

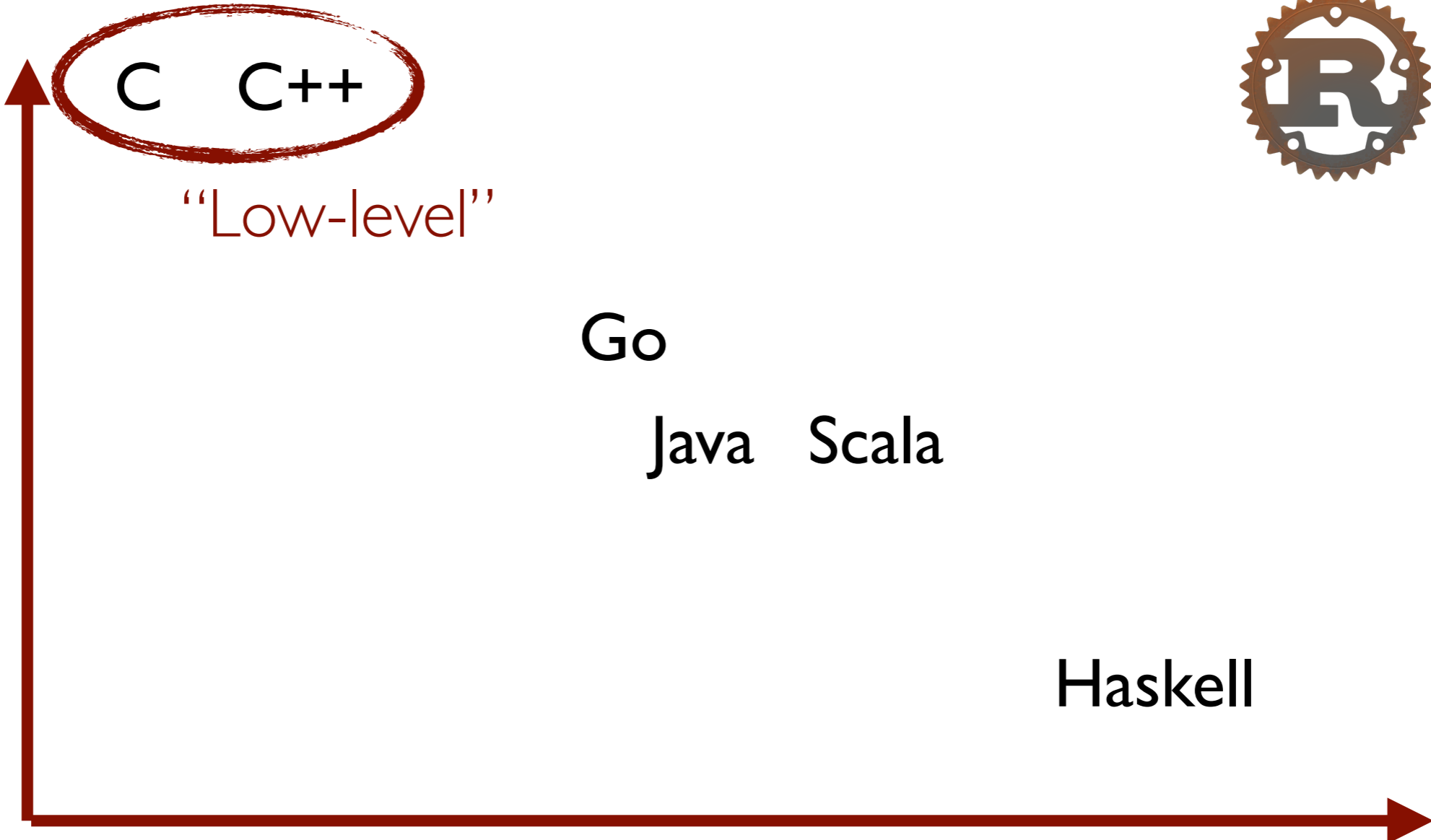


Aaron Turon
Mozilla Research

Rust is a systems programming language that runs blazingly fast, prevents nearly all segfaults, and guarantees thread safety.

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

Control



C

C++

“Low-level”

Go

Java

Scala

Haskell

Safety



Chavez et al. 2010

Low-level \neq Safe

Why Rust?

- You're already doing systems programming, want safety or expressiveness.
- You *wish* you could do some systems work
 - Maybe as an embedded piece in your Java, Python, JS, Ruby, ...

Why Mozilla?



Browsers need **control**.

Browsers need **safety**.



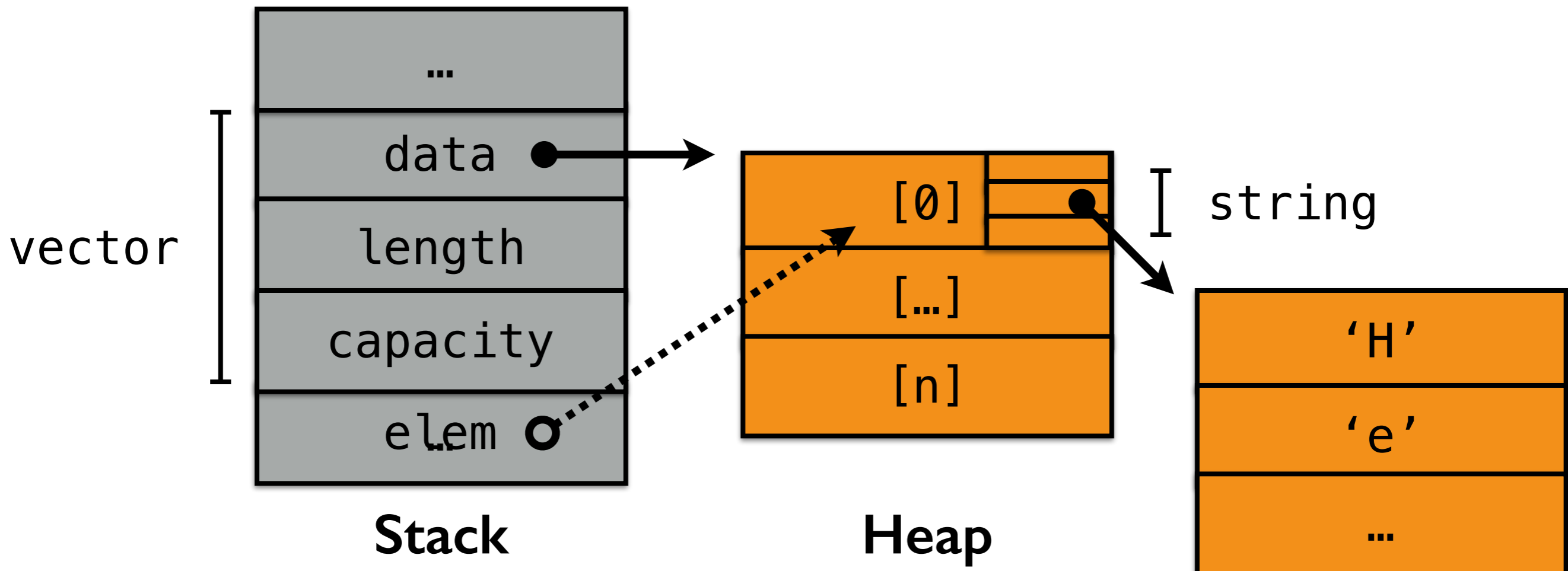
Rust: New language for safe systems programming.

