


Comprehensive Rust

Martin Geisler

目 次

11	 安装 Rust Comprehensive Rust	
13		1
14	.....	1.1
17	.....	1.2
17	.....	1.3
19		2
19	..... Rust	2.1
20	.....	2.2
21	..... Cargo	2.3
23		I
24		3
26		4
26	..... Rust	4.1
27	..... Rust	4.2
27	..... Playground	4.3
29		5
29	.....	5.1
30	.....	5.2
30	.....	5.3
31	.....	5.4
32	.....	5.5
32	.....	5.6
33	.....	5.6.1
34		6
34	..... if	6.1
35	.....	6.2
35	..... for	6.2.1
35	..... loop	6.2.2
36	..... continue break	6.3
36	.....	6.3.1
37	.....	6.4

37	.....	.....	6.4.1
38	.....	.....	6.5
38	.....	.....	6.6
39	.....	Collatz	6.7
40	.....	.....	6.7.1
41		II	
42		7	
43		8	
43	.....	8.1	
44	.....	8.2	
44	.....	8.3	
44	.....	8.4	
45	.....	8.5	
46	.....	8.5.1	
48		9	
48	.....	9.1	
49	.....	9.2	
50	.....	9.3	
50	.....	9.4	
51	.....	9.5	
52	.....	9.5.1	
54		10	
54	.....	10.1	
55	.....	10.2	
56	.....	Enums	10.3
58	.....	const	10.4
58	.....	static	10.5
59	.....	10.6	
59	.....	10.7	
61	.....	10.7.1	
63		III	
64		11	
65		12	
65	.....	12.1	
66	.....	12.2	
67	.....	Enums	12.3
68	.....	Let	12.4
70	.....	12.5	
72	.....	12.5.1	
75		13	
75	.....	13.1	

77	.....	Traits 13.2
77	.....	Traits 13.2.1
78	.....	Supertraits 13.2.2
79	.....	13.2.3
79	.....	Deriving 13.3
80	.....	Trait Logger : 13.4
80	.....	13.4.1
82		IV
83		14
84		Generics 15
84	.....	Generic 15.1
85	.....	Generic 15.2
86	.....	Generic Traits 15.3
86	.....	Trait Bounds 15.4
87	.....	impl Trait 15.5
88	.....	dyn Trait 15.6
90	.....	Generic min : 15.7
90	.....	15.7.1
91		16
91	.....	16.1
91	.....	16.2
92	.....	Option 16.3
93	.....	Result 16.4
93	.....	String 16.5
94	.....	Vec 16.6
95	.....	HashMap 16.7
97	.....	: 16.8
98	.....	16.8.1
100		Traits 17
100	.....	17.1
101	.....	17.2
102	.....	From and Into 17.3
103	.....	Casting 17.4
103	.....	Read and Write 17.5
104	.....	The Default Trait 17.6
105	.....	Closures 17.7
106	.....	ROT13 : 17.8
107	.....	17.8.1
109		V
110		18
111		19
111	.....	19.1

167	use, super, self	26.4
167	□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ :□□□□□	26.5
170	□□□□□	26.5.1
174	□□□□□□□	27
174	(Unit Tests) □□□□ □□□□□□	27.1
175	□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□	27.2
176	Clippy □ Lints □□□□□□□□	27.3
176	Luhn □□□□□□□□ :□□□□□	27.4
177	□□□□□	27.4.1
180	□□□ □□ □□□ :□□□□□ □□□	VIII
181	□□□ □□□	28
182	□□□ □□□□□□	29
182	□□Panic □□□□ □□	29.1
183	Result	29.2
184	Try □□□□□□	29.3
185	□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ (Conversions) □□□□□□□ □□	29.4
187	Dynamic □□□□□□ □□□□□	29.5
188	anyhow □ thiserror	29.6
189	Result □□ □□□□□□□□ :□□□□□	29.7
191	□□□□□	29.7.1
194	□□□□□□ Rust	30
194	□□□□□□ Rust	30.1
195	□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□	30.2
196	□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□	30.3
196	□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□	30.4
197	□□□□□ □□□□□	30.5
199	□□□□□ (Traits) □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□	30.6
199	FFI Wrapper □□□□ □□	30.7
202	□□□□□	30.7.1
206	□□□□□□□	IX
207	□□□□□□□□ Android □□ Rust □□	31
208	□□□□□	32
209	□□□□ □□□□□□	33
210	Rust Binaries	33.1
210	Rust □□□□□□□□□□□	33.2
212	AIDL	34
212	Birthday □□□□□ □□□□□	34.1
212	AIDL Interfaces	34.1.1
213	Generated Service API	34.1.2
213	□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□	34.1.3

214	.....	AIDL Server	34.1.4
215	.....	.....	34.1.5
215	.....	AIDL Client	34.1.6
217	.....	API	34.1.7
217	.....	.....	34.1.8
218	.....	AIDL	34.2
218	.....	.....	34.2.1
218	.....	.....	34.2.2
219	.....	Sending Objects	34.2.3
220	.....	.....	34.2.4
221	.....	.....	34.2.5
223		Android	35
224	.....	GoogleTest	35.1
225	.....	Mocking	35.2
227		.....	36
229		.....	37
229	.....	C	37.1
229	.....	Bindgen	37.1.1
231	.....	Rust	37.1.2
233	.....	++C	37.2
233	.....	.....	37.2.1
234	.....	Rust	37.2.2
234	.....	++Generated C	37.2.3
235	.....	C++ Bridge Declarations	37.2.4
236	.....	.....	37.2.5
236	.....	Shared Enums	37.2.6
237	.....	Rust	37.2.7
238	.....	C++	37.2.8
238	.....	.....	37.2.9
238	.....	.....	37.2.10
239	.....	.....	37.2.11
239	.....	.....	37.2.12
240	.....	.....	37.3
242		.....	38
243		X Chromium	
244	.....	Chromium .. Rust ..	39
245	.....	.....	40
247	.....	Cargo .. Chromium	41
250	.....	Chromium Rust	42
251	.....	Build	43
251	.....	unsafe Rust ..	43.1

252	Chromium C++ Rust Code	43.2
252	Visual Studio Code	43.3
253		43.4
255		44
256	rust_gtest_interop Library	44.1
256	Rust GN	44.2
257	chromium::import! Macro	44.3
257		44.4
258	C++	45
259	(Binding)	45.1
260	CXX	45.2
260	CXX	45.3
261	QR :CXX	45.3.1
261	PNG :CXX	45.3.2
262	Chromium cxx	45.4
262	C++	45.5
265	Crate	46
265	crate Cargo.toml	46.1
266	gnrt_config.toml	46.2
266	Crate	46.3
267	gn Build	46.4
267		46.5
268		46.5.1
	Build C++	46.5.2
268		
268	Crate	46.6
269	Crate	46.7
269	Chromium	46.8
269	Crate	46.9
270		46.10
271		47
273		48
274	:Bare Metal	XI
275	Bare Metal Rust	49
277	no_std	50
278	no_std	50.1
278	alloc	50.2
280		51
280	MMIO	51.1
282	Crate	51.2
283	HAL crates	51.3
284	Board support crates	51.4

284	state pattern	51.5
285	embedded-hal	51.6
286	probe-rs and cargo-embed	51.7
286	(Debugging)	51.7.1
287		51.8
288		52
288		52.1
290	Bare Metal Rust	52.2

294 **Chapter XII: Bare Metal**

295	Application processors	53
295	Rust	53.1
297	Inline assembly	53.2
298	MMIO	53.3
299	UART	53.4
300	trait	53.4.1
300	UART	53.5
301	(Bitflags)	53.5.1
302		53.5.2
302		53.5.3
304		53.5.4
305		53.6
305		53.6.1
306		53.7
308		53.8
309	(crates)	54
309	zerocopy	54.1
310	aarch64-paging	54.2
311	buddy_system_allocator	54.3
311	tinyvec	54.4
312	spin	54.5
313		55
314	vmbase	55.1
315		56
315	RTC driver	56.1
333	Bare Metal Rust	56.2

339 **Chapter XIII: Concurrency**

340	Rust Concurrency	57
341		58
341		58.1
342		58.2

344		Receiver Send 59
344	Receivers Send 59.1	
345	Receiver Send 59.2	
345	Receiver Send 59.3	
347		Sync Send 60
347	Sync Send 60.1	
347	Send 60.2	
348	Sync 60.3	
348	Sync 60.4	
350		61
350	Arc 61.1	
351	Mutex 61.2	
351	61.3	
353		62
353	Dining 62.1	
354	62.2	
357	62.3	
362		XIV
363		63
364		Async 64
364	async/await 64.1	
365	Futures 64.2	
366	Runtimes 64.3	
366	Tokio 64.3.1	
367	Task 64.4	
369		Control Flow 65
369	Async 65.1	
370	Join 65.2	
371	Select 65.3	
372		Pitfall 66
372	executor 66.1	
373	Pin 66.2	
375	Async 66.3	
377	66.4	
380		67
380	Dining Philosophers --- Async 67.1	
381	67.2	
384	67.3	
389		XV
390		68

391

□□□□□□□□ 69

396

Rust □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ 70

398

□□□□□□□□ 71

Comprehensive Rust



stars 31k contributors 325 build passing

Comprehensive Rust is a book that covers the Rust programming language from the basics to advanced topics. It is a free online book that is available at <https://google.github.io/comprehensive-rust/>. The book is written by the Rust community and is intended to be a comprehensive resource for anyone learning Rust.

<https://google.github.io/comprehensive-rust/> is the main page for the book. It contains links to the book, the Rust community, and other resources. The book is written in a clear and concise style, making it easy to read and understand.

The book covers the Rust programming language from the basics to advanced topics. It includes chapters on the Rust syntax, the Rust standard library, and the Rust ecosystem. The book is a valuable resource for anyone learning Rust.

The book is available in PDF format. You can download the PDF from the <https://google.github.io/comprehensive-rust/> page.

: The book is a comprehensive resource for anyone learning Rust. It covers the Rust programming language from the basics to advanced topics.

- The book covers the Rust syntax and the Rust standard library.
- The book covers the Rust ecosystem and the Rust community.
- The book is written in a clear and concise style, making it easy to read and understand.

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Sequential Code	Control Flow	Async Pitfall
Parallel Code	Control Flow	Async Pitfall
Concurrent Code	Control Flow	Async Pitfall
Distributed Code	Control Flow	Async Pitfall

1111

👉 Rust のメモリ管理は、プログラマーが明示的にメモリを管理する必要がある。これは、C や C++ のような言語と異なり、メモリ管理が自動化されている言語（Python、Java、JavaScript など）とは対照的である。!

