uchar, c_ulong, c_ushort

    .Opaque type. See https://doc.rust-lang.org/nomicon/ffi.html //
      } pub struct DIR
        , [data: [u8; 0_
, <(marker: core::marker::PhantomData<*mut u8, core::marker::PhantomPinned_
  {

  Layout according to the Linux man page for readdir(3), where ino_t and //
  off_t are resolved according to the definitions in //
  .{usr/include/x86_64-linux-gnu/{sys/types.h, bits/typesizes.h/ //
    } pub struct dirent
      , pub d_ino: c_ulong
      , pub d_off: c_long
      , pub d_reclen: c_ushort
      , pub d_type: c_uchar
      , [pub d_name: [c_char; 256
    {

    .(Layout according to the macOS man page for dir(5 //
      } pub struct dirent
        , pub d_fileno: u64
        , pub d_seekoff: u64
        , pub d_reclen: u16
        , pub d_namlen: u16
        , pub d_type: u8
      , [pub d_name: [c_char; 1024
    {

    } "extern "C
    ;pub fn opendir(s: *const c_char) -> *mut DIR
    ;pub fn readdir(s: *mut DIR) -> *const dirent
  
```

See <https://github.com/rust-lang/libc/issues/414> and the section on `DARWIN_FEATURE_64_BIT_INODE` in the macOS man page for `stat(2)`. Platforms that existed before these updates were available" refers" to macOS (as opposed to iOS / wearOS / etc.) on Intel and PowerPC

```

;pub fn readdir(s: *mut DIR) -> *const dirent

;pub fn closedir(s: *mut DIR) -> c_int
{
}

;{use std::ffi::{CStr, CString, OsStr, OsString
;use std::os::unix::ffi::OsStrExt

} struct DirectoryIterator
, path: CString
, dir: *mut ffi::DIR
{

} impl DirectoryIterator
} <fn new(path: &str) -> Result<DirectoryIterator, String
, Call opendir and return a Ok value if that worked //
.otherwise return Err with a message //
()!unimplemented
{
}

} impl Iterator for DirectoryIterator
; type Item = OsString
} <fn next(&mut self) -> Option<OsString
.Keep calling readdir until we get a NULL pointer back //
()!unimplemented
{
}

} impl Drop for DirectoryIterator
} (fn drop(&mut self
.Call closedir as needed //
()!unimplemented
{
}

} <fn main() -> Result<(), String
; ?(".")let iter = DirectoryIterator::new
; ((())<<_>println!("files: {:#?}", iter.collect::<Vec
(())Ok
{

} mod ffi
; {use std::os::raw::{c_char, c_int
; {use std::os::raw::{c_long, c_uchar, c_ulong, c_ushort

.Opaque type. See https://doc.rust-lang.org/nomicon/ffi.html //
} pub struct DIR

```

□□□□ 30.7.1

```

, [data: [u8; 0_
, <(marker: core::marker::PhantomData< *mut u8, core::marker::PhantomPinned_
{
Layout according to the Linux man page for readdir(3), where ino_t and //
off_t are resolved according to the definitions in //
.{usr/include/x86_64-linux-gnu/{sys/types.h, bits/typesizes.h/ //
} pub struct dirent
, pub d_ino: c_ulong
, pub d_off: c_long
, pub d_reclen: c_ushort
, pub d_type: c_uchar
, [pub d_name: [c_char; 256
{
.(Layout according to the macOS man page for dir(5 //
} pub struct dirent
, pub d_fileno: u64
, pub d_seekoff: u64
, pub d_reclen: u16
, pub d_namlen: u16
, pub d_type: u8
, [pub d_name: [c_char; 1024
{
} "extern "C
; pub fn opendir(s: *const c_char) -> *mut DIR
; pub fn readdir(s: *mut DIR) -> *const dirent
See https://github.com/rust-lang/libc/issues/414 and the section on //
.(DARWIN_FEATURE_64_BIT_INODE in the macOS man page for stat(2_ //
//
Platforms that existed before these updates were available" refers" //
.to macOS (as opposed to iOS / wearOS / etc.) on Intel and PowerPC //
; pub fn readdir(s: *mut DIR) -> *const dirent
; pub fn closedir(s: *mut DIR) -> c_int
{
}
; {use std::ffi::{CStr, CString, OsStr, OsString
; use std::os::unix::ffi::OsStrExt
} struct DirectoryIterator
, path: CString
, dir: *mut ffi::DIR
{
} impl DirectoryIterator
} <fn new(path: &str) -> Result<DirectoryIterator, String

```

```

        ,Call opendir and return a Ok value if that worked //
        .otherwise return Err with a message //
        = let path
;?("{err} :00000000 0000")!CString::new(path).map_err(|err| format
        .SAFETY: path.as_ptr() cannot be NULL //
;{ ()let dir = unsafe { ffi::opendir(path.as_ptr
        } ()if dir.is_null
((path , "000 000 00 {?:} 00000000")!Err(format
        } else {
        ({ Ok(DirectoryIterator { path, dir
        {
        {
        {
        } impl Iterator for DirectoryIterator
        ;type Item = OsString
        } <fn next(&mut self) -> Option<OsString
        .Keep calling readdir until we get a NULL pointer back //
        .SAFETY: self.dir is never NULL //
;{ (let dirent = unsafe { ffi::readdir(self.dir
        } ()if dirent.is_null
        .We have reached the end of the directory //
        ;return None
        {
        SAFETY: dirent is not NULL and dirent.d_name is NUL //
        .terminated //
;{ ()let d_name = unsafe { CStr::from_ptr(*dirent).d_name.as_ptr
        ;(()let os_str = OsStr::from_bytes(d_name.to_bytes
        (())Some(os_str.to_owned
        {
        {
        } impl Drop for DirectoryIterator
        } (fn drop(&mut self
        .Call closedir as needed //
        } ()if !self.dir.is_null
        .SAFETY: self.dir is not NULL //
        } if unsafe { ffi::closedir(self.dir) } != 0
;{self.path , "000000 00 {?:} 00000000")!panic
        {
        {
        {
        {
        } <fn main() -> Result<(), String
        ;?(".")let iter = DirectoryIterator::new
;{()<<_>println!("files: {:#?}", iter.collect::<Vec
        (())Ok
        {
        } mod tests

```

```

; *::use super
; use std::error::Error

} ()fn test_nonexisting_directory
; ("XXXXXXXXXX XXX XXXXX XX")let iter = DirectoryIterator::new
; (()assert!(iter.is_err
{

} <<fn test_empty_directory() -> Result<(), Box<dyn Error
; ?()let tmp = tempfile::TempDir::new
)let iter = DirectoryIterator::new
, ?("XXXX XX UTF-8 XXX XXXXX")tmp.path().to_str().ok_or
; ?(
; ()<<_>let mut entries = iter.collect::<Vec
; ()entries.sort
; (["..", "."]& , assert_eq!(entries
(())Ok
{

} <<fn test_nonempty_directory() -> Result<(), Box<dyn Error
; ?()let tmp = tempfile::TempDir::new
; ?("n\ XXX Foo XXXXXX XXX" , ("std::fs::write(tmp.path().join("foo.txt
; ?("std::fs::write(tmp.path().join("bar.png"), "<PNG>\n
; ?("std::fs::write(tmp.path().join("crab.rs"), "//! Crab\n
)let iter = DirectoryIterator::new
, ?("XXXX XX UTF-8 XXX XXXXX")tmp.path().to_str().ok_or
; ?(
; ()<<_>let mut entries = iter.collect::<Vec
; ()entries.sort
; (["assert_eq!(entries, &[".", "..", "bar.png", "crab.rs", "foo.txt
(())Ok
{
{

```

IX □□□

□□□□□□□

Android Rust

system software Rust
Rust

Rust
"exotic"
Rust
.

Rust

DNS over HTTP

(Rutabaga Virtual Graphics Interface)[https://crosvm.dev/book/appendix/rutabaga_gfx.html]

Kernel Drivers: Binder

Firmware: pKVM firmware

32 000

00000

00000 .000 0000000 00000000 000 00 000000 00000 Cuttlefish Android Virtual 0000000 00 00 00
:00000 000000 00000 00000 00 00 000000 0000000 00000 00 0000 00 00 00000

```
source build/envsetup.sh  
lunch aosp_cf_x86_64_phone-trunk_staging-userdebug  
acloud create
```

(Android Developer Codelab)(<https://source.android.com/docs/setup/start>) 00 00000000 00000 000000
.00000 00000000

:000000 00000

000000 00000000 0000 00000000 0000 00 0000 00000 00 0000 00000 Android device 00 Cuttlefish •
.0000 0000 0000000000000000 0000 MacOS 00 00000000000 .0000 0000 00000000

00000 0000000000 0 000000 000000000000 00 00000000 00000 Cuttlefish system image 0000 •
.0000 Rust 00 00000000000 000000 00 00000000 0000000 000000 00000 00

33

rust

: rust build system (Soong)

	Module Type
<code>rust_binary</code>	<code>rust_binary</code>
<code>rust_library</code>	<code>rust_library</code>
<code>rust_ffi</code>	<code>rust_ffi</code>
<code>rust_proc_macro</code>	<code>rust_proc_macro</code>
<code>rust_test</code>	<code>rust_test</code>
<code>rust_fuzz</code>	<code>rust_fuzz</code>
<code>rust_protobuf</code>	<code>rust_protobuf</code>
<code>rust_bindgen</code>	<code>rust_bindgen</code>

`rust_binary` `rust_binary`

: rust build system (Soong)

`package` `repo` `Cargo`

`crates in-tree` `Soong` `C/C++/Java`

Soong has many similarities to **Bazel**, which is the open-source variant of Blaze (used in `google3`)

.Fun fact: Data from Star Trek is a Soong-type Android

Rust Binaries 33.1

```
:~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~
                                     :hello_rust/Android.bp
                                     } rust_binary
                                     , "name": "hello_rust
                                     , "crate_name": "hello_rust
                                     , ["srcs": ["src/main.rs
                                     {
                                     :hello_rust/src/main.rs
                                     .Rust demo !//
                                     .Prints a greeting to standard output //
                                     } ()fn main
                                     ;(!"Rust ~~~~~~")!println
                                     {
:~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~
                                     m hello_rust
adb push "$ANDROID_PRODUCT_OUT/system/bin/hello_rust" /data/local/tmp
adb shell /data/local/tmp/hello_rust
!Hello from Rust
```

Rust ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ 33.2

```
.~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~
:~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~
,~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~
./libtextwrap, which is a crate already vendored in external/rust/crates •
                                     :hello_rust/Android.bp
                                     } rust_binary
                                     , "name": "hello_rust_with_dep
                                     , "crate_name": "hello_rust_with_dep
                                     , ["srcs": ["src/main.rs
                                     ] :rustlibs
                                     , "libgreetings"
                                     , "libtextwrap"
                                     , [
                                     .prefer_rlib: true, // Need this to avoid dynamic link error
                                     {
                                     } rust_library
                                     , "name": "libgreetings
                                     , "crate_name": "greetings
```

```

, ["srcs": ["src/lib.rs
                                     {
                                     :hello_rust/src/main.rs
                                     .Rust demo !//
;use greetings::greeting
;use textwrap::fill

.Prints a greeting to standard output !//
                                     } () fn main
;((println!("{}", fill(&greeting("Bob"), 24
                                     {
                                     :hello_rust/src/lib.rs
                                     .Greeting library !//

                                     .`Greet `name !//
                                     } pub fn greeting(name: &str) -> String
(!!!!!!!!!!!!! !!!!!!! !!!!! !!!!! !!!!!!! !!!!! !!!!!!! !!!!!!!) !format
                                     {
                                     :!!!!!!!!!!!! !!!!!!! !!!!!!! !!!!!!! !!!!!!! !!!!!!! !!!!!!!
                                     m hello_rust_with_dep
adb push "$ANDROID_PRODUCT_OUT/system/bin/hello_rust_with_dep" /data/local/tmp
adb shell /data/local/tmp/hello_rust_with_dep
                                     Hello Bob, it is very
                                     !nice to meet you

```

34

AIDL

:Android Interface Definition Language (AIDL) Rust
, Rust AIDL Rust
. Rust AIDL

Birthday 34.1

Binder Binder Rust
.

AIDL Interfaces 34.1.1

:AIDL interface API
:birthday_service/aidl/com/example/birthdayservice/IBirthdayService.aidl

```
/* .Birthday service interface */
} interface IBirthdayService
/* .Generate a Happy Birthday message */
;(String wishHappyBirthday(String name, int years
{
:birthday_service/aidl/Android.bp
} aidl_interface
, "name": "com.example.birthdayservice
, ["srcs": ["com/example/birthdayservice/*.aidl
, unstable: true
} :backend
rust: { // Rust is not enabled by default
, enabled: true
, {
, {
{
```

```

    000 00 0000 /aidl 0000000000 000 0000000000 0000000 00 000000 000000 00000 •
    0000 00000000000000 000000 000000 00000000 AIDL 00000 00 000 000000000 package
aidl/com/example/IBirthdayService.aidl 00 00000 0000 0 00000 com.example.birthdayservice
    .0000

```

Generated Service API 34.1.2

.0000 000000 00 00000 00000 00000 trait .0000000 0000000 interface 000000 00 0000000 trait 00 Binder
 :birthday_service/aidl/com/example/birthdayservice/IBirthdayService.aidl

```

    /* .Birthday service interface */
    } interface IBirthdayService
    /* .Generate a Happy Birthday message */
    ;(String wishHappyBirthday(String name, int years
    {
        :Generated trait
    } trait IBirthdayService
; <fn wishHappyBirthday(&self, name: &str, years: i32) -> binder::Result<String
    {

```

00 0000 0000 000000 000 00 000 0000000 0 000 000000000000 00 **trait** 0000 0000 000 000000
 .0000 000000 0000000000 0000000000

out/soong/.intermediates/<path to 00 00000 00 00 000 000000 0000000000 •
 .0000 /<module

0 00000000 000type 00000 00 00000 000000 **function signature** 000000 00 00000 000000 •
 .00000 00000000 **interface** 0000000 00 00000000000

000000 00 **String** 00 00000 **Rust** 000000000 **type** 00 00000 000000000 00000 **String** -
 .000000 00000000 **type**

00000000 00000000000 34.1.3

:0000 00000000000 00 AIDL 000000 0000000000 000000
 :birthday_service/src/lib.rs

```

birthdayservice::aidl::com::example::birthdayservice::IBirthdayService::IBirthdayService
    ;use com_example_birthdayservice::binder

```

```

    .The `IBirthdayService` implementation ///
    ;pub struct BirthdayService

```

```

    {} impl binder::Interface for BirthdayService

```

```

    } impl IBirthdayService for BirthdayService

```

```

    } <fn wishHappyBirthday(&self, name: &str, years: i32) -> binder::Result<String
    ((!Ok(format!("Happy Birthday {name}, congratulations with the {years} years
    {
    {

```

```

    :birthday_service/Android.bp

```

```

        } rust_library
        , "name": "libbirthdayservice"
        , ["srcs": ["src/lib.rs"]
        , "crate_name": "birthdayservice"
        ] :rustlibs
        , "com.example.birthdayservice-rust"
        , "libbinder_rs"
    ],
    {
        00 00 00 000 00 0000000000 0 0000 00000 IBirthdayService trait 00000 0000 00 •
        .000 00000 00000
        0000 00000000 000 0000000 000000 0000 00 binder::Interface 0000000 TODO: trait •
        0000000 source 000000 00000 override
    }

```

AIDL Server 34.1.4

:000000 expose 00 000000 00 0000 000000 000000 0000000 00 0000000 00

```

        :birthday_service/src/server.rs

```

```

        .Birthday service !!!

```

```

        ;use birthdayservice::BirthdayService

```

```

        birthdayservice::aidl::com::example::birthdayservice::IBirthdayService::BnBirthdayService

```

```

        ;use com_example_birthdayservice::binder

```

```

        ;"const SERVICE_IDENTIFIER: &str = "birthdayservice"

```

```

        .Entry point for birthday service !!!

```

```

        } ()fn main

```

```

        ;let birthday_service = BirthdayService

```

```

        )let birthday_service_binder = BnBirthdayService::new_binder

```

```

        , birthday_service

```

```

        , ()binder::BinderFeatures::default

```

```

        ;(

```

```

        (()binder::add_service(SERVICE_IDENTIFIER, birthday_service_binder.as_binder

```

```

        ;("expect("Failed to register service.

```

```

        ())binder::ProcessState::join_thread_pool

```

```

        {

```

```

        :birthday_service/Android.bp

```

```

        } rust_binary

```

```

        , "name": "birthday_server"

```

```

        , "crate_name": "birthday_server"

```

```

        , ["srcs": ["src/server.rs"]

```

```

        ] :rustlibs

```

```

        , "com.example.birthdayservice-rust"

```

```

        , "libbinder_rs"

```

```

        , "libbirthdayservice"

```

```

        , [

```

```

        .prefer_rlib: true, // To avoid dynamic link error

```

```

        {

```

BirthdayService (Binder) 的接口定义。Binder 是 Android 的 IPC 机制，IBirthdayService 是 Binder 的接口。Binder 的接口定义如下：

```

    .BirthdayService (BirthdayService) 的接口定义
    .(BnBirthdayService) 的接口定义 Bn* type 的 service object
    Binder 的接口定义 Binder 的接口定义
    inheritance 的接口定义 Rust 的接口定义 ++C 的 BnBinder 的接口定义
    BirthdayService 的 composition 的接口定义
    .BinderService 的接口定义
    .add_service 的接口定义
    .thread 的接口定义 thread 的接口定义 join_thread_pool 的接口定义
    .connection 的接口定义
  
```

34.1.5

```

    adb push "$ANDROID_PRODUCT_OUT/system/bin/birthday_server" /data/local/tmp
    adb root
    adb shell /data/local/tmp/birthday_server
    adb shell service check birthdayservice
    Service birthdayservice: found
    adb shell service call birthdayservice 1 s16 Bob i32 24
    )Result: Parcel
    '0x00000000: 00000000 00000036 00610048 00700070 '....6...H.a.p.p
    '0x00000010: 00200079 00690042 00740072 00640068 'y. .B.i.r.t.h.d
    '0x00000020: 00790061 00420020 0062006f 0020002c 'a.y. .B.o.b
    '0x00000030: 006f0063 0067006e 00610072 00750074 'c.o.n.g.r.a.t.u
    '0x00000040: 0061006c 00690074 006e006f 00200073 'l.a.t.i.o.n.s
    '0x00000050: 00690077 00680074 00740020 00650068 'w.i.t.h. .t.h.e
    '0x00000060: 00320020 00200034 00650079 00720061 ' .2.4. .y.e.a.r
    (' .....!.0x00000070: 00210073 00000000 's
  
```

AIDL Client 34.1.6

```

    Rust client 的接口定义
    :birthday_service/src/client.rs
    birthdayservice::aidl::com::example::birthdayservice::IBirthdayService::IBirthdayService
    ;use com_example_birthdayservice::binder
  
```

```

; "const SERVICE_IDENTIFIER: &str = "birthdayservice

        .Call the birthday service ///
    } <<fn main() -> Result<(), Box<dyn Error
; ("let name = std::env::args().nth(1).unwrap_or_else(|| String::from("Bob
    ()let years = std::env::args
        (nth(2.
    (())and_then(|arg| arg.parse::<i32>().ok.
        ;(unwrap_or(42.

;()binder::ProcessState::start_thread_pool
(let service = binder::get_interface::<dyn IBirthdayService>(SERVICE_IDENTIFIER
    ;?("map_err(|_| "Failed to connect to BirthdayService.

        .Call the service //
;?(let msg = service.wishHappyBirthday(&name, years
    ;("{println!("{}",msg
{

:birthday_service/Android.bp
    } rust_binary
    , "name: "birthday_client
    , "crate_name: "birthday_client
    , ["srcs: ["src/client.rs
        ] :rustlibs
    , "com.example.birthdayservice-rust"
    , "libbinder_rs"
    , [
    .prefer_rlib: true, // To avoid dynamic link error
{

.aaaa aaaaaaa libbirthdayservice aa client aa aaaaaa aaaaaa aaaaa
:aaaa aaaa a aaaa push aaaaaaaa aaa aaaaaaa aa aa aaaaaaa
m birthday_client
adb push "$ANDROID_PRODUCT_OUT/system/bin/birthday_client" /data/local/tmp
adb shell /data/local/tmp/birthday_client Charlie 60

!Happy Birthday Charlie, congratulations with the 60 years

aa aa aaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaaaaaa aa aa trait object aa <Strong<dyn IBirthdayService •
    .aaa aaa aaaa aa aa aaaaaaa
aaaa aa ref aaaaaa aa .aaa Binder aaaa aaaaaaa aaaaaaa aaaaaaa aa aa Strong -
global aaaaaaa aa a aaaaaa aaaaaaa trait object aaaaaa aaaa aa (in-process) aaaaaaa
.aaaaa aaaaaaa aa aaaaaa aaaaaa object aa aa aa aaaaaaaaaaaaaa aaaaaa aa aa Binder
aaaaaa aaaaaaa aaaaaa aa aaaa aaaa aaaaaaa aa trait object aa aaaaaa aaaaaa aaaa -
Binder aa aaaa .aaaaa aaaaaaaaaaaaaa aaaaa aa aaaaaa aaaaaaa aaaaa aaaa aa aaaaaa
aa aaaa aa a aaaaaaa aa aa aaa aa aaaaaa Rust aaaaaa aa trait aa aaaaaa interface
    .aaaaaa aaaaaaa aa
aaa aa aa .aaaaa aaaaaaa aaaaaa aa aaaaaa aa aa aaaaaaa aaaaaa aaaaaa aaaa aa •
aa aa aaaaaaa aa aaaaaa aa a aaaaaa aa aa aaa aaaaaa aaaaaa crate aa aa aaaa aaaaaaa
    .aaaaaa aaaaaaa

```

API 0000 00000 34.1.7

00000 0000 00000 00000000 00 00000000 :0000 00000 0000000 0000000 00 00 API 0000 00000
:0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00 0000 00

```
;package com.example.birthdayservice
```

```
/* .Birthday service interface */  
} interface IBirthdayService
```

```
/* .Generate a Happy Birthday message */
```

```
;(String wishHappyBirthday(String name, int years, in String[] text
```

```
{
```

```
:000000 IBirthdayService 0000 000 000 00 000000 000000 00 00 00000 0000
```

```
} trait IBirthdayService
```

```
)fn wishHappyBirthday
```

```
,self&
```

```
,name: &str
```

```
,years: i32
```

```
,[text: &[String
```

```
;<binder>::Result<String <- (
```

```
{
```

00 [String]& 000000 00 AIDL 000000 00[[]String 000000 00 000000 000000 00000 •

00 000 000000 000binding 00 idiomatic Rust type 00 0000 00000000 00000000 000000 Rust

```
:000000 000000000 0000 00000 00 00000
```

```
.00000000 000000 00slice 00 in 0000000 0000 0000000000 -
```

```
.00000000 000000 <mut Vec<T& 00 inout 0 out0000000000000000 -
```

```
.00000000 000000 <Vec<T 0000000000000000 00 0000000000 00000000 -
```

00000000 0 00000000 000000000000 34.1.8

.00000 000000 00000 API 00000 00000 00000 00 00000 0 00000000 000000 00

```
:birthday_service/src/lib.rs
```

```
} impl IBirthdayService for BirthdayService
```

```
)fn wishHappyBirthday
```

```
,self&
```

```
,name: &str
```

```
,years: i32
```

```
,[text: &[String
```

```
} <binder>::Result<String <- (
```

```
)!let mut msg = format
```

```
, "Happy Birthday {name}, congratulations with the {years} years"
```

```
;(
```

```
} for line in text
```

```
;('msg.push('\n
```

```
;msg.push_str(line
```

```
{
```

```
(Ok(msg
```

```

        {
        {
        :birthday_service/src/client.rs
    )let msg = service.wishHappyBirthday
        ,name&
        ,years
        ]&
    , ("String::from("Habby birfday to yuuuuu
      , ("String::from("And also: many more
        , [
        ;?(

```

?TODO: Move code snippets into project files where they'll actually be built •

AIDL 数据类型 34.2

: 数据类型 数据类型 Rust 数据类型 数据类型 AIDL 数据类型

- . 数据类型 数据类型 idiomatic Rust type 数据类型 (数据类型) Primitive types 数据类型 数据类型 •
- . 数据类型 数据类型 string type 数据类型 Vec 数据类型 slice 数据类型 Collection 数据类型 •
- . 数据类型 数据类型 client 数据类型 数据类型 AIDL objects 数据类型 数据类型 •
- . 数据类型 数据类型 数据类型 数据类型 数据类型 数据类型 数据类型 •

数据类型 34.2.1

: 数据类型 数据类型 idiomatically 数据类型 数据类型 (数据类型) Primitive type 数据类型 数据类型

数据类型	Rust Type	AIDL Type
数据类型 数据类型 数据类型	bool	boolean 数据类型
. 数据类型 数据类型 数据类型	i8	byte
数据类型 u16 数据类型 数据类型	u16	char
.u32 数据类型 数据类型	i32	int
	i64	long
	f32	float
	f64	double
	String	String

数据类型 34.2.2

function signature 数据类型 数据类型 数据类型 数据类型 (<List<T 数据类型, []T 数据类型[], byte) 数据类型 数据类型
: 数据类型 数据类型 Rust array type 数据类型

Rust Type	数据类型
[T]&	in argument
<mut Vec<T&	out/inout argument


```

    {
    {
    } ()fn main
    ;()binder::ProcessState::start_thread_pool
;("let service = connect().expect("Failed to connect to BirthdayService

    .Create a binder object for the `IBirthdayInfoProvider` interface //
    )let provider = BnBirthdayInfoProvider::new_binder
    ,{ InfoProvider { name: name.clone(), age: years as u8
    ,()BinderFeatures::default
    };(

    .Send the binder object to the service //
    ;?(service.wishWithProvider(&provider

.`Perform the same operation but passing the provider as an `SpIBinder` //
    ;?((()service.wishWithErasedProvider(&provider.as_binder
    {

BnBirthdayService 000 0000 000 .0000 0000 BnBirthdayInfoProvider 00 00000000 00 •
    .000000 000000 00 000

```

Parcelable 34.2.4

:Binder for Rust supports sending parcelables directly

```
:birthday_service/aidl/com/example/birthdayservice/BirthdayInfo.aidl
```

```
;package com.example.birthdayservice
```

```

    } parcelable BirthdayInfo
    ;String name
    ;int years
    {

```

```
:birthday_service/aidl/com/example/birthdayservice/IBirthdayService.aidl
```

```
;import com.example.birthdayservice.BirthdayInfo
```

```

    } interface IBirthdayService
    /* .The same thing, but with a parcelable */
    ;(String wishWithInfo(in BirthdayInfo info
    {

```

```
:birthday_service/src/client.rs
```

```

    } ()fn main
    ;()binder::ProcessState::start_thread_pool
;("let service = connect().expect("Failed to connect to BirthdayService

    ;?({ service.wishWithInfo(&BirthdayInfo { name: name.clone(), years
    {

```

Parcelable Parcelable 34.2.5

Parcelable/Parcelableable Parcelable Parcelable Parcelable
 :Parcelable Parcelable Binder

:birthday_service/aidl/com/example/birthdayservice/IBirthdayService.aidl

```

    } interface IBirthdayService
    /* .The same thing, but loads info from a file */
    ;(String wishFromFile(in ParcelableDescriptor infoFile
  {

```

:birthday_service/src/client.rs

```

    } ()fn main
    ;(binder::ProcessState::start_thread_pool
;(let service = connect()).expect("Failed to connect to BirthdayService
    .Open a file and put the birthday info in it //
;(let mut file = File::create("data/local/tmp/birthday.info").unwrap
    ;?("{writeln!(file, \"{name
    ;?("{writeln!(file, \"{years
    .Create a `ParcelableDescriptor` from the file and send it //
    ;(let file = ParcelableDescriptor::new(file
    ;?(service.wishFromFile(&file
  {

```

:birthday_service/src/lib.rs

```

} impl IBirthdayService for BirthdayService
    )fn wishFromFile
    , self&
    , info_file: &ParcelableDescriptor
    } <binder::Result<String <- (

```

Convert the file descriptor to a `File`. `ParcelableDescriptor` wraps //
 `an `OwnedFd`, which can be cloned and then used to create a `File` //
 .object //