Servo: Next-generation browser built in Rust.

What is **control**?

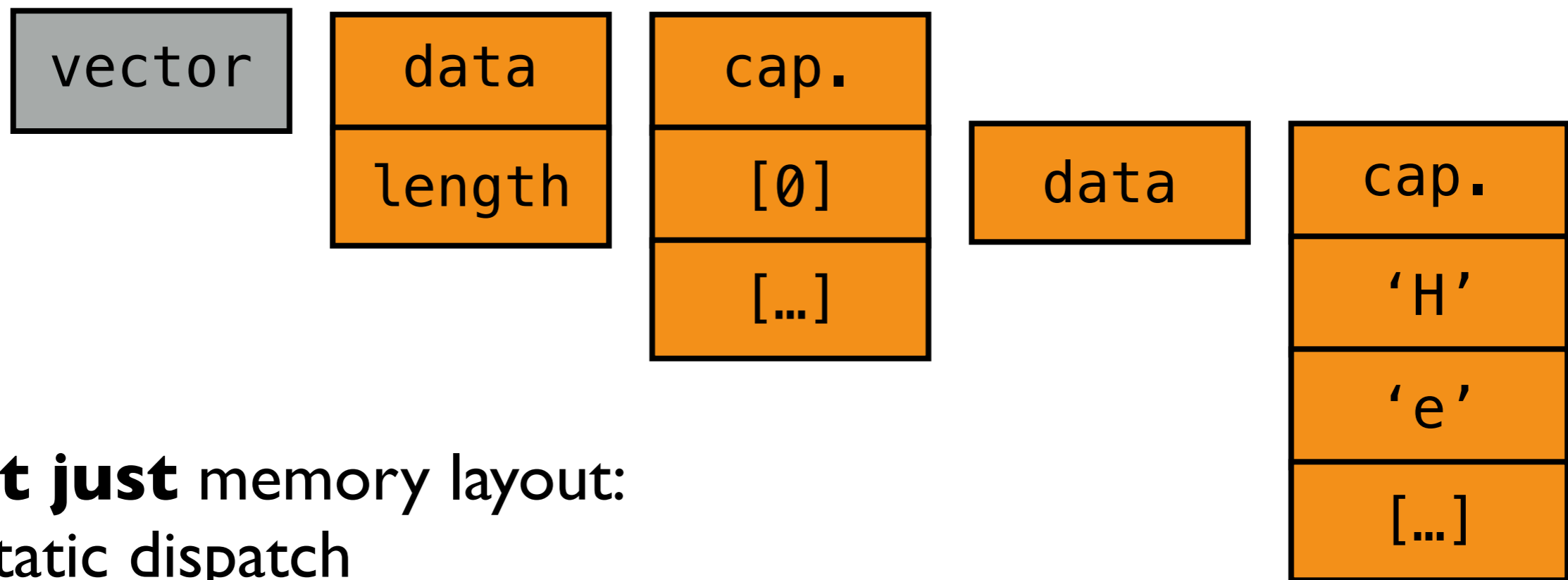
```

void example() {
    vector<string> vector; ← Stack and inline layout.
    ...
    auto& elem = vector[0]; ← Interior references
    ...
}
    ← Deterministic destruction
  
```



Zero-cost abstraction

Ability to define **abstractions** that **optimize away to nothing**.



Not just memory layout:

- Static dispatch
- Template expansion
- ...

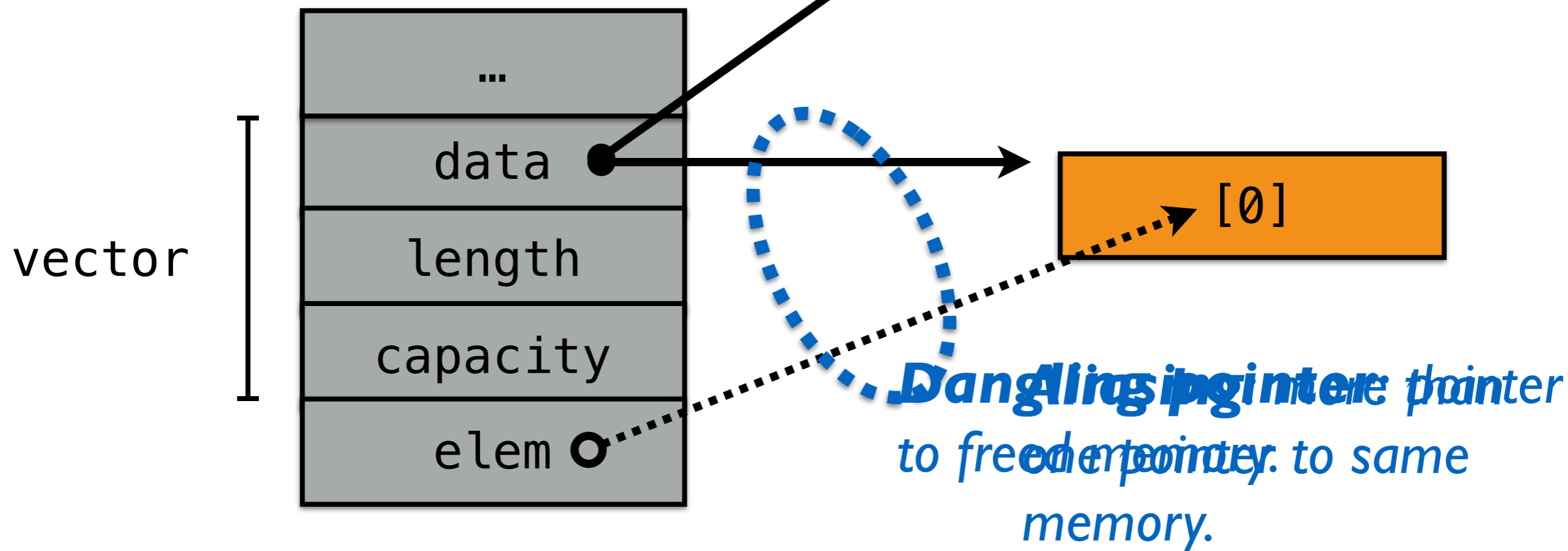
What is **safety**?

```
void example() {
    vector<string> vector;
```

```
...
```

```
→ auto& elem = vector[0];
   vector.push_back(some_string);
   cout << elem;
}
```

Mutating the vector
freed old contents.



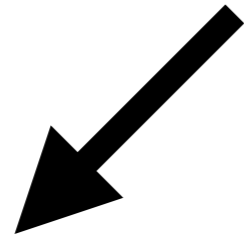
What about **GC**?

No **control**.

Requires a **runtime**.

Insufficient to prevent related problems:
iterator invalidation, data races, many others.