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2 節

cargo のインストール

この章では、Cargo のインストール方法について説明します。Cargo は Rust のビルド・テスト・実行のツールです。Cargo をインストールすることで、Rust の開発が非常に楽になります。Cargo は Rust の標準的なビルド・テスト・実行のツールです。Cargo をインストールすることで、Rust の開発が非常に楽になります。

インストール方法

<https://rustup.rs> からインストールする方法

Rust (rustc) と Cargo (cargo) をインストールする方法について説明します。rustup をインストールすることで、Rust の開発環境が簡単に構築できます。

Rust の開発環境を整えるには、Cargo と Rust の IDE をインストールする必要があります。rust-analyzer は Rust の静的解析器です。VS Code, Emacs, Vim/Neovim は Rust の IDE です。RustRover は Rust の IDE です。

apt を使って Rust formater と Rust Cargo をインストールする方法について説明します。Cargo は Rust のビルド・テスト・実行のツールです。Cargo をインストールすることで、Rust の開発が非常に楽になります。

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

Homebrew を使って Rust をインストールする方法について説明します。Homebrew は macOS のパッケージ管理ツールです。Homebrew をインストールすることで、Rust の開発環境が簡単に構築できます。

Rust のインストール 2.1

: cargo をインストールする方法について説明します。Cargo は Rust のビルド・テスト・実行のツールです。Cargo をインストールすることで、Rust の開発が非常に楽になります。

rustc をインストールする方法について説明します。rustc は Rust のコンパイラです。rustc をインストールすることで、Rust の開発が非常に楽になります。

Cargo をインストールする方法について説明します。Cargo は Rust のビルド・テスト・実行のツールです。Cargo をインストールすることで、Rust の開発が非常に楽になります。


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

.You can use Ctrl + Enter to execute the code when focus is in the text box

이 코드는 Rust Playground에서 실행됩니다. Rust Playground은 Rust 코드를 실행하고 결과를 보여주는 인터랙티브 환경입니다. Rust Playground은 Rust 코드를 실행하고 결과를 보여주는 인터랙티브 환경입니다.

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Cargo를 사용하여 Rust 프로젝트를 생성하고 실행하는 방법 2.3

이 코드는 Rust Playground에서 실행됩니다. Rust Playground은 Rust 코드를 실행하고 결과를 보여주는 인터랙티브 환경입니다. Rust Playground은 Rust 코드를 실행하고 결과를 보여주는 인터랙티브 환경입니다.

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

이 코드는 Rust Playground에서 실행됩니다. Rust Playground은 Rust 코드를 실행하고 결과를 보여주는 인터랙티브 환경입니다. Rust Playground은 Rust 코드를 실행하고 결과를 보여주는 인터랙티브 환경입니다.

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```
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
```

이 코드는 Rust Playground에서 실행됩니다. Rust Playground은 Rust 코드를 실행하고 결과를 보여주는 인터랙티브 환경입니다. Rust Playground은 Rust 코드를 실행하고 결과를 보여주는 인터랙티브 환경입니다.

I □□□

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

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

000000 00000000

:00000 00 .00000 000 000000 5 0 00000 2 00000 00000 0000 0000 000000000 000000 10 0000000 00

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.This slide should take about 5 minutes

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- .000000 000000 000000 00 00 00000 000000000 00000000 0000 00 00 00 000000000 00000 00000
- !000000 00 00000 000000 00000 000000 000000 0 00000 00000000 0000 00000 00000

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00 00000 000000000 00000 000000 00 Rust 00000 0000000 0000000 00000 00 0000000 00000000

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- .00000

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.00000 000 000 00000

000 0000000 0000 000 0000 00 0000 00 000 **Rust** 00 ”0000” 0000000 0000 0000 000 000 0000
.0000 00 0000 000 0000000 00 **Rust** 00 000000000 000 00000 .00000 000000 0000

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000000 0000 0000 00 0 000000 0000 00000000 0000 0000 00 .000 0000000 00 0000 000 0000
!0000

4 0000

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000000 00	000000 Rust 00000
000000 0	Rust 00000 000000000
000000 0	Playground

000000 Rust 00000 4.1

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

- 00000 C++ 000000 00000 00 0000 000000 0000 000000000 00000 00 ,Rust 00000 •
• .000000 000000000 0000 000000 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) 0000000000 0 (firmware) 0000000000 –
• ,00000000 000000000000 –
• ,000000 0000000000 –
• ,00000000 0000000000 –
• .00000000 –

.This slide should take about 10 minutes

:00000000 00000 C++ 00000 00000 00 Rust

- .00000 0000000 000000000
- .00000 0000000 0000
- .0000 000000000000 00000000000000000000 000000 000000 000000 000000000000 00 0000000000
- .0000 (garbage collection) 0000000 0000000000 00 (runtime) 0000000000 00000
- .00000 0000000 000000000 00000 00000000 00000 000000 0 0000000000 00000000 00

Rust 0000 00000000 4.2

:Rust 0000 000 00 000000 000 0000 00 0000

000 00 00000000 00000000 0000 00 000000 000 000 00000 00 - 00000000 0000 000000 000000 •

.000000 0000 (uninitialized) 00000000 0000000000 000000 000 -
.000000 0000 0000000000 0000000000 000 -
.000000 0000 0000000000 00 00 0000000000 000 -
.000000 0000 NULL 00000000 000 -
.000000 0000 000000 00000000 0000 000 000000 000 -
.000000 0000 00000000 000 (data races) 00000000 000000 000 -
..00000000 00000000 00000000 (iterators) 00000000000000 -

00000000 0000 000 00 000000 Rust 000000 00 0000 - 0000 000000 00000 00000 000000 0000 •
0000 000 0000

.000000 00 00000000 000000 00 000000 00 00000000 -
(wrap-around 00 000000) 000 000 000000 00000 000 000000 -

000 00000000000 0 0000 00000000 000 000 0000 00000000 00 - 0000 00000 000 000000 •

.00000000 000000 0 00Enum -
.00000000 -
.000000 0000 FFI -
.000000 0000 000000000000 -
.00000000 0000000000 00000000 -
.000000-0000 0000000000 0000 -
.000000 000 00 000000-0000 0000000000 -
.LSP 00 0000 0000000000 -

.This slide should take about 3 minutes

.00 000000 0000 0000 00000000 000 00 000000 0000 000 0000 .000000 000 000000 00 000000 000
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::0000 00000000 00 Rust 000000

0000 00 000000) 0000000000 000000 000000 00 00000000 00 Rust 0000 : C++ 00 C 00 000000 •
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.00000000

00 (memory safety) 000000 000000 0000 0000 :...Java 0 Go 0 Python 0 JavaScript 00 000000 •
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.00000000

Playground 4.3

00 0000 0 000 00 000000 000000 Rust 000 00000000 000000 0000 0000 000 00 Rust Playground
000 00 00000 00 00 00 00 "Hello-world" 00000000 .000 00000 000 000 000000 0 00 00000 0000
:000 00000 000000 000 000000 .0000 00000

5 分钟

五分钟学会 Rust

:五分钟学会 Rust 五分钟学会 Rust 五分钟学会 Rust

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五分钟学会 Rust 5.1

:五分钟学会 Rust Hello World 五分钟学会 Rust 五分钟学会 Rust

```
} ()fn main  
;("!🌍 五分钟学会 Rust")!println  
{
```

:五分钟学会 Rust 五分钟学会 Rust

- .五分钟学会 Rust fn 五分钟学会 Rust
- .五分钟学会 Rust C++ 五分钟学会 Rust C 五分钟学会 Rust
- .五分钟学会 Rust main 五分钟学会 Rust
- .五分钟学会 Rust println! 五分钟学会 Rust hygienic 五分钟学会 Rust
- .五分钟学会 Rust UTF-8 五分钟学会 Rust Rust 五分钟学会 Rust

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

五分钟学会 Rust 五分钟学会 Rust 五分钟学会 Rust 五分钟学会 Rust
..五分钟学会 Rust 五分钟学会 Rust 五分钟学会 Rust 五分钟学会 Rust
:五分钟学会 Rust

- Rust 语言与 Java/C++/C 等语言不同，它不是命令式的 (imperative) 语言。它不是通过改变内存状态来执行操作的，而是通过计算来表达逻辑。
- Rust 语言是静态类型语言，它要求变量在编译时就必须声明其类型。
- Rust 语言是内存安全的，它通过编译时检查来防止内存越界、空指针解引用等问题。
- Rust 语言是卫生的 (hygienic) «编译时» 的，它通过宏系统来保证代码的可预测性。
- Rust 语言是函数式的 (functional)，它通过函数来组织代码，而不是通过类。

5.2

Rust 语言是静态类型语言，它要求变量在编译时就必须声明其类型。不可变 (immutable) «编译时» 的变量在 Rust 语言中是不可变的。

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

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

- “x = 20” 编译错误，因为 x 是不可变的。要修改 x 的值，需要使用 mutable 变量。
- Rust 语言是静态类型语言，它要求变量在编译时就必须声明其类型。不可变 (immutable) «编译时» 的变量在 Rust 语言中是不可变的。

5.3

.Rust 语言是静态类型语言，它要求变量在编译时就必须声明其类型。

数据类型		大小 (字节)
-10, 0, 1_000, 123_i64	i8, i16, i32, i64, i128, isize	1, 2, 4, 8, 16
0, 123, 10_u16	u8, u16, u32, u64, u128, usize	1, 2, 4, 8, 16

00 00 0000 00 000 0000 0000 00 0000 00 00000 00 0000 0000000 00000 00
.0000 0000 0000000 0000

0000 0000 00000 5.5

:00000 0000 00 00 0000000 0000 00 00000 000 00000 0000 Rust 0000

```
} (fn takes_u32(x: u32
;("{println!("u32: {x
{

} (fn takes_i8(y: i8
;("{println!("i8: {y
{

} ()fn main
;let x = 10
;let y = 20

;(takes_u32(x
;(takes_i8(y
;(takes_u32(y //
{
```

.This slide should take about 3 minutes

000000 00000000000 0 0000000 00 0000 00 Rust 000000000 00000 00 00000 0000 0000000 000
.00000 0000000 00 000000

0000 000» 00 0000000 00000 0000 000 00 00 0000000000 0000 00000 00 000 000 00000
00000000 0000 0000 00000 00 00 00 0000 .00000 0000 00 0000000 00 0000000 «any 00000
000 00 0 0000000 000000 00000 0000 00 00 0000 000 00 000 000000 00000 0000 00 0000000
00 00 00 000000000 0000 0000 000000 00 00000000 00 000 .00000 000000 00000 0000 00000
.00000000 00000000 0000 00

0000 «i32» 000 000 000 000 00 Rust 0000 000 000000 00 0000 000 00 000 000 000 00 000000
0000000 000 00 .000 00 0000 0000 «{integer}» 0000 00 000 000 0000 00 000000 0000 .0000 00
.000 «f64» 0000000 000000 0000 0000

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

0000000000 0000000 :000000 5.6

00 00000000 0000 00 n 000000000 000 0n>1 0000 .000 00 0000 «{001}» 00 0000000000 000000
.000 00 0000000 n-2 0 n-1 0000000000 000000 000000 000000

panic 发生时，程序会调用 panic 函数，并打印出 panic 信息。n 是 panic 信息的长度，fib(n) 是 panic 信息的函数名。