```

    let mut info_file = info_file
    ()as_ref.
    ()try_clone.
    (map(File::from.
    ;("Parcelable Parcelable")expect.

```

```

    ;(let mut contents = String::new
;()info_file.read_to_string(&mut contents).unwrap

```

```

    ;(let mut lines = contents.lines
    ;(let name = lines.next().unwrap
;(let years: i32 = lines.next().unwrap().parse().unwrap

```

```

(("!Ok(format!("Happy Birthday {name}, congratulations with the {years} years
  {
  {

```

• OwnedFd ParcelFileDescriptor File
• File File
• File
.UNIX TCP UDP

Android □□ □□□□□□□□

```

□□□□□ □□ .□□□□□□ □□□□□□ AOSP □□ □□unit test □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □Testing □□□□ □□
:□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ rust_test
    :testing/Android.bp
    } rust_library
    , "name": "libleftpad
    , "crate_name": leftpad
    , ["srcs": ["src/lib.rs
    {

    } rust_test
    , "name": "libleftpad_test
    , "crate_name": "leftpad_test
    , ["srcs": ["src/lib.rs
    , host_supported: true
    , ["test_suites": ["general-tests
    {

    :testing/src/lib.rs
    .Left-padding library !//

    .`Left-pad `s` to `width` ///
} pub fn leftpad(s: &str, width: usize) -> String
    ("{$format!("{s:>width
    {

    } mod tests
    ;*::use super

    } ()fn short_string
    ;("assert_eq!(leftpad("foo", 5), " foo
    {

    } ()fn long_string
    ;("assert_eq!(leftpad("foobar", 6), "foobar

```

```

{
{
crate libleftpad_test
:0.0s 0.0s 0.0s 0.0s 0.0s
INFO: Elapsed time: 2.666s, Critical Path: 2.40s
.INFO: 3 processes: 2 internal, 1 linux-sandbox
INFO: Build completed successfully, 3 total actions
comprehensive-rust-android/testing:libleftpad_test_host PASSED in 2.3s//
(PASSED libleftpad_test.tests::long_string (0.0s
(PASSED libleftpad_test.tests::short_string (0.0s
Test cases: finished with 2 passing and 0 failing out of 2 test cases
crate libleftpad_test .0.0s 0.0s 0.0s 0.0s 0.0s
crate libleftpad_test .0.0s 0.0s 0.0s 0.0s 0.0s

```

GoogleTest 35.1

```

assert crate matchers crate GoogleTest
:0.0s 0.0s 0.0s

```

```

;*:use googletest::prelude

```

```

} ()fn test_elements_are
;["let value = vec!["foo", "bar", "baz
;(("expect_that!(value, elements_are!(eq(&"foo"), lt(&"xyz"), starts_with("a
{

```

```

! "pin-pointing

```

```

---- test_elements_are stdout ----

```

```

Value of: value

```

```

:Expected: has elements

```

```

"is equal to "foo .0

```

```

"is less than "xyz .1

```

```

"!" starts with prefix .2

```

```

,["Actual: ["foo", "bar", "baz

```

```

"!" where element #2 is "baz", which does not start with

```

```

at src/testing/googletest.rs:6:5

```

```

Error: See failure output above

```

```

Rust Playground crate GoogleTest •
cargo add Cargo local
googletest

```

```

;*:use googletest::prelude

```

This just scratches the surface, there are many builtin matchers. Consider going through the first chapter of ["Advanced testing for Rust applications"](#), a self-guided Rust course: it

provides a guided introduction to the library, with exercises to help you get comfortable with `googletest` macros, its matchers and its overall philosophy

• `string` crate provides a guided introduction to the library, with exercises to help you get comfortable with `googletest` macros, its matchers and its overall philosophy

```

} ()fn test_multiline_string_diff
    \let haiku = "Memory safety found,\n
\Rust's strong typing guides the way,\n
;" .Secure code you'll write
) !assert_that
    ,haiku
    \eq("Memory safety found,\n
\Rust's silly humor guides the way,\n
(" .Secure code you'll write
);(
{
: (Difference(-actual / +expected
Value of: haiku
to "Memory safety found,\nRust's silly humor guides the way,\nSecure code you'll write
: "Memory safety found,\nRust's strong typing guides the way,\nSecure code you'll write
co "Memory safety found,\nRust's silly humor guides the way,\nSecure code you'll write
: (Difference(-actual / +expected
,Memory safety found
,Rust's strong typing guides the way-
,Rust's silly humor guides the way+
.Secure code you'll write
at src/testing/googletest.rs:17:5

```

Value of: haiku
to "Memory safety found,\nRust's silly humor guides the way,\nSecure code you'll write
: "Memory safety found,\nRust's strong typing guides the way,\nSecure code you'll write
co "Memory safety found,\nRust's silly humor guides the way,\nSecure code you'll write
: (Difference(-actual / +expected
,Memory safety found
,Rust's strong typing guides the way-
,Rust's silly humor guides the way+
.Secure code you'll write
at src/testing/googletest.rs:17:5

• `Mockall` crate provides a guided introduction to the library, with exercises to help you get comfortable with `googletest` macros, its matchers and its overall philosophy

Mocking 35.2

• `Mockall` crate provides a guided introduction to the library, with exercises to help you get comfortable with `googletest` macros, its matchers and its overall philosophy

```

;fn is_hungry(&self, since_last_meal: Duration) -> bool
{
} pub trait Pet

```

```

} ()fn test_robot_dog
    ;()let mut mock_dog = MockPet::new
    ;(mock_dog.expect_is_hungry().return_const(true
; (assert_eq!(mock_dog.is_hungry(Duration::from_secs(10)), true
{

```

• `Mockall` crate provides a guided introduction to the library, with exercises to help you get comfortable with `googletest` macros, its matchers and its overall philosophy

Mockall is a Rust library for mocking dependencies. It is used to create mock objects that can be used in place of real dependencies. This is useful for testing code that depends on external services like HTTP.

- Mocking is a technique used to replace the real dependencies of a code unit with a mock object. This allows you to test the code unit in isolation, without having to deal with the complexities of the real dependencies. Mocking is often used in unit tests to verify that the code unit is behaving correctly.

If at all possible, it is recommended that you use the real dependencies. As an example, many databases allow you to configure an in-memory backend. This means that you get the correct behavior in your tests, plus they are fast and will automatically clean up after themselves.

Mockall is a Rust library for mocking dependencies. It is used to create mock objects that can be used in place of real dependencies. This is useful for testing code that depends on external services like HTTP. Mockall is often used in unit tests to verify that the code unit is behaving correctly.

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Mocking is a technique used to replace the real dependencies of a code unit with a mock object. This allows you to test the code unit in isolation, without having to deal with the complexities of the real dependencies. Mocking is often used in unit tests to verify that the code unit is behaving correctly.

```
        } ()fn test_robot_cat
        ;()let mut mock_cat = MockPet::new
            mock_cat
            ()expect_is_hungry.
        ((with(mockall::predicate::gt(Duration::from_secs(3 * 3600).
            ;(return_const(true).
            ;(mock_cat.expect_is_hungry().return_const(false
; (assert_eq!(mock_cat.is_hungry(Duration::from_secs(1 * 3600)), false
; (assert_eq!(mock_cat.is_hungry(Duration::from_secs(5 * 3600)), true
    }
```

- Mocking is a technique used to replace the real dependencies of a code unit with a mock object. This allows you to test the code unit in isolation, without having to deal with the complexities of the real dependencies. Mocking is often used in unit tests to verify that the code unit is behaving correctly.

36 □□□

□□□

```
□□□□□□ (host □□□) stdout □□ (□□□□□□ □□□) logcat□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ log crate □□ □□□□
:□□□□
:hello_rust_logs/Android.bp
} rust_binary
,"name: "hello_rust_logs
,"crate_name: "hello_rust_logs
,["srcs: ["src/main.rs
] :rustlibs
,"liblog_rust"
,"liblogger"
],[
,host_supported: true
{
:hello_rust_logs/src/main.rs
.Rust logging demo !//
;{use log::{debug, error, info
.Logs a greeting ///
} ()fn main
)logger::init
(logger::Config::default
("with_tag_on_device("rust.
,(with_min_level(log::Level::Trace.
; (
;(".□□□□□□ □□□□)!debug
;(".□□□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□)!info
;(!error!("Something went wrong
{
:□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □ push □□□□□□
m hello_rust_logs
adb push "$ANDROID_PRODUCT_OUT/system/bin/hello_rust_logs" /data/local/tmp
```

```
adb shell /data/local/tmp/hello_rust_logs
```

```
:adb logcat
```

```
adb logcat -s rust
```

```
.D rust: hello_rust_logs: Starting program 08:38:32.454 2420 2420 08-09  
.I rust: hello_rust_logs: Things are going fine 08:38:32.454 2420 2420 08-09  
!E rust: hello_rust_logs: Something went wrong 08:38:32.454 2420 2420 08-09
```

37 000

000000 000000

000 00 000 0000 0000 000 .00000 000000000 0000 00000000 00 0000000 0000000 00 Rust
:000000000

- .00000 000000000 0000 000 00000 00 00 Rust 000000 •
- .Rust 00 00000 000 00000 00 000 000000 000000 000000000 •

)00000 00000 00000 00 00 00 00000000 000000000 000000000 000000 00000 00 00 00 0000000 00000
.00000000 000000000 00000000 00000000 0000 FFI 0000 00 00 (*foreign function interface*)

C 00 00000000 00000000 37.1

00000000 0000 00 .00000 C 0000000000 00 00 00000000 *object file* 00000 link 00000 000000 0000000000 Rust
.00000 0000000000 C 00 00 00000 0 00000 export 00 Rust 0000000 00000000 00
:00000 0000000 00000 00 0000 000 0000000000 0000000 00000 00

```
                                } "extern "C
;fn abs(x: i32) -> i32
                                {
                                } ()fn main
;let x = -42
.SAFETY: `abs` doesn't have any safety requirements //
;{ (let abs_x = unsafe { abs(x
;("{println!("{x}, {abs_x
                                {
```

.000000 Safe FFI Wrapper 000000 00 00 000 000000 00
.00000000 0000000 production 00000 0 0000 000 00000000 00 00000 0000000 00000000 0000
.0000 00000000 0000000 00 00000 0000000000 0000000 00

Bindgen 00 00000000 00 37.1.1

.0000 0000000 00000000 0000 00 C 0000 00000 00 00 00 00000000 0000000000 *bindgen* 0000000

```

:~~~~~ C ~~~~~
:interoperability/bindgen/libbirthday.h
    } typedef struct card
      ;const char* name
      ;int years
      ;card {

;(void print_card(const card* card
:interoperability/bindgen/libbirthday.c
    <include <stdio.h#
    "include "libbirthday.h#

} (void print_card(const card* card
    ;("printf("+-----\n
    ;(printf("| Happy Birthday %s!\n", card->name
;(printf("| Congratulations with the %i years!\n", card->years
    ;("printf("+-----\n
    {

:~~~~~ ~~~~ Android.bp ~~~~ ~~~~
:interoperability/bindgen/Android.bp
    } cc_library
      , "name: "libbirthday
      , ["srcs: ["libbirthday.c
    {

:(~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~ ~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~) ~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~ wrapper ~~~~~ ~~~~~
:interoperability/bindgen/libbirthday_wrapper.h
    "include "libbirthday.h#

:~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~ ~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~ (bindings) ~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~
:interoperability/bindgen/Android.bp
    } rust_bindgen
      , "name: "libbirthday_bindgen
      , "crate_name: "birthday_bindgen
      , "wrapper_src: "libbirthday_wrapper.h
      , "source_stem: "bindings
      , ["static_libs: ["libbirthday
    {

:~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~ Rust ~~~~~ ~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~
:interoperability/bindgen/Android.bp
    } rust_binary
      , "~~~~~_~~~~~_~~~~~" :name
      , ["srcs: ["main.rs
      , ["rustlibs: ["libbirthday_bindgen
    {

```

```

:interoperability/bindgen/main.rs
    .Bindgen demo !!!

;{use birthday_bindgen::{card, print_card

    } ()fn main
;()unwrap.("0000")let name = std::ffi::CString::new
;{ let card = card { name: name.as_ptr(), years: 42
SAFETY: The pointer we pass is valid because it came from a Rust //
reference, and the `name` it contains refers to `name` above which also //
remains valid. `print_card` doesn't store either pointer to use later //
    .after it returns //
    } unsafe
;(print_card(&card as *const card
    {
    {
:000000 00 000 0000000000 000000 0 push 000000
    m print_birthday_card
adb push "$ANDROID_PRODUCT_OUT/system/bin/print_birthday_card" /data/local/tmp
adb shell /data/local/tmp/print_birthday_card
00000000 00000000 00 00000000 00000 00 00000000 000 000000 00000000 0000000000 00 00000000 00
:00000 00000 (bindings)
:interoperability/bindgen/Android.bp
    } rust_test
, "name": "libbirthday_bindgen_test
, ["srcs": [":libbirthday_bindgen
, "crate_name": "libbirthday_bindgen_test
, ["test_suites": ["general-tests
, auto_gen_config: true
clippy_lints: "none", // Generated file, skip linting
, "lints": "none
    {
atext libbirthday_bindgen_test

```

Rust 0000000000 37.1.2

```

:0000 00000 C 00 Rust 00 00000000 0 00000000 Exporting 00 00000
interoperability/rust/libanalyze/analyze.rs
    .Rust FFI demo !!!

;use std::os::raw::c_int

    .Analyze the numbers ///
} (pub extern "C" fn analyze_numbers(x: c_int, y: c_int
    } if x < y
;(!println!("x ({x}) is smallest

```

```

    } else {
;("0000 ({x ({x 00 0000000 00000000 ({y ({y000000 ")!println
    {
    {
interoperability/rust/libanalyze/analyze.h
        ifndef ANALYSE_H#
        define ANALYSE_H#
    } "extern "C
;(void analyze_numbers(int x, int y
    {
        endif#
interoperability/rust/libanalyze/Android.bp
    } rust_ffi
    , "name": "libanalyze_ffi
    , "crate_name": "analyze_ffi
    , ["srcs": ["analyze.rs
    , ["."] :include_dirs
    {
:0000 000000000 C 0000000 00 00 00 0000000 00 000000
interoperability/rust/analyze/Android.bp
    "include "analyze.h#
    } ()int main
    ;(analyze_numbers(10, 20
    ;(analyze_numbers(123, 123
    ;return 0
    {
interoperability/rust/analyze/Android.bp
    } cc_binary
    , "name": "analyze_numbers
    , ["srcs": ["main.c
    , ["static_libs": ["libanalyze_ffi
    {
:000000 00 0000 0000000000 0000000 0 push 000000
    m analyze_numbers
adb push "$ANDROID_PRODUCT_OUT/system/bin/analyze_numbers" /data/local/tmp
adb shell /data/local/tmp/analyze_numbers
0000 0000 0000 00000 00000 0000000000 00000000 00000000 00 Rust 000000 0000000000 [no_mangle]#
00 000000 00000 ["export_name = "some_name]# 00 0000000000 00000000 .0000 0000000 00000
    .00000 0000000000 000000

```



```

        type MyType; // Opaque type
        `fn foo(&self); // Method on `MyType
fn bar() -> Box<MyType>; // Free function
    {
    {
        ;(struct MyType(i32
            } impl MyType
            } (fn foo(&self
; (println!("{}", self.0
    {
    {
        } <fn bar() -> Box<MyType
        ((Box::new(MyType(123
    {

```

0000 0000 000000 00000000 00 00 extern "Rust" reference 000000 00 000 000000 000000 •
 .000000
 0000 C++ 0000 0000 00 000000 000000 0000 000000 "extern "Rust 00 CXX 00 000000000000 •
 0000 00 000000 00 000000 000000 0000000000 header .000000 0000000000 00000000 C++ 0000000000
 .rs.h 0000 000000 00 0000000000 00 00 000000 00 000000 00 000000 Rust 0000

++Generated C 37.2.3

```

    } mod ffi
    .++Rust types and signatures exposed to C //
    } "extern "Rust
    ;type MultiBuf

;[fn next_chunk(buf: &mut MultiBuf) -> &[u8
    {
    {
        :0000 0000 00 C++ (00000000) 000000
    } struct MultiBuf final : public ::rust::Opaque
        ;MultiBuf() = delete~
        :private
        ;friend ::rust::layout
        } struct layout
        ;static ::std::size_t size() noexcept
        ;static ::std::size_t align() noexcept
    ;{
    ;{

```

```
rust::Slice<::std::uint8_t const> next_chunk(::org::blobstore::MultiBuf &buf) noexcept::
```

C++ Bridge Declarations 37.2.4

```

    } mod ffi
    .C++ types and signatures exposed to Rust //
    } "++unsafe extern "C
    ;("include!("include/blobstore.h

    ;type BlobstoreClient

    ;<fn new_blobstore_client() -> UniquePtr<BlobstoreClient
;fn put(self: Pin<&mut BlobstoreClient>, parts: &mut MultiBuf) -> u64
    ;(fn tag(self: Pin<&mut BlobstoreClient>, blobid: u64, tag: &str
        ;fn metadata(&self, blobid: u64) -> BlobMetadata
    {
        {
            :000 0000 00 Rust (00000000) 000000
        } pub struct BlobstoreClient
        ,private: ::cxx::private::Opaque_
    {

} <pub fn new_blobstore_client() -> ::cxx::UniquePtr<BlobstoreClient
        } "extern "C
        ;fn __new_blobstore_client() -> *mut BlobstoreClient
    {
    { (()unsafe { ::cxx::UniquePtr::from_raw(__new_blobstore_client
    {

        } impl BlobstoreClient
    } pub fn put(&self, parts: &mut MultiBuf) -> u64
        } "extern "C
        )fn __put
        ,BlobstoreClient& :_
    ,parts: *mut ::cxx::core::ffi::c_void
        ;u64 <- (
            {
        } unsafe
    (put(self, parts as *mut MultiBuf as *mut ::cxx::core::ffi::c_void__
    {
        {
            {
                ... //

000 0000 0000 00 0000signature 0000 0000 0000 00 000000 00 000000 000000000000 •
C++ 00 0000 00 00000000 00signature 00 0000 00 000000 00 000000 00000000 CXX .000000
    .000000 00000000 0000 000000
00 0000000000 0000 00 00 C++ 000000 00000000 000000 0000 00 unsafe extern 00000000 •
    .000000 000000 00 000000 0000 Rust

```

enum 37.2.5

```
    } mod ffi
  } struct PlayingCard
    ,suit: Suit
value: u8, // A=1, J=11, Q=12, K=13
{
    } enum Suit
    ,Clubs
    ,Diamonds
    ,Hearts
    ,Spades
  {
  {
```

.enum C-like (unit) enums •
.enum derive# enum •
enum Hash •.enum C++ •
.enum C++ • std::hash •

Shared Enums 37.2.6

```
    } mod ffi
  } enum Suit
    ,Clubs
    ,Diamonds
    ,Hearts
    ,Spades
  {
  {
    :Generated Rust
  } pub struct Suit
    ,pub repr: u8
  {
    } impl Suit
    ;{ pub const Clubs: Self = Suit { repr: 0
  ;{ pub const Diamonds: Self = Suit { repr: 1
    ;{ pub const Hearts: Self = Suit { repr: 2
    ;{ pub const Spades: Self = Suit { repr: 3
  {
    :++Generated C
  } enum class Suit : uint8_t
    ,Clubs = 0
    ,Diamonds = 1
    ,Hearts = 2
    ,Spades = 3
  ;{
```

enum Rust •
 enum C++ UB .
 Rust .

Rust 37.2.7

```

    } mod ffi
      } "extern "Rust
; <fn fallible(depth: usize) -> Result<String
  {
    {
  } <fn fallible(depth: usize) -> anyhow::Result<String
      } if depth == 0
; (" 0 <  return Err(anyhow::Error::msg("fallible1
  {
    (()Ok("Success!".into
  {

```

C++ exception Rust •
 rust::Error exception •
 Display string •
 panic •

C++ 37.2.8

```

    } mod ffi
      } "++unsafe extern "C
; ("include!("example/include/example.h
; <fn fallible(depth: usize) -> Result<String
  {
    {
  } ()fn main
} (if let Err(err) = ffi::fallible(99
  ;(eprintln!("Error: {}", err
  ;(process::exit(1
  {
    {

```

exception Result (declared) C++ •
 Rust Err C++ •
 "extern "C++" function exception •
 C++' std::terminate •
 noexcept C++ function exception •

37.2.9

C++ Type	Rust Type
<code>rust::String</code>	<code>String</code>
<code>rust::Str</code>	<code>str&</code>
<code>std::string</code>	<code>CxxString</code>
<code>rust::Slice</code>	<code>[T]/&mut [T]&</code>
<code><rust::Box<T</code>	<code>Box<T></code>
<code><std::unique_ptr<T</code>	<code><UniquePtr<T</code>
<code><rust::Vec<T</code>	<code><Vec<T</code>
<code><std::vector<T</code>	<code><CxxVector<T</code>

extern function 0 0000000000 0 000000 0000000000 00000000 00 000000 00 00type 0000 •
 .0000 00000000
 0000 .00000000 000000 std::string 00 0000000000 Rust 00 String 00 000000 000000 000000 •
 :0000 00000 0000 0000 00000
 .00000000 0000000000 00 000000 000000 00 00 String 00 00 UTF-8 000000 std::string -
 00 00000 0000000000 0000000000 0 0000000 0000000 00 0000000000 000000000000 0000 00 0000 -
 .0000 0000000 00000000 0000 0000000000
 std::string requires move constructors that don't match Rust's move semantics, -
 .so a std::string can't be passed by value to Rust

00000000 00 00000 37.2.10

```
0000 0000000 00000 00000 0 0000 00000 00 C++ 0000000000 00000 00000 cc_library_static 00  

  .00000 0000000 CXX  

  } cc_library_static  

  , "name": "libcxx_test_cpp  

  , ["srcs": ["cxx_test.cpp  

  ] :generated_headers  

  , "cxx-bridge-header"  

  "libcxx_test_bridge_header"  

  , [  

  , ["generated_sources": ["libcxx_test_bridge_code  

  {
```

libcxx_test_bridge_code 0 libcxx_test_bridge_header 00 00000 000000 00000 0000 00 •
 00 000000 0000000 00000 .0000000 CXX 00000 0000 0000000 C++ 00000000000 00000 00000000000000
 .0000 00000000 00000 00000 00000000 00
 cxx-bridge- 0000000000 00 00000 CXX 00000 00000000 000000 00000 00 000000 000000 00000 •
 .0000000 00000000 header
 00000 00000 00000 0000 00 0000000000 00 Android 00 CXX 00 0000000000 00000 00000 0000000000 •
 00 0000000000 00000000 00 000000 00 00 0000000 00 0000000000 0000 00000 .the Android docs
 .000000 00000 0000000000 00 00000000000000 0000 0000000000 000000 00 00 00000000 000000000000

00000000 00 00000 37.2.11

```
0000 .CXX 00000 000000 0000000 00000 0000000 0 CXX 0000 0000000 00000 0000 :00000 0000000 00000 0000 00  

  .0000000 0000000000 cc_library_static 0000000 0000000 00 0000000 00  

  Generate a C++ header containing the C++ bindings //  

  .to the Rust exported functions in lib.rs //
```

```

    } genrule
    , "name: "libcxx_test_bridge_header
    , ["tools: ["cxxbridge
, "(cmd: "$(location cxxbridge) $(in) --header > $(out)
    , ["srcs: ["lib.rs
    , ["out: ["lib.rs.h
    {

    .Generate the C++ code that Rust calls into //
    } genrule
    , "name: "libcxx_test_bridge_code
    , ["tools: ["cxxbridge
, "(cmd: "$(location cxxbridge) $(in) > $(out)
    , ["srcs: ["lib.rs
    , ["out: ["lib.rs.cc
    {

```

이 코드는 lib.rs.h 파일을 생성하는 C++ 코드를 생성하는 cxxbridge를 사용하여 Android에서 lib.rs.h 파일을 header로 생성하고 lib.rs 파일을 Rust 코드로 생성하며 lib.rs.cc 파일을 생성하는 과정을 보여줍니다.

37.2.12

```

    .cc_library_static cc_library_static libcxx rust_binary
    } rust_binary
    , "name: "cxx_test
    , ["srcs: ["lib.rs
    , ["rustlibs: ["libcxx
, ["static_libs: ["libcxx_test_cpp
    {

```

37.3

(Java Native Interface (JNI))는 Java와 Rust를 연결하는 데 사용됩니다. 이 예에서는 JNI를 사용하여 Rust에서 Java 객체를 생성하고 JNI crate을 사용하여 Rust에서 Java로 export하는 방법을 보여줍니다.

```

:export Java export Rust
:interoperability/java/src/lib.rs
.Rust <-> Java FFI demo !!!

;{use jni::objects::{JClass, JString
;use jni::sys::jstring
;use jni::JNIEnv

.HelloWorld::hello method implementation ///
)pub extern "system" fn Java_HelloWorld_hello
, env: JNIEnv

```

```

        ,class: JClass_
        ,name: JString
    } jstring <- (
;()let input: String = env.get_string(name).unwrap().into
    ;!("{input} ,0000")!let greeting = format
;()let output = env.new_string(greeting).unwrap
    ()output.into_inner
    {
        :interoperability/java/Android.bp
    } rust_ffi_shared
    , "name": "libhello_jni
    , "crate_name": "hello_jni
    , ["srcs": ["src/lib.rs
    , ["rustlibs": ["libjni
    {
:0000 00 0000000000 0000 00 00 0000 000 0000
        :interoperability/java/HelloWorld.java
    } class HelloWorld
; (private static native String hello(String name
    } static
    ; ("System.loadLibrary("hello_jni
    {
    } (public static void main(String[] args
; ("0000")String output = HelloWorld.hello
    ; (System.out.println(output
    {
    {
        :interoperability/java/Android.bp
    } java_binary
    , "name": "helloworld_jni
    , ["HelloWorld.java"0000 0000] :srcs
    , "main_class": "HelloWorld
    , ["required": ["libhello_jni
    {
:0000 0000 0 0000 0000000000 00000000 00 0000000 000000000 00000000 00
        m helloworld_jni
adb sync # requires adb root && adb remount
adb shell /system/bin/helloworld_jni

```

38 □□□

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:□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□ Rust □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□

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- □□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□□ Rust □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□

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□□□□ □□□□□ Rust on fly □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□ □□

X □□□

Chromium

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□□□ □□□ glue code □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ Chromium □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ Rust
.Chromium C++ □□ □□□□□ □□ □ Rust □□□ □□□□□ □□□□

□□□ .□□□ □□□□□ □□string □□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□□ Rust □□ □□ □□□□□
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```

build 00 000000000 0 0000000 00 .00000 00000 0 build 00 Chromium 000000000 00 00000 00000
00 commit 1223636 00000000) 00000 00000 00000000 0000 00 000000 00 0000000 00000 00000 00 flag
:(2023 00000000 00 0000000 00000

                                gn gen out/Debug
                                autoninja -C out/Debug chrome
out/Debug/chrome # or on Mac, out/Debug/Chromium.app/Contents/MacOS/Chromium
00000 00 0000 .0000000 0000000 000000 00000 00000000000 00000 debug build 00000 00 component 00)
                                (!0000 00000000)

-0000 :0000000 .000000 000000000 00000000 Chromium 000000 00 000000000 0000000 00 00 0000 00 0000
                                .0000000 0000000 00000 build Chromium 00000 000000000
                                .0000000 000000 0000 00 Visual Studio code 00 0000 00 0000000 00000000

```

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Chromium Cargo

Chromium . crates.io cargo Rust
 ninja gn
: Rust

build/rust/*.gni// ninja gn
crate toolchain .(rust_static_library Chromium

Chromium crate toolchain cargo

-[crate] / toolchain cargo
 (/https://crates.io)

ninja gn Rust Cargo Chromium Rust

:

crate cargo

- cargo ninja gn

Cargo

Cargo

• rustc (Chromium toolchain cargo audit cargo vet Cargo Cargo third_party/rust// Rust security@chromium.org Rust)

Build

Chromium uses `ninja` and `gn` to build Rust code. `cargo` is used to build Rust code. `rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code. `rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code. `rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code.