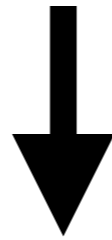
Ownership & Borrowing



No need for
a runtime



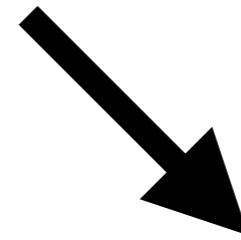
C++



Memory
safety



GC



Data-race
freedom
(and more)

... Plus lots of goodies

- Pattern matching
- Traits
- “Smart” pointers
- Metaprogramming
- Package management (think Bundler)

TL;DR: Rust is a modern language

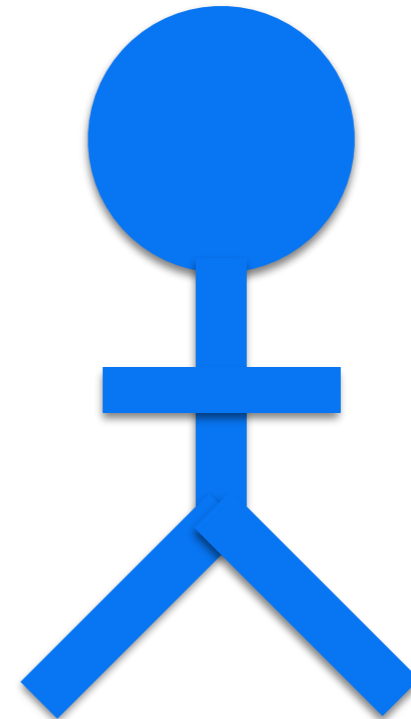
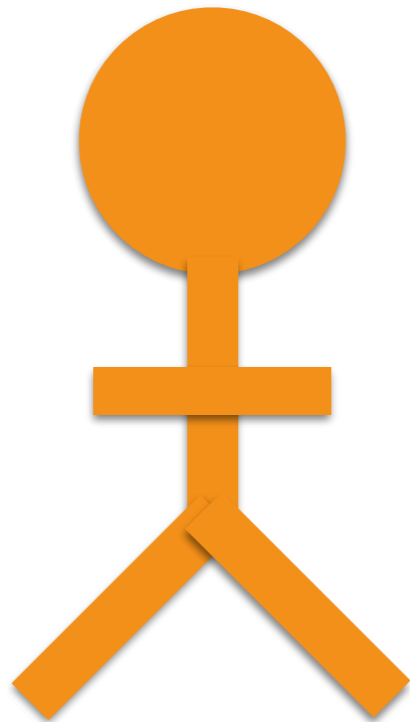
Ownership

n. The act, state, or right of possessing something.

~~Aliasing~~



Mutation

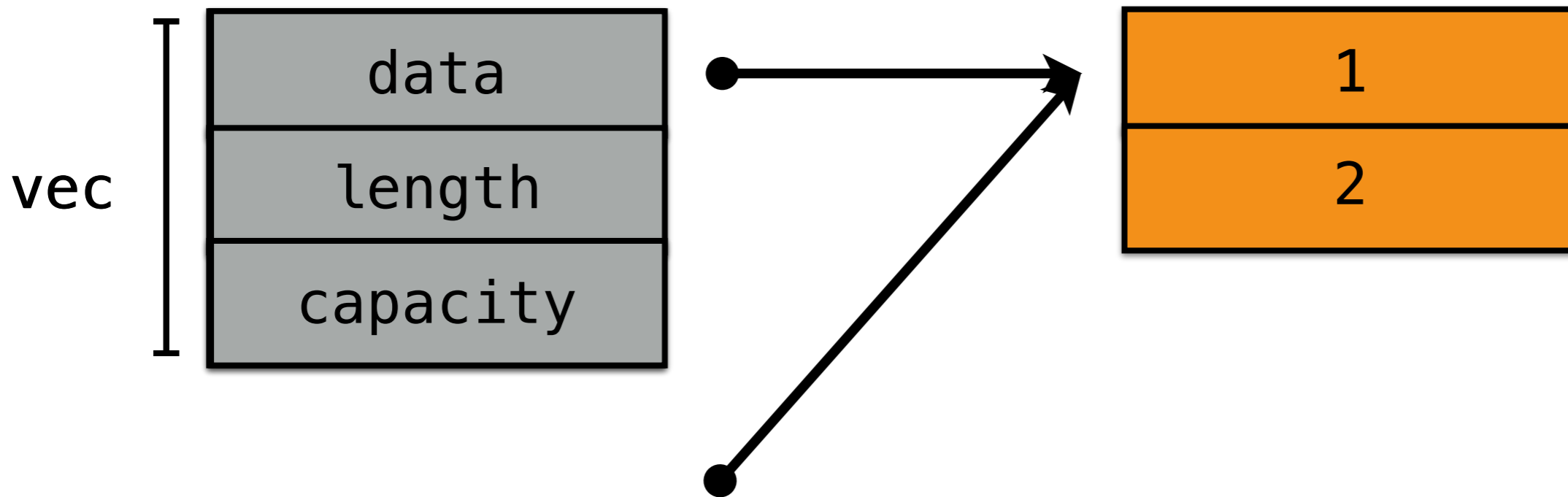


Ownership (T)

```
fn give() {  
  let mut vec = Vec::new();  
  vec.push(1);  
  vec.push(2);  
  take(vec);  
  ...  
}
```

```
fn take(vec: Vec<int>) {  
  // ...  
}
```

Take ownership
of a Vec<int>



Compiler **enforces** moves

```
fn give() {  
    let mut vec = Vec::new();  
    vec.push(1);  
    vec.push(2);  
    take(vec);  
vec.push(2);  
}
```

Error: vec has been moved

Prevents:

- use after free
- double moves
- ...

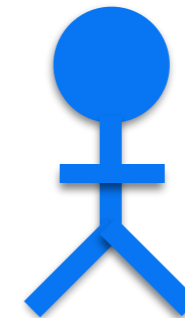
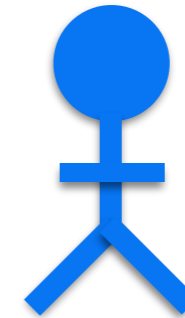
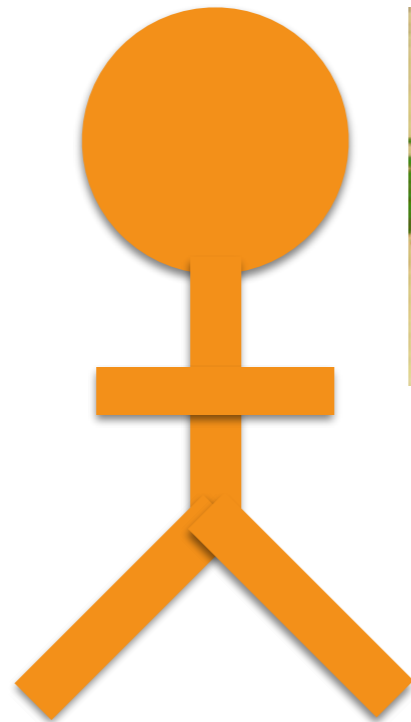
Borrow

v. To receive something with the promise of returning it.