```
} 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))
}
```

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 00 .0000 000 00000 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	000000000
00000 00	Collatz 000000 :00000

if □□□□□ 6.1

```
:000000 00000000 000000 0000 000000 00 00 if 000000 0000
```

```

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

```

```

00000000 00 000000 00000000 000000 00 000000 00 000000 00 if 00 0000000000 ,000000 000 0000 00
                                :000 000000000 000 0 000000 000 if 0000 00 000 000000 000000 .000

```

```

    } ()fn main
    ;let x = 10
;{ "0000" } else { "0000" } let size = if x < 20
    ;(size , "{ } :000 000000")!println
}

```

.This slide should take about 4 minutes

```

        00000 (else if) 0000 00 000000 000000 0000 000 00000 0 000 000000 00 if 00 0000000 00
000000 ; 000 00000 00 x / 2 00 000 000 00 0000000 000 00 .00000000 000 00 0000000 000 00
.0000 00 0000000 00 000000

```

An 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 00000000
```

```
.000000 000 00000000 0000 00 0000 000000 while0000000000
```

```

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

```

for 6.2.1

: 00000 00000 000000 00 00 00000 000000 00 00000000 00 for 0000

```

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

```

[illegible]

loop 6.2.2

. 00000 0000 0000 00000 «break» 00 00 00000 00 000000 0000 loop

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

```

    } loop
    ;i += 1
    ;({println!("{}", i
    } if i > 100
    ;break
    {
    {
    {

```

continue & break 6.3

.continue continue break break break break break break break 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
    {
    {

```

.This slide and its sub-slides should take about 4 minutes

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 break continue break continue break continue
:break continue break continue break continue 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
    {
    {

```


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

.unwrap) (...) .unwrap

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))
}
```

.This slide should take about 3 minutes

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

.overloading) ...

6.6

- Rust ...

println!(format ...)

!println ...

panic ...

!unreachable ...

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
    {

    [test]#
    } ()fn test_collatz_length
; (assert_eq!(collatz_length(11), 15
    {

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

II □□□

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

8 0000

00 000000 0 00 00000

:0000 000 .0000 000 00000 35 0000 0000 000 000

0000 000	0000000
00000 0	0000000
00000 0	0000000
00000 0	00000 00000
00000 0	000000000 000 0 0000000
00000 00	00 00 00 000000000 :000000

00000000 8.1

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

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

T 00000 000 00 0000 (00000000 0000 0000 00)N 00000]T; N[00000 000 00 00000 00 •
0]u8; 3[00 0000 000 00 0000 00 000 00 0000 00000 000 00 00000 00000 0000 0000
.0000000 000000 0000 00 0000000 000 00]u8; 4[

000000 000 0000000 .000000 000000 0000000 0000000 00 00000 000000 0000 00 00 00000 000 •
00 0 00000 000 00 00 00000000 0000 000000000 00000000 0000 .0000 00 000000 00000 0000 00
.0000 000000000 00000 00 0000000 Rust 00 000000000

.00000 000000000 00000000 00 00000000 00000000 00000 00000 00000000 00 0000000000 00 •
000 000000 }{ :0000 0000000 00000 00000000 ? 0000 000000000 00 println! 000000 •
0000000 0 0000 000000 000000 000000000 .000000 00 000000 000000 }:{ 0000000 00 000
0000 0000000 00 000000 000000 0000 000000000 0000 00000000 0000 000000 00 0000 0000 000000
.00000 0000000000 000000 000000 00 000000 00 0000 00 00 00000000 00000 0000 .00000000

000000000 00 000000 0000000000 00 «00000 0000» 00000 00 0}a:#?{ 0000000 0# 00000 000000 •
.0000 00 00000 00 00 00000000

8.2

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

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

- .타입을 선언할 때는 변수를 선언하는 것과 마찬가지로 타입을 지정해야 합니다.
- .타입을 선언할 때는 변수를 선언하는 것과 마찬가지로 타입을 지정해야 합니다.
- t.0 타입을 지정하는 것은 t.1 타입을 지정하는 것과 마찬가지로 가능합니다. 타입을 지정하지 않으면 컴파일러가 추론할 수 있습니다.
- .타입을 선언할 때는 변수를 선언하는 것과 마찬가지로 타입을 지정해야 합니다.
- .타입을 선언할 때는 변수를 선언하는 것과 마찬가지로 타입을 지정해야 합니다.

8.3

.타입을 선언할 때는 변수를 선언하는 것과 마찬가지로 타입을 지정해야 합니다.

```
    } ()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
{
{
{
```

.This slide should take about 3 minutes

.타입을 선언할 때는 변수를 선언하는 것과 마찬가지로 타입을 지정해야 합니다. IntoIterator 타입을 구현하는 것은 매우 중요합니다. 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

.타입을 선언할 때는 변수를 선언하는 것과 마찬가지로 타입을 지정해야 합니다. .타입을 선언할 때는 변수를 선언하는 것과 마찬가지로 타입을 지정해야 합니다.

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

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

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

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

00 000000000 00 00000 000 00 0000000 "irrefutable" 000000 00 000 00000000 00000000 •
.00000 00000 000000 00000000 = 00000 0000 000000 00 000 000000 000000 000 00 000000
0000 00 000000 00000000 00000000 00 00 000000 00 000 0000000000000 000000 00 000000 000 •
.00000 000000000 000000 00 000000 00000 «let» 00 0000000000 00
0000000 000000 0 000000 0000000000 00000000 00 0000000 00 00000000 00 00000000 Rust •
000000 00000 000000 00 000 0000.000000 000000 00000 0000 00 00 00000000 000000 0 0000000
.00000 000000 00000 0000 00000 00000000 00000000 00
-00000000 000000 00 00000 00 000000 00 0000000000 00000 00 00000 0000000 00 00000 00000000 •
.0000 00000 00000 000000 00000000 0000

00 00 00 0000000000 :000000 8.5

:000000 000000 000 000000 000 000000 00000000 00 00 000000

```
;[[let array = [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9  
000000 000000 000 000
```

00 0000000 00 00 00000 00000000 transpose 00000 000000 00000 00000 00000 000000 00000000 00
:(000000 000000 00000000 00 00 00000000) 000000 000000

```
}7 4 1{ }3 2 1{(  
|transpose"|4 5 6|| "=="|2 5 8"  
}9 6 3{ }9 8 7{\  
}
```

:00000 00000000000 00 000000 0 00000 0000 <https://play.rust-lang.org/> 00 00 000 00

```
.00000 000 00 0000 00000000000000 00 000000 00 0000 :TODO //  
[(allow(unused_variables, dead_code)]#
```

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

```
[test]#  
} ()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
        .000 00000 0000 00 00 rustfmt 00000 0000 00000 000 --> // , [101, 102, 103]
        // , [201, 202, 203]
        // , [301, 302, 303]
        ;[
            ;(println!("matrix: {:#?}", matrix)
            ;(let transposed = transpose(matrix)
            ;(transposed , "{?#::} :000 000 00000")!println
            {

```

00000 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
            {
                [test]#
            } ()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
.000 00000 0000 00 00 rustfmt 00000 0000 00000 000 --> // , [101, 102, 103]
                                     , [201, 202, 203]
                                     , [301, 302, 303]
                                     ;[

                                     ;(println!("matrix: {:#?}", matrix
                                     ;(let transposed = transpose(matrix
                                     ;(transposed , "{#:.} :000 000 00000")!println
{

```


□ □ □ □ □

0000 000	000000
00000 00	0000000 000000
00000 00	0000000 000000
00000 00	000000
00000 00	0000000
00000 00	00000 :00000

```

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

```

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

48

9.3

: slices are views of memory (view) and are not owned

```
} ()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
```

• slices are views of memory and are not owned
• s is a slice of a, starting at index 2 and ending at index 4 (exclusive)

.This slide should take about 10 minutes

• slices are views of memory and are not owned
• a slice of a, starting at index 2 and ending at index 4 (exclusive)

• slices are views of memory and are not owned
• a slice of a, starting at index 2 and ending at index 4 (exclusive)

• slices are views of memory and are not owned
• a slice of a, starting at index 2 and ending at index 4 (exclusive)

• slices are views of memory and are not owned
• a slice of a, starting at index 2 and ending at index 4 (exclusive)

• slices are views of memory and are not owned
• a slice of a, starting at index 2 and ending at index 4 (exclusive)

• slices are views of memory and are not owned
• a slice of a, starting at index 2 and ending at index 4 (exclusive)

• slices are views of memory and are not owned
• a slice of a, starting at index 2 and ending at index 4 (exclusive)
• the borrow checker ensures that a slice is not used after the original data has been modified
• println! prints the contents of the slice

9.4

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

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

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

```

.This slide should take about 10 minutes

• String &str • UTF-8 • ("Hello")

• Vec<T> wrapper String Owned

• String::from() • String::new() • push_str() • push()

• Owned • format!() • println!()

• String &str • chars

• C++ const char* • &str:C++ • std::string • String • Small-String • UTF-8

• &]u8[

```

    } ()fn main
;("{println!("{:?}", b"abc
;([println!("{:?}", &[97, 98, 99
{

```

• &str • "r\n" == "\n" •

```

    } ()fn main
;("#<println!(r#"<a href="link.html">link</a
;("<println!("<a href=\"link.html\">link</a
{

```

9.5

• [f64;3]


```

;((magnitude(&v ,"{ } :{}{} {} {} {?:v} {}")!println
;((normalize(&mut v
{

```

10 1000

1000000 100000 1000 1000000 1000000000

:1000 1000 100000 10000 .10000 100000 1000 100000 10 10000 1000 1000

10000 1000	10000000
100000 100	1000000 10000000000
100000 100	1000000 10000000
100000 1	Enums
100000 1	Static
100000 1	10000 10000000 10000000
100000 100	100000000 10000000000 :1000000

10000000 10000000000 10.1

:1000000 10000000000 10000000 10000000000 100 Rust 10000 10++C 10 C 1000000

```
    } struct Person
    ,name: String
    ,age: u8
    {
        } (fn describe(person: &Person
;(person.name, person.age , "1000 10000 {} {}")!println
    {
        } ()fn main
;{ age: 27 ,("10000")let mut peter = Person { name: String::from
;(describe(&peter
;peter.age = 28
;(describe(&peter
;("100000")let name = String::from
;let age = 39
;{ let avery = Person { name, age
```