Chromium Rust

```
rust_static_library {
  BUILD.gn
  ("import("//build/rust/rust_static_library.gni
    ("rust_static_library("my_rust_lib
      "crate_root = "lib.rs
      [ "sources = [ "lib.rs
    {
```

`rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code. `rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code. `rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code.

`rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code. `rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code. `rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code. `rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code.

`rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code. `rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code. `rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code.

`rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code. `rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code. `rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code. `rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code.

unsafe Rust 43.1

`rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code. `rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code. `rust_static_library` is used to build Rust code.

```

(.0000 00000 00 00 00 0000000 00 00000000 00 00000 00
("import("//build/rust/rust_static_library.gni

    } ("rust_static_library("my_rust_lib
        "crate_root = "lib.rs
        ] = sources
        , "lib.rs"
        "hippopotamus.rs"
        [
        allow_unsafe = true
        {

```

Chromium C++ Rust Code 43.2

```

.0000 000000 ++Chromium C 000000 00 000000 deps 00 00 00000 000 000000 00
("import("//build/rust/rust_static_library.gni

    } ("rust_static_library("my_rust_lib
        "crate_root = "lib.rs
        [ "sources = [ "lib.rs
        {

    .or source_set, static_library etc #
    } ("component("preexisting_cpp
        [ "deps = [ ":my_rust_lib
        {

```

Visual Studio Code 43.3

```

00 .0000 C++00 0000000 0000 0000 IDE 00 000000 00000 00 0000 0000 Rust 00 00 0000000
0000 00 00000000 00000 0 0000 00 0000 0000 00 Chromium 00 Rust 00000 000000000 00000000
0000000 00 00000 extension rust-analyzer 0000000 0000 VSCode 00 00000 00000 0000000000 •
0000000 00000000000 00000 00 0000000 0000 Rust 00 00000000000 00000
000000 000000000000 00000 00 0000000 0000) gn gen out/Debug --export-rust-project •
ln -s out/Debug/rust-project.json rust-project.json •
code 00000000000 00 00000 0000000 0000000 0000000 0000000 0000000 0000000 0000000 0000000 0000000
.00000 00000 0000000000 rust-analyzer 00 00000 0 annotation
00 0000000 Rust 00000 00 00 0000 00 0000) 0000 0000 00000000 00000 00 0000 00000 0000 0000000
:(000000 0000000000 0000000 00000 00 00 0000000 00 Chromium
00000 0000 00 components/qr_code_generator/qr_code_generator_ffi_glue.rs •
00000 qr_code_generator_ffi_glue.rs' 00 (26 00 00000) QrCode: :new 00000000000 0000 00 0000 00000 •
00000
.(typical bindings: vscode = ctrl k i; vim/CoC = K) ** 0000000000 0000000** 00000000 0000000 •
.(go to definition (typical bindings: vscode = F12; vim/CoC = g d 00000000 00 Demo 0000000 •
(.0000000000 third_party/rust/.../qr_code-.../src/lib.rs// 00 00 0000 0000)

```

0164 00 0000) 000000 QrCode::with_bits 000 00 000000 00 0 **outline** 00000000 0000 •
 (typical vim/CoC bindings = space o 000000 vscode 00 file explorer 000000 00 000 000
 QrCode::with_bits 000 00 00000 000000 000 00000) **type annotations** 0000000 000000 •
 (00000 00000

00000000 0000000 00 00 00000 gn gen ... --export-rust-project 00 00000 0000 0000 00000
 .000 00000 0000000 (00000000 0000000 0000 0000 00000 0000 0000000000 0000 00 00) BUILD.gn

00000 0000000 0000000 43.4

:00000 00 00000 000000 ui/base/BUILD.gn// 00 00000 Rust target 00 00000 Chromium 00000 00

```

} ()pub extern "C" fn hello_from_rust
  (!Rust 00 00000)!println
  {

```

type of) 0000000 00000 Rust 0000000000 00000 000000 00 no_mangle 00 000000 000000 00000 :000
 .00000 00000 0000 gn target 00 00 unsafe 00 00000 0000000000 00000000 000000 0000 00 (unsafety

00 00000 0000 .00000 000000 ui/base:base// 00 000000000 0000000 00 00 Rust 00000 0000 0000
 00 000 0000000 0000000) 00000 000000 ui/base/resource/resource_bundle.cc 0000000 00
 :(0000 0000000 bindings 0000000 00000000000 00 00 0000 0000 00000000 0000000

```

;()extern "C" void hello_from_rust

```

- 00000 0000000000 ui/base/resource/resource_bundle.cc 00 00000 00 00 00000 0000
 .00000000 0000000000 00 ResourceBundle::MaybeMangleLocalizedString 0000000 000000 0000
 .0000000 0000 000000 "Hello from Rust" 00 00000 0000000 0 00000 00000 0 Build 00 Chromium

.0000 0000 00000 00 VSCode 00 00 00000 0000000 00 Rust 0000000 0000000000 VSCode 00 0000
 00000 00000 00 0000000000 000000000 00000 0000 .0000 0000000 0000000 00000 0000 0000
 .00000 0000000000 !println000 "Go to definition"0000

0000 00000 **help** 00000000 0000

- rust_static_library gn template 00000 0000000 0000000000 •
- [no_mangle]# 00000000 0000000000 •
- "extern "C 00000000 0000000000 •
- export-rust-project switch-- 0000gn 00000000 0000000000 •
- How to install rust-analyzer in VSCode •

0000000 .0000000 0000000 C 00000000 00000 00000000 00 00000000 00000 00 00000 0000 0000000000 00000 0000
 .0000 00000000 0000 Rust 00 00000000000 00 00 C++ 0000000 00

00 0000 00000 [no_mangle]# 000000 0000 0000 00000 000000 00 allow_unsafe = true
 00000 00 0000 0000000000 00000 Rust 0 0000 0000000 0000000 0000 00 00000 00 0000 0000000 Rust
 .0000 0000 0000000000 0000 00000

00 0000000000 00 00 0000 0000 0000000000 00000000 0000000 000000 Rust 00000000 00000 00 00 0000
 .00000 0000000 0000 rust_executable gn0000000

rust_gtest_interop Library 44.1

```

:rust_gtest_interop
gtest(...)]# rust_gtest_interop
(attribute
!assert_eq
.expect_eq
.panic
assertion

:rust_gtest_interop::prelude

} ()fn test_addition
;(expect_eq!(2 + 2, 4
{

```

Rust GN 44.2

```

build Rust gtest
C++

} ("test("ui_base_unittests
...
[ "sources += [ "my_rust_lib_unittest.rs
[ "deps += [ ":my_rust_lib
{

static_library Rust
:rust_static_library("my_rust_lib_unittests
testonly = true
is_gtest_unittests = true
"crate_root = "my_rust_lib_unittest.rs
[ "sources = [ "my_rust_lib_unittest.rs
] = deps
, "my_rust_lib:"
, "testing/rust_gtest_interop/"
[
{
} ("test("ui_base_unittests
...
[ "deps += [ ":my_rust_lib_unittests
{

```

chromium::import! Macro 44.3

```

GN deps my_rust_lib:
crate_name my_rust_lib_unittest.rs my_rust_lib
crate
my_rust_lib

```


C++

interface C++/Rust interop Rust CXX Chromium .

interface (language boundary) CXX Rust C++ Rust .

CXX

:

Rust C++ [cxx::bridge]# out-of-sync (manual bindings

FFI Thunk C Rust C-ABI-compatible raw pointers .

(core types) -

ABI FFI [T]& [std::span<T> / &[T (bindings) length pointer slice (

<std::unique_ptr<T>, std::shared_ptr<T (manual bindings) native Box C-ABI-compatible raw pointers .

string CxxString rust::String rust::String::lossy rust::String::c_str UTF8 Rust string .(NUL string

(Binding) 45.1

rs. cxx::bridge C++/Rust CXX

```

} mod ffi
} "extern "Rust
;type MultiBuf
;[fn next_chunk(buf: &mut MultiBuf) -> &[u8
{
} "++unsafe extern "C
;("include!("example/include/blobstore.h
;type BlobstoreClient
;<fn new_blobstore_client() -> UniquePtr<BlobstoreClient
;<fn put(self: &BlobstoreClient, buf: &mut MultiBuf) -> Result<u64
{
}
```

Definitions of Rust types and functions go here //
:XXXX XXXXX

[cxx::bridge]# Rust mod C++ Native Rust Slices Native Rust C++ Rust C++ Rust
include# Rust C++ Rust C++

CXX

.type reference CXX CXX

Rust-C++ declare
CXX Rust-C++ [std::unique_ptr, std::string, &[u8

.Option' Rust' Chromium Rust Rust-C++ Chromium Rust

0000 000000 00 000 0000000 00 0000 00000000 00 (language boundary) 0000 000 0000 CXX
.000 00 000 00 000 00 0000

:0000 00000 00 00000 0000 CXX 00 00 0000 000 0000 00 0000 0000 0000000
(0000 000 000000 0000 0000000 00) 0000 C++ exception00000 00 00 0000 0000000 •
.000 000000 00Function pointer00 000000000 •

CXX 0000 00000000 45.2

00 00 00 0000000000 000000000 0000 0000 C++ exception 00 <Result<T,E 00 0000000000 CXX
:00 00000000 00 000000000000 .0000 00000000 Chromium

:0000 000000 00 <T0 E>000000 00 T 0000 •

.000 000 0000000000 (mut T& 0000 00 0000 000000 00) 000000 00000000000 0000 00 -
:0000 0000 T 0000 0000 - 000 0000 FFI 000 00 0000000 T 00 000 00 0000000 000
(usize 00 u32 000000) 000000 type 00 *
(<UniquePtr<T 000000) 000000 0000000000 cxx 0000 native 000 00 00 000000 *
unlike) 000 000000 000000 00 00000000 0000 000000 000000 000000 00 000000 00
.(<Box<T

0000 000 000 .000 000000 0000 000 0000 00 0000 0000 00 0 000 000 Rust 000 00 -
0000 FFI 000 00 0000000000 00 000 Rust 0000 00 T 00 0000 0000 0000 000000 000
.000 000000 <UniquePtr<T 00 000000 000 0 000

:0000 00000000 <Result<T, E 00 E 0000 •

false 0 0000000 0000000000 true 000000) 000000 00000000000 boolean 00 0000000 -
(0000 0000 00 00000000000
000000 0000 0000 000 00 0000000 000 0000 0000 000000 000000 00 000 0000000 000 -
.000

QR 0000 :CXX 0000 00000000 45.2.1

00 0000 0 0000 0000 00 0000000 00000000 0000 0000 00 00 00 000 00000000 QR 00 000000
:000 00 00000000 000 0000 FFI 000 00 0000000 00 0000 0000000 000000

```
                                } mod ffi  
                                } "extern "Rust  
)fn generate_qr_code_using_rust  
    ,[data: &[u8  
      ,min_version: i16  
,<<out_pixels: Pin<&mut CxxVector<u8  
    ,out_qr_size: &mut usize  
      ;bool <- (  
                                {  
                                {
```

0000000 000 .000000 00000000 out_qr_size 000000 0000000 0000 00 000 0000 0000000 0000
0000000 000 000 0000000 - 000 000000 000 0000000 0) 0000 QR 00 0000000 0000 0000 000000
.0000 000000

000000 out_qr_size 000000 0000000000 000000 00 Rust 00000 0000000000 00 000 0000 0000 0000
000000 0000000 000000 00 0000 0000000 000000 000000 00 00 Rust 00000 00 000000 .0000

.(UB 00 0000 00000000 0000 000000 000 000 0000 00 000000 0C++ 0000000)
 0000 00000000 0000 CXX 000 00 0000 000000 00000000 0000 Pin 0000000 000000000000 000
 000000 00000000 00 C++00000000 00 000 000 0000 :0000 0000 00 00 C++ 00000000 00 000000
 self-referential) 0000000000 0000000000 0000 000 0000 0000 0000 0000000 Rust 00000000
 .0000 (pointers)

PNG 0000 :CXX 0000 00000000 45.2.2

000 00 0000000000 0000 00000000 000000 0000 00 000000 0000 PNG decoder 000000 000000
 :0000 000000 0000 00 0000 00 0 0000 0000 FFI

```

                                } mod ffi
                                } "extern "Rust
, <This returns an FFI-friendly equivalent of `Result<PngReader<'a` ///
                                .`<() ///
; <<fn new_png_reader<'a>(input: &'a [u8]) -> Box<ResultOfPngReader<'a
                                .C++ bindings for the `crate::png::ResultOfPngReader` type ///
                                ; <type ResultOfPngReader<'a
                                ; fn is_err(self: &ResultOfPngReader) -> bool
                                ) <fn unwrap_as_mut<'a, 'b
                                , <self: &'b mut ResultOfPngReader<'a
                                ; <b mut PngReader<'a'& <- (
                                .C++ bindings for the `crate::png::PngReader` type ///
                                ; <type PngReader<'a
                                ; fn height(self: &PngReader) -> u32
                                ; fn width(self: &PngReader) -> u32
                                ; fn read_rgba8(self: &mut PngReader, output: &mut [u8]) -> bool
                                {
                                {

```

0000000000 000 000 00 000object --- 000000 Rust 00000000 "ResultOfPngReader" 0 "PngReader"
 out_parameter: 0000000000 00 .0000 0000 FFI 000 00 <Box<T 0000000000 00000000 0000
 0000000 00 00 Rust object 00000000 000000 C++ 00 CXX 0000 00000000 000000 &mut PngReader
 .000 000000 000000

0000000000 00000000 0000template 0 00generic 00 CXX 000 000 00 000000 0000 0000 0000
 0000 00000000 00 0000 0 0000 0000 FFI 000 00 00 0000 0000000000 00000000 00 00000000
 0000 00 .0000 000000 0000000000 0000 00 00 (specializing / monomorphizing) 00000000/000000
 000000 00) <Result<T, E 000000 00000000 00 00 000 non-generic 0000 00 ResultOfPngReader
 .000000 000000 «as_mut» 00/0 «is_err» «unwrap» 00 0000

Chromium 00 cxx 00 0000000000

00 0000000000 00 000000 000 00 0000 000000 cxx::bridge] mod]# 00 0Chromium 00
 000 rust_static_library 00 0000 0000000000 0000 .00000000 000000 00 0000 0000000000 Rust
 .0000 000000 000 00 .000000

```

[ "cxx_bindings = [ "my_rust_file.rs
list of files containing #[cxx::bridge], not all source files #
allow_unsafe = true

```


0 0000 000000 0000000 [cxx::bridge]# 00 00 00 C++ 0000 0000000 000000 •
 .0000 0000 00000 00 00 00000000 00
 000000 Rust 00 0000 00 00000 000000 Rust 00 00 C++ 00 0000 00 std::unique_ptr 00 •
 .0000 C++ object 00 000000
 000 :0000) .0000 00 0000 C++ 00 0000 000000 C++ 00 00 00 0 0000 000000 Rust object 00 •
 .(000000 00000 Box 00 00
 .0000 000000000 Rust 00 00 0000 .0000 000000 C++ 000 00 00 000 000 •
 .0000 000000000 00 0000 C++ 00 .0000 000000 Rust type 00 00 000 000 •

0000 00000

0000 00000000 0000 000 00 000000000 0000 00 CXX interop 00000000000 0 000 0000 000000
 000 000000 0000 .0000 0000 0000 0000000 00 0000 00 00 00 0000 000 Chromium 00 Rust
 .0000 000000 00 0000

0000 00000 **help** 00000000 0000

- [cxx binding reference](#) 00 •
- [rust_static_library gn template](#) 00 •

000000 00 00 000 0000 00 00000000 00 0000:0000 000000 00 00 000 0000 00 00000000 00 0000
 :0000

00 00 Y 0 X 00 00 00 00000000 Y 000 00 X 000 00 000000 00 000000 000000000 00 000000 00 •
cxx::bridge 00 000000 000000 00 00000000 0000 C++ 00000 000000 000000 .000000 00000 0000
 .000000 00000000 0000
 0000 0000 0000 .0000 000000 Rust 000000 00 00 C++ 000000 000000000 000000000 000000 0000 00 •
 000000 00000 .0000 0000 00000000 00000 00000 *opaque* CXX 000000000 00000 00000000 00 UB
 00 000000000 00000 00000 CXX 000000 0000000 00000 UB 00000 0000 00000 00000 CXX 000000000
 .000000 0000000 0000000

crate

crates crate crates.io Rust Crates ! crate Rust

Rust crate	C++ library	crate
Cargo.toml : crate	crate Large-ish Few	Build system crate

: crate Chromium crate

- crate Chromium crate
- crate Chromium crate

: crate

- Chromium crate crate crate
- gn crate crate
- crate crate crate

crate Cargo.toml crate 46.1

crate crate crate crate crate Chromium : crate Cargo.toml crate

```
[dependencies]
"bitflags = "1
"cfg-if = "1
"cxx = "1
...lots more #
```

crate crate crate crate Cargo.toml crate crate crate crate crate

chromium crate chromium gnrt_config.toml

gnrt_config.toml 46.2

extension gnrt_config.toml Cargo.toml Chromium

group crate

```
.safe': The library satisfies the rule-of-2 and can be used in any process' #
sandbox': The library does not satisfy the rule-of-2 and must be used in' #
.a sandboxed process such as the renderer or a utility process #
.test': The library is only used in tests' #
```

crate

[crate.my-new-crate]

group = 'test' # only used in test code

crate

crate

Crate 46.3

BUILD.gn gnrt

crate

cd chromium/src

vpython3 tools/crates/run_gnrt.py -- vendor

Chromium gnrt crates.io

vendor command

- crates
-

cargo crate Chromium

rust/chromium_crates_io/patches// crate Chromium

gn Build 46.4

BUILD.gn crate

```

vpython3 tools/crates/run_gnrt.py -- gen
:0000 0000 00 000000 000 0000 0000 .0000 0000 00 git status 000000
third_party/rust/chromium_crates_io/vendor 00 00000 0000 0000 00 00 000000 •
third_party/rust/<crate name>/v<major semver 00 0000 BUILD.gn 00 000000 •
                                     <version
000000 README.chromium 00 •
                                     .0000 0000000 Rust 0000 00 0000
.0000000 000000 third_party/rust 00 00 000000000 00 00000000 0000000000 0000 000000
0000000000 0000 000000 000000 000000 Chromium 00 00 0000 0000000 0 -- semver 0000 00 000
00000 000 000000 000 Cargo 0000000000 00 00 0000 0000 .0000 0000 0000 0000 00 00crate 00
                                     .000 000000 000000

```

00000000 00 46.5

0000000 00 000000000000 :0000 build.rs 0000 00 000 0000 000 000000 0000 00 000 build 000
ninja 0 gn 000000 00 0000 00 0000000000 0000 0000 .0000000 000000 build 0000 00 00 0000000
000000000000 0 00000000000 0000000 0000000 00 0000 0000 0000000 build 000000 0000000 00 000
.000 00build

:000000 000000 00 0000 0000000 .0000000 0000000000 0000000 000 00 build.rs 00000000 00 0000

000 0000 0000 000	000000 0000000000 00 gn 000000000 0000	00000000 0000 0000
None	000	0000 000000 0000000000 0000 rustc 0 0000 00000000 000000
None	000	00 0000000 000000 0000000000 0000 CPU 0 0000 00000000 000000
00 - 000 gnrt_config.toml	000	00 0000 000000
0000 0000 00 00 000000 0000 Patch	000	++Building C/C
00 00 000000 0000 Patch	000	00000000 0000 0000000

0000 00build script 0000 000000000000 0 0000000 build script 0000 00crate 0000 00000000000
.0000000 000000 00 0000 000 00

0000000 000000 00 00 00 00000000000000 0000 46.5.1

000 00 0000000 0 0000 000000 00 build.rs 0000 00000000 0000000 000000 000000000000 ninja 000
.000000000 00 0000 000000

build-script-outputs 在 gnrt_config.toml 中配置，用于 Chromium 构建。allow-first-party-usage=false 用于控制是否允许使用本地 crate。

```
[crate.unicode-linebreak]
allow-first-party-usage = false
["build-script-outputs" = ["tables.rs
```

在 BUILD.gn 中配置 gnrt.py 生成 build 文件，使用 ninja 构建。

Build 在 C++ 中的集成 46.5.2

在 C++ 构建中使用 link 和 cc 工具，配合 crate 和 crate 库。使用 bindgen 生成 C++ 绑定，配合 gn 和 ninja 构建。Chromium 使用 LLVM 构建。

- crate 库
- crate (patch) 库

在 Chromium 的 patches 目录中，使用 crate 库。在 cxx 目录中，使用 Patch 库。升级 crate 库。

Crate 在 Rust 中的集成 46.6

在 Rust 构建中使用 build 工具，配置 rust_static_library 库。使用 crate 库和 lib 库。

```
+-----+ +-----+
"third_party/rust" | crate name | "/v" | major semver version | ":lib/"
+-----+ +-----+
```

```
rust_static_library("my_rust_lib
    crate_root = "lib.rs
    ["sources" = ["lib.rs
["deps" = [ "//third_party/rust/example_rust_crate/v1:lib
{
```

Crate 在 Rust 中的集成 46.7

在 Rust 构建中使用 Chromium 库，配置 crate 库。

```

safe 00000 000 00 .0000 00000 0000 00000 0000 00000 00000 000 0000 00000 0000 000 00
00000 00000 00 00 0000 00000 00 .0000 00000 0000000 00000 00000 00000000 Rust code

.000 0000 cargo vet 0000 00 00000000 00 0000 000 Chromium 00000 0000 00

:0000 00 000000 00 000 000000 0000 000000 00000 0000 crate 00 00000 0000 0000 00

0000 000000 000 000000 00crate 000 000000 .000000 000000000 crate 00 000 00 0000000 •
0000 0000 0000 (procedural macros) 00000000 0000000000 00 build.rs 0000 0000 00
0 000000 000000 000 00 Chromium 00 0000 00 0000 000 .000000 0000 00 0000 0000 00
0000000 0000000 0000000 built
Check each crate seems to be reasonably well maintained •
.0000 00000000 cd third-party/rust/chromium_crates_io; cargo audit 00 •
cargo install 0000 000000) 000000000000 00000000000000 000000 0000 cargo 00000
(2000000 00000000 00 000000 000000000000 0000000 0000 0000 00 00 cargo-audit
000 000 00 00000 0000 0000 0000000 00 unsafe 00 00 0000 00000 •
0000 000000 00 net 00 fs 000API 00 000000000 0000000 •
0000 000 00 000 00000 00 0000 00 00000 00 00 00000000 0000 000 00 00 0000 0000 •
000000 000000 00 0000000 0000 000 00 0000000 000 00000 00).0000000 00 0000 000 0000
(.0000 0000 000000 000000 00000 0000 :000000 000000 0000

0000 security@chromium.org 00 000000000000 00 --- 000000 000000000000000000 000 000000
.0000 00000 crate 00 0000000000 0000 0000000 0000 00 00000

```

Chromium 0000 00 00 00Crate 000000 46.8

```

:0000 0000 0000 git status

third_party/rust/chromium_crates_io// 00 Crate 00 •
<README.chromium>in //third_party/rust/<crate>/<version 0 BUILD.gn)00000000 •
.0000 000000 000 0000 0000 00 OWNERS00000 00 000000

0000 00 000 gnrt_config.toml 0 Cargo.toml 000000000 000000 00 00 000000 000 0000
.0000 0000 Chromium

0000 gitignore. 00000000 0000 000 000 00 0000 0000 00000000 git add -f 00 0000 :000
.000 00000000 00 0000 000 00 0000 0000

```

As you do so, you might find presubmit checks fail because of non-inclusive language. This is because Rust crate data tends to include names of git branches, and many projects still use non-inclusive terminology there. So you may need to run

```

e_language_presubmit_exempt_dirs.sh > infra/inclusive_language_presubmit_exempt_dirs.txt
d -p infra/inclusive_language_presubmit_exempt_dirs.txt # add whatever changes are yours

```

00Crate 000000 0000 0000 00 46.9

```

0000000 00 00 00 000000 0000000 0Chromium 0000 000 000000000 00 0000 00000000 000
0000000 Rust 000crate 0000 00 000 0000 00 00 00 000 0000 .000000 000 000000 0000000 00000000
000 00 00000000 00 0000 00 000000000 0000000 00000000 0000000 000000 000 00 000 000000
.000000 00 000000000 000 0000 00000

```

46.10

Add `uwuify` to Chromium, turning off the crate's `default features`. Assume that the crate will be used in shipping Chromium, but won't be used to handle untrustworthy input

```
- Chromium uwuify
rust_executable'](https://source.chromium.org') Chromium uwuify
(/chromium/chromium/src/+main:build/rust/rust_executable.gni
.uwuify
:crate
    ,instant •
    ,lock_api •
    ,parking_lot •
    ,parking_lot_core •
    ,redox_syscall •
    ,scopeguard •
    ,smallvec •
    .uwuify •
!crate Daniel Liu
```

47 000

00000 000000 --- 00 000000000 00000

00000000 000 0 0000 000000 00 Chromium 0000 0000000 000000 00 000000000 0000000 000 00
.0000 0000 000 000000000 000 000000 00 00

000000 0000000 00 000000000

000 000 .0000 00 000000 0000000 000 0000000 0000 00 00 00 000 000 000 00pixy 00 00000000
.0000 000000 0000 00 000 00000 00 00 000 000 00 00pixy 00000 Chromium 00

.0000 000000 Pixie 0000 00 Chromium 0000000 0000 000string 00000 00 000 000 000 000000
0000 0000000000 000 0000000 0000 000000 000000000 0000 000000 000000 00000 00000
00 000000 00 00000 0000 00 Rust crate 00 0000000 000 00 0 000 000000000 00 000000 000000 pixie
.000000 000000

.000000 00000 00000 000000 00 00 crate 00 00000 000 000000 00

0000 000 .000000 000000000000 00000 0 000 00 00000 Chromium 000000 000 000000 00 000 000000
(!000000 000000 00

000000

00 00string 000 00 00000 000000 00 ResourceBundle::MaybeMangleLocalizedString
000000000 000000 000 00 00000 0Chromium 000 build 000 00 .000 000000000 000000 00 000
.000 000000 00 000 000 0000 000000 _mangle_localized_strings

00 Chrome 0000 0000000000 000000 000 00 0000000000 000000 00000 00 000000000 000 000 000
!000000000 000000 pixies 0000

000000 UTF8 000000 Rust 000string 00 00000000 0000 000000000000 .UTF8 000000 00 UTF16 •
00 000000000 00 ++C 000 00 00 000000 000 00000 00 00000 000000 000000 000000 000000000 0
.000000000 00000000 0 00000 000000 base: :UTF16ToUTF8

0000 000000 000000 Rust 000 00 00 000000 00 00000000 000000 000000000000 000 •
00 String::from_utf16](<https://doc.rust-lang.org/std/string/struct.String.html#method>)
0000 000 00000 00 000000 000000 000 00 0 0000000 0000 00 00 000 0000000 .0000000 000 00
.00000 000000 00 00 u16 00 0000000 000000 00000000 00 CXX 00 000 0000000000

.0000 000000 00 000000 000000 000000 0000 0000 00 00 C++/Rust 0000 0000 000000000000 •
00 00 000000 000000 000000 00 000000 00 00000000 0000 00 00string 000000000000 0 000000
00000000 0000000000 00 0000000000 CXX 000000 0000000000 000000 000000 0000 00 00 0000 .string
0000 0 000000 00 Pin 000000 000000 000000 0000 0000 0000 .000 0000000000 Pin 00 0000 00
:0000 0000 ++C 0000000000 00 00000000 0000 0000000000 0000 00 00 CXX 0000 00 000000 000000
0000 0000 00000000 Rust 0000000000 000000 0000000000 00 ++C 0000000000 00 0000 000 0000
.0000 (self-referential pointers) 000000000000 000000000000 000000 0000 0000
0000 00 00000 ResourceBundle::MaybeMangleLocalizedString 00000 ++C 0000 •
000000 00 0000 0000 0000 00 000000000000 000000000000 .0000 00000000 rust_static_library
.000 00000
third_party/rust/uwuiify/v0_2:lib// 00 00000 rust_static_library 0000 •
.0000 00000000