Aliasing



~~Mutation~~

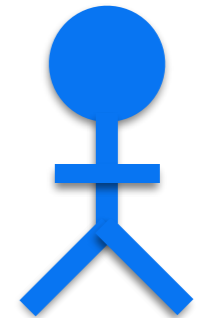
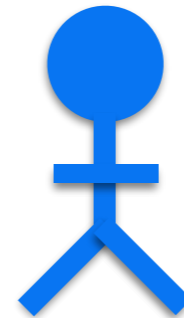
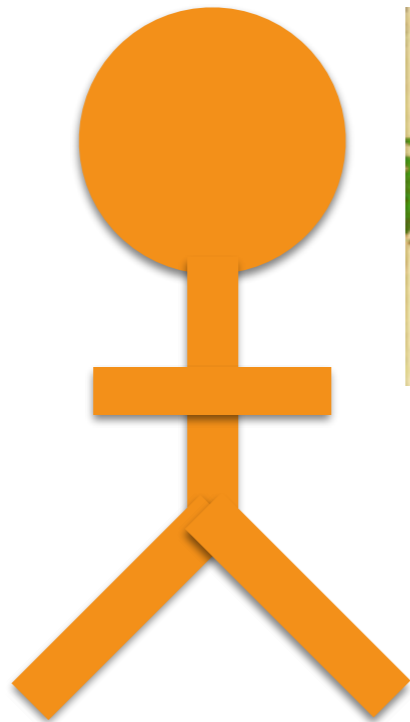


Shared borrow (&T)

~~Aliasing~~



Mutation



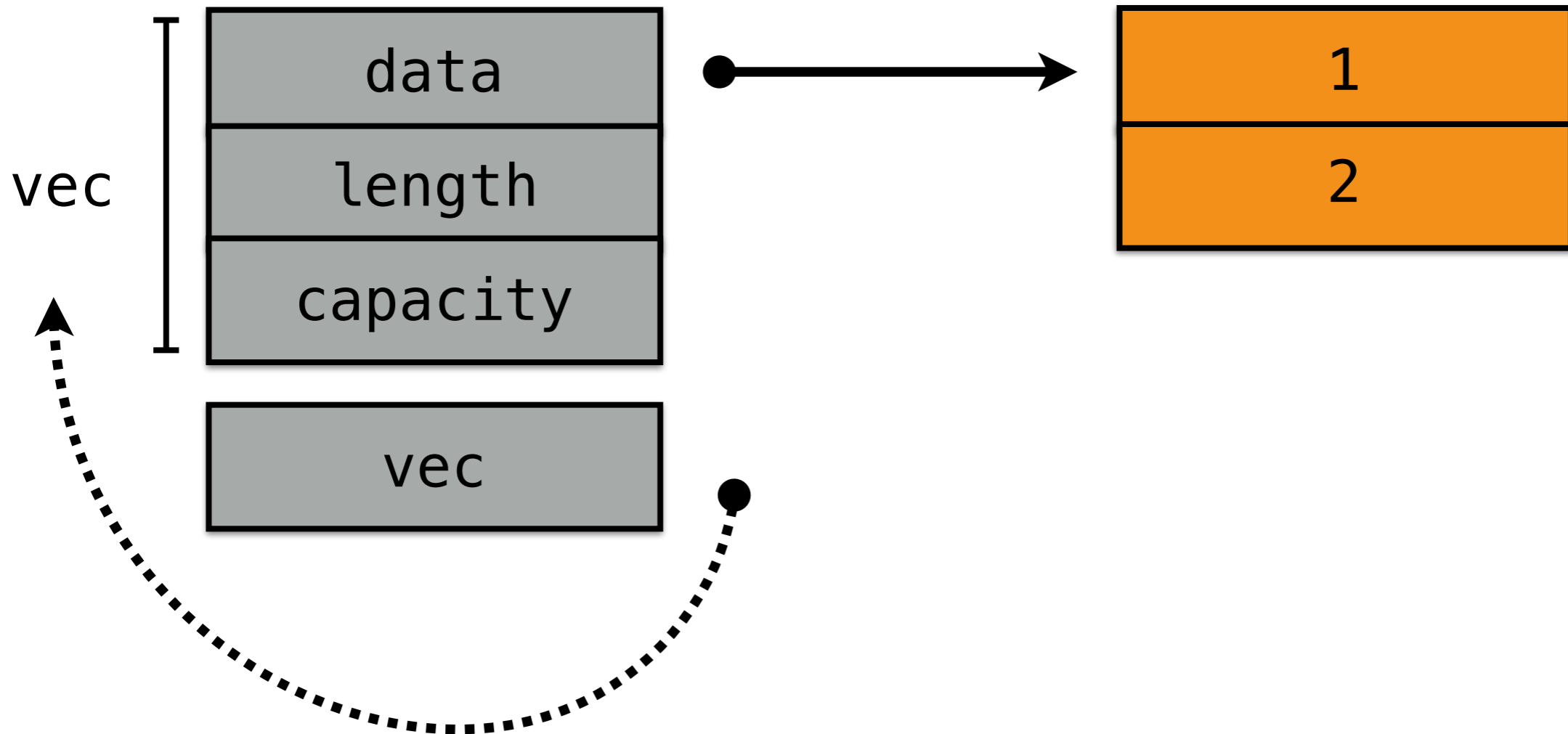
Mutable borrow (&mut T)

```
fn lender() {  
  let mut vec = Vec::new();  
  vec.push(1);  
  vec.push(2);  
  use(&vec);  
  ...  
}
```

Loan out vec

```
fn use(vec: &Vec<int>) {  
  // ...  
}
```

“Shared reference
to Vec<int>”



Aliasing



~~Mutation~~

Shared references are **immutable**: *

```
fn use(vec: &Vec<int>) {  
vec.push(3);  
vec[1] += 2;  
}
```

Error: cannot mutate shared reference

* Actually: mutation only in controlled circumstances

Mutable references

```
fn push_all(from: &Vec<int>, to: &mut Vec<int>) {  
    for elem in from {  
        to.push(*elem);  
    }  
}
```