```

        ;(describe(&avery
;{ avery.. ,("000")let jackie = Person { name: String::from
        ;(describe(&jackie
{

```

.This slide should take about 10 minutes

:00000 0000

.000000 000 ++C 00 C 00000 Rust 00 (Structs) 00000000 •
 .0000 typedef 00 00000 000 00 00000 0000 0C 000000 0 ++C 00000 -
 .00000 0000 0000000 000000000 000 Rust 00 0++C 000000 -
 0000 00000000 00 000000 00000 00 0000 00000 000000 00 00 000 0000000 0000 000 •
 .0000
 00 0000 00000000 00000 000 0000 (;struct Foo 00000) 0000000 0000 000000000 -
 000000 0000000 000 000000 0000000000 000 00 000 00 00 (trait) 000 00 00000000
 .0000 000000 000000 000 00 00000000 00
 000000 00 0000 000000 000000 00 (Tuple structs) 0000 00000000000 0000 0000000 -
 .0000000 000 0000000 000 00 0000000 00000000
 00 0000000 00 00 0000000 000000000 0000000 000000 000000 00 0000000000 000 00 000 •
 .0000 000000 0000000 000 00
 0000 000 000000 0000000 00 00 0000000 0000 00 000000 000000 00 00 avery.. 0000000 •
 .0000 0000 000000 000000 0000 0000 .0000 0000 0000000 00 0000 000 000000 0000

0000000 0000000 10.2

:0000 0000000 tuple 0000000 00 000000000 0000000 00000000 0000000 000 000

```

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

```

:00000 00000000 (0000000 0000000 newtypes 00) single-field wrapper0000 0000 000

```

        ;(struct PoundsOfForce(f64
        ;(struct Newtons(f64
        } fn compute_thruster_force() -> PoundsOfForce
        ("0000 0000 00 0000 0000 00000000 00 00")!todo
        {
        } (fn set_thruster_force(force: Newtons
        ... //
        {
        } )fn main
        ;()let force = compute_thruster_force
        ;(set_thruster_force(force
        {

```


.This slide should take about 10 minutes

- **Newtypes** :primitive type
- **Newtons** :primitive type
- **PhoneNumber(String)** :primitive type
- **OddNumber(u32)** :primitive type
- **single field** :primitive type
- **automatic unwrapping** :primitive type
- **boolean** :primitive type
- **Operator overloading** :primitive type

Enums 10.3

```
:enum enum {
```

```

    [(derive(Debug)]#
    } enum Direction
        ,Left
        ,Right

    [(derive(Debug)]#
    } 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
    ;(m , "{?:} :??? ??? ??")!println

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

:□□□□□ □□□□

[illegible]

```

        .0000 00000000
        .000000 00000000 (discriminant) 000000000000 0000000000 0000 0000 000000 00 Rust •
        000000 000000 00 0000 0000 00000000 0000000000 00 0000 0000 00 000000 0000 00 -
        00000000 bit 00000000 00 00000000 0000 00 bit 00000000 0000 0000 000000 000000 0000 -
        00000 .000000 00000000 ("niche optimization" 00) 000000 00000000 0000000000 0000
        000000 None 0000 000000 00 NULL 00 000000 0000 00 00 00000000 00 <Option<&u8 000000
        .000000
C) discriminant 00 00000000 0000 000000 000000 00) 000000 000000 00 00000000 00 0000 -
        :000000 000000 00
        [(repr(u32)]#
        } 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
        {
        00000 2 00 10001 00000 00000000 000000 000000 00000 00 discriminant 0000 repr 00000
        .000000 00
        0000000 000000 000000
        00Enum000000 0000 0000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 Rust 00000
        .0000 0000000000
        size_of:::<T>)( 00 000000 000000 Rust 00000000 00 000000 00000 :NULL 0000000000 0000000000 •
        .0000 size_of:::<Option<T<<)( 00 000000
        00 0000 000000 000000 0000 00 0000 00 0000 000000 00 000000 00000 0000000000 0000 ,000000 00
        000000 0000 000000 00 0000000000 0000 0000000000 00 000000 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
{

```

. Rust RFC 0000 0000
 0000 0000 0000 00 0000 00 00 00 0000 0000 const 00 00 0000 000
 0000 0000 0000 00 0000 00 00 const 0000 0000 00 00 .0000 0000 0000 const 000000
 (0000 0000 0000 0000 00) 000
 .0000 000 C++ 00 constexpr 0000 const 00 0000 0000 0000 000 00 •
 0000 0000 0000 00 00 0000 0000 00 00 00 000 00 0000 0000 0000 0000 00 •
 .0000 00static 0000 00 00 0000 0 00 0000 000 000 0000 0000 const 00 000000

static 10.5

:000000 0000 00000000 0 0000 000000 000000 000000 00 000 000 00 00000 00000000
 ; "00000 000 RustOS 3.14 00" = 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.

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

```
    .++static is similar to mutable global variables in C •
    00 00000 0000 00 00000 0 00000 00 00000 :00000 00000 00 00 0000 static •
    .0000 0000 00 Mutex<T< 00000 00000 00000000000
```

000000 00000 00000

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`.

00000 00000000 00000000 10.6

00000000 00 0000 00 00000 00 00 0000 00 0000 .0000 00 000000 00000 0000 00000 00000 Alias 00000 .0000

```
    } 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
```

.This slide should take about 2 minutes

.0000000 000000 typedef 00 00000 00 0000 C 0000000000000000

000000000 000000000000 :0000000 10.7

```
.0000 00000000 000000 00000000 000000 000000 00 00 0000000 00 000000 00000 00000 0000000 00 00
.00000 000000 000000 00000000000 00000 00000 00 000000000 0 000000 00 00000 000000 0000 00 0000
.00000 0000000000 {?:} 00 000000 00000 000000 00 00000 00000000 [(derive(Debug)# 00
.0000 00000 0000 00000 main 00 00000 00000 00000 00000000000 00000 00 0 000000 00 0000 000000 0000
.000000 00000 00 0000000000 0000 00 00000000 00000000 000000 00000 00000 00000
```

```

                                [(derive(Debug)]#
.An event in the elevator system that the controller must react to ///
                                } enum Event
                                TODO: add required variants //
                                {

                                .A direction of travel ///
                                [(derive(Debug)]#
                                } 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 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

```

```

{

    10.7.1

    [(derive(Debug)#
.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 ///
    [(derive(Debug)#
    } enum Direction
    ,Up
    ,Down
    {

    .A user-accessible button ///
    [(derive(Debug)#
    } 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 □ □ □

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

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

- ```
.000000000 00 0000 00000000 :0000 000000 •
.00 0000 00 000000 00000000 :00000000 •
.000000 000000 0000 000000 0000 00 000000000000 :Traits •
.0000 00000000 0000 00 000000 0000000000000000 :Generics •
00000000 0 0000000000 0000000000 00 0000 00 :traits 0 00000000 00000000000000000000 •
.Rust
```

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

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

|           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| 0000 000  | 000              |
| 00000 0   | 00000 000        |
| 0000 0    | 00000            |
| 000000 00 | 0000000 0 000000 |

## 12 節

### enum

enum: 列挙型 (enumeration type)

| enum | enum |
|------|------|
| enum | enum |
| enum | enum |
| enum | enum |
| enum | enum |
| enum | enum |
| enum | enum |
| enum | enum |

#### enum 12.1

enum: 列挙型 (enumeration type) match 関数

C++ の switch 文

```
[rustfmt::skip]#
} ()fn main
;let input = 'x
} match input
=> println'
,("enum")!q'
,("enum")!a' | 's' | 'w' | 'd' => println'
,("enum")!println <= '9'..'0'
,("{key} :enum")!key if key.is_lowercase() => println
,("enum")!println <=
-
{
{
```

enum: 列挙型 (enumeration type) Wildcard 関数

match 関数 if 関数 match 関数

match 语句的语法是 match 表达式 (match 表达式 key) 匹配 表达式 的值。match 语句的语法是 match 表达式 (match 表达式 key) 匹配 表达式 的值。

match 语句的语法是 match 表达式 (match 表达式 key) 匹配 表达式 的值。match 语句的语法是 match 表达式 (match 表达式 key) 匹配 表达式 的值。

.This slide should take about 10 minutes

:match 语句的语法

match 语句的语法是 match 表达式 (match 表达式 key) 匹配 表达式 的值。match 语句的语法是 match 表达式 (match 表达式 key) 匹配 表达式 的值。

```
or 表达式 | -
match 表达式 (match 表达式 key) 匹配 表达式 的值 .. -
match 表达式 (match 表达式 key) 匹配 表达式 的值 1..=5 -
match 表达式 (match 表达式 key) 匹配 表达式 的值 _ -
```

match 语句的语法是 match 表达式 (match 表达式 key) 匹配 表达式 的值。match 语句的语法是 match 表达式 (match 表达式 key) 匹配 表达式 的值。

match 语句的语法是 match 表达式 (match 表达式 key) 匹配 表达式 的值。match 语句的语法是 match 表达式 (match 表达式 key) 匹配 表达式 的值。

## match 语句 12.2

:match 语句的语法是 match 表达式 (match 表达式 key) 匹配 表达式 的值。

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

```
[rustfmt::skip]#
} ()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
```

```
, ("match 语句的语法是 match 表达式 (match 表达式 key) 匹配 表达式 的值 {y = {y 00}")!Foo { y, .. }
=> println
{
{
```

.This slide should take about 4 minutes

match 语句的语法是 match 表达式 (match 表达式 key) 匹配 表达式 的值。match 语句的语法是 match 表达式 (match 表达式 key) 匹配 表达式 的值。

## Enums 12.3

```
:enum tuple
```

[illegible]

```

 } enum Result
 , (Ok(i32)
 , (Err(String)

 } fn divide_in_two(n: i32) -> Result
 } if n % 2 == 0
 (Result::Ok(n / 2)
 } else {
 (("000 00000 00000 0000 00 00 00 {n} 0000 000")!Result::Err(format
 {
 {
 } ()fn main
 ;let n = 100
 } (match divide_in_two(n
 , ("{half} 000 00 00 00000 {Result::Ok(half) => println!("{n
, ("msg} :000 0000 00 00000 000000000 00")!Result::Err(msg) => println
 {
 {

```

```
00 half 0000 0000 00 .00000000 00000000 Result 0000 0000 0000 000000 00 000000
0000 000 0000 00 msg 0000 000000 00 .000 000 0000 0000 0000 Ok 0000 0000 00 00000000
 .000 000
```

.This slide should take about 4 minutes

[illegible]

## Let 语句 12.4

在 Rust 中，let 语句用于声明变量。它允许你在编译时指定变量的生命周期，并且可以在需要时重新绑定变量。