48 □□□

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□

.□□□□ □□□□ CLs □□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□ Chromium □□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□

XI □□□

□□□ :**Bare Metal** □□


```
rustup component add llvm-tools-preview
cargo install cargo-binutils
/github.com/probe-rs/probe-rs/releases/latest/download/probe-rs-tools-installer.sh | sh
```

50 □□□

no_std

```
core
alloc
std
    Slices, &str, CStr •
    ...NonZeroU8 •
    Option, Result •
    ...!Display, Debug, write •
    Iterator •
    ...!panic!, assert_eq •
    NonNull and all the usual pointer-related functions •
    async/await □ Future •
    ...fence, AtomicBool, AtomicPtr, AtomicU32 •
    Duration •
    Box, Cow, Arc, Rc •
    Vec, BinaryHeap, BtreeMap, LinkedList, VecDeque •
    !String, CString, format •
    Error •
    HashMap •
    Mutex, Condvar, Barrier, Once, RwLock, mpsc •
    File and the rest of fs •
    println!, Read, Write, Stdin, Stdout and the rest of io •
    Path, OsString •
    net •
    Command, Child, ExitCode •
    spawn, sleep and the rest of thread •
    SystemTime, Instant •
    .□□□ □□□□□□ RNG □□ HashMap □□ •
    .std re-exports the contents of both core and alloc •
```

no_std 00 0000000 0000000 00 50.1

```
        ;use core::panic::PanicInfo
    } ! <- (fn panic(_panic: &PanicInfo
            {} loop
            {
                .00000 00000000 0000 0000000 00 00 000 •
                .std provides a panic handler; without it we must provide our own •
                .000 0000 panic-halt 00000 00000 crate 0000 00 00 0000000 0000000 •
                panic 00 eh_personality 0000 00 00000000 0000 0000 0000 000 0000 0000 00 0000 •
                .0000 00000000 "= "abort
                000000 000 00 000 .000000 00000 000000 000000 0000 000 00 main 00 000000 000000 0000 •
                0000000 0 linker 00000000 00 0000 00000000 000 .0000 000000 00 000 0000 0000 00 0000
                .000 Rust 00 000000 0000 000000 000000 000000 000000 00000 000000 00
```

alloc 50.2

```
.0000 0000000000 00 global (heap) allocator 00 0000 alloc 00 00000000 0000

        ;extern crate alloc
    ;_ extern crate panic_halt as

        ;use alloc::string::ToString
        ;use alloc::vec::Vec
    ;use buddy_system_allocator::LockedHeap

;()static HEAP_ALLOCATOR: LockedHeap<32> = LockedHeap::<32>::new

        ;[static mut HEAP: [u8; 65536] = [0; 65536

        } ()pub fn entry
    .SAFETY: `HEAP` is only used here and `entry` is only called once //
        } unsafe
    .Give the allocator some memory to allocate //
;(()HEAP_ALLOCATOR.lock().init(HEAP.as_mut_ptr() as usize, HEAP.len

        {

        .Now we can do things that require heap allocation //
        ;()let mut v = Vec::new
        ;(()v.push("A string".to_string

        {

00 buddy system 0000000000 00 00 000 third-party crate 00buddy_system_allocator •
00 000 00 00000 0000 00000000 00 00000 00000 00 0000 0000crate .00000 0000000000
        .0000 0000 000 000000 000000 000000 00 00 00000000
000 00 0000 .000 (allocator) 00000000000 000000 0000000 const LockedHeap 00000000 •
        .000 0000000 00 0000 32**2 00 0000000 00000000 0000
```

-alloc crate alloc crate •
 binary crate crate .crate crate crate crate crate
 .crate crate
 extern crate panic_halt crate crate crate crate •
 .panic_handler crate _ panic_halt as
 .entry_point crate crate crate crate crate crate •

51 0000

0000000000000000

```
Cortex 0000000000000000 0000 reset handler (0000 00000000 0000 00) cortex_m_rt crate 00
                                                                    .000000 000000 M

;_ extern crate panic_halt as
    ;mod interrupts
    ;use cortex_m_rt::entry
    } ! <- ()fn main
        {} loop
    {
000000 00000000 0000 00000000 00 00 (peripherals) 000000 000000 00 00000000 000000 000000 00
                                                                    .0000 00000000
cortex_m_rt::entry 0000 00000000 0000 00 0000 0000 00000000 cortex_m_rt::entry 000000 •
    .000000 000000 reset handler 00 00000000 000000 000000
    000000 000000 cargo embed --bin minimal 00 00 000000 •
```

0000 MMIO 51.1

(peripherals) 000000 0000000000 00 memory-map 000000 IO 000000 00 0000000000000000 000000
:000000 000000 0000 micro:bit 00 00 LED 00 000000 0000 00000000 .00000000 00000000

```
;_ extern crate panic_halt as
    ;mod interrupts
    ;use core::mem::size_of
    ;use cortex_m_rt::entry

GPIO port 0 peripheral address ///
;const GPIO_P0: usize = 0x5000_0000
```

```

        GPIO peripheral offsets //
;const PIN_CNF: usize = 0x700
;const OUTSET:  usize = 0x508
;const OUTCLR:  usize = 0x50c

        PIN_CNF fields //
;const DIR_OUTPUT: u32 = 0x1
;const INPUT_DISCONNECT: u32 = 0x1 << 1
;const PULL_DISABLED: u32 = 0x0 << 2
;const DRIVE_S0S1: u32 = 0x0 << 8
;const SENSE_DISABLED: u32 = 0x0 << 16

    } ! <- ()fn main
        .Configure GPIO 0 pins 21 and 28 as push-pull outputs //
;let pin_cnf_21 = (GPIO_P0 + PIN_CNF + 21 * size_of::<u32>()) as *mut u32
;let pin_cnf_28 = (GPIO_P0 + PIN_CNF + 28 * size_of::<u32>()) as *mut u32
SAFETY: The pointers are to valid peripheral control registers, and no //
        .aliases exist //
    } unsafe
        )pin_cnf_21.write_volatile
            DIR_OUTPUT
            INPUT_DISCONNECT |
            PULL_DISABLED |
            DRIVE_S0S1 |
            ,SENSE_DISABLED |
        ;(
        )pin_cnf_28.write_volatile
            DIR_OUTPUT
            INPUT_DISCONNECT |
            PULL_DISABLED |
            DRIVE_S0S1 |
            ,SENSE_DISABLED |
        ;(
        {
        .Set pin 28 low and pin 21 high to turn the LED on //
;let gpio0_outset = (GPIO_P0 + OUTSET) as *mut u32
;let gpio0_outclr = (GPIO_P0 + OUTCLR) as *mut u32
SAFETY: The pointers are to valid peripheral control registers, and no //
        .aliases exist //
    } unsafe
; (gpio0_outclr.write_volatile(1 << 28
; (gpio0_outset.write_volatile(1 << 21
    {
        {} loop
    }
    .000 0000 000 0000 00 00 0000 0 LED 000000 000 0000 00 00 0000 GPIO 0 00 •
        :00 00 0000

```

```
cargo embed --bin mmio
```

Crate 51.2

memory- crate crate crate Rust crate wrapper crate `svd2rust` crate
. crate CMSIS-SVD crate crate crate map

```

    extern crate panic_halt as
        ;use cortex_m_rt::entry
    use nrf52833_pac::Peripherals

    ! <- ()fn main
;()let p = Peripherals::take().unwrap
    ;let gpio0 = p.P0

.Configure GPIO 0 pins 21 and 28 as push-pull outputs //
    } |gpio0.pin_cnf[21].write(|w
        ;()w.dir().output
    ;()w.input().disconnect
        ;()w.pull().disabled
        ;()w.drive().s0s1
    ;()w.sense().disabled
        w
    ;({
    } |gpio0.pin_cnf[28].write(|w
        ;()w.dir().output
    ;()w.input().disconnect
        ;()w.pull().disabled
        ;()w.drive().s0s1
    ;()w.sense().disabled
        w
    ;({

.Set pin 28 low and pin 21 high to turn the LED on //
    ;(()gpio0.outclr.write(|w| w.pin28().clear
    ;(()gpio0.outset.write(|w| w.pin21().set

    {} loop
}

crate crate crate XML crate crate (SVD (System View Description crate crate •
crate crate memory map crate crate crate crate crate crate
    .crate
crate –
    .crate crate crate
crate crate crate crate crate crate crate crate crate crate crate crate –
crate –
crate crate
    .crate crate crate crate crate crate
    .crate crate •
```

```
cargo objdump -- -- cargo install cargo-binutils
cargo embed --bin pac
```

HAL crates 51.3

HAL[<https://github.com/rust-embedded/wesome-embedded-rust#hal-> crate] crate
 crate crate crate (implementation-crates
 crate **embedded-hal** crate crate .crate crate crate
 .crate crate

```

extern crate panic_halt as
;use cortex_m_rt::entry
;use embedded_hal::digital::OutputPin
;{use nrf52833_hal::gpio::{p0, Level
;use nrf52833_hal::pac::Peripherals
} ! <- ()fn main
;()let p = Peripherals::take().unwrap
.Create HAL wrapper for GPIO port 0 //
;(let gpio0 = p0::Parts::new(p.P0
.Configure GPIO 0 pins 21 and 28 as push-pull outputs //
;(let mut col1 = gpio0.p0_28.into_push_pull_output(Level::High
;(let mut row1 = gpio0.p0_21.into_push_pull_output(Level::Low
.Set pin 28 low and pin 21 high to turn the LED on //
;()col1.set_low().unwrap
;()row1.set_high().unwrap
{} loop
{

```

.set_low and set_high are methods on the embedded_hal OutputPin trait •
 crate crate RISC-V crate Cortex-M crate crate crate crate crate HAL crate crate •
 .crate crate crate PIC crate STM32 crate GD32 crate nRF crate NXP crate MSP430 crate AVR crate
 :crate crate crate
 cargo embed --bin hal

Board support crates 51.4

.Board support crates provide a further level of wrapping for a specific board for convenience

```

        ;_ extern crate panic_halt as
                ;use cortex_m_rt::entry
;use embedded_hal::digital::OutputPin
                ;use microbit::Board

        } ! <- ()fn main
;()let mut board = Board::take().unwrap

;()board.display_pins.col1.set_low().unwrap
;()board.display_pins.row1.set_high().unwrap

        {} loop
    {
        crate
        crate
        . LED microbit-v2 -
        :
        cargo embed --bin board_support
    }

```

state pattern 51.5

```

        } ! <- ()fn main
;()let p = Peripherals::take().unwrap
;()let gpio0 = p0::Parts::new(p.P0

;let pin: P0_01<Disconnected> = gpio0.p0_01

        .let gpio0_01_again = gpio0.p0_01; // Error, moved //
;()let mut pin_input: P0_01<Input<Floating>> = pin.into_floating_input
        } ()if pin_input.is_high().unwrap
        ... //
    {
        let mut pin_output: P0_01<Output<OpenDrain>> = pin_input
;()into_open_drain_output(OpenDrainConfig::DisconnectStandard1, Level::Low.
        ;()pin_output.set_high().unwrap
        .pin_input.is_high()); // Error, moved //

        let _pin2: P0_02<Output<OpenDrain>> = gpio0
            p0_02.
;()into_open_drain_output(OpenDrainConfig::DisconnectStandard1, Level::Low.
        = <<let _pin3: P0_03<Output<PushPull>
;()gpio0.p0_03.into_push_pull_output(Level::Low

        {} loop
    }

```

{

- Clone Copy
- pin
- pin
- state type
- type system state machine
- GPIO
- pin
- state transition
- set_high is_high
- HAL crate

embedded-hal 51.6

'crate' embedded-hal

- GPIO
- PWM
- SPI
- I2C

rand_core (embedded-io [embedded-can](https://crates.io/crates/embedded-can

crate

- peripherals
- Raspberry Pi
- trait async embedded-hal-async
- embedded-hal-nb

probe-rs and cargo-embed 51.7

probe-rs

- J-Link CMSIS-DAP ST-Link JTAG (SWD (Serial Wire Debug
- Microsoft DAP (Debug Adapter Protocol) server GDB stub
- Cargo

buddy system crate buddy_system_allocator
 crate .
 .

USB ARM CMSIS-DAP •
 CoreSight Debug Access BBC Arm Cortex
 . micro:bit
 J-Link ST Microelectronics ST-Link •
 . SEGGER •
 . Serial Wire Debug 2 JTAG 5 Debug •
 probe-rs •
 .
 IDE VSCode Debug •
 . Debug •
 . probe-rs cargo-embed •
 target debug host (RTT (Real Time Transfers •
 . (ringbuffers) •

(Debugging) 51.7.1

:Embed.toml

[default.general]

"chip = "nrf52833_xxAA

[debug.gdb]

enabled = true

:/src/bare-metal/microcontrollers/examples

cargo embed --bin board_support debug

:

:Debian gLinux

ch target/thumbv7em-none-eabihf/debug/board_support --eval-command="target remote :1337

:MacOS

gdb target/thumbv7em-none-eabihf/debug/board_support --eval-command="target remote :1337

: GDB

b src/bin/board_support.rs:29

b src/bin/board_support.rs:30

b src/bin/board_support.rs:32

c

c

c

51.8

RTIC •

”**task scheduling**” –
 (timer queue)
Embassy •
 USB **async** –
TockOS •
RTOS –
Hubris •
 protection **Oxide Computer** **Microkernel RTOS** –
 IPC
Bindings for FreeRTOS •
.esp-idf **std** •
(concurrency framework) **RTOS** **RTIC** •
HAL –
Nested Virtual Interrupt **Cortex-M NVIC** –
(Controller
Cortex-M –
Titan **Haven** **TockOS** •
Rust **C** **FreeRTOS** •
 .


```

        .Configure serial port //
    )let mut serial = Uarte::new
        ,board.UARTE0
        ,()board.uart.into
        ,Parity::EXCLUDED
        ,Baudrate::BAUD115200
        ;(

        .Use the system timer as a delay provider //
        ;(let mut delay = Delay::new(board.SYST

    .Set up the I2C controller and Inertial Measurement Unit //
        TODO //

        ;()writeln!(serial, "Ready.").unwrap

        } loop
    .Read compass data and log it to the serial port //
        TODO //
        {
            {
                :(#####) Cargo.toml
                [workspace]
                [package]
                "name = "compass
                "version = "0.1.0
                "edition = "2021
                publish = false
                [dependencies]
                "cortex-m-rt = "0.7.3
                "embedded-hal = "1.0.0
                "lsm303agr = "1.1.0
                "microbit-v2 = "0.15.1
                "panic-halt = "0.2.0
                :(####) Embed.toml
                [default.general]
                "chip = "nrf52833_xxAA
                [debug.gdb]
                enabled = true
                [debug.reset]
                halt_afterwards = true
                :(cargo/config.toml (you shouldn't need to change this.
                [build]

```

```

target = "thumbv7em-none-eabihf" # Cortex-M4F
[('("target.'cfg(all(target_arch = "arm", target_os = "none"]
  ["rustflags = ["-C", "link-arg=-Tlink.x
    :00 000000 00 000000 000000 00000000
picocom --baud 115200 --imap lfcrLf /dev/ttyACM0
:(0000 0000000 000 000 0000 0000000 000) 00 0000 0000 Mac 0000000000 00 00
picocom --baud 115200 --imap lfcrLf /dev/tty.usbmodem14502
.0000 00000000 Ctrl+Q 0 Ctrl+A 00 picocom 00 0000 0000

```

Bare Metal Rust 00000000 000000 52.2

00000000

[\(back to exercise\)](#)

```

;_ extern crate panic_halt as
    ;use core::fmt::Write
    ;use cortex_m_rt::entry
    ;{use core::cmp::{max, min
;use embedded_hal::digital::InputPin
    }::use lsm303agr
,AccelMode, AccelOutputDataRate, Lsm303agr, MagMode, MagOutputDataRate
    ;{
;use microbit::display::blocking::Display
;use microbit::hal::twim::Twim
;{use microbit::hal::uarte::{Baudrate, Parity, Uarte
;use microbit::hal::{Delay, Timer
;use microbit::pac::twim0::frequency::FREQUENCY_A
;use microbit::Board
;const COMPASS_SCALE: i32 = 30000
;const ACCELEROMETER_SCALE: i32 = 700
    } ! <- ()fn main
;()let mut board = Board::take().unwrap
    .Configure serial port //
)let mut serial = Uarte::new
    ,board.UARTE0
    ,()board.uart.into
    ,Parity::EXCLUDED
    ,Baudrate::BAUD115200
; (
    .Use the system timer as a delay provider //

```

```

        ;(let mut delay = Delay::new(board.SYST

        .Set up the I2C controller and Inertial Measurement Unit //
        ;()IMU...).unwrap( " " ,writeln!(serial
;(let i2c = Twim::new(board.TWIM0, board.i2c_internal.into(), FREQUENCY_A::K100
        ;(let mut imu = Lsm303agr::new_with_i2c(i2c
        ;()imu.init().unwrap
        )imu.set_mag_mode_and_odr
        ,mut delay&
        ,MagMode::HighResolution
        ,MagOutputDataRate::Hz50
        (
        ;()unwrap.
        )imu.set_accel_mode_and_odr
        ,mut delay&
        ,AccelMode::Normal
        ,AccelOutputDataRate::Hz50
        (
        ;()unwrap.
;()let mut imu = imu.into_mag_continuous().ok().unwrap

        .Set up display and timer //
        ;(let mut timer = Timer::new(board.TIMER0
;let mut display = Display::new(board.display_pins

        ;let mut mode = Mode::Compass
;let mut button_pressed = false

        ;()unwrap.( ". " ,writeln!(serial

        } loop
        .Read compass data and log it to the serial port //
        ()while !(imu.mag_status().unwrap().xyz_new_data
        (()imu.accel_status().unwrap().xyz_new_data &&
        {}
        ;()let compass_reading = imu.magnetic_field().unwrap
;()let accelerometer_reading = imu.acceleration().unwrap
        )!writeln
        ,serial
        ,"{},{},{t}\",{},{,}"
        ,( )compass_reading.x_nt
        ,( )compass_reading.y_nt
        ,( )compass_reading.z_nt
        ,( )accelerometer_reading.x_mg
        ,( )accelerometer_reading.y_mg
        ,( )accelerometer_reading.z_mg
        (
        ;()unwrap.

        ;[let mut image = [[0; 5]; 5
        } let (x, y) = match mode

```

```

        ) <= Mode::Compass
(scale(-compass_reading.x_nt(), -COMPASS_SCALE, COMPASS_SCALE, 0, 4
      ,as usize
(scale(compass_reading.y_nt(), -COMPASS_SCALE, COMPASS_SCALE, 0, 4
      ,as usize
    ),(
    ) <= Mode::Accelerometer
    )scale
    ,()accelerometer_reading.x_mg
    ,ACCELEROMETER_SCALE-
    ,ACCELEROMETER_SCALE
    ,0
    ,4
    ,as usize (
    )scale
    ,()accelerometer_reading.y_mg-
    ,ACCELEROMETER_SCALE-
    ,ACCELEROMETER_SCALE
    ,0
    ,4
    ,as usize (
    ),(
    );{
    ;image[y][x] = 255
    ;(display.show(&mut timer, image, 100

If button A is pressed, switch to the next mode and briefly blink all LEDs //
    .on //
    } ()if board.buttons.button_a.is_low().unwrap
    } if !button_pressed
    ;()mode = mode.next
;(display.show(&mut timer, [[255; 5]; 5], 200
    {
    ;button_pressed = true
    } else {
    ;button_pressed = false
    }
    {
    {
    } enum Mode
    ,Compass
    ,Accelerometer
    {
    } impl Mode
    } fn next(self) -> Self
    } match self
    ,Self::Compass => Self::Accelerometer
    ,Self::Accelerometer => Self::Compass
    {

```

```

}
}
} fn scale(value: i32, min_in: i32, max_in: i32, min_out: i32, max_out: i32) -> i32
    ;let range_in = max_in - min_in
    ;let range_out = max_out - min_out
    (cap(min_out + range_out * (value - min_in) / range_in, min_out, max_out
    {
} fn cap(value: i32, min_value: i32, max_value: i32) -> i32
    ((max(min_value, min(value, max_value
    {

```

XII □□□

□□□ :**Bare Metal** □□


```

msr tcr_el1, x30

mov_i x30, .Lsctlrval

*/
Ensure everything before this point has completed, then invalidate any *
.potentially stale local TLB entries before they start being used *
/*
isb
tlbi vmalle1
ic iallu
dsb nsh
isb

*/
Configure sctlr_el1 to enable MMU and cache and don't proceed until this *
.has completed *
/*
msr sctlr_el1, x30
isb

/* .Disable trapping floating point access in EL1 */
mrs x30, cpacr_el1
(orr x30, x30, #(0x3 << 20)
msr cpacr_el1, x30
isb

/* .Zero out the bss section */
adr_l x29, bss_begin
adr_l x30, bss_end
cmp x29, x30 :0
b.hs 1f
stp xzr, xzr, [x29], #16
b 0b

/* .Prepare the stack */ :1
adr_l x30, boot_stack_end
mov sp, x30

/* .Set up exception vector */
adr x30, vector_table_el1
msr vbar_el1, x30

/* .Call into Rust code */
bl main

/* .Loop forever waiting for interrupts */
wfi :2
b 2b

0000 0000 0000000000 000000 000000 0000000000 :0000 0000 C 0000 00 0000 0000 0000 •

```

.stack pointer 000000 BSS

0000 00 000 object file 00 0000 (0000000 000000 00 000000 00000 00000) BSS 0000 -
0000 .000 000 00000 000000 00000 00 000 000000000 000000 000000 000000000
000000 000 000000000 .0000000 000 000000 00 0000 00000 000 000 000000 00 00000000
.000000 00000000 00000 00000 0000 00 00000 00

- 000 000000 0000000000 000000 000000 000000 00 0000 000000 000 000 000000 BSS 000 0000 •
- .0000000 000 00 00 000000000 0000 000 0000 000 0000000000 000000 0
- 00 000 000 000 .0000 00000 00 cache 0 MMU 00000 000000 00 000000 00 00000000 00 000 •

:000000

aarch64-000 0000 00 Rust 00 00 .0000 00000000 000 0000 0000 0000000000 -
000000 00 00 000000 000000 00 strict-align+ 00 00000000 unknown-none
0000 0000 000 00 000000000 0000 000000000 000000000 0000 0000 0000 0000000000
.0000 00000000 00000000 000 000000 000

0000 .000 cache 00000000 00000000 00 0000 000000000 000 000 000000 0000 VM 00 000 -
0000 00000000 000000 00 000 000000000 cache 000000 00 0000000000 VM 00 000 000
000 .000 000000 0000 00000 cache 00000 0000000 000 000000 host 00 00000 00 000000
0000000000 0000000000 000000 00000000 0000000 000000 00 0000 0000 00 cache 000
0000 00 cache 000000 000 000 00 00 0 cache 000000 0000 000 00 0000 00000000
00 cache 000000) .000000 0000 00 0000000 00 00 00 000000000 VM 0000 000000 0000
(IPA 00 VA 00 000000000 0000 00000000 0000

- 000000 idmap.S)0000 00 000000000 000 000000000 pagetable 00 00 000 00 00000000 0000 •
- 0000 00 0000 0000000000 0 00000000000 0000 00 0000 00000 000 0000000000 0 00 (0000
00000000 00 000 .000000 0000000 000000 00000000000 00000 00 0000 000000000 0 0 DRAM
.0000 00000000 000000 000000000 QEMU 00 000000000
- 0000 00 000000 000000 00 00 000000 000000 00 (exception vector (vbar_el1 00000000 00 •
- .000 00000000 00
- 0000000 0000 (EL1) 1 00000000 000 00 00 00 0000000 000 000 00 000 000000 0000000 000 •
- 0000 000 00 00entry.S 0000 00000000 00000000 0000000000 000 00 0000 00 0000 000 .000
.0000 000000

Inline assembly 53.2

0000000 00 0000 000000 0000 000000 Rust 00 00 00 000000000 000000 0000 000000 0000
00 00 000 0000 (HVC (hypervisor call 00 000000000 0000 000000 000000 00 .0000 000000000
:000 000000 00 000000 000000000 firmware

```

;use core::arch::asm
;use core::panic::PanicInfo

;mod exceptions

;const PSCI_SYSTEM_OFF: u32 = 0x84000008

} (extern "C" fn main(_x0: u64, _x1: u64, _x2: u64, _x3: u64
SAFETY: this only uses the declared registers and doesn't do anything //
.with memory //
} unsafe
, "asm!("hvc #0
, _ =< inout("w0") PSCI_SYSTEM_OFF

```

```

, _ <= inout("w1") 0
, _ <= inout("w2") 0
, _ <= inout("w3") 0
, _ <= inout("w4") 0
, _ <= inout("w5") 0
, _ <= inout("w6") 0
, _ <= inout("w7") 0
(options(nomem, nostack
;(
{
{} loop
{

```

이 코드는 `smccc` crate를 사용하여 crate의 옵션을 지정하고, `options(nomem, nostack)`를 사용하여 `options` 함수의 인자를 지정합니다.

이 코드는 `Arm Power State`와 `PSCI` 관련 기능을 설명합니다. `power` 모듈은 `CPU`의 상태를 관리하며, `hypervisor`는 `EL3`에서 실행됩니다. `syntax_`는 `<= 0`로 설정되어 있으며, `inout`는 입출력 기능을 제공합니다. `extern "C" [no_mangle] #entry .S`는 `main` 함수를 정의하며, `entry .S`는 `entry point`를 지정합니다. `bootloader`는 `x0-x3` 레지스터를 사용하여 `device tree`를 로드하며, `aarch64` 아키텍처를 지원합니다. `entry .S`는 `src/bare-metal/aps/examples`에서 `make qemu_psci`를 사용하여 `QEMU`에서 실행됩니다.

MMIO 접근을 위한 volatile 접근 53.3

`pointer::write_volatile`와 `pointer::read_volatile`는 `reference`를 사용하여 접근합니다. `!addr_of`는 `reference`를 생성하지 않습니다. `(Volatile access)`는 `reference`를 사용하여 접근합니다. `reference`는 `volatile access`를 사용하여 접근하며, `memory`는 `reference`를 사용하여 접근합니다. `reference`는 `volatile access`를 사용하여 접근하며, `reference`는 `reference`를 사용하여 접근합니다.

```

    struct field {
        !addr_of
    }

```

UART 53.4

```

    UART PL011 'QEMU' virt

```

```

;const FLAG_REGISTER_OFFSET: usize = 0x18
;const FR_BUSY: u8 = 1 << 3
;const FR_TXFF: u8 = 1 << 5

```

```

.Minimal driver for a PL011 UART
} pub struct Uart
,base_address: *mut u8
{

```

```

} impl Uart

```

```

Constructs a new instance of the UART driver for a PL011 device at the
.given base address
Safety #

```

```

The given base address must point to the 8 MMIO control registers of a
PL011 device, which must be mapped into the address space of the process
.as device memory and not have any other aliases

```

```

} pub unsafe fn new(base_address: *mut u8) -> Self
{ Self { base_address
{

```

```

.Writes a single byte to the UART
} (pub fn write_byte(&self, byte: u8
.Wait until there is room in the TX buffer //
{} while self.read_flag_register() & FR_TXFF != 0

```

```

SAFETY: We know that the base address points to the control //
.registers of a PL011 device which is appropriately mapped //
} unsafe

```

```

.Write to the TX buffer //
;(self.base_address.write_volatile(byte
{

```

```

.Wait until the UART is no longer busy //
{} while self.read_flag_register() & FR_BUSY != 0
{

```

```

} fn read_flag_register(&self) -> u8

```

```

SAFETY: We know that the base address points to the control //
.registers of a PL011 device which is appropriately mapped //
{ ()unsafe { self.base_address.add(FLAG_REGISTER_OFFSET).read_volatile

```

```

    }
}

// This is a common pattern for writing safe wrappers of unsafe code: moving the burden
// of proof for soundness from a large number of places to a smaller number of places

```

Writing a trait 53.4.1

```

// ...
; {use core::fmt::{self, Write
    } impl Write for Uart
} fn write_str(&mut self, s: &str) -> fmt::Result
    } () for c in s.as_bytes
; {self.write_byte(*c
    {
    (())Ok
    }
}

```

SAFETY: `Uart` just contains a pointer to device memory, which can be // accessed from any context // {} unsafe impl Send for Uart

Uart ... !writeln !write ... Write ... • .src/bare-metal/aps/examples ... make qemu_minimal ... QEMU ... • .