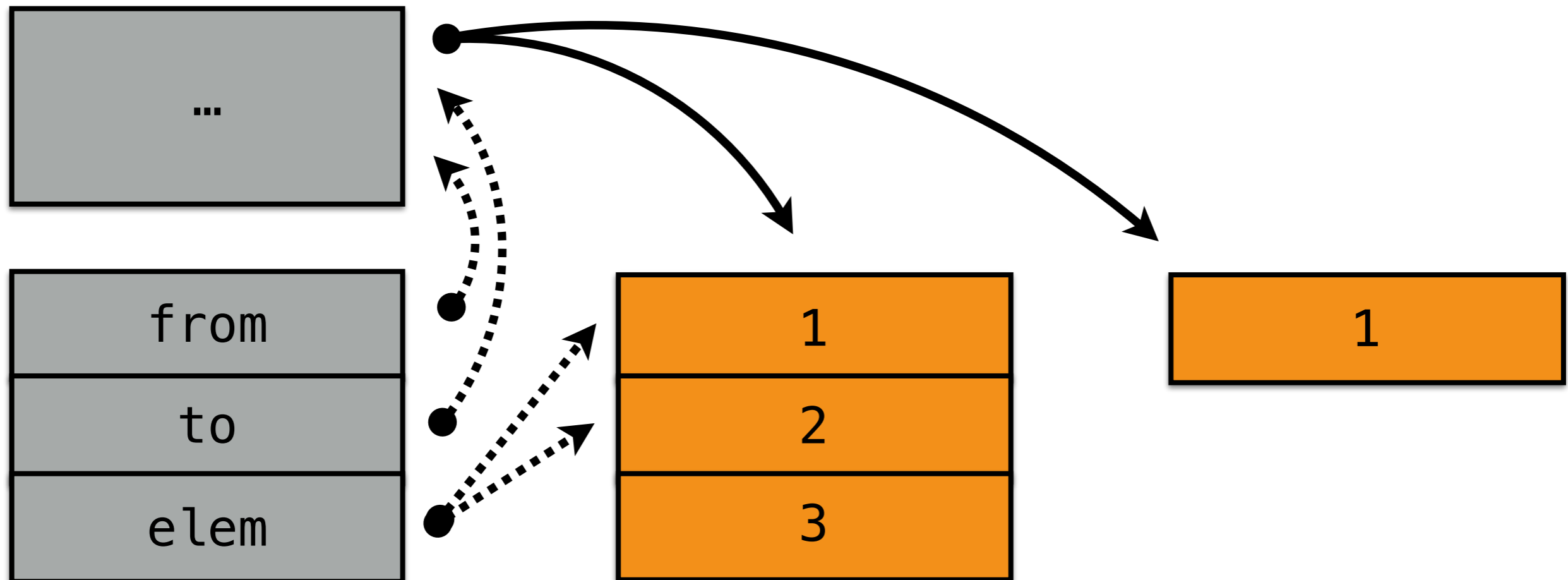
↑
push() is legal

↑
mutable reference to Vec<int>

Mutable references

➔

```
fn push_all(from: &Vec<int>, to: &mut Vec<int>) {  
    for elem in from {  
        to.push(*elem);  
    }  
}
```

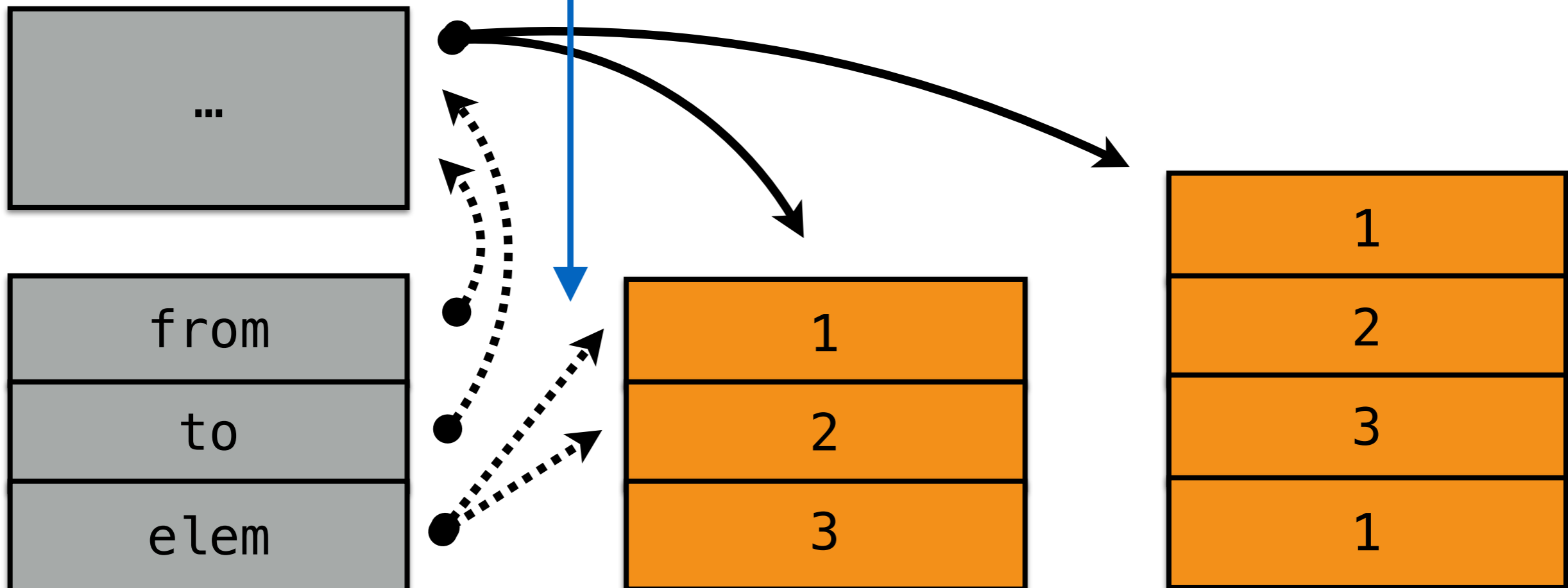


What if **from** and **to** are equal?

```
fn push_all(from: &Vec<int>, to: &mut Vec<int>) {  
    for elem in from {  
        to.push(*elem);  
    }  
}
```



dangling pointer




```
fn push_all(from: &Vec<int>, to: &mut Vec<int>) {...}
```

```
fn caller() {  
    let mut vec = ...;  
    push_all(&vec, &mut vec);  
}
```

shared reference



Error: cannot have both shared and mutable reference at same time

A **&mut T** is the **only way** to access the memory it points at

```

{
  let mut vec = Vec::new();
  ...
  for i in 0 .. vec.len() {
    let elem: &int = &vec[i];
    ...
vec.push(...);
  }

```



← **Error:** `vec[i]` is borrowed,
cannot mutate

```

...
vec.push(...); ← OK. loan expired.
}

```

Borrows restrict access to the original path for their duration.

&	no writes, no moves
&mut	no access at all

Concurrency

n. several computations executing simultaneously, and potentially interacting with each other.

Rust's vision for concurrency

Originally: only isolated message passing

Now: libraries for many paradigms,
using ownership to avoid footguns,
guaranteeing no data races

Data race



Two **unsynchronized** threads
accessing **same data**
where **at least one writes**.

Sound familiar?

Aliasing

Mutation

No ordering



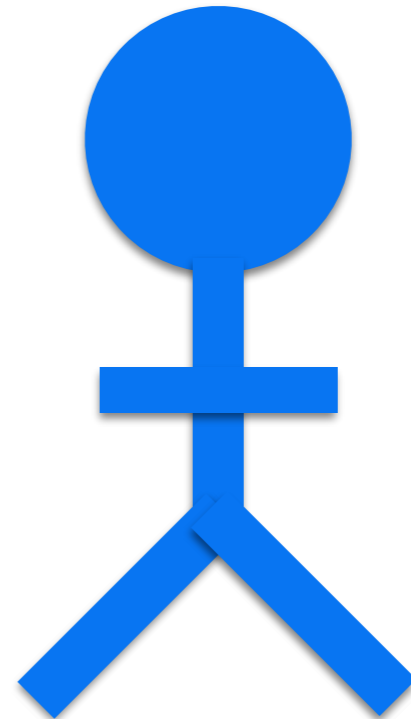
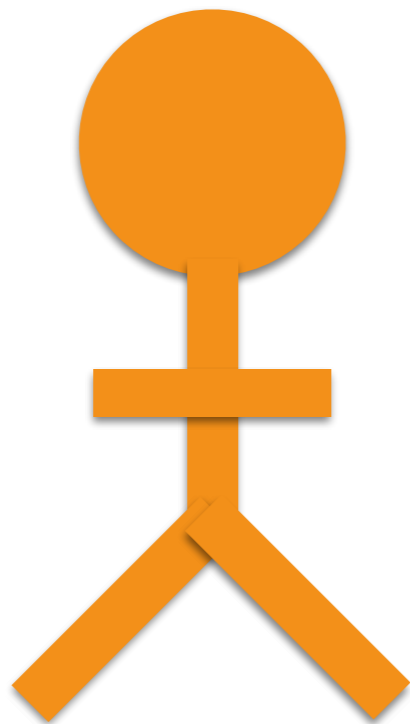
Data race

No data races =

No accidentally-shared state.