```
if let 语句 •
let else 语句 •
while let 语句 •
```

### if let 语句

if let 语句用于在条件满足时绑定变量。它通常用于处理 Option 或 Result 类型的值。

```
;use std::time::Duration

} (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 语句

let else 语句用于在条件不满足时执行代码。它通常用于处理 Option 或 Result 类型的值。

```
} <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 {
 ;(("hex digit 不匹配")return Err(String::from
 {
 } else {
 ;(("无效的十六进制字符串")return Err(String::from
 {
 } else {
 ;(("无效的十六进制字符串")return Err(String::from
 {
 {
```

```

 } ()fn main
;(((("hex_or_die_trying(Some(String::from("foo ,"{?:} :00000")!println
{
00000) 0000 000 00 0000 000000 000000 00 0000 0000 while let 00000 00 0if let 00000
:00000 00000 (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 00000000000 00 (Some(c 0000 0000 0000 0000 00 00000 00 String::pop 00000 00
000 00 00 00000 00 00000 000 00 00 while let 00 0000000 .000000000 000 00 None 00 00
.0000 0000 00000 000 0000 00 00000
.This slide should take about 10 minutes

```

## if-let

000000000 0000 000000 0000 00 0000 000 0000 000 000 if let 00000 match 00000 000000 •  
.0000 0000000 match 00000 00 0000 0000 00 0000 000 000000000 000 .000000  
Option 00 000 000000 Some 0000000 00 0000000 0if let 00000 00 0000 00000000 00 •  
.000  
.0000000 00000000 0000 000000 0000 =< 00 if let 00000 match 00000 000000 •

## let-else

```

000 0000 0000 000000 00 00 00000000 00000 00000000 00 00 00 0000 00 000000000 00 if-let
00 0000000 000000 .000000 0000000000 00 00 00 00000 000 0000 000 00 let-else 000000 .000
.00000 0000000 00 00 000000 000000000 00 0000 0000000000 0000000000 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

```

000000 0000 0000 000000 00000000 00 000000 00 while let 0000 00 000000 000000 0000 •
 .0000 000000 000000 0(0000 0000000 000) 0000
if 000000 00 00 00000000 0000 00 0000 00 00 while let 000000 0000000000 000 •
0name.pop() 00 (unwrap) 0000 000 0000 0000000 0000 000 0000 00 00 0000 0000000000
 .000000 000000 0000000 000 0000 Syntactic sugar 00 while let .000000 000000

```

□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ :□□□□□ **12.5**

[illegible]

```

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

/// 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> {
 panic!()
}

```

```

 (!)todo
 {

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

 [test]#
 } ()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
 ;(
 {

 [test]#
 } ()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
 ;(
 {

 [test]#
 } ()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 ///
 [(derive(Debug)#
 } enum Operation
 ,Add
 ,Sub
 ,Mul
 ,Div
 {

.An expression, in tree form ///
 [(derive(Debug)#
 } 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)
{
{
[test]#
} ()fn test_value
; ((assert_eq!(eval(Expression::Value(19)), Ok(19
{
[test]#
} ()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
; (
{
[test]#
} ()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
; (
{
[test]#
} ()fn test_error
)!assert_eq

```

```

 } eval(Expression::Op
 ,op: Operation::Div
,((left: Box::new(Expression::Value(99
,((right: Box::new(Expression::Value(0
 ,({
 ("[] [] []")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 , "{?:} :[]")!println
 {

```

## 13 トレイト

### トレイトの基礎と使用法

:トレイトの定義と使用法。トレイトは、型に対して特定のメソッドや関数を定義するための仕組みである。

|         |                    |
|---------|--------------------|
| トレイトの定義 | トレイトの実装            |
| トレイトの宣言 | トレイトの実装            |
| トレイトの実装 | Traits             |
| トレイトの実装 | Deriving           |
| トレイトの実装 | Generic の使用法 :トレイト |

### トレイト 13.1

トレイトの定義と使用法。トレイトは、型に対して特定のメソッドや関数を定義するための仕組みである。 Rust :トレイトの定義と使用法 impl を使用してトレイトを実装する。

```
#[derive(Debug)]
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) {
 println!("{}", self.laps.len(), self.name, ":{ } {} {} ", self.laps.len(), self.name, ":{ } {} {} ", self.laps.len(), self.name, ":{ } {} {} ");
 }
}
```



Note how `self` is used like other structs and dot notation can be used to refer to –  
 .individual fields  
`self` & `self` 000 00000 0000 0000 0000 000000 0000 000 0000 000 –  
 .000 00 `finish` 000 00000 0000 0000  
 00000 0000 000 **special wrapper types** 0000000 `self` 00000 00000000 00 00000 –  
`.Box<Self>` 00000 0000000 0000 0000000 00000000 00000000 00

## Traits 13.2

00000 0000000 0000000 000 00 **traits** 00 00000000 00 00 000000 00 000000 000 000 00 0000  
 :000000 00 **interface** 000000 0000 00000

```

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

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

```

.This slide and its sub-slides should take about 15 minutes

00 000000 000000 00 0000 0000 0000000 00 000000 00000 00 000000 00 000000000 **trait** 00 •  
 .0000 00000000000 00 **trait** 00 000000000  
 00 0000000 000000000 000000000 000000 00 000 0000000 000000 00 00"Generics" 0000 00 •  
 .0000 00000000 00000000000 00 **trait** 00 00 00000000 0000 000 00 **generic**

### Traits 00000 000000 13.2.1

```

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

 } (fn greet(&self
;((self.talk ,"{ } 0000 0000 !0000 0000 0000 00 000")!println
 {
 {
 } struct Dog
 ,name: String
 ,age: i8
 {
 } impl Pet for Dog
 } fn talk(&self) -> String
 (self.name ,"!000 { } 00 000 0format!(" Woof
 {
 {
 } ()fn main
 ;{ let fido = Dog { name: String::from("Fido"), age: 5

```

```

 ;()fido.greet
 {

 00000000 impl Trait for Type { .. } 0000 00 0Type 0000 Trait 0000000000 0000 •
 .00000000

 000 00 Cat 000 :0000 0000 000000000000 000000 000 000000 0Go 00000000 000000 •
 0000 impl Pet 0000 00 00 000000 000 00000000 00000000 00 Pet 000000 000000 talk()
 .0000 000000

 -0000000000 .0000 000000 000000 00 0000 0000 00000000 000000000000 000 0000 Traits •
 000000 greet 000000 000 00 .000000 00000000 trait 00000000 000000 00 0000000000 000000 000
 .000 00000000 talk 00 0 000 000

```

## Supertraits 13.2.2

```

traits 0000000 000000000 00000000000 00 00 00 000000000 00 0000 000000 0000 00000000 trait 00
0000000000 00 Pet 00 0000 00 00000000 00 .0000 0000000000 000 00 supertraits 000 00 000000
 .000 00000000000 000 00 Animal 0000 0000

 } 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
 {

```

000000 00000000 000000 000000000000 000 0000000 00000000 "trait inheritance" 000000 00000 000  
 000000 00 00000 000 .00000 (OO) 00000000 00000000000000 00 000000 000000 000000 000 00 000000  
 .000000 00000 00 trait 00 000000000000000000 0000 00 000000

### □□□□□□ □□□□□□ 13.2.3

.000000 00000 trait 000000000 0000 00 00000 00000000 00000000 00000 00000000

```

 [(derive(Debug)]#
 ;(struct Meters(i32
 [(derive(Debug)]#
 ;(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 000000 00000000 •
 .00000 000000 00 0000 000 0000000000000 00 0000000000 00 000

 0000 00 000000 00000 0000000 000000 0000000000 00000000 000trait 00 0000000 •
 .Iterator 0 00000 00000000000

```

## Deriving 13.3

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

```

 [(derive(Debug, Clone, Default)]#
 } 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
 {

```

.This slide should take about 3 minutes



crate 中 定义 的 函数 和 类型 都 是 在 编译 时 被 替换 成 具体 的 实现 (Derivation) 的 过程 中 被 替换 的 。 因此 在 编译 时 会 产生 大量 的 中间 代码 和 数据 。 因此 在 编译 时 会 产生 大量 的 中间 代码 和 数据 。 因此 在 编译 时 会 产生 大量 的 中间 代码 和 数据 。

## Trait Logger : 13.4

log 函数 是 在 13.4 节 中 定义 的 。 它 是 一个 函数 ， 接受 一个 日志 记录 器 的 实例 和 一个 日志 记录 的 消息 作为 参数 。 它 会 调用 日志 记录 器 的 log 方法 来 记录 消息 。 因此 在 编译 时 会 产生 大量 的 中间 代码 和 数据 。

StderrLogger 是 一个 日志 记录 器 的 实现 。 它 是 一个 结构体 ， 包含 一个 日志 记录 的 消息 和 一个 日志 记录 的 级别 。 因此 在 编译 时 会 产生 大量 的 中间 代码 和 数据 。

Logger 是一个 trait ， 它 定义 了 日志 记录 器 的 接口 。 因此 在 编译 时 会 产生 大量 的 中间 代码 和 数据 。

```

;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}=00000 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
 {

```

### 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}=||||| |||||")!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

Table 14

Table 14. The number of people who have been vaccinated against COVID-19 in the United States, by age group and sex, as of March 1, 2021.

| Age Group | Male      | Female    |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 18-24     | 1,234,567 | 1,345,678 |
| 25-34     | 1,345,678 | 1,456,789 |
| 35-44     | 1,456,789 | 1,567,890 |
| 45-54     | 1,567,890 | 1,678,901 |
| 55-64     | 1,678,901 | 1,789,012 |
| 65-74     | 1,789,012 | 1,890,123 |
| 75-84     | 1,890,123 | 1,901,234 |
| 85+       | 1,901,234 | 1,912,345 |

## 15 分钟

# Generics

: 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟

| 15 分钟 | 15 分钟               |
|-------|---------------------|
| 15 分钟 | Generic 15 分钟       |
| 15 分钟 | Generic 15 分钟 15 分钟 |
| 15 分钟 | Trait Bounds        |
| 15 分钟 | impl Trait          |
| 15 分钟 | dyn Trait           |
| 15 分钟 | Generic min : 15 分钟 |

## Generic 15 分钟 15.1

15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 generics 15 Rust  
15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 (15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟)  
15 分钟

```
.`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 ,"{?:}" : 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟)!println
;(((2 , "15 分钟") ,(1 , "15 分钟") ,pick(28 , "{?:}" : 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟)!println
{
```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

.15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 15 分钟 T 15 Rust •

generic Rust C++ generic Rust pick even + odd n == 0 Rust pick C++  
 non-generic generic Rust pick C++

## Generic 15.2

:generic