UART registers 53.5

The PL011 actually has a bunch more registers, and adding offsets to construct pointers to access them is error-prone and hard to read. Plus, some of them are bit fields which would .be nice to access in a structured way

Offset	Register Name	Address
12	DR	0x00
4	RSR	0x04
9	FR	0x18
8	ILPR	0x20
16	IBRD	0x24

Offset	Register Name	Address
6	FBRD	0x28
8	LCR_H	0x2c
16	CR	0x30
6	IPLS	0x34
11	IMSC	0x38
11	RIS	0x3c
11	MIS	0x40
11	ICR	0x44
3	DMACR	0x48

.UART registers are located at the following addresses in the ID register of the UART module.

(Bitflags) UART module 53.5.1

.UART module bitflags are defined in the bitflags crate as follows:

```
use bitflags::bitflags
```

```
    } !bitflags
.Flags from the UART flag register ///
    } struct Flags: u16
        .Clear to send ///
        ;const CTS = 1 << 0
        .Data set ready ///
        ;const DSR = 1 << 1
        .Data carrier detect ///
        ;const DCD = 1 << 2
        .UART busy transmitting data ///
        ;const BUSY = 1 << 3
        .Receive FIFO is empty ///
        ;const RXFE = 1 << 4
        .Transmit FIFO is full ///
        ;const TXFF = 1 << 5
        .Receive FIFO is full ///
        ;const RXFF = 1 << 6
        .Transmit FIFO is empty ///
        ;const TXFE = 1 << 7
        .Ring indicator ///
        ;const RI = 1 << 8
    }
```

-UART module bitflags are defined in the bitflags crate as follows: (Flags(u16) bitflags crate) •
 .UART module bitflag is defined in the bitflags crate as follows:

UART module 53.5.2

.UART module memory layout is defined in the UART module as follows:

```

    } struct Registers
      ,dr: u16
      ,[reserved0: [u8; 2_
      ,rsr: ReceiveStatus
      ,[reserved1: [u8; 19_
      ,fr: Flags
      ,[reserved2: [u8; 6_
      ,ilpr: u8
      ,[reserved3: [u8; 3_
      ,ibrd: u16
      ,[reserved4: [u8; 2_
      ,fbrd: u8
      ,[reserved5: [u8; 3_
      ,lcr_h: u8
      ,[reserved6: [u8; 3_
      ,cr: u16
      ,[reserved7: [u8; 3_
      ,ifls: u8
      ,[reserved8: [u8; 3_
      ,imsc: u16
      ,[reserved9: [u8; 2_
      ,ris: u16
      ,[reserved10: [u8; 2_
      ,mis: u16
      ,[reserved11: [u8; 2_
      ,icr: u16
      ,[reserved12: [u8; 2_
      ,dmacr: u8
      ,[reserved13: [u8; 3_
  {

```

000 0 000 0000 00000 00 00 00000000 00000000 00 0000 00 00000000 00 [(repr(C)# •
 00 00000 0000 00 0000000 0000 00 000 000 .000 C 0000 00 000000 0000000 00 000000
 00 000 00 000000 000000000 00 Rust 00000000 000000 0000 0000 000000 00000000 0000 000
 .000 0000 000000 0000 00 0000 00 00 00 0000000 (0000 000000 0000 00)

0000000 53.5.3

.0000 00000000 000 0000000 00 Registers 0000 0000000 00 0000000 000

```

    .Driver for a PL011 UART ///
    } pub struct Uart
      ,registers: *mut Registers
  {

```

```

    } impl Uart

```

Constructs a new instance of the UART driver for a PL011 device at the ///
 .given base address ///

Safety # ///

The given base address must point to the 8 MMIO control registers of a ///

```

PL011 device, which must be mapped into the address space of the process ///
.as device memory and not have any other aliases ///
} pub unsafe fn new(base_address: *mut u32) -> Self
{ Self { registers: base_address as *mut Registers
      {
          .Writes a single byte to the UART ///
          } (pub fn write_byte(&self, byte: u8
          .Wait until there is room in the TX buffer //
          {} (while self.read_flag_register().contains(Flags::TXFF

SAFETY: We know that self.registers points to the control registers //
.of a PL011 device which is appropriately mapped //
          } unsafe
          .Write to the TX buffer //
;(()addr_of_mut!((*self.registers).dr).write_volatile(byte.into
      {
          .Wait until the UART is no longer busy //
          {} (while self.read_flag_register().contains(Flags::BUSY
      {
          Reads and returns a pending byte, or `None` if nothing has been ///
          .received ///
          } <pub fn read_byte(&self) -> Option<u8
          } (if self.read_flag_register().contains(Flags::RXFE
          None
          } else {
          SAFETY: We know that self.registers points to the control //
          .registers of a PL011 device which is appropriately mapped //
;{ ()let data = unsafe { addr_of!((*self.registers).dr).read_volatile
          .TODO: Check for error conditions in bits 8-11 //
          (Some(data as u8
      {
      {
          } fn read_flag_register(&self) -> Flags
SAFETY: We know that self.registers points to the control registers //
.of a PL011 device which is appropriately mapped //
{ ()unsafe { addr_of!((*self.registers).fr).read_volatile
      {
      {
          pointer !addr_of!/addr_of_mut 00 00000000 00 •
          .0000 000000 000 0000 00 000000 0000 000000 reference 00 000000 0000

          00 00 00000000 00 53.5.4

          00000000 000000 000000 0000 00 00000000 0000 00000000 00 00000000 00 000000 00 00000000
          .0000 echo 00 000000 00000000 00

```

```

                                ;mod exceptions
                                ;mod pl011

                                ;use crate::pl011::Uart
                                ;use core::fmt::Write
                                ;use core::panic::PanicInfo
                                ;use log::error
                                ;use smccc::psci::system_off
                                ;use smccc::Hvc

                                .Base address of the primary PL011 UART //
;_ const PL011_BASE_ADDRESS: *mut u32 = 0x900_0000 as

} (extern "C" fn main(x0: u64, x1: u64, x2: u64, x3: u64
SAFETY: `PL011_BASE_ADDRESS` is the base address of a PL011 device, and //
                                .nothing else accesses that address range //
;{ (let mut uart = unsafe { Uart::new(PL011_BASE_ADDRESS

;()writeln!(uart, "main({x0:#x}, {x1:#x}, {x2:#x}, {x3:#x})").unwrap

                                } loop
} ()if let Some(byte) = uart.read_byte
; (uart.write_byte(byte
; match byte
; <= 'b'\r
; ('uart.write_byte(b'\n
; {
; b'q' => break
; } <= _
; {
; {
; {
; {
;()writeln!(uart, "Bye!").unwrap
;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
; {

```

```

main (inline assembly)(./inline-assembly.md)
entry.S
src/bare-metal/aps/examples make qemu QEMU

```

53.6

```

crate log logging
Log
;use crate::pl011::Uart
;use core::fmt::Write
;{use log::{LevelFilter, Log, Metadata, Record, SetLoggerError

```

```

        ;use spin::mutex::SpinMutex
    }; { (static LOGGER: Logger = Logger { uart: SpinMutex::new(None
        } struct Logger
        , <<uart: SpinMutex<Option<Uart
        {
        } impl Log for Logger
    } fn enabled(&self, _metadata: &Metadata) -> bool
        true
        {
        } (fn log(&self, record: &Record
            )!writeln
        , ()self.uart.lock().as_mut().unwrap
            , "{} [{}]"
            , ()record.level
            ()record.args
            (
            ;()unwrap.
            {
            {} (fn flush(&self
            {
            .Initialises UART logger ///
    } <pub fn init(uart: Uart, max_level: LevelFilter) -> Result<(), SetLoggerError
        ;(LOGGER.uart.lock().replace(uart
        ;?(log::set_logger(&LOGGER
        ;(log::set_max_level(max_level
            (())Ok
        {

```

00000000 set_logger 00000000 00 000 00 LOGGER 0000 000 0000 log00 0000 000 •
 .000000 000000

00 00 00000000 00 53.6.1

.0000 00000 00000000 0000 0000 00 00000000 00 000

```

        ;mod exceptions
        ;mod logger
        ;mod pl011

        ;use crate::pl011::Uart
        ;use core::panic::PanicInfo
    }; {use log::{error, info, LevelFilter
        ;use smccc::psci::system_off
        ;use smccc::Hvc

```

```

        .Base address of the primary PL011 UART ///
;_ const PL011_BASE_ADDRESS: *mut u32 = 0x900_0000 as

} (extern "C" fn main(x0: u64, x1: u64, x2: u64, x3: u64
SAFETY: `PL011_BASE_ADDRESS` is the base address of a PL011 device, and //
        .nothing else accesses that address range //
;{ (let uart = unsafe { Uart::new(PL011_BASE_ADDRESS
;()logger::init(uart, LevelFilter::Trace).unwrap

;("{info!("main({x0:#x}, {x1:#x}, {x2:#x}, {x3:#x

; (assert_eq!(x1, 42

;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
{

} ! <- (fn panic(info: &PanicInfo
;("{error!("{info
;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
{} loop
{

.0000 0000 00 panic 00000000 000000 00 000000 00 panic handler 00 000000 000000 00000 •
src/bare-metal/aps/examples 0000 00 make qemu_logger 00 QEMU 00 00 00000 •
.00000 00000

```

53.7

synchronous IRQ) 00000000 0000 0 00000 00000000 00 00 0000000000 00000000 0000 00 AArch64
 Ecurrent EL with SP0, current EL with SPx, lower EL using AArch64,) 00000 0 00 (FIQ SError
 00 00000000 000000000000 00000000 00 00 0000 0000 00 .0000000 0000000 (lower EL using AArch32
 :000000 000000 stack 00 Rust 000000000000 00 0000 00 (volatile) 00000 000000000000

```

;use log::error
;use smccc::psci::system_off
;use smccc::Hvc

} (extern "C" fn sync_exception_current(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
;("error!("sync_exception_current
;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
{

} (extern "C" fn irq_current(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
;("error!("irq_current
;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
{

} (extern "C" fn fiq_current(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
;("error!("fiq_current
;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap

```

```

}

} (extern "C" fn serr_current(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ;("error!("serr_current
    ;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
{

} (extern "C" fn sync_lower(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ;("error!("sync_lower
    ;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
{

} (extern "C" fn irq_lower(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ;("error!("irq_lower
    ;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
{

} (extern "C" fn fiq_lower(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ;("error!("fiq_lower
    ;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
{

} (extern "C" fn serr_lower(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ;("error!("serr_lower
    ;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
{

```

.XXXXXXXX XXXX EL1 00 XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX 00 XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX .XXX XXXXXXXX XXX EL •
 □ AArch32 XXX 00 XXXXXX EL XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX SPx □ SP0 XXX 00 XXXXXXXX XXXX •
 .XXXXXXXXX XXXX XXXXXX EL XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXX AArch64
 XXXXXXXX XXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXX □ XXXX log 00 exception XXX 00 XXXXXX XXX XXXX •
 .XXXXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX XXXX 00 00 XXX XXXXXXXX

We can think of exception handlers and our main execution context more or less like •
 different threads. [Send and Sync](#) will control what we can share between them, just like
 with threads. For example, if we want to share some value between exception handlers
 and the rest of the program, and it's Send but not Sync, then we'll need to wrap it in
 .something like a Mutex and put it in a static

XXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX 53.8

- oreboot •
- ”coreboot without the C” –
- .RISC-V □ x86 □ aarch64 00 XXXXXXXXXXXX –
- .XXX XXXX LinuxBoot 00 XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX XXX XXXXXX XXX 00 –
- Rust RaspberryPi OS tutorial •
- XXXXXXXX □exception XXXX □JTAG XXXXXX bootloader □ UART XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX –
- page table □ exception
- XXXXX XXXXXXXX □Rust 00 XXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXX □ XXX XXXXXXXX XXXX 00 XXXXXXXXXXX XXXX –
- .XXXXX production 00 XXXXXX XXXXXX XXX XXXXXX XXXX
- cargo-call-stack •

.stack 00 00000000 00000000 000000 00000 000000000 000000000000 -
0000 000 000000 0 MMU 000 00000 00 0000 00 Rust 00 0RaspberryPi 00000 000000 000000 •
-000000 .(stack 00000 000000 00) 000000000 00 0000 0 000000000 00 memory 0000 0000 .000000
:0000

Without the MMU and cache, unaligned accesses will fault. It builds with aarch64- -
unknown-none which sets +strict-align to prevent the compiler generating
unaligned accesses so it should be alright, but this is not necessarily the case in
.general

If it were running in a VM, this can lead to cache coherency issues. The problem is -
that the VM is accessing memory directly with the cache disabled, while the host
has cacheable aliases to the same memory. Even if the host doesn't explicitly access
the memory, speculative accesses can lead to cache fills, and then changes from
one or the other will get lost. Again this is alright in this particular case (running
.directly on the hardware with no hypervisor), but isn't a good pattern in general

(volatile 00 0000 00000 0 000000 00 0000) 0000 00000 MMIO 0000 0000
 00 00 DMA 0000 .0000 0000 00000 000 00 00000 0000000000 00 000 0000 00000000 0000
 .00000 00000 00000 00000000 00 0000 00000

- 00000 000 00000 0000 0000 00000 00000 00 00 0000000 0000 0000000 00 FromBytes •
 000000 00000000 00000000 0000000 00 00 0000 0000 00 0000000 000000000 0 000 0000
 .000
- 0000 0000 00000 0000000 0000000 000 0000 FromBytes 00000000 0000 0000 •
 00000000 00000000 0000000000000 000000 00 u32 0000 0000000 000 00 RequestType
 .0000000 000000 00000 0000000000 0000 0000000000
- .000 byte-order 00 0000 000000 000000 00000 000000000 000000 zerocopy::byteorder •
- 0000/src/bare-metal/useful-crates/zerocopy-example 00 cargo run 00 00 0000 •
 (.0000000 0000 Playground 00 crate 00 000000000 0000 00) .0000

aarch64-paging 54.2

000000 00000000 00 000000 00 00page table 000000 000000 0000 00 crate aarch64-paging 0000
 .0000 000000 AArch64 000000000000

```

    }::use aarch64_paging
      ,idmap::IdMap
    ,{paging::{Attributes, MemoryRegion
    ;{

    ;const ASID: usize = 1
    ;const ROOT_LEVEL: usize = 1

    .Create a new page table with identity mapping //
    ;(let mut idmap = IdMap::new(ASID, ROOT_LEVEL
    .Map a 2 MiB region of memory as read-only //
    )idmap.map_range
    ,(MemoryRegion::new(0x80200000, 0x80400000&
    ,Attributes::NORMAL | Attributes::NON_GLOBAL | Attributes::READ_ONLY
    ;())unwrap.(
    .Set `TTBR0_EL1` to activate the page table //
    ;())idmap.activate
  
```

- 0000 0000000 0000 0000 00 0000000000 0000 0000000 0000000000 EL1 00 0000 0000 0000 00 •
 .00000 00000
- android/platform/superproject/+/master:packages/modules/Virtualization/pvmmfw] 0000 Android 00 00000 0000 •
 .0000000 0000000000
- 00 000000 0000000000 0000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000 0000 •
 .0000 00000 QEMU 0000

buddy_system_allocator 54.3

00 buddy system allocator 00 00 000 third-party crate 00 'buddy_system_allocator'
 GlobalAlloc]-] 00000000000 00 'LockedHeap' 00000 00 00 00 0000000 .000000 00000000000
 0000000000 0000000000 .0000 0000000000 ((https://doc.rust-lang.org/core/alloc/trait.GlobalAlloc.html
 00000 00000 00000 000000 00000 00 (0000000 00 0000 00 000000000) alloc 00000000000 crate 00

```

    00000000 00PCI BAR 0000 00 MMIO 0000 00000000 000 0000 000000 000000 00 .0000 00000000
    :0000

    ;use buddy_system_allocator::FrameAllocator
    ;use core::alloc::Layout

    } ()fn main
    ;()let mut allocator = FrameAllocator::<32>::new
    ;(allocator.add_frame(0x200_0000, 0x400_0000

;()let layout = Layout::from_size_align(0x100, 0x100).unwrap
    let bar = allocator
    (alloc_aligned(layout.
    ;("expect("Failed to allocate 0x100 byte MMIO region.
    ;(println!("Allocated 0x100 byte MMIO region at {:#x}", bar
    {

    .000000 000 00000000 00 000000 00000 000000 000000 00PCI BAR •
/src/bare-metal/useful-crates/allocator-example 00 cargo run 00 00 0000 •
(.00000000 0000 Playground 00 crate 00 00000000 0000 00).0000 0000

```

tinyvec 54.4

```

000 0000 000000 000000 Vec 000000 00 00 000000 00 0000000000 00 0000 000 000000 0000
00 :000000 000000 00 000 (tinyvec) (https://crates.io/crates/tinyvec) 00 heap allocation 0000
0000 allocate 000000 00000000 00000000 00 000000 0000000000 0000 00 000000 00 0000 00 00000000
00 000000 0000 0000 000 0 000000 00000000 00 0000 00000000 000000 000000 00 stack 0000 00 0000
.000000 panic 0000 0000000000 00 000000000000000000 00 0000

    ;use tinyvec::{array_vec, ArrayVec

    } ()fn main
    ;(let mut numbers: ArrayVec<[u32; 5]> = array_vec!(42, 66
    ;(println!("{}", numbers
    ;(numbers.push(7
    ;(println!("{}", numbers
    ;(numbers.remove(1
    ;(println!("{}", numbers
    {

    .000 0000 000000 0000000000 0000 00 Default 0000 0000 00 0000 0000 tinyvec •
000000 0000 00 00000000 0000 000 0000000000 00000000 tinyvec 0000 Rust Playground •
.000000 0000

```

spin 54.5

```

000000 alloc 00 core 00 std::sync 00 000000000000 000000 000000 00000 0 std::sync::Mutex
000000 00000000000000 000000 000000000000 00 000000000000 0000000000 000000 .000000
000000 00000000 00 000000 0000CPU 0000

.000000 000000 00 000000 000000 0000 00 00000000 spinlock 00 000000 0000000000 crate spin 0000

```

```

        ;use spin::mutex::SpinMutex
;(static counter: SpinMutex<u32> = SpinMutex::new(0
        } ()fn main
;(()println!("count: {}", counter.lock
        ;counter.lock() += 2*
;(()println!("count: {}", counter.lock
        {
    (deadlock) handler •
        .
    Once RwLock, Barrier ticket lock mutex spin •
        .lazy Lazy .std::sync •
    crate 'once_cell' •
        .spin::once::Once •
    spin Playground Rust •
        .

```

55 000

00000000

0000 rust_ffi_static Soong 00 00 0000 0AOSP 00 bare-metal Rust binary 00 00000 0000
00000 0000 linker script 00 00 cc_binary 00 00 000 000000 0000000 000 Rust 00 0000
000000 raw binary 00 00 ELF 000000 00000 raw_binary 00 00 000 0 0000 00000000 binary
.0000 00000000 0000

```
    } rust_ffi_static
      , "name": "libvmbase_example"
    , ["defaults": ["vmbase_ffi_defaults"
      , "crate_name": "vmbase_example"
      , ["srcs": ["src/main.rs"
        ] :rustlibs
      , "libvmbase"
      ]
      {
        } cc_binary
      , "name": "vmbase_example"
    , ["defaults": ["vmbase_elf_defaults"
      ] :srcs
      , "idmap.S"
      ]
      ] :static_libs
      , "libvmbase_example"
      ]
      ] :linker_scripts
      , "image.ld"
      , "vmbase_sections:"
      ]
      {
        } raw_binary
      , "name": "vmbase_example_bin"
      , "stem": "vmbase_example.bin"
      , "src": ":vmbase_example"
      , enabled: false
```

```

        } :target
    } :android_arm64
,enabled: true
    ,{
        ,{
            {

```

vmbase 55.1

For VMs running under crosvm on aarch64, the **vmbase** library provides a linker script and useful defaults for the build rules, along with an entry point, UART console logging and more

```

;{use vmbase::{main, println
;{main!(main
} (pub fn main(arg0: u64, arg1: u64, arg2: u64, arg3: u64
;{"println!("Hello world
{

```

vmbase 000000 0000 00 00 000000 0000 00 0000 000000!main 00000 000 •
 .000
 main 0000000 0000 00 0 000000 000000 00 000000 000000 000 000000 vmbase 000000 00000 •
 .000000 00000 VM 00000 000000 00000 PSCI_SYSTEM_OFF 00 0function

56 □□□

□□□□□□□□

.□□□□ □□□□□□ PL031 real-time clock □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□
.□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□

RTC driver 56.1

The QEMU aarch64 virt machine has a **PL031** real-time clock at 0x9010000. For this exercise, you should write a driver for it

crate **chrono** □□ □□□□□□□□ .□□□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ .1
□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ date/time □□□□□□□□ □□□□

Use the match register and raw interrupt status to busy-wait until a given time, e.g. 3 .2
(.seconds in the future. (Call **core::hint::spin_loop** inside the loop

□□ □□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□ RTC □□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□ .3

Arm □□□□□□□□ □□□□ crate **arm-gic** □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ .□□□□ □□□□□□□□
□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ Generic Interrupt Controller

.□□□ □□□□□ GIC □□ (IntId::spi(2 □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ RTC □□□□ □□ □
(**arm_gic::wfi** □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□ (interrupt) □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □
□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ Sleep □□□□ □□
□□□□□ □□□□

.□□□□ □□□□□ **rtc** □□□□□□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □ **exercise template** □□ □□□□□□□□
:src/main.rs

```
    ;mod exceptions
    ;mod logger
    ;mod pl011

    ;use crate::pl011::Uart
    ;use arm_gic::gicv3::GicV3
    ;use core::panic::PanicInfo
    ;{use log::{error, info, trace, LevelFilter
    ;use smccc::psci::system_off
    ;use smccc::Hvc
```

```

        .Base addresses of the GICv3 ///
;_ const GICD_BASE_ADDRESS: *mut u64 = 0x800_0000 as
;_ const GICR_BASE_ADDRESS: *mut u64 = 0x80A_0000 as

        .Base address of the primary PL011 UART ///
;_ const PL011_BASE_ADDRESS: *mut u32 = 0x900_0000 as

    } (extern "C" fn main(x0: u64, x1: u64, x2: u64, x3: u64
SAFETY: `PL011_BASE_ADDRESS` is the base address of a PL011 device, and //
        .nothing else accesses that address range //
    ;{ (let uart = unsafe { Uart::new(PL011_BASE_ADDRESS
        ;()logger::init(uart, LevelFilter::Trace).unwrap

        ;(info!("main({:#x}, {:#x}, {:#x}, {:#x})", x0, x1, x2, x3

        SAFETY: `GICD_BASE_ADDRESS` and `GICR_BASE_ADDRESS` are the base //
        addresses of a GICv3 distributor and redistributor respectively, and //
        .nothing else accesses those address ranges //
    ;{ (let mut gic = unsafe { GicV3::new(GICD_BASE_ADDRESS, GICR_BASE_ADDRESS
        ;()gic.setup

        .TODO: Create instance of RTC driver and print current time //

        .TODO: Wait for 3 seconds //

        ;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
    {

    } ! <- (fn panic(info: &PanicInfo
        ;("{error!("{info
        ;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
        {} loop
    {

:(((( ()))) ()))) ())) ())) ())) ())) ())) ())) ())) ())) src/exceptions.rs

        Copyright 2023 Google LLC //
        //
        ;("Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License //
        .you may not use this file except in compliance with the License //
        You may obtain a copy of the License at //
        //
        http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0 //
        //

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        ,distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS //
        .WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied //
        See the License for the specific language governing permissions and //
        .limitations under the License //

        ;use arm_gic::gicv3::GicV3

```

```

        ;{use log::{error, info, trace
        ;use smccc::psci::system_off
        ;use smccc::Hvc

    } (extern "C" fn sync_exception_current(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
        ;("error!("sync_exception_current
        ;()system_off::

```

```

        You may obtain a copy of the License at //
        //
        http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0 //
        //
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        ,distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS //
        .WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied //
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        .limitations under the License //

        ANCHOR: main //
        ;use crate::pl011::Uart
        ;use core::fmt::Write
;{use log::{LevelFilter, Log, Metadata, Record, SetLoggerError
        ;use spin::mutex::SpinMutex

;{ (static LOGGER: Logger = Logger { uart: SpinMutex::new(None
        } struct Logger
        ,<<uart: SpinMutex<Option<Uart
        {
        } impl Log for Logger
} fn enabled(&self, _metadata: &Metadata) -> bool
        true
        {
        } (fn log(&self, record: &Record
        )!writeln
        ,()self.uart.lock().as_mut().unwrap
        , "{} [{}]"
        ,()record.level
        ()record.args
        (
        ;()unwrap.
        {
        {} (fn flush(&self
        {
        .Initialises UART logger ///
} <pub fn init(uart: Uart, max_level: LevelFilter) -> Result<(), SetLoggerError
        ;(LOGGER.uart.lock().replace(uart
        ;?(log::set_logger(&LOGGER
        ;(log::set_max_level(max_level
        (())Ok
        {
        :(□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□) src/pl011.rs
        Copyright 2023 Google LLC //

```

```

//
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// ,distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS //
// .WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied //
// See the License for the specific language governing permissions and //
// .limitations under the License //

;{use core::fmt::{self, Write
;{use core::ptr::{addr_of, addr_of_mut

        ANCHOR: Flags //
;use bitflags::bitflags

        } !bitflags
.Flags from the UART flag register ///
    } struct Flags: u16
        .Clear to send ///
        ;const CTS = 1 << 0
        .Data set ready ///
        ;const DSR = 1 << 1
        .Data carrier detect ///
        ;const DCD = 1 << 2
        .UART busy transmitting data ///
        ;const BUSY = 1 << 3
        .Receive FIFO is empty ///
        ;const RXFE = 1 << 4
        .Transmit FIFO is full ///
        ;const TXFF = 1 << 5
        .Receive FIFO is full ///
        ;const RXFF = 1 << 6
        .Transmit FIFO is empty ///
        ;const TXFE = 1 << 7
        .Ring indicator ///
        ;const RI = 1 << 8
    {
        ANCHOR_END: Flags //
    } !bitflags
.Flags from the UART Receive Status Register / Error Clear Register ///
    } struct ReceiveStatus: u16
        .Framing error ///
        ;const FE = 1 << 0
        .Parity error ///

```

```

;const PE = 1 << 1
    .Break error ///
;const BE = 1 << 2
    .Overrun error ///
;const OE = 1 << 3
    {
        {

            ANCHOR: Registers //
            } struct Registers
                ,dr: u16
                ,[reserved0: [u8; 2_
                ,rsr: ReceiveStatus
                ,[reserved1: [u8; 19_
                ,fr: Flags
                ,[reserved2: [u8; 6_
                ,ilpr: u8
                ,[reserved3: [u8; 3_
                ,ibrd: u16
                ,[reserved4: [u8; 2_
                ,fbrd: u8
                ,[reserved5: [u8; 3_
                ,lcr_h: u8
                ,[reserved6: [u8; 3_
                ,cr: u16
                ,[reserved7: [u8; 3_
                ,ifls: u8
                ,[reserved8: [u8; 3_
                ,imsc: u16
                ,[reserved9: [u8; 2_
                ,ris: u16
                ,[reserved10: [u8; 2_
                ,mis: u16
                ,[reserved11: [u8; 2_
                ,icr: u16
                ,[reserved12: [u8; 2_
                ,dmacr: u8
                ,[reserved13: [u8; 3_
            {
                ANCHOR_END: Registers //

                ANCHOR: Uart //
                .Driver for a PL011 UART ///
                } pub struct Uart
                ,registers: *mut Registers
            {

                } impl Uart
                Constructs a new instance of the UART driver for a PL011 device at the ///
                .given base address ///
                ///