All sharing is explicit!

```
*some_value = 5;  
return *some_value == 5; // ALWAYS true
```

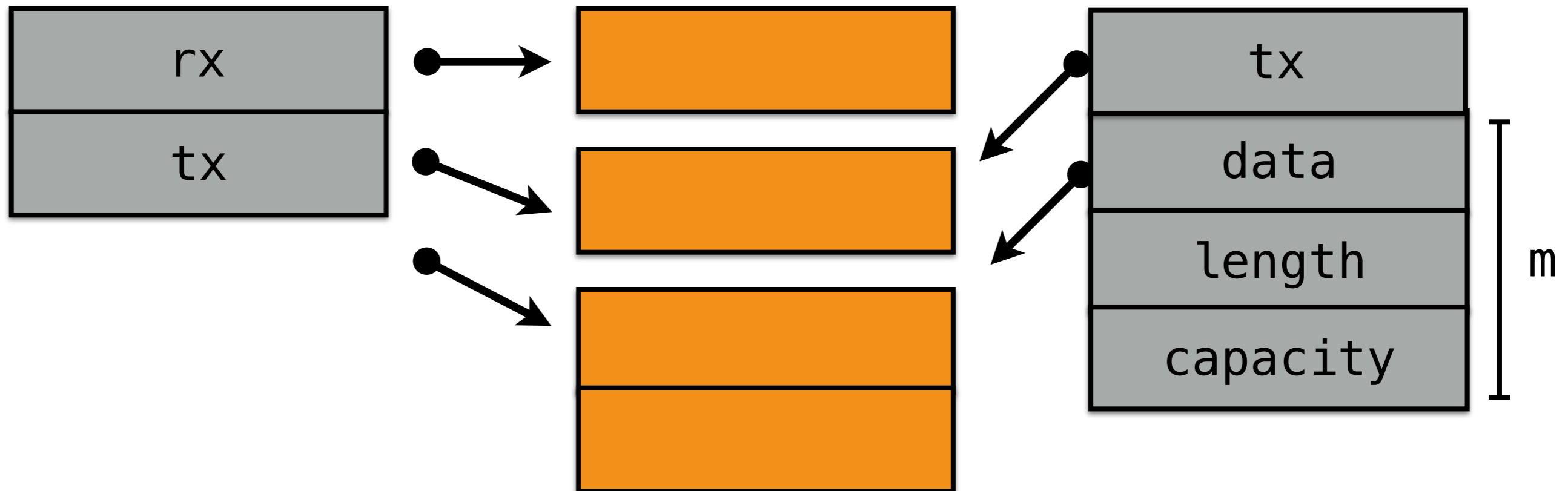


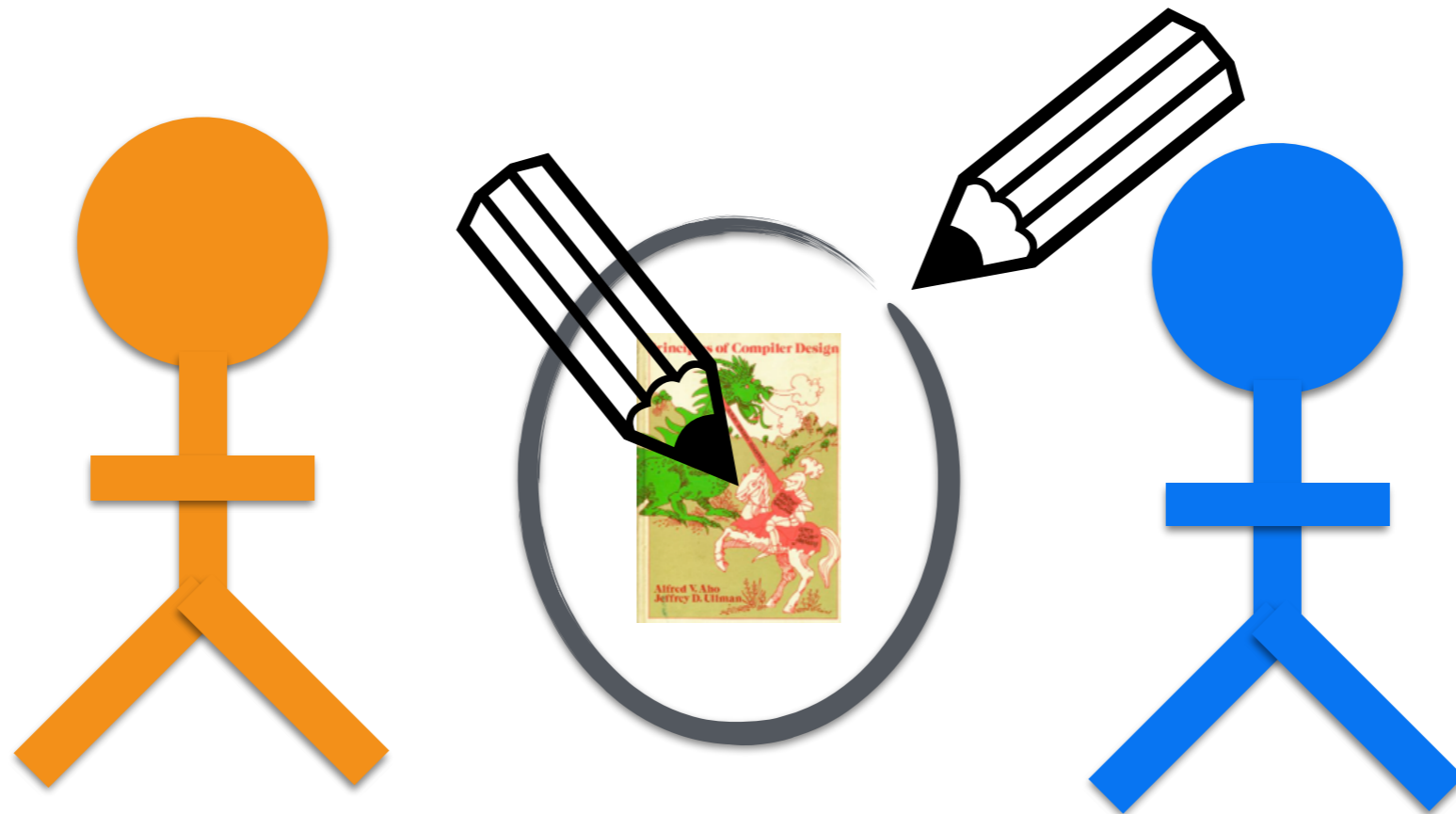
Messaging

(ownership)


```
fn parent() {  
  let (tx, rx) = channel();  
  spawn(move || {...});  
  let m = rx.recv();  
}
```

```
move || {  
  let m = Vec::new();  
  ...  
  tx.send(m);  
}
```