```

 [(derive(Debug)]#
 } <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
 ;("{?:float} {?:println!("{integer
 ;(()println!("coords: {:?}", integer.coords
 {

```

.This slide should take about 10 minutes

impl<T> Point<T>{} T  
 generic generic  
 generic Point \*  
 Point<u32> Point<f64> Point \*  
 Point<u32>

## Generic Traits 15.3

trait 是 generic traits 的缩写。generic traits 是 Traits 的缩写。generic traits 是 Traits 的缩写。

```
#[derive(Debug)]
struct Foo(String)

impl From<u32> for Foo
{
 fn from(from: u32) -> Foo
 {
 Foo(format!("{}", from))
 }
}

impl From<bool> for Foo
{
 fn from(from: bool) -> Foo
 {
 Foo(format!("{}", from))
 }
}

fn main()
{
 let from_int = Foo::from(123);
 let from_bool = Foo::from(true);
 println!("{}", from_int);
 println!("{}", from_bool);
}
```

std::From trait 是 Rust 标准库中定义的一个 trait。它定义了一个 from 方法，用于将一个值转换为另一个值。

例如，std::From<u32> for String 的实现，允许我们将 u32 值转换为 String 值。

Generic traits 是 Rust 中一种特殊的 trait，它们可以接受泛型参数。Generic traits 的定义如下：

T 是 Rust 中的一个类型。Generic traits 的定义如下：

## Trait Bounds 15.4

trait 是 generic traits 的缩写。generic traits 是 Traits 的缩写。generic traits 是 Traits 的缩写。

:You can do this with T: Trait

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

.This slide should take about 8 minutes

```
(fn duplicate<T>(a: T) -> (T, T)
 where
 T: Clone
 {
 (()a.clone(), a.clone)
 }
```

```
00 000000 000000 00 .000000 00 0000000000 00 0000000000 (0000) Rust 00 000000 000000 0000 •
duplicate(a: 000000 00000000 0000000000 00 0000 000000 000000 duplicate 00 0000
 .000 00000000 (u32
```

```

 } ()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
{

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

```

0000.00000 000 0000000000 00 0000 000 0000000000 00 00000 00000 000 00 impl Trait
.000 0000000 000 000000 0000000000 00 impl Trait

```

```

00000000 00 00 000000000 generic 00000000 00 00 00000 impl Trait 000000000 00 0000 •
.0000 trait

```

```

00 trait 00 000 000000 0000 000000000 0000 00 0000000 000 00 000000000 0000 0000 •
00 0000 0000 000000 000000000 0000 .000000 000 00 0000 000000 0000 0000000000
.0000 00000 000000 API 00 00 00 0000 0000 0000000000

```

```

0000 00000000000000 00 impl Foo 00 000000 .000 000000 000000000 000000 00 Inference
0000 00 0000 000 00 00 00 00000 0000 0000000 0000000 000000000000 00 00 00000
00000000 00000000000000 00 collect() -> B 000000 generic 0000 00 000000 .000000
00 0000 0000000000000000 000 00000 0 000000000000 000000 00000000 00 B 00 0000 00
00 00 ()let x: Vec<_> = foo.collect 000000 000000 000000 00000 00 000 00000000
.<_>turbofish foo.collect::<Vec>() 00 00000000

```

```

000 0000 0000000 00 0000 0000000 00 'let debuggable: () = .. 00000 000 000000 debuggable 000
.000000 00000 00 00000 00

```

## dyn Trait 15.6

```

0000000 Rust 000generic 0000 00 00000000 0000000000 0000 0000000 00 00000000 00 000000
trait 000000 00000 00 00000000 000000000 00 0000000000 0000000000 0000 0000 00 00000000 00
:000000 0000000000

```

```

 } 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 ,"!000 {} 00 000 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 00000")!println
 {

 .Uses type-erasure and dynamic dispatch //
 } (fn dynamic(pet: &dyn Pet
;((()pet.talk , "{ } 000000 00 000 00000")!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
 {

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

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

## Generic min : 15.7

00 00 000000 00 0000 000000000000 00 mingeneric 0000 00 0000 00000000 00000 000 00  
.trait **Ord** 00 00000000 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
 {
```

.This slide and its sub-slides should take about 10 minutes

.00000 00000 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
 {
```

16 □□□

□ □ □ □ □    □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □    □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

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

| 0000 00  | 000000             |
|----------|--------------------|
| 00000 0  | 000000000 00000000 |
| 00000 0  | 00000000           |
| 00000 00 | Option             |
| 00000 0  | Result             |
| 00000 0  | String             |
| 00000 0  | Vec                |
| 00000 0  | HashMap            |
| 00000 00 | 0000000 :000000    |

[illegible]

□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□ 16.1

[illegible]

```

 .std 0 core alloc :0000 0000000000 00 0000 000000 0000 Rust 00000000 00
0000 00 000000 0000000000 0libc 00 00 0000 000000 0 00000000 0000000000 0000 core •
 .00000000 00000000 0000000000 00 0000
000000 00000000 0000 00000000 000000 0000000000 00 00 00 0000 00000000 0000 alloc •
 .Arc 0 Vec 0 Box
.00000000 00000000 alloc 00 000000 0000 0 core 00 0000 0000 00000000 Rust 0000000000 •

```

□□□□□□ 16.2

```
:~~~~ ~~~~~ ~ .~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~ Rust
```



00 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00 unwrap/expect 00 00000000 -  
 .000000 0000000 00000000 0000000000 00 None 00000000 0000000  
 000000 00 T 00 000000 0000000000 0000 Option<T> 00 00000000 000 00 niche 0000000000 •  
 .00000

## Result 16.4

00 00000000 0000000 0000 00 00000000 00 0000 00 00000000 000 0000 Option 000000 Result  
 Ok 000000 00 T 00 00 00 Result<T, E> :000 000000 000 000 .0000000 enum 000000 000 00  
 .000000 0000 Err 000000 00 E 0 000000 00000000

```

;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) :0000 000000 0000")!println
 } else {
 ;("000000 00 0000 000000 00000000")!println
 }
 {
 {
 } <= (Err(err
 ;("{err} :000 000 000000 0000")!println
 }
 {
 {
 {
 {

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

0000 00 000000000000 0 0000 0000 Result 0000 0000000000000 000000 0Option 0000000 •  
 0000 000 00 000000 00 .000000 000000 000000 000000 00 000 .000000 00 0000 00000000 00  
 00000000000 000 000 00 000 00000000 expect() 00 unwrap() 00 00000000 0000 00 000000  
 .000 0000000000000 000  
 .000 0000000000 00 000 000 000000 000 00 00 .000 0000000000 000000000 Result 00000000 •  
 00 00000000000000 00 00 000 00000000 000000 0 000000 00 00000000 0000 00000000 000  
 .000000 0000 00000000000 00000000  
 00000 000000 000 00 00 000 000000 00000000 00000000000 0000 00000000000 000 Result •  
 .000 00000000

## String 16.5

:000 UTF-8 000000000 00 000 0000 0000 00 String

```

 } ()fn main
;()let mut s1 = String::new
 ;("0000")s1.push_str
;(()println!("s1: len = {}, capacity = {}", s1.len(), s1.capacity

```



```

 ;(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
 ;("{}:println!("{}",v3

 .Remove consecutive duplicates //
 ;()v3.dedup
 ;("{}:println!("{}",v3
 }

 000 000000 00000000 00 0000 000 00 0000 <[Deref<Target = [T 0000000000000000 Vec
 .0000 00000000 Vec 00 000 00 00

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

00000 heap 00000 00 00 00000000 .HashMap 0 String 00000 00 0000 000000 0000 Vec •  
 0 00000 00000000 0000 00 000000 00 00000 000000 00000 00 0000 000 00 .00000  
 .000 0000 00 000 0000 0000 00 00000000  
 T 0000 00000 00 00000 000 0000 generic 0000 00 000 Vec<T> 00 00000 00000 0000 •  
 00000000 00000 0000 00 Rust 0 T 00 0000 00000000 00 00000 00 00000000 .0000000  
 .000 000 0000 push  
 000000 00 0 000 Vec::new() 00000 00000000 0000 0000000000 00000 00 vec![...] •  
 .00000 0000000000 vector 00 00000 000000  
 0000 0000 0000 000000 00 000 000 00000000 00000000 [ ] 00 vector 000000000000 0000 •  
 pop 0000 .000000000000 00 Option 00 get 00 00000000 0000000000 000000 .00000 panic  
 .00000 000 00 0000 000000  
 00 000000 0000 0000 00000000000 00000 000 00 .000000 0000 0000 000 000 00 000000 •  
 .0000 0000000 000 000000 000 000000 0000000 0000 00 Vec 0000 00 000000 00

## HashMap 16.7

:HashDoS 00000 00000 00 00000 00 0000000000 hash 0000

```

;use std::collections::HashMap

 } ()fn main
 ;()let mut page_counts = HashMap::new
; (207 , "000 0000000 00000000")page_counts.insert
; (751 , "00000 000000")page_counts.insert
; (303 , "0000 0 0000")page_counts.insert

 } ("if !page_counts.contains_key("Les Misérables
)!println
 ,".00 Les Misérables 000 000000 00 0000 {} 000000 00"
 ()page_counts.len
 ;(
 {

```



```

 } ["000000 000000 00 0000 0000000000" , "0000 0 0000"] for book in
 } (match page_counts.get(book
 , ("000000 {Some(count) => println!("{book}: {count
 , ("0000 00000000 {None => println!("{book
 {
 {

 .Use the .entry() method to insert a value if nothing is found //
 } ["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
 {

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

.000 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 0000 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 00000000 Vec! 0000000 •

000 <[From<[(K, V); N 0000000000000000 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 00000000 000000 •  
 .000 000000 0000000

0000 00000000 &str 00 00000000 00 0 0000000 000000 00 HashMap<String, i32> 00 •  
 000000 0000000000 00 00000000 00 00000000 .0000 0000000 0000000 00 00000000 0000000  
 .000 0000 borrow checker 00 00000000 00 00000000 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 .000000 0000 Rust 00000000 0000000000 00 00000000 0000000 000  
 .0000 000000 000 00 keys 000 00 00000000 0000 000000 0 0000 0000 000000000000 00

□□□□□□ : □□□□□ **16.8**

```

00000000 0000 .000 00000000 generic 00000000 00 0000 000000 0000 00000000 00 000 00000000 000 00
00000000 0 00000000 00000000 00000000 00 000000 00000000 0000 std::collections::HashMap 00
00000000 .000000 0000000000 0000000000 0000 000 0000

```

00000000 0 00000000 .000 0000 00000000 u32 00000000 0000 0000000000 00000 Counter 000000 0000  
00 00000000 000000 000000 00000 0000 00000000 000 00 00 00000000 0000 00000 00 generic 00000000 00 00  
.000 00000000 00 00000000 0000 00 00000000 Counter