```

```

Safety # ///
///
The given base address must point to the MMIO control registers of a ///
PL011 device, which must be mapped into the address space of the process ///
.as device memory and not have any other aliases ///
} pub unsafe fn new(base_address: *mut u32) -> Self
{ Self { registers: base_address as *mut Registers
{
    .Writes a single byte to the UART ///
    } (pub fn write_byte(&self, byte: u8
    .Wait until there is room in the TX buffer //
    {} (while self.read_flag_register().contains(Flags::TXFF
SAFETY: We know that self.registers points to the control registers //
.of a PL011 device which is appropriately mapped //
    } unsafe
    .Write to the TX buffer //
;(()addr_of_mut!((*self.registers).dr).write_volatile(byte.into
{
    .Wait until the UART is no longer busy //
    {} (while self.read_flag_register().contains(Flags::BUSY
{
    Reads and returns a pending byte, or `None` if nothing has been ///
    .received ///
    } <pub fn read_byte(&self) -> Option<u8
    } (if self.read_flag_register().contains(Flags::RXFE
    None
    } else {
    SAFETY: We know that self.registers points to the control //
    .registers of a PL011 device which is appropriately mapped //
;{ ()let data = unsafe { addr_of!((*self.registers).dr).read_volatile
    .TODO: Check for error conditions in bits 8-11 //
    (Some(data as u8
    {
    {
    } fn read_flag_register(&self) -> Flags
SAFETY: We know that self.registers points to the control registers //
.of a PL011 device which is appropriately mapped //
{ ()unsafe { addr_of!((*self.registers).fr).read_volatile
{
{
ANCHOR_END: Uart //
} impl Write for Uart
} fn write_str(&mut self, s: &str) -> fmt::Result
    } ()for c in s.as_bytes
    ;(self.write_byte(*c

```

```

    {
    } Ok
    {
    }
}

Safe because it just contains a pointer to device memory, which can be //
.accessed from any context //
{} unsafe impl Send for Uart
:(XXXXXXXX XXXXXX XX XXXXX) Cargo.toml

[workspace]

[package]
name = "rtc"
version = "0.1.0"
edition = "2021"
publish = false

[dependencies]
arm-gic = "0.1.1"
bitflags = "2.6.0"
{ chrono = { version = "0.4.38", default-features = false
log = "0.4.22"
smccc = "0.1.1"
spin = "0.9.8"

[build-dependencies]
cc = "1.1.15

:(XXXX XXXXXX XX XXXXX XXX XXXXX XXXXXX) build.rs

Copyright 2023 Google LLC //
//
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.limitations under the License //

;use cc::Build
;use std::env

} () fn main
;("env::set_var("CROSS_COMPILE", "aarch64-linux-gnu
;("env::set_var("CROSS_COMPILE", "aarch64-none-elf

```

```

        ()Build::new
        ("file("entry.S.
("file("exceptions.S.
        ("file("idmap.S.
        ("compile("empty.
    }
: (0000 000000 00 0000 0000 000000 ) entry.S
    */
    Copyright 2023 Google LLC *
    *
    ;("Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License *
    .you may not use this file except in compliance with the License *
    You may obtain a copy of the License at *
    *
    https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0 *
    *
    Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software *
    ,distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS *
    .WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied *
    See the License for the specific language governing permissions and *
    .limitations under the License */
    /*

macro adr_l, reg:req, sym:req.
    adrp \reg, \sym
    add \reg, \reg, :lo12:\sym
endm.

macro mov_i, reg:req, imm:req.
    movz \reg, :abs_g3:\imm
    movk \reg, :abs_g2_nc:\imm
    movk \reg, :abs_g1_nc:\imm
    movk \reg, :abs_g0_nc:\imm
endm.

    set .L_MAIR_DEV_nGnRE, 0x04.
    set .L_MAIR_MEM_WBWA, 0xff.
(set .Lmairval, .L_MAIR_DEV_nGnRE | (.L_MAIR_MEM_WBWA << 8.

/* .KiB granule size for TTBR0_EL1 4 */
    set .L_TCR_TG0_4KB, 0x0 << 14.
/* .KiB granule size for TTBR1_EL1 4 */
    set .L_TCR_TG1_4KB, 0x2 << 30.
Disable translation table walk for TTBR1_EL1, generating a translation fault instead */
    set .L_TCR_EPD1, 0x1 << 23.
/* .Translation table walks for TTBR0_EL1 are inner sharable */
    set .L_TCR_SH_INNER, 0x3 << 12.
    */
translation table walks for TTBR0_EL1 are outer write-back read-allocate write-allocate *
    .cacheable *

```



```

        msr tcr_el1, x30
        mov_i x30, .Lsctlrval
        */
everything before this point has completed, then invalidate any potentially stale *
        .local TLB entries before they start being used *
        /*
        isb
        tlbi vmalle1
        ic iallu
        dsb nsh
        isb
        */
ensure sctlr_el1 to enable MMU and cache and don't proceed until this has completed *
        /*
        msr sctlr_el1, x30
        isb

/* .Disable trapping floating point access in EL1 */
        mrs x30, cpacr_el1
        (orr x30, x30, #(0x3 << 20
        msr cpacr_el1, x30
        isb

        /* .Zero out the bss section */
        adr_l x29, bss_begin
        adr_l x30, bss_end
        cmp x29, x30 :0
        b.hs 1f
        stp xzr, xzr, [x29], #16
        b 0b

        /* .Prepare the stack */ :1
        adr_l x30, boot_stack_end
        mov sp, x30

        /* .Set up exception vector */
        adr x30, vector_table_el1
        msr vbar_el1, x30

        /* .Call into Rust code */
        bl main

/* .Loop forever waiting for interrupts */
        wfi :2
        b 2b

:(0000 000000 00 0000 0000 000000 ) exceptions.S
        */

```

```

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*
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,distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS *
.WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied *
    See the License for the specific language governing permissions and *
    .limitations under the License *
/*
*/

Saves the volatile registers onto the stack. This currently takes 14 *
instructions, so it can be used in exception handlers with 18 instructions *
.left *
*
,On return, x0 and x1 are initialised to elr_el2 and spsr_el2 respectively *
.which can be used as the first and second arguments of a subsequent call *
/*
*/
macro save_volatile_to_stack.
/* .Reserve stack space and save registers x0-x18, x29 & x30 */
    ![(stp x0, x1, [sp, #-(8 * 24
        [stp x2, x3, [sp, #8 * 2
        [stp x4, x5, [sp, #8 * 4
        [stp x6, x7, [sp, #8 * 6
        [stp x8, x9, [sp, #8 * 8
        [stp x10, x11, [sp, #8 * 10
        [stp x12, x13, [sp, #8 * 12
        [stp x14, x15, [sp, #8 * 14
        [stp x16, x17, [sp, #8 * 16
        [str x18, [sp, #8 * 18
        [stp x29, x30, [sp, #8 * 20
    */
Save elr_el1 & spsr_el1. This such that we can take nested exception *
.and still be able to unwind *
/*
    mrs x0, elr_el1
    mrs x1, spsr_el1
    [stp x0, x1, [sp, #8 * 22
endm.
*/

Restores the volatile registers from the stack. This currently takes 14 *
instructions, so it can be used in exception handlers while still leaving 18 *
instructions left; if paired with save_volatile_to_stack, there are 4 *
.instructions to spare *

```

```

/*
macro restore_volatile_from_stack.
/* .Restore registers x2-x18, x29 & x30 */
    [ldp x2, x3, [sp, #8 * 2
    [ldp x4, x5, [sp, #8 * 4
    [ldp x6, x7, [sp, #8 * 6
    [ldp x8, x9, [sp, #8 * 8
    [ldp x10, x11, [sp, #8 * 10
    [ldp x12, x13, [sp, #8 * 12
    [ldp x14, x15, [sp, #8 * 14
    [ldp x16, x17, [sp, #8 * 16
    [ldr x18, [sp, #8 * 18
    [ldp x29, x30, [sp, #8 * 20

/* .Restore registers elr_el1 & spsr_el1, using x0 & x1 as scratch */
    [ldp x0, x1, [sp, #8 * 22
    msr elr_el1, x0
    msr spsr_el1, x1

/* .Restore x0 & x1, and release stack space */
    ldp x0, x1, [sp], #8 * 24
endm.

```

```

**/
This is a generic handler for exceptions taken at the current EL while using *
SP0. It behaves similarly to the SPx case by first switching to SPx, doing *
    .the work, then switching back to SP0 before returning *
    *
Switching to SPx and calling the Rust handler takes 16 instructions. To *
restore and return we need an additional 16 instructions, so we can implement *
    .the whole handler within the allotted 32 instructions *
/*

```

```

macro current_exception_sp0 handler:req.
    msr spsel, #1
    save_volatile_to_stack
    bl \handler
    restore_volatile_from_stack
    msr spsel, #0
    eret
endm.

```

```

**/
This is a generic handler for exceptions taken at the current EL while using *
SPx. It saves volatile registers, calls the Rust handler, restores volatile *
    .registers, then returns *
    *
This also works for exceptions taken from EL0, if we don't care about *
    .non-volatile registers *
    *
Saving state and jumping to the Rust handler takes 15 instructions, and *
restoring and returning also takes 15 instructions, so we can fit the whole *

```

```

.handler in 30 instructions, under the limit of 32 *
/*
macro current_exception_spx handler:req.
    save_volatile_to_stack
    bl \handler
    restore_volatile_from_stack
    eret
endm.

"section .text.vector_table_el1, "ax.
    global vector_table_el1.
    balign 0x800.
    :vector_table_el1
    :sync_cur_sp0
current_exception_sp0 sync_exception_current

    balign 0x80.
    :irq_cur_sp0
current_exception_sp0 irq_current

    balign 0x80.
    :fiq_cur_sp0
current_exception_sp0 fiq_current

    balign 0x80.
    :serr_cur_sp0
current_exception_sp0 serr_current

    balign 0x80.
    :sync_cur_spx
current_exception_spx sync_exception_current

    balign 0x80.
    :irq_cur_spx
current_exception_spx irq_current

    balign 0x80.
    :fiq_cur_spx
current_exception_spx fiq_current

    balign 0x80.
    :serr_cur_spx
current_exception_spx serr_current

    balign 0x80.
    :sync_lower_64
current_exception_spx sync_lower

    balign 0x80.
    :irq_lower_64
current_exception_spx irq_lower

```

```

        balign 0x80.
        :fiq_lower_64
current_exception_spx fiq_lower

        balign 0x80.
        :serr_lower_64
current_exception_spx serr_lower

        balign 0x80.
        :sync_lower_32
current_exception_spx sync_lower

        balign 0x80.
        :irq_lower_32
current_exception_spx irq_lower

        balign 0x80.
        :fiq_lower_32
current_exception_spx fiq_lower

        balign 0x80.
        :serr_lower_32
current_exception_spx serr_lower
:(0000 000000 00 0000 0000 000000) idmap.S
*/
        Copyright 2023 Google LLC *
        *
        ;("Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License *
        .you may not use this file except in compliance with the License *
        You may obtain a copy of the License at *
        *
        https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0 *
        *
        Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software *
        ,distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS *
        .WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied *
        See the License for the specific language governing permissions and *
        .limitations under the License *
        /*

set .L_TT_TYPE_BLOCK, 0x1.
set .L_TT_TYPE_PAGE, 0x3.
set .L_TT_TYPE_TABLE, 0x3.

        /* .Access flag */
set .L_TT_AF, 0x1 << 10.
        /* .Not global */
set .L_TT_NG, 0x1 << 11.
set .L_TT_XN, 0x3 << 53.

```

```

                (set .L_TT_MT_DEV, 0x0 << 2           // MAIR #0 (DEV_nGnRE.
set .L_TT_MT_MEM, (0x1 << 2) | (0x3 << 8) // MAIR #1 (MEM_WBWA), inner shareable.

set .L_BLOCK_DEV, .L_TT_TYPE_BLOCK | .L_TT_MT_DEV | .L_TT_AF | .L_TT_XN.
set .L_BLOCK_MEM, .L_TT_TYPE_BLOCK | .L_TT_MT_MEM | .L_TT_AF | .L_TT_NG.

                section ".rodata.idmap", "a", %progbits.
                                global idmap.
                                align 12.
                                :idmap
                                /* level 1 */
quad      .L_BLOCK_DEV | 0x0           // 1 GiB of device mappings.
quad      .L_BLOCK_MEM | 0x40000000    // 1 GiB of DRAM.
fill      254, 8, 0x0                 // 254 GiB of unmapped VA space.
quad      .L_BLOCK_DEV | 0x4000000000  // 1 GiB of device mappings.
fill      255, 8, 0x0                 // 255 GiB of remaining VA space.

                                :(0000 00000 00 0000 0000 000000) image.ld
                                */
                                Copyright 2023 Google LLC *
                                *
                                ;("Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License *
                                .you may not use this file except in compliance with the License *
                                You may obtain a copy of the License at *
                                *
                                https://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0 *
                                *
                                Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software *
                                ,distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS *
                                .WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied *
                                See the License for the specific language governing permissions and *
                                .limitations under the License *
                                /*

                                */
Code will start running at this symbol which is placed at the start of the *
                                .image *
                                /*
                                (ENTRY(entry

                                MEMORY
                                }
                                image : ORIGIN = 0x40080000, LENGTH = 2M
                                {

                                SECTIONS
                                }
                                */
                                .Collect together the code *
                                /*

```

```

        } (init : ALIGN(4096.
          ;. = text_begin
            (init.entry.)*
              (*.init.)*
                image< {
                  } : text.
                (*.text.)*
                  image< {
                    ;. = text_end

          */
        .Collect together read-only data *
          /*
        } (rodata : ALIGN(4096.
          ;. = rodata_begin
            (*.rodata.)*
              image< {
                } : got.
              (got.)*
                image< {
                  ;. = rodata_end

          */
Collect together the read-write data including .bss at the end which *
        .will be zero'd by the entry code *
          /*
        } (data : ALIGN(4096.
          ;. = data_begin
            (*.data.)*
          */
        The entry point code assumes that .data is a multiple of 32 *
          .bytes long *
          /*
          ;(ALIGN(32 = .
          ;. = data_end
            image< {

/* .Everything beyond this point will not be included in the binary */
          ;. = bin_end

/* .The entry point code assumes that .bss is 16-byte aligned */
        } (bss : ALIGN(16.
          ;. = bss_begin
            (*.bss.)*
              (COMMON)*
          ;(ALIGN(16 = .
          ;. = bss_end
            image< {

    } (stack (NOLOAD) : ALIGN(4096.
      ;. = boot_stack_begin

```

```

        ;4096 * 40 += .
        ;(ALIGN(4096 = .
; . = boot_stack_end
        image< {

        ;(ALIGN(4K = .
;(. = PROVIDE(dma_region

        */
        .Remove unused sections from the image *
        /*
        } : /DISCARD/
/* .The image loads itself so doesn't need these sections */
        (gnu.hash.)*
        (hash.)*
        (interp.)*
        (eh_frame_hdr.)*
        (eh_frame.)*
        (note.gnu.build-id.)*
        {
        {

:(0000 00000 00 0000 000 00000 000000) Makefile
        Copyright 2023 Google LLC #
        #
        ;("Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 (the "License #
        .you may not use this file except in compliance with the License #
        You may obtain a copy of the License at #
        #
        http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0 #
        #
        Unless required by applicable law or agreed to in writing, software #
        ,distributed under the License is distributed on an "AS IS" BASIS #
        .WITHOUT WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF ANY KIND, either express or implied #
        See the License for the specific language governing permissions and #
        .limitations under the License #

        (UNAME := $(shell uname -s
        (ifeq ($(UNAME),Linux
TARGET = aarch64-linux-gnu
        else
TARGET = aarch64-none-elf
        endif
        OBJCOPY = $(TARGET)-objcopy

PHONY: build qemu_minimal qemu qemu_logger.

        all: rtc.bin

        :build
        cargo build

```

```

                                rtc.bin: build
@$ OBJCOPY) -O binary target/aarch64-unknown-none/debug/rtc)$

                                qemu: rtc.bin
-machin virt,gic-version=3 -cpu max -serial mon:stdio -display none -kernel $< -s

                                :clean
                                cargo clean
                                rm -f *.bin

:(cargo/config.toml (you shouldn't need to change this.

                                [build]
                                "target = "aarch64-unknown-none
["rustflags = ["-C", "link-arg=-Timage.ld
                                .make qemu QEMU

```

Bare Metal Rust 56.2

RTC driver

([back to exercise](#))

:main.rs

```

                                ;mod exceptions
                                ;mod logger
                                ;mod pl011
                                ;mod pl031

                                ;use crate::pl031::Rtc
;{use arm_gic::gicv3::{IntId, Trigger
;{use arm_gic::{irq_enable, wfi
;{use chrono::{TimeZone, Utc
;use core::hint::spin_loop
;use crate::pl011::Uart
;use arm_gic::gicv3::GicV3
;use core::panic::PanicInfo
;{use log::{error, info, trace, LevelFilter
;use smccc::psci::system_off
;use smccc::Hvc

                                .Base addresses of the GICv3 ///
;_ const GICD_BASE_ADDRESS: *mut u64 = 0x800_0000 as
;_ const GICR_BASE_ADDRESS: *mut u64 = 0x80A_0000 as

                                .Base address of the primary PL011 UART ///
;_ const PL011_BASE_ADDRESS: *mut u32 = 0x900_0000 as

```

```

        .Base address of the PL031 RTC ///
;_ const PL031_BASE_ADDRESS: *mut u32 = 0x901_0000 as
        .The IRQ used by the PL031 RTC ///
; (const PL031_IRQ: IntId = IntId::spi(2

    } (extern "C" fn main(x0: u64, x1: u64, x2: u64, x3: u64
SAFETY: `PL011_BASE_ADDRESS` is the base address of a PL011 device, and //
        .nothing else accesses that address range //
;{ (let uart = unsafe { Uart::new(PL011_BASE_ADDRESS
    ;()logger::init(uart, LevelFilter::Trace).unwrap

; (info!("main({:#x}, {:#x}, {:#x}, {:#x})", x0, x1, x2, x3

    SAFETY: `GICD_BASE_ADDRESS` and `GICR_BASE_ADDRESS` are the base //
addresses of a GICv3 distributor and redistributor respectively, and //
        .nothing else accesses those address ranges //
;{ (let mut gic = unsafe { GicV3::new(GICD_BASE_ADDRESS, GICR_BASE_ADDRESS
    ;()gic.setup

SAFETY: `PL031_BASE_ADDRESS` is the base address of a PL031 device, and //
        .nothing else accesses that address range //
;{ (let mut rtc = unsafe { Rtc::new(PL031_BASE_ADDRESS
    ;()let timestamp = rtc.read
;()let time = Utc.timestamp_opt(timestamp.into(), 0).unwrap
    ;("{info!("RTC: {time

        ;(GicV3::set_priority_mask(0xff
; (gic.set_interrupt_priority(PL031_IRQ, 0x80
; (gic.set_trigger(PL031_IRQ, Trigger::Level
    ;()irq_enable
; (gic.enable_interrupt(PL031_IRQ, true

        .Wait for 3 seconds, without interrupts //
; let target = timestamp + 3
; (rtc.set_match(target
; (()info!("Waiting for {}"), Utc.timestamp_opt(target.into(), 0).unwrap
    )!trace
    , "{}=matched={}, interrupt_pending"
        , ()rtc.matched
    ()rtc.interrupt_pending
        ;(
    } ()while !rtc.matched
        ;()spin_loop
    {
    )!trace
    , "{}=matched={}, interrupt_pending"
        , ()rtc.matched
    ()rtc.interrupt_pending
        ;(
    ; ("info!("Finished waiting

```

```

        .Wait another 3 seconds for an interrupt //
        ;let target = timestamp + 6
;(()info!("Waiting for {}"), Utc.timestamp_opt(target.into(), 0).unwrap
        ;(rtc.set_match(target
        ;()rtc.clear_interrupt
        ;(rtc.enable_interrupt(true
        )!trace
        ,"{}=matched={}, interrupt_pending"
        ,()rtc.matched
        ()rtc.interrupt_pending
        ;(
        } ()while !rtc.interrupt_pending
        ;()wfi
        {
        )!trace
        ,"{}=matched={}, interrupt_pending"
        ,()rtc.matched
        ()rtc.interrupt_pending
        ;(
        ;("info!("Finished waiting
        ;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
        {
        } ! <- (fn panic(info: &PanicInfo
        ;("{error!("{info
        ;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
        {} loop
        {
        :pl031.rs
;{use core::ptr::{addr_of, addr_of_mut

        } struct Registers
        Data register //
        ,dr: u32
        Match register //
        ,mr: u32
        Load register //
        ,lr: u32
        Control register //
        ,cr: u8
        ,[reserved0: [u8; 3_
Interrupt Mask Set or Clear register //
        ,imsc: u8
        ,[reserved1: [u8; 3_
        Raw Interrupt Status //
        ,ris: u8
        ,[reserved2: [u8; 3_
        Masked Interrupt Status //
        ,mis: u8

```

```

        , [reserved3: [u8; 3_
Interrupt Clear Register ///
        , icr: u8
        , [reserved4: [u8; 3_
    {

        .Driver for a PL031 real-time clock ///
    } pub struct Rtc
    , registers: *mut Registers
    {

        } impl Rtc

Constructs a new instance of the RTC driver for a PL031 device at the ///
    .given base address ///
    ///
    Safety # ///
    ///

The given base address must point to the MMIO control registers of a ///
PL031 device, which must be mapped into the address space of the process ///
    .as device memory and not have any other aliases ///
    } pub unsafe fn new(base_address: *mut u32) -> Self
{ Self { registers: base_address as *mut Registers
    {

        .Reads the current RTC value ///
    } pub fn read(&self) -> u32
SAFETY: We know that self.registers points to the control registers //
    .of a PL031 device which is appropriately mapped //
    { ()unsafe { addr_of!((*self.registers).dr).read_volatile
    {

Writes a match value. When the RTC value matches this then an interrupt ///
    .(will be generated (if it is enabled ///
    } (pub fn set_match(&mut self, value: u32
SAFETY: We know that self.registers points to the control registers //
    .of a PL031 device which is appropriately mapped //
    { (unsafe { addr_of_mut!((*self.registers).mr).write_volatile(value
    {

Returns whether the match register matches the RTC value, whether or not ///
    .the interrupt is enabled ///
    } pub fn matched(&self) -> bool
SAFETY: We know that self.registers points to the control registers //
    .of a PL031 device which is appropriately mapped //
    ;{ ()let ris = unsafe { addr_of!((*self.registers).ris).read_volatile
        ris & 0x01) != 0)
    {

        .Returns whether there is currently an interrupt pending ///
        ///
        This should be true if and only if `matched` returns true and the ///

```

```

        .interrupt is masked ///
    } pub fn interrupt_pending(&self) -> bool
SAFETY: We know that self.registers points to the control registers //
        .of a PL031 device which is appropriately mapped //
    ;{ ()let ris = unsafe { addr_of!((*self.registers).mis).read_volatile
        ris & 0x01) != 0)
    }

        .Sets or clears the interrupt mask ///
        ///
    When the mask is true the interrupt is enabled; when it is false the //
        .interrupt is disabled ///
    } (pub fn enable_interrupt(&mut self, mask: bool
    ;{ let imsc = if mask { 0x01 } else { 0x00
SAFETY: We know that self.registers points to the control registers //
        .of a PL031 device which is appropriately mapped //
    { (unsafe { addr_of_mut!((*self.registers).imsc).write_volatile(imsc
    }

        .Clears a pending interrupt, if any ///
    } (pub fn clear_interrupt(&mut self
SAFETY: We know that self.registers points to the control registers //
        .of a PL031 device which is appropriately mapped //
    { (unsafe { addr_of_mut!((*self.registers).icr).write_volatile(0x01
    }

    }

    SAFETY: `Rtc` just contains a pointer to device memory, which can be //
        .accessed from any context //
    {} unsafe impl Send for Rtc

```

XIII □□□

□□□ :□□□□□□□□

00 Concurrency 0000 00 000000000 Rust

00 mutex 00 00000000 00 0000000000 000 thread 000 00 concurrency 00 0000 000 00 Rust 0000
.000000 0000000000 00 channel 0

0000 00000000 00 concurrency 00000000 00 00000000 000000 00 0000 000 0000 Rust 000000
(fearless concurrency) 00000000 0000000000 00000000 0000 0000 000 .000000 00000 00000000
(runtime) 00000 00000 00 000 00 0000000000 0000 0000000000 00 0000000000 0000 000000 00000000
.00000 00000000

000000 00000000

00000 .00000 0000 00000 00 0 00000 0 00000 00000 00000 0000 000 0000000000 00 000000000000 00000000 00
:0000 0000 00000000

00000 0000	0000
000000 00	00000000
000000 00	0000000000
000000 00	Sync 0 Send
000000 00	0000000 000000000000
000000 00 0 00000 0	0000000000

- :000000 00000000 00000000 00000 00000000 0000000000 0000000000 00 00 000000 00000000 00 00 Rust
.000000 0 000000000000 00000000000000 0000thread
 - .000000 00000 00000000 0000 00000 concurrency 00000 00000 00000000 00 00 00000 00000000 0000
 - 00000000) 00000000 0000 00000 thread 00 00 concurrent 00000000 00 00 00 00 000000000000 000000
- 00 00 00 00000000 00 0000 000000 00 0000000000 00 0000 00000 00 0000 00000000000 00000 00
.00000000 00000 multi-threading 00000000 00 00 00 (0000 00000000 0000 00000000 00000

58 线程

线程池

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线程池 线程池 58.1

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```
use std::thread;
use std::time::Duration;

fn main() {
    thread::spawn(|| {
        for i in 0..10 {
            println!("thread: {i}");
            thread::sleep(Duration::from_millis(5));
        }
    });

    for i in 0..5 {
        println!("Main thread: {i}");
        thread::sleep(Duration::from_millis(5));
    }
}
```

- 线程池 main 线程池 线程池 线程池 线程池 线程池 线程池 线程池 线程池 线程池 线程池
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Rust thread API •
 .
 .
 spawned thread 5
 thread spawned
 !
 spawned thread main
 pthreads/C++ std::thread/boost::thread *
 spawned thread
 .thread::spawn returns a JoinHandle
 .join. JoinHandle
 «()handle.join» «(...)let handle = thread::spawn»
 thread
 thread::spawn's closure returns T
 <JoinHandle .join() returns thread::Result<T
 «()handle.join» Result
 panic main thread panic
 .Any .panic payload
 !
 thread reference
 borrow
 thread Main
 return
 memory safety return stack
 !

58.2

```

: borrow) thread
; use std::thread
} ()fn foo

```


59 □□□

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Receivers □ Senders 59.1

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.□□□□□□□□ □□ (end-points) □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ channel

```
;use std::sync::mpsc
```

```
} ()fn main
```

```
;()let (tx, rx) = mpsc::channel
```

```
;()tx.send(10).unwrap
```

```
;()tx.send(20).unwrap
```

```
;(()rx.recv ,"{?:}" :□□ □□□□□□)println
```

```
;(()rx.recv ,"{?:}" :□□ □□□□□□)println
```

```
;()let tx2 = tx.clone
```

```
;()tx2.send(30).unwrap
```

```
;(()rx.recv ,"{?:}" :□□ □□□□□□)println
```

```
{
```

- mpsc stands for Multi-Producer, Single-Consumer. Sender and SyncSender implement Clone (so you can make multiple producers) but Receiver does not
- send() and recv() return Result. If they return Err, it means the counterpart Sender or Receiver is dropped and the channel is closed

00000 00000 0000 0000 0000 00000 00 0000 0000 00 00000 00 **send** 00000000 •
 000000 00 **thread** 00000 000000 0000 00000 00 000 000 .00000 00000 00 00000 **thread**
 .000 00000 00000000 000 00
 00 **Result**0000 0000 00) 00000 000 **error** 00 00 **send** 0000 0000 0000 0000 00000 000 •
 .00000 0000 00000 00 000 00 000 00 000000 00 000000 .00000000000
rendezvous” 00 ”000000 00000” 00 000 000000 00 (**bounded channel**) 00000 00000 00 •
 00000 0000 00 00000 00 00000 00000 00 0000 **thread** 000000 00 .00000000 ”**channel**
 .000000000 00 **recv**

MutexGuard<T: Sync>: Uses OS level primitives which must be deallocated on the thread which created them. However, an already-locked mutex can have its guarded variable read by any thread with which the guard is shared

Send + !Sync!