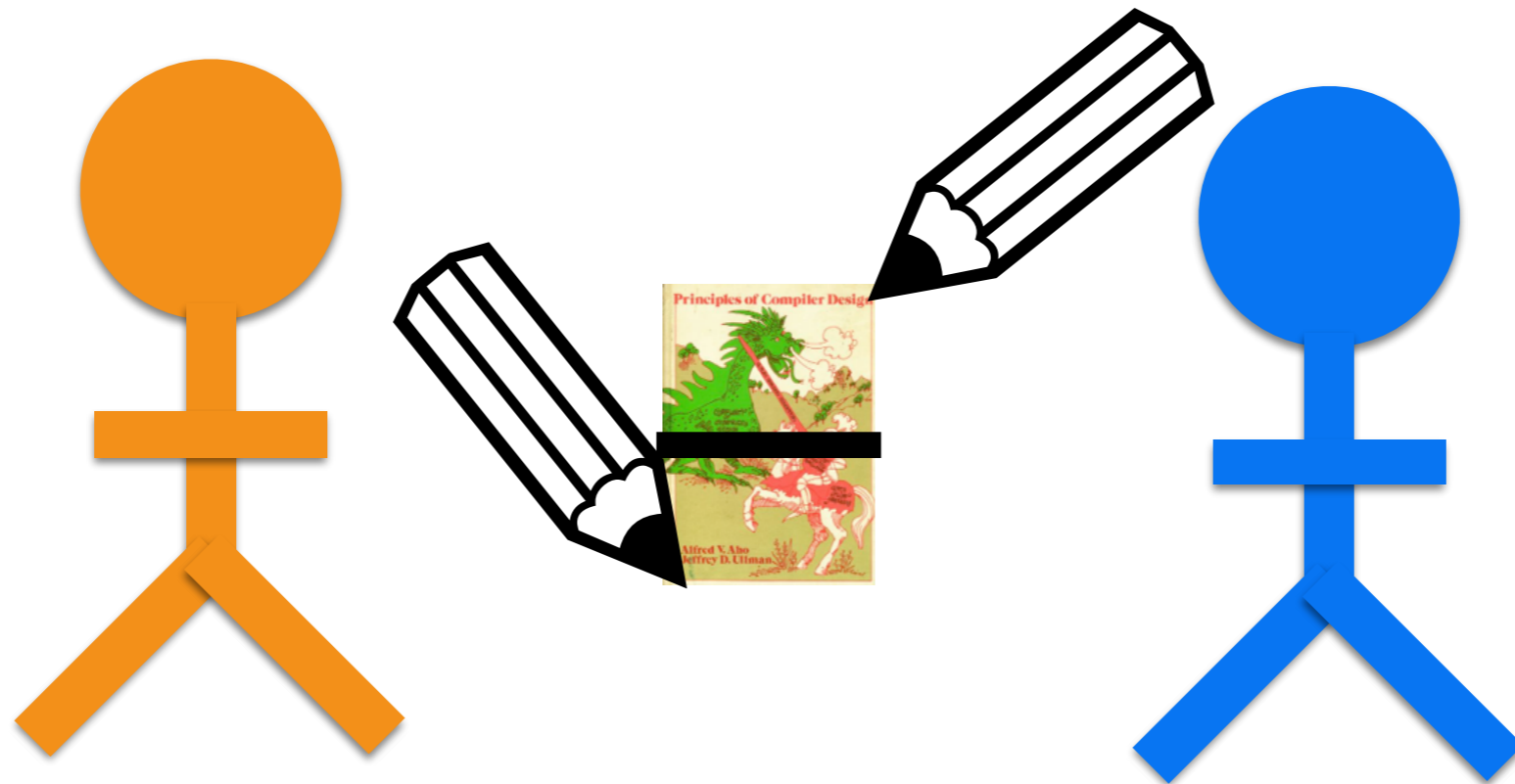
Locked mutable access
(ownership, borrowing)

```
fn sync_inc(mutex: &Mutex<int>) {  
    let mut data = mutex.lock();  
    *data += 1;  
}
```

Destructor releases lock

Yields a mutable reference to data

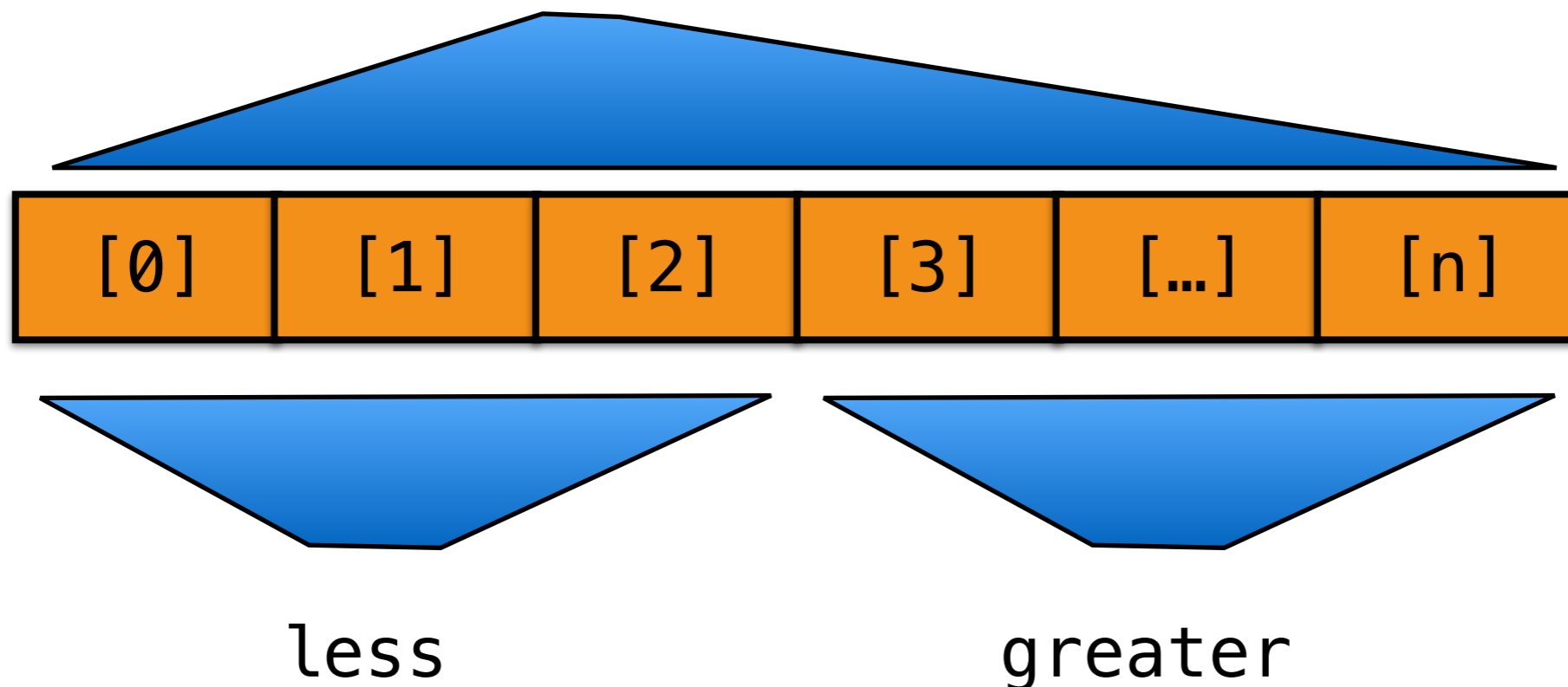
Destructor runs here, releasing lock



Disjoint, scoped access
(borrowing)

```
fn qsort(vec: &mut [int]) {  
    if vec.len() <= 1 { return; }  
    let pivot = vec[random(vec.len())];  
    let mid = vec.partition(vec, pivot);  
    let (less, greater) = vec.split_at_mut(mid);  
    qsort(less);  
    qsort(greater);  
}
```