0000 00 000000000 000000 00 0000 00000000 entry 000 00 0000 000 00000000 0000 000 000  
 .0000 0000 000 00 00 count 000 0000000000 0000 0000

```
;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 000000 {} 00000000")!println
 {

```

```

;()let mut strctr = Counter::new
;("000")strctr.count
;("strctr.count("orange
;("000")strctr.count
;(("000")strctr.times_seen , "00000 {} 00000")!println
{

```

# Traits トレイト

本章では、Rust の Traits (トレイト) について、その用途、定義方法、使用法について説明します。

| トレイト名                   | 用途          |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| <code>Clone</code>      | 複製          |
| <code>Copy</code>       | 複製          |
| <code>Debug</code>      | デバッグ        |
| <code>Default</code>    | デフォルト値      |
| <code>Eq</code>         | 等値比較        |
| <code>From</code>       | 型変換 (From)  |
| <code>Into</code>       | 型変換 (Into)  |
| <code>Hash</code>       | ハッシュ        |
| <code>Ord</code>        | 順序付け        |
| <code>PartialEq</code>  | 部分等値比較      |
| <code>PartialOrd</code> | 部分順序付け      |
| <code>Read</code>       | 読み込み        |
| <code>Write</code>      | 書き込み        |
| <code>Send</code>       | 送信          |
| <code>Sized</code>      | サイズ         |
| <code>Sync</code>       | 同期          |
| <code>Unpin</code>      | ピン          |
| <code>UnwindSafe</code> | アンwind safe |
| <code>Zero</code>       | ゼロ          |

本章では、Rust の Traits (トレイト) について、その用途、定義方法、使用法について説明します。

## 17.1 トレイト

本章では、Rust の Traits (トレイト) について、その用途、定義方法、使用法について説明します。

### PartialEq and Eq

本章では、Rust の Traits (トレイト) について、その用途、定義方法、使用法について説明します。

```

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

```

```

 {
 {
 .PartialEq trait (transitive & Ord) is implemented for Eq
 .PartialEq trait bound is implemented for Eq

```

## PartialOrd and Ord

PartialOrd trait defines partial ordering. Ord trait defines total ordering.

```

 ;use std::cmp::Ordering
 [(derive(Eq, PartialEq)]#
 } 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
 {
 {
 {

```

PartialOrd trait defines partial ordering. Ord trait defines total ordering.

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

PartialEq trait defines partial equality. Ord trait defines total ordering.

```

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

```

PartialEq trait defines partial equality. Ord trait defines total ordering.

## PartialOrd and Ord 17.2

PartialOrd trait defines partial ordering. Ord trait defines total ordering.

```

 [(derive(Debug, Copy, Clone)]#
 } 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
 {

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

:000 0000

0000 0000 000 000 00000000000 00 00 .0000 0000000000 &Point 0000 00 Add 0000000000 •  
 0000000000 00 000000 00 00000 00 T 00000 0000 .00000 00000 00 self 0000 Add:add:0000 -  
 0000 .00000000 0000 00 0000 &T 00000 00 000000 0000000000 0000 0000000 Copy 00000000  
 .000000 000000000 000000000 0000 00 0000000000 00000000 000000 00 0000  
 00000 00000000000000 00 000000000 00 00 00000000 0000 00000 00000 0000 00 Output 0000 •  
 00000 0000000 0000  
 0000 0000000000 00000000000000000000 00000 00000 00000 000000000000 :000000 00000 -  
 .0000000 0000000 trait 0000000000 00000 (Output 0000000) 0000000 0000000000  
 impl 00000 000000000 000000 000000000000 000000 00000 00 00000 00 Add 0000000000 0000 •  
 .0000 000000 Point 00 00 00 tuple 00 000000000 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
 {
 :00000 0000 00000000000 From 00 000000 00000000000 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}
 {

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

• From 0000 00000000 0000 0000 00 •  
 .00000 000000 000 00 Into 0000000000  
 • "0000 00000 String 00 00 00000000 00 0000 00" 000000 000000 000000 00000 000000 •  
 00 000000 0000 00 00000000 000 0000 .0000 00000000 Into 00 0000 0000 000000 000000  
 .00000000 0000000000 00 Into 000 00 0000000000 0000000 0 000000 From 0000000000

## Casting 17.4

000 .000000 0000000000 as 00 00000000 00 0000 0000000000 00 000 0000000 *implicit* 000 Rust  
 .0000000 000000 00000 00 00 000000 C 000000 00000 0000000000 00000000

```

 } ()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 0000000000 000000  
 -- 00000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000 00 000000 00 000000 000000 00000 0000 0000 0000 0000  
 .00000 0000 000000 00000 00000 0 00000 00000000 00 0000000000

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

00000 as 00 Into 00 From 00 0000000000 0(u64 00 u32 000000 000000) 0000 00000 0000000000 00000  
 TryFrom 00000 00000000 00 0000000000 00000 .0000 0000 00000 00000 00 000000 00 0000 000000 00 0000  
 00 00000000 00000000 00 00 00 000000000000 0000000000 00 00000 000000 000000 00 TryInto 0  
 .00000 00000000 0000000000 00000000 00 00000000

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

.00000 0000000000 00000000 0000 00 00 00 000000 000000 0000 00

00 00000000 0000 00000 00 00000000 00 as 00 0000000000 .0000 C++ 00 static\_cast 00 000000 as  
 .00000 00000000 00000000 00 00000 000000 00 00000000 000000 0000000000 000000 0000  
 .0000 00000 00000000 000000 00 0000000000 00000 00000 000000 00 000000 0000

## Read and Write 17.5

:00000 00000000 u8 0000000 0000 00 0000000000 0BufRead 0 Read 00 0000000000 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
{

:~~~~~ u8 ~~~~~ ~~~ ~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~ ~~~ Write ~~~~~ ~~~ ~~~
;{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
;{("~~~~~" ,log(&mut buffer
;{("~~~~~" ,log(&mut buffer
;{println!("Logged: {:?}", buffer
 (()))Ok
{

```

## The Default Trait 17.6

```

.~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~ Default ~~~~~
 [(derive(Debug, Default)]#
 } struct Derived
 ,x: u32
 ,y: String
 ,z: Implemented
 {

 [(derive(Debug)]#
 ;{struct Implemented(String

 } impl Default for Implemented
 } fn default() -> Self
 (())Self("John Smith".into
 {

```



```

;()<let multiply_sum = |x| x * v.into_iter().sum::<i32
; (apply_and_log(multiply_sum, "multiply_sum", 3
{

```

.This slide should take about 10 minutes

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

```

 000000 00 .0000 FnOnce 0 FnMut 00 00000000 00 0000 Fn .0000 FnOnce 00 00000000 00 FnMut
 00 0000 00 Fn 00 0 0000 00000000 0000 0000 FnOnce 00 0000 00 FnMut 00 00000000 000000
 .0000 00000000 0000 0000 FnOnce 00 FnMut

```

```

 0000 00000000 FnOnce 00 0000 00000000 00 closure 00 00 0000000 000000 000000 00 000000
 00 FnMut 00 00 0(000000 00000000 0000 00 000000) 0000000 0000000000 00 00 0000 00 0000 0000
 0000000000000000 0000 00 00000000000000 00000000 0000 0000 .Fn 00 000000 00 0 000000 0000 0000
 .000000 000000

```

```

 000000 000000 0000000000 00 00000000000000 00000000 00000000 closure 00 00 000000 0000000 00
 .FnOnce 000000 00 0 FnMut 0000 0(0000 00000000 0000 00 00 00000000 00) 0000 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

```

 0000 00000000 00 00 00000000 000000 00 00 000000 00 (closures) 000000000000 00000000 000000 00
 capture (00000000 00 0000 0000000000 000000 0000 000000 000000 0000 000000 000000 00) 00000 00000000
 .000000 00000000 value 00000 00 00 capture 0000000000 00 move 0000000000 .00000000

```

```

 } (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 :000000 17.8

```

 00 0000 .0000 0000000000 00 "ROT13" 0000000000 00000000 0000000000 0000 000000 0000 00
 00000000 0000 00000 .00000 000000000000 00 00 00000 0000000 0 00000 0000 Playground 00000 00 00
 .000000 00000 000000 UTF-8 00000000 000000 00 000000000000 00 ASCII

```

```

;use std::io::Read

```

```

} <struct RotDecoder<R: Read

```

```

 ,input: R
 ,rot: u8
 }

 .`Implement the `Read` trait for `RotDecoder` //

 } ()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
 {

 [(cfg(test)]#
 } mod test
 ;*::use super

 [test]#
 } ()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
 {

 [test]#
 } ()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 00 000 000000 000000 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
 {
 [(cfg(test)#
 } mod test
;*:use super
 [test]#
 } ()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
 {
 [test]#
 } ()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 1111

### 111111 1111 1 1111 11

:1111111 1111111 111111 11 11 11111111  
Rust 11111 11111111 : (borrow checker) 1111111111111111 1 1111111 1111 11111111 1111111111111111 •  
.11111111 111111 111111111111 1111111 11111111 11  
.1111111111111111 111111111111 11 111111111111 111111111111 :111111111111 111111111111 •

### 1111111 1111111111

1111 .111111 1111 11111111 11 1 111111 1 111111 111111 111111 1111 11111111111111 11 1111111111111111 111111111111 11  
:111111 111111

| 11111 1111 |                             | 1111 |
|------------|-----------------------------|------|
| 1111111 1  | 11111111 1111               |      |
| 111111 1   | 11111111 1111111111         |      |
| 1111111 11 | 1111111111 1111111111111111 |      |

19 □□□

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

| 0000 000 | 000000                  |
|----------|-------------------------|
| 00000 0  | 000000 00000 00000      |
| 00000 00 | 00000 000000 0000000000 |
| 00000 0  | 000000                  |
| 00000 0  | 000000000 000000        |
| 00000 0  | Clone                   |
| 00000 0  | 000000 0000 000         |
| 00000 00 | Drop                    |
| 00000 00 | 000000 0000000 :00000   |

□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ 19.1

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

```
00000000 (0000 00 0000) 0000 00000000 0000 00 000000 00 00000000 0000 :Stack •
 ,000000
```

```
.00000000 00000000 00000000 0000 00 00 000000 000000 000000000000 000000 00000000 -
 .0000 000000 00 stack 00000000 00 000 :0000 000000 -
 .000 0000 00000000000000 0000 :0000 00000000 -
 .000000 00 0000 00000000
```

```
.0000 000000000000 00 0000 000000 0000000000 :Heap •
```

```
.00000000 000000 00000 00 00 000000 00000 000000000000 000000 00000000 -
 .0000 0000000000 000000000000 00 00000 00 00000 :stack 00 000000 000 -
 .000000 000000 00 00000 0000000000 00000 00000000 000 -
```