```
:impl<T> MutexGuard<T> {
    fn new(mutex: &Mutex<T>) -> Self {
        Rc::new(Self {
            mutex: mutex,
            atomic: AtomicBool::new(false)
        })
    }
}

impl<T> Drop for MutexGuard<T> {
    fn drop(&mut self) {
        Rust::atomic::store(&self.atomic, true);
    }
}

impl<T> Clone for MutexGuard<T> {
    fn clone(&self) -> Self {
        Rc::clone(&self)
    }
}

impl<T> Send for MutexGuard<T> {}
impl<T> !Sync for MutexGuard<T> {}
```

61

Atomic Reference Counted

Atomic Reference Counted (ARC) is a memory management technique that allows for safe sharing of memory between threads.

Atomic Reference Counted	
Arc	
Mutex	

Arc 61.1

The `Arc::clone` method creates a new atomic reference counted object that is read-only.

```

use std::sync::Arc;
use std::thread;

fn main() {
    let v = Arc::new(vec![10, 20, 30]);
    let mut handles = Vec::new();
    for _ in 0..5 {
        let v = Arc::clone(&v);
        handles.push(thread::spawn(move || {
            let thread_id = thread::current().id();
            println!("thread_id: {}", thread_id);
        }));
    }
    handles.into_iter().for_each(|h| h.join().unwrap());
    println!("v: {}", v);
}

```

Atomic Reference Counted (ARC) is a memory management technique that allows for safe sharing of memory between threads. It is implemented in Rust as the `Arc` type, which is a wrapper around a pointer to a value that is shared across threads. The `Arc` type is implemented as a wrapper around a pointer to a value that is shared across threads. It is implemented in Rust as the `Arc` type, which is a wrapper around a pointer to a value that is shared across threads.

Sync 与 Send 类型可以克隆，但 Clone 方法只能克隆 T 类型，而不能克隆 "Clone" 方法。

 克隆时，atomic 方法会调用 Arc::clone，这会导致垃圾回收器无法识别 reference cycle。

 解决方法是使用 std::sync::Weak。

Mutex 61.2

Mutex 是一个可变的 (mutable) 互斥锁，它实现了 Send 和 Sync 特性。

 使用 std::sync::Mutex。

```

} () fn main
; ([let v = Mutex::new(vec![10, 20, 30
; (()println!("v: {:?}", v.lock().unwrap

; ())let mut guard = v.lock().unwrap
; (guard.push(40

; (()println!("v: {:?}", v.lock().unwrap

```

Mutex 的实现依赖于 Rust 的 «Mutex» 特性。

 MutexGuard 是 Mutex 的守护者，它实现了 Drop 特性。

 Mutex 的 lock 方法返回 MutexGuard，调用 lock 方法会返回 Result。

 如果调用 lock 方法时，互斥锁已经被其他线程持有，则会返回 PoisonError。

 更多信息请参考 <https://doc.rust-lang.org/std/sync/struct.PoisonError.html>。

61.3

Mutex 与 Arc 的结合使用。

```

        ;use std::thread
;{use std::sync::{Arc, Mutex //
    } } ()fn main
;[let v = vec![10, 20, 30
} ||)let handle = thread::spawn
; (v.push(10
;({
; (v.push(1000
;()handle.join().unwrap
;("{?:println!("v: {v
{
:      :
;{use std::sync::{Arc, Mutex
;use std::thread
    } } ()fn main
;(( [let v = Arc::new(Mutex::new(vec![10, 20, 30
; (let v2 = Arc::clone(&v
} || let handle = thread::spawn(move
;()let mut v2 = v2.lock().unwrap
; (v2.push(10
;({
}
;()let mut v = v.lock().unwrap
; (v.push(1000
{
;()handle.join().unwrap
;("{?:println!("v: {v
{
:      :

```

- .000 00 00 0000 0000 000000 0000 0000000 000000 Mutex 0 Arc 00 v
- 0000 0000 0000000 0000000 00 0000 0000 000000 00 Arc 00 00 Mutex 00 0000 0000 -
- .000 00thread 000 (mutable) 000000
- .000 000000 000000 thread 00 00 00 000000 00 000 0000 v2 000000 00 0000 <_>v: Arc
- .00 000000 lambda signature 00 move 00000
- .0000000 000000 000000 00 00 LockGuard 000000 00000 000000 0000 00000000

62 000

00000000

:000 000 00000 0000 000 000 .00000 000 00000 00 0 00000 0 00000 0000 0000 0000

00000 000	0000000
000000 00	Dining 000000
000000 00	000000 000 000000 00000000
000000 00	00000 000

Dining 00000 62.1

:000 concurrency 0000000 000000 00 00000 00 00000000000 000000 000000 000000

00 00 000 000 0000000 0000000 00 .00000000 0000 0000 00 0000 00 000000 00
00000000 00000 000000 00000 00 000000 .00000 00000 000000 00 000000 00 0000 .00000 0000
0000 0000000 0000 00 000000000 0000 0000000 00 .000 0000000 0000000 00 00 00000 00 0000
000000 00 0000 00000000 000000000 0000 0000000 00 00000 00 000000 .0000000 0000 0 0000
000 000000 00 0000000000 000000 000000 00 00000 000000 00 0 00 0000000 00 00 0000000
00 0 0000000 000000000 0000 00 00000 000000 0000000 00 00 0000 0000000 000000 00 000000
000000 00 00 00000 00000 00 0000000000 0000000 00 000000 00 00 .00000000000 0000 00
.0000000000 000000 00

0000 00 000000 00 00 0000 00 .0000000 00000 00000 [Cargo installation](#) 00 00 0000000 0000 00000
0000000 00 cargo run 00 00000 00000000 0 00000 00 00 00000 0000000 0000000 0000 src/main.rs
:00000000 (deadlock)

```

;{use std::sync::{mpsc, Arc, Mutex
;use std::thread
;use std::time::Duration

;struct Fork

} struct Philosopher
, name: String
... :left_fork //
... :right_fork //

```

```

        ... :thoughts //
    }

    } impl Philosopher
    { fn think(&self
      self.thoughts
      ((self.name& , "!0000 0000 00 {} !0000")!send(format.
        ;()unwrap.
    }

    } (fn eat(&self
      ...Pick up forks //
      ;(println!("{}", &self.name
      ;(thread::sleep(Duration::from_millis(10
    }
    {

    = [static PHILOSOPHERS: &[&str
;["Socrates", "Hypatia", "Plato", "Aristotle", "Pythagoras"]&

    } ()fn main
    Create forks //

    Create philosophers //

    Make each of them think and eat 100 times //

    Output their thoughts //
    {
:0000 00000000 000 Cargo.toml 00 0000000 00

    [package]
    "name = "dining-philosophers
    "version = "0.1.0
    "edition = "2021

```

000000 000 000000 00000000 62.2

.0000 00000000 multi-thread 0000 00000000 00 000000 0000 000 0000 0000 00 0000 000000
0000 .000000 000000 0000 00 000000 00000000 00 0000 000000 0 000 0000 00 0000 00 00 0000
000 00 000000 00 00 000 0000 0 000 000000 000000 0000 00 00 0000 000000 00000000 0000000
.000 000000 00000000 000000 000000

0000 0000 00 00000000 000 .000000 0000 request 000000 HTTP 00000000 00 00 000 000 0000
0000 00 00 00000000 00 .0000 00000000 request 00 00000000 00 00 00000000 0000 00000000 000000
.000 00000000 00000000 thiserror 00 00000000 00 00000000 0000 000000 00 00000000 0000

:Create a new Cargo project and request it as a dependency with
cargo new link-checker
cd link-checker

```
cargo add --features blocking,rustls-tls reqwest
cargo add scraper
cargo add thiserror
```

```
error: no such subcommand 'cargo add'
Cargo.toml
```

```
Cargo.toml cargo add
```

```
[package]
name = "link-checker"
version = "0.1.0"
edition = "2021"
publish = false

[dependencies]
reqwest = { version = "0.11.12", features = ["blocking", "rustls-tls", "scraper", "thiserror"]
thiserror = "1.0.37"
```

```
/https://www.google.org .
```

```
src/main.rs
```

```
use reqwest::blocking::Client;
use reqwest::Url;
use scraper::{Html, Selector};
use thiserror::Error;

enum Error {
    RequestError(#[from] reqwest::Error),
    BadResponse(String)
}

struct CrawlCommand {
    url: Url,
    extract_links: bool
}

fn visit_page(client: &Client, command: &CrawlCommand) -> Result<Vec<Url>, Error> {
    println!("{}", command.url);
    let response = client.get(command.url.clone()).send();
    if !response.status().is_success {
        return Err(Error::BadResponse(response.status().to_string()));
    }

    let mut link_urls = Vec::new();
    if !command.extract_links {
        return Ok(link_urls);
    }

    let base_url = response.url().to_owned();
    let body_text = response.text();
```



```

        } struct Philosopher
            , name: String
            , <<left_fork: Arc<Mutex<Fork
            , <<right_fork: Arc<Mutex<Fork
            , <thoughts: mpsc::SyncSender<String
        {

            } impl Philosopher
            } (fn think(&self
                self.thoughts
                ((self.name& , "!0000 0000 00 {} !0000")!send(format.
                    ;()unwrap.
                {

                    } (fn eat(&self
                        ;(println!("{}", &self.name
                            ;()let _left = self.left_fork.lock().unwrap
                            ;()let _right = self.right_fork.lock().unwrap

                            ;(println!("{}", &self.name
                                ;(thread::sleep(Duration::from_millis(10
                                    {
                                        {

                                            = [static PHILOSOPHERS: &[&str
                                            ;["Socrates", "Hypatia", "Plato", "Aristotle", "Pythagoras"]&

                                                } ()fn main
                                                ;(let (tx, rx) = mpsc::sync_channel(10

                                                    (())let forks = (0..PHILOSOPHERS.len
                                                        ((map(|_| Arc::new(Mutex::new(Fork.
                                                            ;()<<_>collect::<Vec.

                                                            } ()for i in 0..forks.len
                                                                ;()let tx = tx.clone
                                                                ;([let mut left_fork = Arc::clone(&forks[i
                                                                ;([()let mut right_fork = Arc::clone(&forks[(i + 1) % forks.len

                                                                    To avoid a deadlock, we have to break the symmetry //
                                                                    somewhere. This will swap the forks without deinitializing //
                                                                    .either of them //
                                                                    } if i == forks.len() - 1
                                                                    ;(std::mem::swap(&mut left_fork, &mut right_fork
                                                                        {

                                                                            } let philosopher = Philosopher
                                                                            , ()name: PHILOSOPHERS[i].to_string
                                                                            , thoughts: tx
                                                                            , left_fork

```

```

        ,right_fork
        ;{
            } || thread::spawn(move
            } for _ in 0..100
            ;()philosopher.eat
            ;()philosopher.think
            {
                ;({
                    {
                        ;(drop(tx
                        } for thought in rx
                        ;("{println!("{thought
                            {
                                {

```

Link 00000000

```

;{use std::sync::{mpsc, Arc, Mutex
;use std::thread

;use request::blocking::Client
;use request::Url
;{use scraper::{Html, Selector
;use thiserror::Error

} enum Error
,(RequestError(#[from] request::Error
,(BadResponse(String
{

} struct CrawlCommand
,url: Url
,extract_links: bool
{

} <fn visit_page(client: &Client, command: &CrawlCommand) -> Result<Vec<Url>, Error
;(command.url ,"{#:#} 000000")!println
;?()let response = client.get(command.url.clone()).send
} ()if !response.status().is_success
;(((return Err(Error::BadResponse(response.status().to_string
{

;()let mut link_urls = Vec::new
} if !command.extract_links
;return Ok(link_urls
{

;()let base_url = response.url().to_owned
;?()let body_text = response.text

```

```

;(let document = Html::parse_document(&body_text
    ;()let selector = Selector::parse("a").unwrap
        let href_values = document
            (select(&selector.
;("filter_map(|element| element.value().attr("href.
            } for href in href_values
            } (match base_url.join(href
            } <= (Ok(link_url
            ;(link_urls.push(link_url
                {
                } <= (Err(err
;("{println!("On {base_url:#}: ignored unparseable {href:?}: {err
                {
                {
                {
                (Ok(link_urls
                {
                } struct CrawlState
                    ,domain: String
                    ,<visited_pages: std::collections::HashSet<String
                    {
                    } impl CrawlState
                        } fn new(start_url: &Url) -> CrawlState
;()let mut visited_pages = std::collections::HashSet::new
;()visited_pages.insert(start_url.as_str().to_string
{ CrawlState { domain: start_url.domain().unwrap().to_string(), visited_pages
    {
    .Determine whether links within the given page should be extracted ///
    } fn should_extract_links(&self, url: &Url) -> bool
        } let Some(url_domain) = url.domain() else
            ;return false
            ;{
            url_domain == self.domain
            {
            Mark the given page as visited, returning false if it had already ///
                .been visited ///
            } fn mark_visited(&mut self, url: &Url) -> bool
            ((self.visited_pages.insert(url.as_str().to_string
            {
            {
            ;(<type CrawlResult = Result<Vec<Url>, (Url, Error
                )fn spawn_crawler_threads
            ,<command_receiver: mpsc::Receiver<CrawlCommand
            ,<result_sender: mpsc::Sender<CrawlResult
            ,thread_count: u32

```

```

    } (
; (let command_receiver = Arc::new(Mutex::new(command_receiver
    } for _ in 0..thread_count
    ;()let result_sender = result_sender.clone
;()let command_receiver = command_receiver.clone
    } || thread::spawn(move
    ;()let client = Client::new
    } loop
    } = let command_result
;()let receiver_guard = command_receiver.lock().unwrap
    ()receiver_guard.recv
    ;{
    } let Ok(crawl_command) = command_result else
    .The sender got dropped. No more commands coming in //
    ;break
    ;{
} (let crawl_result = match visit_page(&client, &crawl_command
    , (Ok(link_urls) => Ok(link_urls
    , ((Err(error) => Err((crawl_command.url, error
    ;{
    ;()result_sender.send(crawl_result).unwrap
    {
    ;({
    {
    {
    }fn control_crawl
    , start_url: Url
    , <command_sender: mpsc::Sender<CrawlCommand
    , <result_receiver: mpsc::Receiver<CrawlResult
    } <Vec<Url <- (
    ; (let mut crawl_state = CrawlState::new(&start_url
; { let start_command = CrawlCommand { url: start_url, extract_links: true
    ;()command_sender.send(start_command).unwrap
    ;let mut pending_urls = 1
    ;()let mut bad_urls = Vec::new
    } while pending_urls > 0
;()let crawl_result = result_receiver.recv().unwrap
    ;pending_urls -= 1
    } match crawl_result
    } <= (Ok(link_urls
    } for url in link_urls
    } (if crawl_state.mark_visited(&url
; (let extract_links = crawl_state.should_extract_links(&url
; { let crawl_command = CrawlCommand { url, extract_links
    ;()command_sender.send(crawl_command).unwrap
    ;pending_urls += 1
    {

```

```

        {
            {
                } <= ((Err((url, error
                    ;(bad_urls.push(url
; (error , "{#:} :00 000000 crawling 0000")!println
                    ;continue
            {
                {
                    {
                        bad_urls
                    }
                }
            }
        } <fn check_links(start_url: Url) -> Vec<Url
; ()<let (result_sender, result_receiver) = mpsc::channel::<CrawlResult
; ()<let (command_sender, command_receiver) = mpsc::channel::<CrawlCommand
; (spawn_crawler_threads(command_receiver, result_sender, 16
    (control_crawl(start_url, command_sender, result_receiver
        {
            } ()fn main
; ()let start_url = request::Url::parse("https://www.google.org").unwrap
; (let bad_urls = check_links(start_url
; (println!("Bad URLs: {:#?}", bad_urls
        {

```

XIV □□□

□□□ :□□□□□□□□

63 0000

000000 0000

00 000 00 000000 00 00000000 0000 00 0000 000000 00 00 0000 concurrency 0000 00 "Async"
000000 0000 000000 000000 00 000000 0000 00 0000 0 000000 000000 000000 00 000000
000000 00000000 00 00000000 000000 0000 00 0000 00000000 000000 00 000000 000000 0000 0000
000000000 00000000000000 0 0000 00 00000000 000000000 task 00 00000000 00 0000 00000 0000 00 0
00000000 00000000 00000000 000000 00 000000 00 I/O 000000 0000000000 000000 00 0000000000

00 0000 00000 00 0000 000000000000 00 00000 "futures" 000000 00 Rust asynchronous 00000000
.00000000 «polled» 00000000 00 0000000000 000000 000000 00 00000000 00 00future .0000 00000000 00000000
00000000 00 00000000 000000000000 00000000 0 00000000 00000000 000000000000 000000000000 00 000000 00Future
.00000000

00000000

- 00 000000 00 «Future» 000000 000000000000 .000000 0000 «asyncio» 00 00 00000000 0000 00000000 •
00 runtime 00 000000 «000000» 00 00 Async Python 000000000000 .0000 000000 poll 0 0000 callback
.00000000 000000 Rust
- .0000 callback 00 00000000 00000000 00 0000 0000000000 000000 00 "Promise" 000000 000000 0000 •
00 00000000 000000000000 00000000 000000 000000 00 (event loop) 00000000 000000 000000 runtime
.00000000 00000000 Promise 00 000000 00000000

000000 00000000

00000 .00000 0000 000000 00 0 00000 0 00000 00000 00000 0000 0000 000000000000 00 00000000000000 00000000 00
:0000 0000 00000000

00000 0000	0000
000000 00	Async 000000
000000 00	Control Flow 0 00000000
000000 00	00Pitfall
000000 00 0 00000 0	00000000

64 0000

Async 000000

:000 000 000000 0000 0 0000 000 000000 00 00000 00000 0000 0000

00000 000	0000000
000000 00	async/await
000000 0	Futures
000000 00	Runtimes
000000 00	Task

async/await 64.1

:At a high level, async Rust code looks very much like "normal" sequential code

```
use futures::executor::block_on

} (async fn count_to(count: i32
  } for i in 0..count
;!("{println!("Count is: {i
  {
  {
} (async fn async_main(count: i32
;count_to(count).await
{
} ()fn main
;((block_on(async_main(10
{
:000000 0000
```

- 0000000 0000 .0000 syntax 00000 00000 00000 00000 0000 0000 00 000 00 000000 000000 00000 •
- !000000 00000 00 00 000000 (concurrency)000000000 0000 00 000 00000000
- 0000000 async call 0000000 0000 •

main 00 ;(let future: () = async_main(10 00 type 0000000 0000 -
 .0000
 00 00 00 00000000 000 000000000 .000 Rust 0000 syntax 00000000 "async" 000000 0000 •
 .000000 00000000 future
 00 00000000 0000 0000 00 00000000 00 000000 0000000000000000 0000 0000000000 0000 •
 .0000 async 00 main 0000000000 future
 00 block_on.000000 0000 (executor) 000000 0000 00 00 000000 000000 000000 0000 •
 .000000 000000 0000 000000 0000 000000 future 00 000000 00 00 000000 0000 thread
 0000000 .000 00000 00000000 00 000000 000000 (asyn) 0000000000 0000 00 await 000000 •
 .00000000 000000 00 000000 thread 0000000000 await 00 block_on
 00 00000 0000 0block 000) 0000 0000000000 async 00000 00 00000 00 000000000 0000 await. •
 .(00000000 0000000 0000000

Futures 64.2

0000 0000 00 000000 000000000 000000 00000 00 00000object 00000 0000 0000 00000 trait 00 Future
 .000000000000 00 Poll 00 poll 0 0000 poll 00 future 00 00000000 .00000 00000 00000 00000

```

    ;use std::pin::Pin
    ;use std::task::Context

    } pub trait Future
    ;type Output

    ;<fn poll(self: Pin<&mut Self>, cx: &mut Context<'_>) -> Poll<Self::Output
    {

    } <pub enum Poll<T
    , (Ready(T
    , Pending
    {
  
```

0000000000 (0000000000 0000) 0000000 00000000 .000000000000 00 impl Future 00 async 0000 00
 00 0000 000000000000 JoinHandle 0000000 000000 .00000 00000 0000 00000000 00000000 00000 Future
 .0000 000000 00 00 00 (joining) 00000000 000000 00 000000 000000000000 00 tokio::spawn Future
 000000 00 00000 async 00000 00 000000 00000 00000000 000000 Future 00000 00 await. 000000 00000
 .0000 0000000000 00 000000 0000 0 0000 000000 0000 000000 Future 00

00000 .00000 00 00000 0000 0000 00000 00000 00 000000000 00000000 Poll 0 Future 00000000 •
 .00000 00000 00000000 0000 00000000 00 000000000000000000 0000000

0000000 00 0async 000000 0000000 0000000 0000 00 00000 0000000 00000000 Context 0 Pin 00 00 •
 :0000000 0000 00 .0000 00000000 00000000 async 0000000

00000 00 0000 0000 00 00 0000000000 00 0000000 00 0000000 0000000 Future 00 Context -
 .0000 00000000000000 000000 poll

0000pointer 00000000000 000000000 00000000 0000000 00 Future 00 000000 0000000 Pin -
 0000000 00000 00reference 00 00000 0000000 00000 0000 .0000000000 00000 0000000 future
 .0000 0000000 await. 00 00 0000000

Runtimes 64.3

_____ (a_reactor) _____ runtime _____
_____ runtime _____ Rust ._____ (an executor) _____
:_____

_____ (performant)_____ :Tokio •
gRPC _____ (Tonic] (<https://github.com/hyperium/tonic>) _____ HTTP _____ Hyper _____
_____ runtime _____ "std for async" _____ ::async-std •
_____ async::task
_____ smol •

Fuchsia _____ (runtime) _____
_____ runtime _____

_____ playground _____ Tokio _____
_____ (I/O) _____ playground._____ Rust
_____ playground _____ async _____

_____ «(inert)_____» _____ Future •
_____ (executor)_____ (_____ I/O
_____ JS Promises _____ polling

Tokio 64.3.1

:Tokio provides

.(asynchronous)_____ multi-thread _____ runtime _____
_____ asynchronous version _____

```
use tokio::time
} (async fn count_to(count: i32
  } for i in 0..count
;!("{task: {i }!println
;time::sleep(time::Duration::from_millis(5)).await
{
}
} ()async fn main
;((tokio::spawn(count_to(10
  } for i in 0..5
;("{println!("Main task: {i
;time::sleep(time::Duration::from_millis(5)).await
{
{
```

_____ async _____ main _____ tokio::main _____ •
_____ "task" _____ spawn _____ •
_____ count_to _____ await. _____ Future _____ spawn:_____ •

:**Further**

- `async` blocks are executed sequentially on the `count_to` thread.
- `handle` blocks are spawned by `tokio::spawn`.
- `count_to(10).await` blocks `spawn` blocks.
- `tokio::spawn` blocks are executed in parallel.

Task 64.4

.`thread` and `task system` in Rust

- `poll` blocks are executed sequentially on the `executor` thread.

`poll` blocks are `future` blocks.

`task` blocks are `future` blocks.

`stack` blocks are `future` blocks.

`child future` blocks are `poll` blocks.

```

;{use tokio::io::{self, AsyncReadExt, AsyncWriteExt
;use tokio::net::TcpListener

} <()>async fn main() -> io::Result
;?let listener = TcpListener::bind("127.0.0.1:0").await
;((println!("listening on port {}", listener.local_addr()?.port

} loop
;?let (mut socket, addr) = listener.accept().await

;({?println!("connection from {addr

} tokio::spawn(async move
;("socket.write_all(b"Who are you?\n").await.expect("socket error

;[let mut buf = vec![0; 1024
;("let name_size = socket.read(&mut buf).await.expect("socket error
;()let name = std::str::from_utf8(&buf[..name_size]).unwrap().trim
;("name}\n} {} {} {}")!let reply = format
;("socket.write_all(reply.as_bytes()).await.expect("socket error

;({
{
{

```

.`src/main.rs` file

`telnet` or `nc` to connect to TCP

- Ask students to visualize what the state of the example server would be with a few connected clients. What tasks exist? What are their Futures
- This is the first time we've seen an `async` block. This is similar to a closure, but does not take any arguments. Its return value is a Future, similar to an `async fn`
- `async` blocks are executed sequentially on the `count_to` thread.

Control Flow 控制流

本章将介绍 Rust 中的控制流。我们将讨论异步编程、并行编程以及多线程编程。

控制流	描述
并行编程	并行编程
异步编程	异步编程
多线程编程	多线程编程

Async 异步编程 65.1

```

:tokio 异步编程 异步编程 异步编程 asynchronous channel 异步编程 crate 异步编程
;{use tokio::sync::mpsc::{self, Receiver
} (<()>async fn ping_handler(mut input: Receiver
;let mut count: usize = 0
} while let Some(_) = input.recv().await
;count += 1
;(".异步编程 异步编程 异步编程 ping 异步编程 {count} 异步编程")!println
{
;("异步编程 异步编程 异步编程 println!("ping_handler
{
} ()async fn main
;(let (sender, receiver) = mpsc::channel(32
;((let ping_handler_task = tokio::spawn(ping_handler(receiver
} for i in 0..10
;(".sender.send()).await.expect("Failed to send ping
;(println!("Sent {} pings so far.", i + 1
{
;(drop(sender

```

```

;(".ping_handler_task.await.expect("Something went wrong in ping handler task
{
    .ooooooooo oooooo ooooo ooooo oooooo o ooooo oooooo 3ooo oo oooooo ooooooo •
    .oooooo ooooo oooooooo ooooo oo oo oooo sync ooooochannel oo ooooo interface ooooooooooo •
    ooooo ooooooooo ooooooo oo .oooo oooo oo std::mem::drop ooooo •
    oo recv o async send o sync oo ooo ooooooooooo oooooo Flume oo oooooo crate ooo •
    o IO ooooooooo oooootask oo ooooooo ooooooooooo ooooo ooooooooo oooo oooo oooooo ooooo
    .ooooo oooooo oooooo CPU
    ooooo oo ooooo oooooo ooooooooo ooooooo ooooooo oo async ooooooooo oo oooo oo ooooo •
    .ooo ooooooooo ooooooo ooooooo ooooooo o ooooo ooooooo ooooo future

```

Join 65.2

oooooooooo o ooooo ooooooo oofuture oo ooooooooooo ooooo oo ooooooo ooooooo (join) ooooooo ooooooo
oo JavaScript oo Promise.all oo ooooo oooo .oooooooooooo oo ooooo ooooooo oo (collection)
.oooo ooooooo oo asyncio.gather

```

;use anyhow::Result
;use futures::future
;use reqwest
;use std::collections::HashMap

} <async fn size_of_page(url: &str) -> Result<usize
;?let resp = reqwest::get(url).await
(()Ok(resp.text()).await?.len
{
    } ()async fn main
        ] = [let urls: [&str; 4
            , "https://google.com"
            , "https://httpbin.org/ip"
            , "/https://play.rust-lang.org"
            , "BAD_URL"
            ];
; (let futures_iter = urls.into_iter().map(size_of_page
; let results = future::join_all(futures_iter).await
= <<let page_sizes_dict: HashMap<&str, Result<usize
; ()urls.into_iter().zip(results.into_iter()).collect
; (println!("{:?}", page_sizes_dict
{

```

.oooo ooooo ooooo oo oo oo o ooooo oooo oooo ooooo src/main.rs oo oo ooooo oooo
ooooooooo !std::future::join oo ooooooooooo ooooooo ooooooo oo future oooo ooooo •
ooooo oo oo oo .oooo ooooooo future oooo ooooooo ooooo oo oo ooooooo ooooo oo ooooo
.oooooo ooooooo std::future oo ooooo oo oo oooo futures oooo oo crate) ooooo oo
ooooo ooooooo oo ooooooo resolve ooooo oo ooooo oofuture oo oooo oo oooo oo join oooo •
.ooo ooooooo oo ooooooo ooooooo

000000 0000 0000 00000000 00000 000000 !join 00 00 join_all 000000000 0000000 •
 0000 000 0000 0000000 000000 00 0000000 0 http 000000 00 00 0000000000 000 (!join)
 0000 .0000 000000 future 00 !futures::join 00 00000000 00 00 tokio::time::sleep
 0000 (000000 0000 000000 0000 000 00 0 00000 0000!select 00 00) 0000 timeout 00
 .000000 0000 00 !join

Select 65.3

000000 00 0 000 000000 00future 00 000000000 00 00 00 00 0000000 000000 00000000 0000000 00
 0000000 00 0 000 Promise.race 00 00000 00000 0000 JavaScript 00 .000000 00000 future 00
 0000000 0000 (asyncio.wait(task_set, return_when=asyncio.FIRST_COMPLETED 00
 .0000000

00 00 000 0000 0000000 000000 pattern 0000 0(match statement) 00000000 000000 00 000000
 000000 future 00 00000000 .000000 pattern = future => statement 000000 000 00 0000
 00000 0000000000 00 statement 000 .000000 000000 pattern 00000 00 000000000 000000 0000
 .000000 !select 000000 00000000 statement 000000 00 .000000 0000