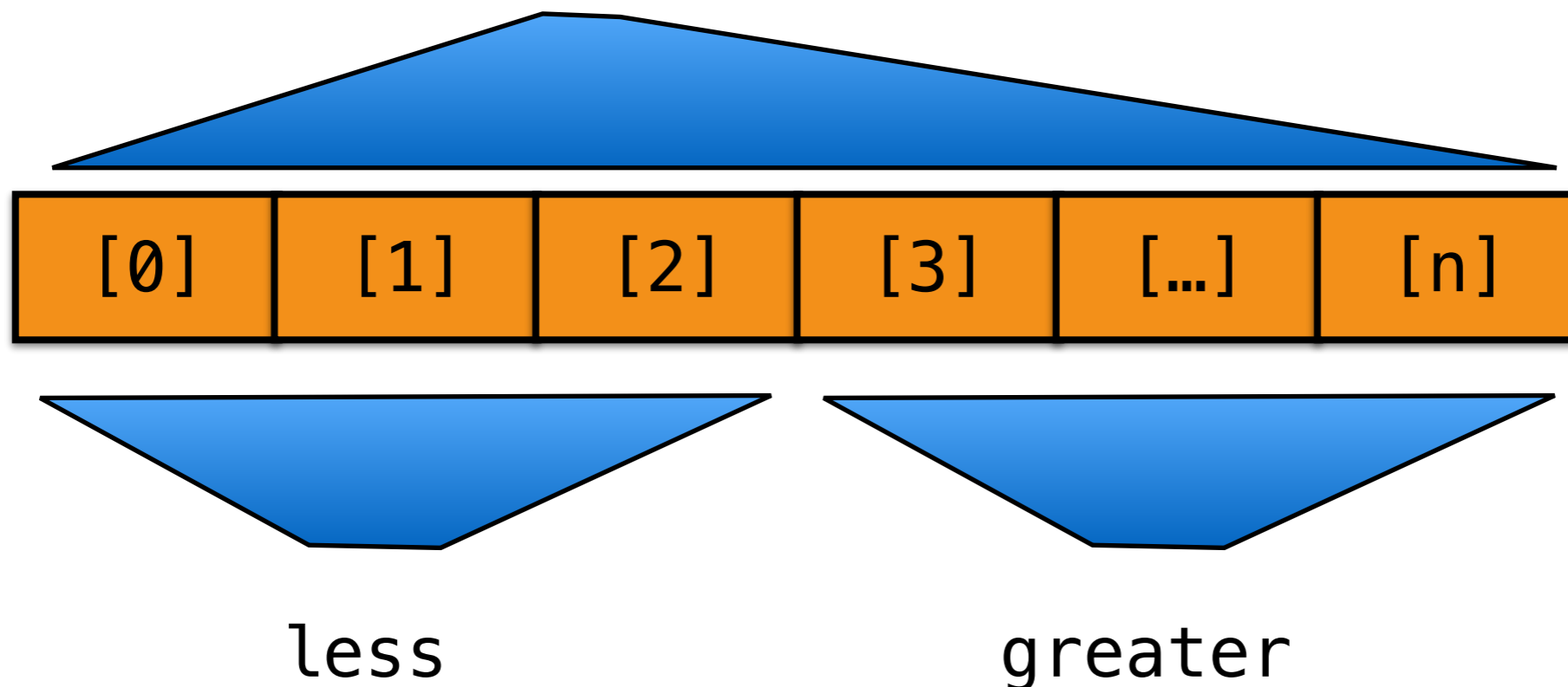
```
let vec: &mut [int] = ...;
```



```
fn split_at_mut(&mut self, mid: usize)
    -> (&mut [T], &mut [T])
```

```
fn parallel_qsort(vec: &mut [int]) {  
    if vec.len() <= 1 { return; }  
    let pivot = vec[random(vec.len())];  
    let mid = vec.partition(vec, pivot);  
    let (less, greater) = vec.split_at_mut(mid);  
    parallel::join(  
        || parallel_qsort(less),  
        || parallel_qsort(greater)  
    );  
}
```

`let vec: &mut [int] = ...;`



Static checking for thread safety

```
fn send<T: Send>(&self, t: T)
```

 Only “sendable” types

```
Arc<Vec<int>>: Send
```

```
Rc<Vec<int>> : !Send
```


And beyond...

Concurrency is an area of **active development**.

Either already have or have plans for:

- Atomic primitives
- Non-blocking queues
- Concurrent hashtables
- Lightweight thread pools
- Futures
- CILK-style fork-join concurrency
- etc.

Always data-race free

Unsafe

adj. not safe; hazardous

Safe abstractions

```
fn something_safe(...) {  
    unsafe {  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

Trust me.

Validates input, etc.

Useful for:

- Bending mutation/aliasing rules (`split_at_mut`)
- Interfacing with C code

Ownership enables **safe** abstraction boundaries.

Community

n. A feeling of fellowship with others sharing similar goals.

“The Rust community seems to be populated entirely by human beings. I have no idea how this was done.”

—*Jamie Brandon*

It takes a village...

Community focus from the start:

Rust 1.0 had > 1,000 contributors
Welcoming, pragmatic culture


Developed “in the open”

Much iteration; humility is key!

Clear leadership

Mix of academic and engineering backgrounds
“Keepers of the vision”

RFC: associated items and multidispatch #195

 **Merged** alexcrichton merged 5 commits into rust-lang:master from aturon:associated-items on Sep 16, 2014

 Conversation 69

 Commits 5

 Files changed 1



aturon commented on Aug 12, 2014

Owner



This RFC extends traits with *associated items*, which make generic programming more convenient, scalable, and powerful. In particular, traits will consist of a set of methods, together with:

- Associated functions (already present as "static" functions)
- Associated statics
- Associated types
- Associated lifetimes

These additions make it much easier to group together a set of related types, functions, and constants into a single package.

This RFC also provides a mechanism for *multidispatch* traits, where the `impl` is selected based on multiple types. The connection to associated items will become clear in the detailed text below.

[Rendered view](#)

Articulating the vision

Memory safety

Concurrency

Abstraction

Stability

without

garbage collection

data races

overhead

stagnation

Hack without fear!