```

                                ;use tokio::sync::mpsc
                                ;{use tokio::time::{sleep, Duration

                                } ()async fn main
                                ;(let (tx, mut rx) = mpsc::channel(32
                                } let listener = tokio::spawn(async move
                                } !tokio::select
                                ,("{Some(msg) = rx.recv() => println!("got: {msg
                                ,("sleep(Duration::from_millis(50)) => println!("timeout = _
                                ;{
                                ;({
                                ;sleep(Duration::from_millis(10)).await
                                ;("await.expect("Failed to send greeting.(!"0000")tx.send(String::from
                                ;("0000 0000 0000000")listener.await.expect
                                {
  
```

00 async 00000000000 0000 000000 :000 00000 000 00 000000 00 async listener 0000 •
 00 0000 000000 0000000000 sleep 00 00 sleep .000000 00timeout 0000 0000 00000000
 000000000 0000 000000 000 00 000 send 0000 .000000 00 0000 0000

select! is also often used in a loop in "actor" architectures, where a task reacts to •
 .events in a loop. That has some pitfalls, which will be discussed in the next segment

66 Pitfall

concurrent asynchronous executor Async/await
 footgun pitfall Rust async/wait .
 .
 : .

executor	Pin
Async	Pin
Async	Pin

executor 66.1

(concurrent) IO task async runtime
 executor CPU block .
 . async

```

;use futures::future::join_all
;use std::time::Instant

} (async fn sleep_ms(start: &Instant, id: u64, duration_ms: u64
;((std::thread::sleep(std::time::Duration::from_millis(duration_ms
)println
,"future {id} slept for {duration_ms}ms, finished after {}ms"
()start.elapsed().as_millis
;(
{
} ()async fn main
;()let start = Instant::now
;((let sleep_futures = (1..=10).map(|t| sleep_ms(&start, t, t * 10

```

```

        ;join_all(sleep_futures).await
    }

    0000 00 00 0 00000000 000000 0000000 0000 00 00sleep 00 0000000 0 0000 0000 00 00 •
        .(concurrent) 0000000

    00 0000000000 0000 .000000 00000 thread 00 0000 00 00task 0000 "current_thread" 0000 •
        .000000 00000 multi-threaded 000000 00 00000000 000000 0000 0000 00000000 00000000

    .000000 000000 000000 0 00000 0000000 tokio::time::sleep 00 00 std::thread::sleep •

    0 000000 000000 000000 thread 00 00 0000 tokio::task::spawn_blocking 00000 000000 •
        .000000 000000 future 00 executor 00000 000000 00000 0000 00 00 handle

    0 000000 00 00000 .00000000 0000 00 00000 000000 0000thread 000000 00 00 00task 000000 0000 •
    00 0000 00000000 000000 00task 00 00000000 00 00executor 00000 0 000000000 0000000000 0 00
    00 00000 00000000000000 00 0000000 0000000 0000000 0000 0000 .00000 00000 00000 000000 thread
    00 thread 00000 000000000000 00 0000 00000 0000000000 00 00 00000 00000 000000000 FFI 00000
    00000 00 .00000 0000000 000000 (CUDA 0000000) 0000 000000000000 0000thread 00 (map) 000000
        .00000 000000 00 tokio::task::spawn_blocking 0000000

    await. 00 0000 mutex 00 0000000 0000 .00000 000000000 00mutex 000000000000 00 0000000 00 •
    0000 00 thread 00000 00 0000 00000 task 00 0 0000 000000 task 0000 0000000 00000 0000 00000
        .00000 00000

```

Pin 66.2

.0000000 000000000000 00 Future 000000 00 00000000000000 00 0000000 Async 000000 0 0000000
 00 0000 000000 0000 0000 00 00 00000 0000000000 00 0000 0000000000 000000 0000000 000000 0000
 .0000 00 000000 future

00 .000000 0000 00000 0000000000 00000 00000 00 0000000000000 0000000000 000000000 0000 00 0000
 00 00pointer 0000 00000 00000 0000000 0000000 000000 00000 00 000000 00000 future 000000 00000
 .000000 00000

00 00000 00 0000 0000 pointer 00 00000 00 0000 00000000 00 future 00000 000000000 00 000000000 0000
 000000000 00 00 000000000 00000 00 0000 reference 00 000000 00 wrapper 00 Pin .0000 000000 00
 .000000 000000 00 0000 0000000 0000000 000000 00000 00 00 000000 000000 00 00 00 00 000000000

```

        ;{use tokio::sync::{mpsc, oneshot
            ;use tokio::task::spawn
        ;{use tokio::time::{sleep, Duration

```

```

A work item. In this case, just sleep for the given time and respond //
.with a message on the `respond_on` channel //
    } struct Work
        ,input: u32
, <respond_on: oneshot::Sender<u32

```

```

.A worker which listens for work on a queue and performs it //
} (<async fn worker(mut work_queue: mpsc::Receiver<Work
    ;let mut iterations = 0
    } loop

```

```

        } !tokio::select
    } <= ()Some(work) = work_queue.recv
.sleep(Duration::from_millis(10)).await; // Pretend to work
    work.respond_on
    (send(work.input * 1000.
;("expect("failed to send response.
        ;iterations += 1
    }
    TODO: report number of iterations every 100ms //
    {
    {
    {
    {
    .A requester which requests work and waits for it to complete //
} async fn do_work(work_queue: &mpsc::Sender<Work>, input: u32) -> u32
    ;()let (tx, rx) = oneshot::channel
        work_queue
    ({ send(Work { input, respond_on: tx.
        await.
    ;("expect("failed to send on work queue.
    ("rx.await.expect("failed waiting for response
    {
    {
    } ()async fn main
    ;(let (tx, rx) = mpsc::channel(10
        ;((spawn(worker(rx
        } for i in 0..100
    ;let resp = do_work(&tx, i).await
    ;("{i}: {resp} 00000 0000 000 000000")!println
    {
    {
    .0000 000000 (actor pattern) 000000 000000 00 00 000000 000000 00 00 0000 0000 0000 0000 •
        .00000000 0000 0000 00 00 00 !select 0000000000 0000000000
    00 0000 00 0000 0000 0000000000 000000 00 0000 000000 0000 0000 00 00000000 00 000000 00 0000 •
        .000000
    (..)!sleep(Duration::from_millis(100)) => { println = _00 00000000 -
        00000 .0000 0000 00000 00000 0000 0000 .00000 000000 !select 00 00 {
    :00000 000000 loop 00 00000 future 00 00000 timeout_fut 00 00000000 -
        ;((let timeout_fut = sleep(Duration::from_millis(100
            } loop
        } !select
    ,{ ;(..)!timeout_fut => { println = _
        {
        {

```

This still doesn't work. Follow the compiler errors, adding &mut to the timeout_fut – in the select! to work around the move, then using Box::pin

```

;(((let mut timeout_fut = Box::pin(sleep(Duration::from_millis(100
                                } loop
                                } !select
                                ,{ ;(..)!mut timeout_fut => { println& = _
                                                                    {
                                                                    {
                                00 000000 000000 00 00 0 timeout 00000000 00 00 000 00000000 00000000 0000 000 -
                                0000 000000000000 .(000000 000 000000 000 00 0000000 future) 000 Poll::Ready
                                :000000 000000 00 000 00 timeout_fut 000000000
;(((let mut timeout_fut = Box::pin(sleep(Duration::from_millis(100
                                } loop
                                } !select
                                } <= mut timeout_fut& = _
                                ;(..)!println
;(((timeout_fut = Box::pin(sleep(Duration::from_millis(100
                                ,{
                                {
                                {

```

Box allocates on the heap. In some cases, `std::pin::pin!` (only recently stabilized, with older code often using `tokio::pin!`) is also an option, but that is difficult to use for a future that is reassigned

- `task::spawn_local` uses `pin` to ensure that the future is not moved. `oneshot` uses `pin` to ensure that the future is not moved. `oneshot` uses `pin` to ensure that the future is not moved.
- `self-referential` futures are not allowed by the Rust borrow checker. `self-referential` futures are not allowed by the Rust borrow checker. `self-referential` futures are not allowed by the Rust borrow checker.
- `Pin` is a wrapper around a pointer. `Pin` is a wrapper around a pointer. `Pin` is a wrapper around a pointer.
- `Future` has a `poll` method. `Future` has a `poll` method. `Future` has a `poll` method.

Async Traits 66.3

Async traits were introduced in Rust 1.75. An async trait is a trait that has at least one async function. For example, the `Future` trait is an async trait. The `Future` trait is an async trait. The `Future` trait is an async trait.

```

trait Future {
    type Output;
    fn poll(self: Pin<&mut Self>, cx: &mut Context) -> Poll<Output>;
}
impl Future for async fn() {
    type Output = ();
    fn poll(self: Pin<&mut Self>, cx: &mut Context) -> Poll<Output> {
        async fn()
    }
}

```

Return-position impl Trait (borrowing) is also possible.

- Rust code snippet showing `async` trait implementation and `dyn` support.

If we do need `dyn` support, the crate `async_trait` provides a workaround through a macro, with some caveats

```
use async_trait::async_trait;
use std::time::Instant;
use tokio::time::{sleep, Duration};

trait Sleeper {
    async fn sleep(&self);
}

struct FixedSleeper {
    sleep_ms: u64,
}

impl Sleeper for FixedSleeper {
    async fn sleep(&self) {
        sleep(Duration::from_millis(self.sleep_ms)).await;
    }
}

async fn run_all_sleepers_multiple_times(
    <<sleepers: Vec<Box<dyn Sleeper>,
    n_times: usize) {
    for _ in 0..n_times {
        println!("running all sleepers");
        for sleeper in &sleepers {
            let start = Instant::now();
            sleeper.sleep().await;
            println!("slept for {}ms", start.elapsed().as_millis());
        }
    }
}

async fn main() {
    let sleepers: Vec<Box<dyn Sleeper>> = vec![
        Box::new(FixedSleeper { sleep_ms: 50 }),
        Box::new(FixedSleeper { sleep_ms: 100 })
    ];
    run_all_sleepers_multiple_times(sleepers, 5).await;
}
```

Code snippet showing `async_trait` macro usage and heap allocation.

Code snippet showing `async_trait` macro usage and attribution to Niko Matsakis.

이 코드는 poll을 사용하여 비동기적으로 데이터를 읽고 쓰는 데 사용됩니다. sleep은 지연을 생성하고 Vec은 데이터를 저장하는 데 사용됩니다.

66.4

이 코드는 poll을 사용하여 비동기적으로 데이터를 읽고 쓰는 데 사용됩니다. await은 비동기적으로 데이터를 읽고 쓰는 데 사용됩니다. future은 비동기적으로 데이터를 읽고 쓰는 데 사용됩니다. cancellation은 비동기적으로 데이터를 읽고 쓰는 데 사용됩니다. future은 비동기적으로 데이터를 읽고 쓰는 데 사용됩니다. (deadlock)은 비동기적으로 데이터를 읽고 쓰는 데 사용됩니다.

```
use std::io::{self, ErrorKind};
use std::time::Duration;
use tokio::io::{AsyncReadExt, AsyncWriteExt, DuplexStream};

struct LinesReader {
    stream: DuplexStream,
}

impl LinesReader {
    fn new(stream: DuplexStream) -> Self {
        Self { stream }
    }

    <<async fn next(&mut self) -> io::Result<Option<String>
    {
        let mut bytes = Vec::new();
        let mut buf = [0];
        while self.stream.read(&mut buf[..]).await? != 0 {
            bytes.push(buf[0]);
            if buf[0] == b'\n' {
                break;
            }
        }
        if bytes.is_empty() {
            return Ok(None);
        }
        let s = String::from_utf8(bytes)
            .map_err(|_| io::Error::new(ErrorKind::InvalidData, "not UTF-8."))
            .ok(Some(s));
    }

    <()>async fn slow_copy(source: String, mut dest: DuplexStream) -> std::io::Result
    {
        for b in source.bytes() {
            dest.write_u8(b).await
                .ok();
            tokio::time::sleep(Duration::from_millis(10)).await
                .ok();
        }
    }

    <()>async fn main() -> std::io::Result
```

```

        ;(let (client, server) = tokio::io::duplex(5
;((let handle = tokio::spawn(slow_copy("hi\nthere\n".to_owned()), client

        ;(let mut lines = LinesReader::new(server
;((let mut interval = tokio::time::interval(Duration::from_millis(60
        } loop
        } !tokio::select
        ,(!interval.tick() => println!("tick = _
} ?line = lines.next() => if let Some(l) = line
        (print!("{}", l
        } else {
        break
        },{
        {
        {
        ;?()handle.await.unwrap
        (())Ok
        {

```

- tokio::io::duplex API cancellation-safety tokio::io::duplex
- tokio::spawn async fn tokio::spawn
- tokio::time::interval cancellation tokio::time::interval? panic tokio::time::interval
- tokio::io::duplex string tokio::io::duplex

```

        .next buf ()next tokio::io::duplex ()tick tokio::io::duplex -
        : tokio::io::duplex buf tokio::io::duplex LinesReader -

```

```

        } struct LinesReader
        ,stream: DuplexStream
        ,<bytes: Vec<u8
        ,[buf: [u8; 1
        {

```

```

        } impl LinesReader
        } fn new(stream: DuplexStream) -> Self
        { [Self { stream, bytes: Vec::new(), buf: [0
        {

```

```

        } <<async fn next(&mut self) -> io::Result<Option<String
        .prefix buf and bytes with self //
        ... //
        ;(let raw = std::mem::take(&mut self.bytes
        (let s = String::from_utf8(raw
;?("map_err(|_| io::Error::new(ErrorKind::InvalidData, "not UTF-8.
        ... //
        {
        {

```

- tokio::time::interval tick tokio::time::interval cancellation-safe tokio::time::interval 'Interval::tick'
- tokio::io::duplex tokio::io::duplex
- tokio::io::duplex tokio::io::duplex cancellation-safe tokio::io::duplex AsyncReadExt::read

.readLine()

cancelation-safe readLine() 在 Kotlin 中，`AsyncBufReadExt::readLine` 方法 •
.readLine() 方法在 Kotlin 中，`AsyncBufReadExt::readLine` 方法

67 哲学家

哲学家

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Dining Philosophers --- Async 67.1

.哲学家 哲学家 dining philosophers 哲学家 哲学家 哲学家 哲学家

.哲学家 哲学家 (Cargo installation)[../cargo/running-locally.md 哲学家 src/main.rs 哲学家 哲学家 哲学家 哲学家 哲学家 哲学家 哲学家 哲学家 哲学家 :哲学家 哲学家 (src/main.rs) 哲学家 哲学家 cargo run

```
        ;use std::sync::Arc
    ;{use tokio::sync::mpsc::{self, Sender
        ;use tokio::sync::Mutex
        ;use tokio::time

        ;struct Fork

        } struct Philosopher
            ,name: String
            ... :left_fork //
            ... :right_fork //
            ... :thoughts //
        {

        } impl Philosopher
    } (async fn think(&self
        self.thoughts
    ((self.name& , "!哲学家 哲学家 哲学家 {} !哲学家")!send(format.
        await.
```

```

        ;()unwrap.
    }

    } (async fn eat(&self
        Keep trying until we have both forks //
        ;(println!("{}", &self.name
        ;time::sleep(time::Duration::from_millis(5)).await
    }
    {
        = [static PHILOSOPHERS: &[str
;["Socrates", "Hypatia", "Plato", "Aristotle", "Pythagoras"]&

        } ()async fn main
        Create forks //

        Create philosophers //

        Make them think and eat //

        Output their thoughts //
    }

```

.tokio crate Async Rust crate Cargo.toml

```

[package]
name = "dining-philosophers-async-dine"
version = "0.1.0"
edition = "2021"

```

```

[dependencies]
tokio = { version = "1.26.0", features = ["sync", "time", "macros", "rt-multi-thread"]
mpsc Mutex thread

```

67.2

```

broadcast chat
tokio_websockets broadcast channel
:Cargo.toml

```

```

                                [package]
                                "name = "chat-async
                                "version = "0.1.0
                                "edition = "2021

                                [dependencies]
                                { ["futures-util = { version = "0.3.30", features = ["sink
                                "http = "1.1.0
                                { ["tokio = { version = "1.40.0", features = ["full
tokio_websockets = { version = "0.9.0", features = ["client", "fastrand", "server", "sha1_smol

```

API

tokio_websockets tokio API

- WebSocketStream (StreamExt::next)
- WebSocketStream (SinkExt::send)
- WebSocketStream (Lines::next_line)
- broadcast channel (Sender::subscribe)

API

Cargo src/main.rs Cargo documentation src/bin client.rs src/bin/server.rs

```

:src/bin/server.rs
;use futures_util::sink::SinkExt
;use futures_util::stream::StreamExt
;use std::error::Error
;use std::net::SocketAddr
;{use tokio::net::{TcpListener, TcpStream
;{use tokio::sync::broadcast::{channel, Sender
;{use tokio_websockets::{Message, ServerBuilder, WebSocketStream

)async fn handle_connection
,addr: SocketAddr
,<mut ws_stream: WebSocketStream<TcpStream
,<bcast_tx: Sender<String
} <<Result<(), Box<dyn Error + Send + Sync <- (

.TODO: For a hint, see the description of the task below //

```

```

}
} <<async fn main() -> Result<(), Box<dyn Error + Send + Sync
    ;(let (bcast_tx, _) = channel(16

;?let listener = TcpListener::bind("127.0.0.1:2000").await
    ;("println!("listening on port 2000

} loop
;?let (socket, addr) = listener.accept().await
    ;("{?:addr} 00 0000 000000")!println
    ;()let bcast_tx = bcast_tx.clone
    } tokio::spawn(async move
.Wrap the raw TCP stream into a websocket //
;?let ws_stream = ServerBuilder::new().accept(socket).await

handle_connection(addr, ws_stream, bcast_tx).await
;({
    {
        {
            :src/bin/client.rs
                ;use futures_util::stream::StreamExt
                ;use futures_util::SinkExt
                ;use http::Uri
                ;{use tokio::io::{AsyncBufReadExt, BufReader
                ;{use tokio_websockets::{ClientBuilder, Message

} <async fn main() -> Result<(), tokio_websockets::Error
    = (_, let (mut ws_stream
(("ClientBuilder::from_uri(Uri::from_static("ws://127.0.0.1:2000
        ()connect.
        ;?await.

;()let stdin = tokio::io::stdin
;()let mut stdin = BufReader::new(stdin).lines

.TODO: For a hint, see the description of the task below //

{
    000000 0000000000
:00 00000000 00 0000 0000000000 00 0000
    cargo run --bin server
        :00 000000 000 0
    cargo run --bin client

```



```

        ;continue
    };
    } let Ok(right_fork) = right_fork else
If we didn't get the right fork, drop the left fork and let //
    .other tasks make progress //
        ;(drop(left_fork
;time::sleep(time::Duration::from_millis(1)).await
        ;continue
    };
    ;(break (left_fork, right_fork
    );
        ;(println!("{}", self.name
;time::sleep(time::Duration::from_millis(5)).await

    The locks are dropped here //
    {
    {
        = [static PHILOSOPHERS: &[&str
;["Socrates", "Hypatia", "Plato", "Aristotle", "Pythagoras"]&

        } () async fn main
            Create forks //
            ;[]!let mut forks = vec
;((((PHILOSOPHERS.len()).for_each(|_| forks.push(Arc::new(Mutex::new(Fork..0)

            Create philosophers //
            } = (let (philosophers, mut rx
            ;[]!let mut philosophers = vec
            ;(let (tx, rx) = mpsc::channel(10
            } () for (i, name) in PHILOSOPHERS.iter().enumerate
            ;([let left_fork = Arc::clone(&forks[i
;([()let right_fork = Arc::clone(&forks[(i + 1) % PHILOSOPHERS.len
            } philosophers.push(Philosopher
            ,()name: name.to_string
            ,left_fork
            ,right_fork
            ,()thoughts: tx.clone
            );({
            {
            (philosophers, rx)
tx is dropped here, so we don't need to explicitly drop it later //
            };
            Make them think and eat //
            } for phil in philosophers
            } tokio::spawn(async move
            } for _ in 0..100
;phil.think().await
;phil.eat().await

```

```

        {
            ;({
                {
                    Output their thoughts //
                } while let Some(thought) = rx.recv().await
                ;("{thought} :0000 0000 0000 00 00000 00")!println
            }
        }

        00 0000000 0000

        :src/bin/server.rs

        ;use futures_util::sink::SinkExt
        ;use futures_util::stream::StreamExt
        ;use std::error::Error
        ;use std::net::SocketAddr
        ;{use tokio::net::{TcpListener, TcpStream
        ;{use tokio::sync::broadcast::{channel, Sender
        ;{use tokio_websockets::{Message, ServerBuilder, WebSocketStream

        )async fn handle_connection
            ,addr: SocketAddr
        ,<mut ws_stream: WebSocketStream<TcpStream
            ,<bcast_tx: Sender<String
        } <<Result<(), Box<dyn Error + Send + Sync <- (

            ws_stream
        (((to_string."0000 0000 0000 00 !00000 000 chat 00")send(Message::text.
            ;?await.
            ;()let mut bcast_rx = bcast_tx.subscribe

A continuous loop for concurrently performing two tasks: (1) receiving //
    messages from `ws_stream` and broadcasting them, and (2) receiving //
    .messages on `bcast_rx` and sending them to the client //
        } loop
        } !tokio::select
        } <= ()incoming = ws_stream.next
        } match incoming
        } <= ((Some(Ok(msg
        } ()if let Some(text) = msg.as_text
        ;("{?:println!("From client {addr:?} {text
        ;?(()bcast_tx.send(text.into
        {
        {
        ,(()Some(Err(err)) => return Err(err.into
        ,(()None => return Ok
        {
        {
        } <= ()msg = bcast_rx.recv
    
```

```

        ;?ws_stream.send(Message::text(msg?)).await
    }
}

} <<async fn main() -> Result<(), Box<dyn Error + Send + Sync
    ;(let (bcast_tx, _) = channel(16

;?let listener = TcpListener::bind("127.0.0.1:2000").await
    ;("println!("listening on port 2000

    } loop
    ;?let (socket, addr) = listener.accept().await
        ;("{?:addr} 00 0000 000000")!println
        ;()let bcast_tx = bcast_tx.clone
            } tokio::spawn(async move
                .Wrap the raw TCP stream into a websocket //
;?let ws_stream = ServerBuilder::new().accept(socket).await

    handle_connection(addr, ws_stream, bcast_tx).await
    ;({
        {
            {
                :src/bin/client.rs
                ;use futures_util::stream::StreamExt
                ;use futures_util::SinkExt
                ;use http::Uri
                ;{use tokio::io::{AsyncBufReadExt, BufReader
                ;{use tokio_websockets::{ClientBuilder, Message

    } <async fn main() -> Result<(), tokio_websockets::Error
        = (_ ,let (mut ws_stream
    ("ClientBuilder::from_uri(Uri::from_static("ws://127.0.0.1:2000
        ()connect.
        ;?await.

        ;()let stdin = tokio::io::stdin
        ;()let mut stdin = BufReader::new(stdin).lines

    .Continuous loop for concurrently sending and receiving messages //
    } loop
        } !tokio::select
    } <= ()incoming = ws_stream.next
        } match incoming
        } <= ((Some(Ok(msg
    } ()if let Some(text) = msg.as_text
    ;(println!("From server: {}", text
        {
            ,{

```


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- :match** •
 Rust 的 `match` 表达式用于模式匹配。它允许你根据不同的模式来匹配一个值，并执行相应的操作。这类似于其他语言中的 `switch` 语句，但 Rust 的 `match` 更加强大和灵活。
- :memory leak** •
 内存泄漏是指程序在运行过程中，由于没有正确释放内存，导致内存使用量不断增加的现象。在 Rust 中，由于内存安全性的设计，内存泄漏的情况非常罕见。
- :method** •
 在 Rust 中，方法（method）是定义在 `impl` 块中的函数。它们可以操作特定的 `object`。Rust 的方法调用通常使用 `object.method()` 的语法。
- :module** •
 Rust 的模块（module）用于组织代码。你可以将相关的函数、结构和枚举放在一个模块中，并使用 `use` 语句来引入它们。模块可以嵌套，形成树状结构。
- :move** •
 Rust 的 `move` 关键字用于移动变量。当一个变量被 `move` 时，它的值会被复制到新的位置，而原来的位置则不再持有该变量的引用。这通常用于函数参数和返回值。
- :mutable** •
 Rust 的 `mutable` 关键字用于声明可变的变量。在 Rust 中，默认情况下变量是不可变的。如果你需要修改一个变量的值，你需要在声明时使用 `mut` 关键字。
- :ownership** •
 Rust 的所有权（ownership）是其核心特性之一。它确保了每个内存块在程序结束时都能被正确地释放，从而避免了内存泄漏。所有权规则包括：每个变量只能拥有一个值；当一个变量离开其作用域时，其所指向的内存会被自动释放。
- :panic** •
 Rust 的 `panic!` 宏用于在遇到错误或异常情况时，立即终止程序的运行。你可以使用 `panic!` 来抛出异常，或者使用 `panic::catch_unwind` 来捕获异常。
- :parameter** •
 Rust 的参数（parameter）是指函数定义中的输入变量。你可以使用 `fn` 关键字来定义函数，并在函数体中使用参数。Rust 支持多种参数类型，包括普通变量、常量、不可变引用和可变引用。
- :pattern** •
 Rust 的模式（pattern）用于匹配值。在 `match` 表达式中，模式用于匹配不同的值。你可以使用简单的模式来匹配常量、变量或通配符，也可以使用更复杂的模式来匹配结构体、枚举或元组。
- :payload** •
 Rust 的 `payload` 是指传递给 `panic!` 宏的消息。这个消息可以是字符串、宏表达式或任何 Rust 表达式。你可以使用 `panic!("error message")` 来抛出异常。
- :program** •
 Rust 的 `program` 是指一个完整的可执行程序。你可以使用 `main` 函数来定义程序的入口点。Rust 编译器会自动生成可执行文件，并为其添加元数据。
- :receiver** •
 Rust 的 `receiver` 是指方法调用的接收者。在 `object.method()` 的调用中，`object` 就是接收者。接收者可以是 `self`、`self` 的引用或 `self` 的不可变引用。
- :reference counting** •
 Rust 的 `reference counting` 是指通过引用计数来管理内存。在 Rust 中，每个变量都有一个引用计数。当引用计数为 0 时，其所指向的内存会被自动释放。这通常用于智能指针（如 `Box`、`Weak` 和 `Rc`）。
- :return** •
 Rust 的 `return` 关键字用于返回函数的值。你可以使用 `return` 来提前结束函数的执行，并返回一个值。Rust 的 `return` 语句通常与 `fn` 关键字一起使用。
- :Rust** •
 Rust 是一种系统级编程语言，旨在提供内存安全性和并发性的支持。它结合了 C 和 C++ 的性能，并引入了垃圾回收和内存安全性的概念。Rust 的 `concurrency` 和 `safety` 是其核心特性。

- **:union**
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- **:unit test**
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- **:unit type**
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- [Rust on Exercism](#) •
- [Ferrous Teaching Material](#) •
- [async/await](#) [WebAssembly](#) [Rust](#) [.how to write your own custom test harness](#)
- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/learn/paths/rust-first-steps> [Beginner's Series to Rust](#) •
- https://rust-unofficial.github.io/too-many-lists [Learn Rust With Entirely Too Many Linked Lists](#) •
- <https://lborb.github.io/book/> [\(Little Book of Rust Books\)](#) [Rust](#) [.structure](#)

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