□ □ □ □

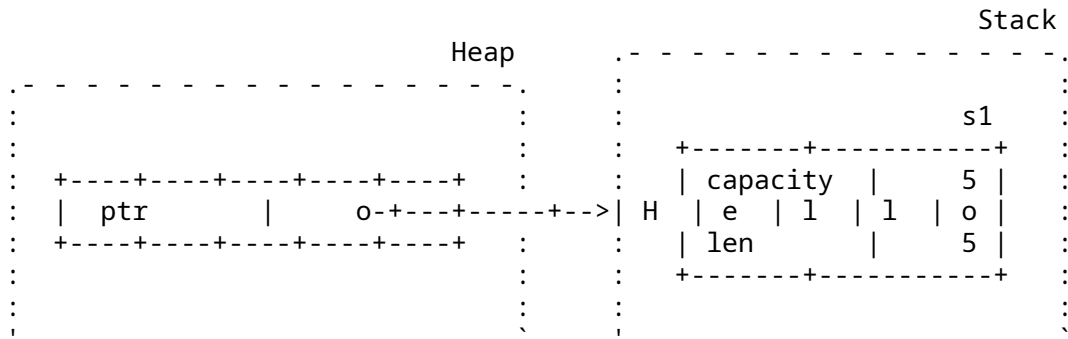
[illegible]



```

 } ()fn main
;("0000")let s1 = String::from
{

```



.This slide should take about 5 minutes

000 0 00000 00000 000000000 000000 000000000 Vec 00 0000 String 00 00 0000 000 •  
 .000 000 heap 000 000000 0000 0000000 0000 00 00000000 000000000000 0000 00 0 000

00 000000 000000 00 0000 000000 000000000 000000 0000 00 0000000 000000000000 0000 •  
 0000000 000000000000000 0 0000 00000 0000000 heap 000 00 System Allocator 00 000000000  
 00000 000000000000 Allocator API 00 000000000 00 0000000000

000000 00000 00000

0000 00 .00000 000000 00 000000 0000000 00000 (unsafe) 000000 Rust 00 000000000 00 000000000  
 !0000 000000 000000 00 000 0000 00 00000 000000 00000 00000

```

 } ()fn main
;("0000")let mut s1 = String::from
 ;(' ')s1.push
 ;("0000")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}
{
{

```

## 000000 00000000 000000000000 19.2

:0000000 000000 00000000 00000 00 00 00000000 000000 0000 00

... 000000000 0C++0 C:000000 00000 0000000 00000 00 00000 000000 •  
 .0000 00000 00 000000 00 heap 000000 000000 00 00 00000000 000000 000000000000 -  
 0000000 0000000 000000 00 00000 000000000 00 0000 00 0000 000000 00000 000000000000 -  
 .00 00 000000  
 .00000000 000000 000000000000 000000000000000000 00 000000 00000 0000000000 -  
 ... 0000000 0000 0000000000 000000 :00000 00000 00 000000 00000000 0000000 00000 00 00000 000000 •

113

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

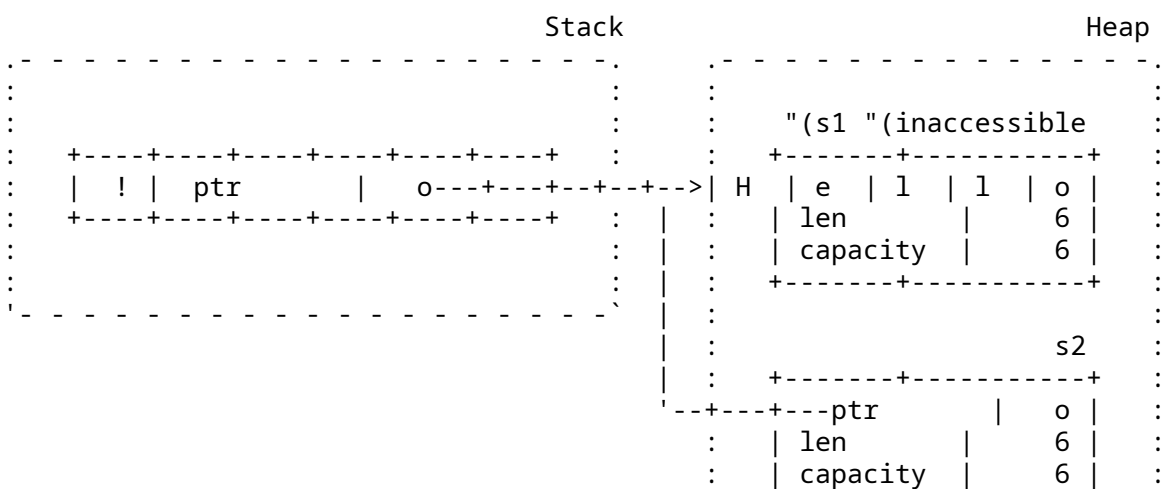
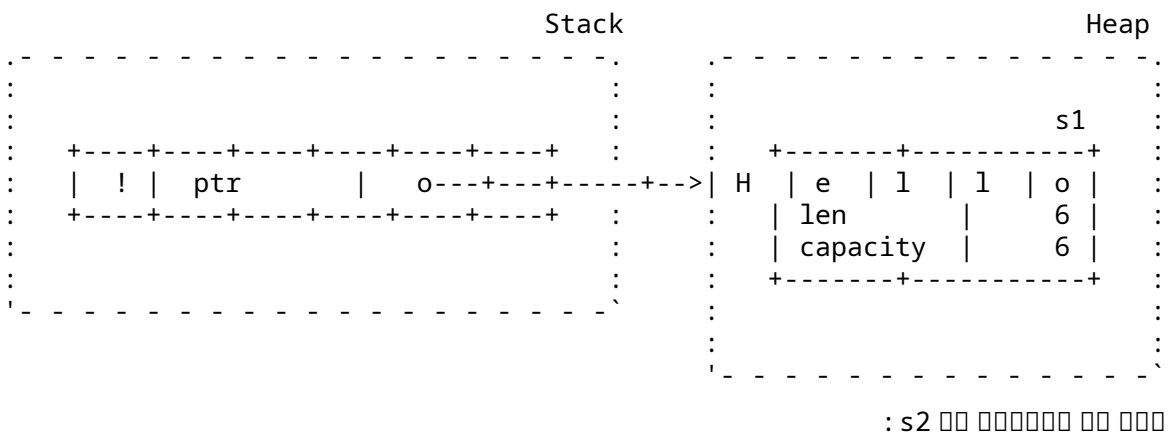
-이제 이 슬라이드에서 보여줄 내용은 Rust의 메모리 관리에 대한 것입니다. 이 슬라이드는 Rust의 메모리 관리에 대해 설명합니다. 이 슬라이드는 Rust의 메모리 관리에 대해 설명합니다. 이 슬라이드는 Rust의 메모리 관리에 대해 설명합니다.

## 19.4

:이제 이 슬라이드에서 보여줄 내용은 Rust의 메모리 관리에 대한 것입니다.

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

.이제 이 슬라이드에서 보여줄 내용은 Rust의 메모리 관리에 대한 것입니다. 이 슬라이드는 Rust의 메모리 관리에 대해 설명합니다. 이 슬라이드는 Rust의 메모리 관리에 대해 설명합니다. 이 슬라이드는 Rust의 메모리 관리에 대해 설명합니다.



```

: +-----+-----+ :
: _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ :

```

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

```

} (fn say_hello(name: String
 ("{name} 0000")!println
{
 } ()fn main
;("0000")let name = String::from
; (say_hello(name
; (say_hello(name //
{

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

000000 000 000000 00 00 00 000 C++ 00000 00000000 00000 00 00000 00000 000 00 00000 000000 •  
(!00000 00 00 00 00 000000 00 00 ) 00000 00000000 std::move 00 00 000

000 00000000 00000 0000000 00 000 000 000000 .000 00000000 0000000 00000 000 00000 000 •  
000000 000000000 00000 0 000 00000000000 00000 00000000 00000 00 000000 000000 00000000  
.00000000 00000000000 (aggressively) 00000000

.(00000000 00 00000 00000000000) 000 Copy 00000000 00 (00000 000000 000000) 00000 0000000 •  
. (clone 00 00000000 00) 00000000 00000 00000 0000000 0Rust 00 •  
:say\_hello 00000 00

000 00 00 .000000 00000000 00 name 00000000 main 00000 0say\_hello 0000000000 000000 00 •  
.000 0000000000 main 00 00000000000 00000 name

000000 00000 say\_hello 00000 00000000 00 name 00000 000 0000 00000000 00000000 000000 •  
.00

(&name) 00000 00 000000 00 00 00 000 000 000 00 name 00000000 0000000000 main 00000 •  
.00000000 00000 0000000000 000000 00 00 00000 00 say\_hello 00 000000 00 0 000 000000

00 00000 000000 0000000000 00 00 name 00 00000 00 0000000000 main 000000 000000 000000 00 •  
.000 000000 (name.clone)() 0000000 0000 00 00

000000 00 00000000 00000 00 000 ,00000 000000 0000 00000 00 000 C++ 00 000000 Rust 00000 00 •  
00000 00000 00 000 00000 00 00 00 000 000000 00000 00000000 0 00000000 00000000 «00000000»  
.000 000000 00 00000

000000 00000 00000

00000 C++ 00 000000 000000000

:000000 00 000000000 00000 00 00 00000 000 00000 C++

```

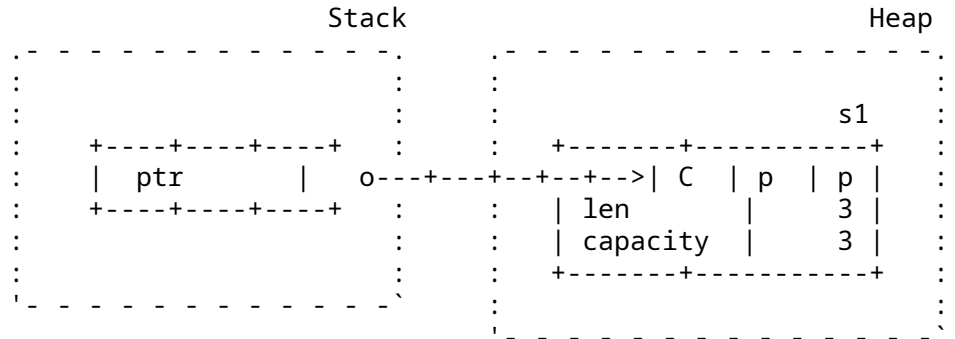
; "std::string s1 = "Cpp
.std::string s2 = s1; // Duplicate the data in s1

```

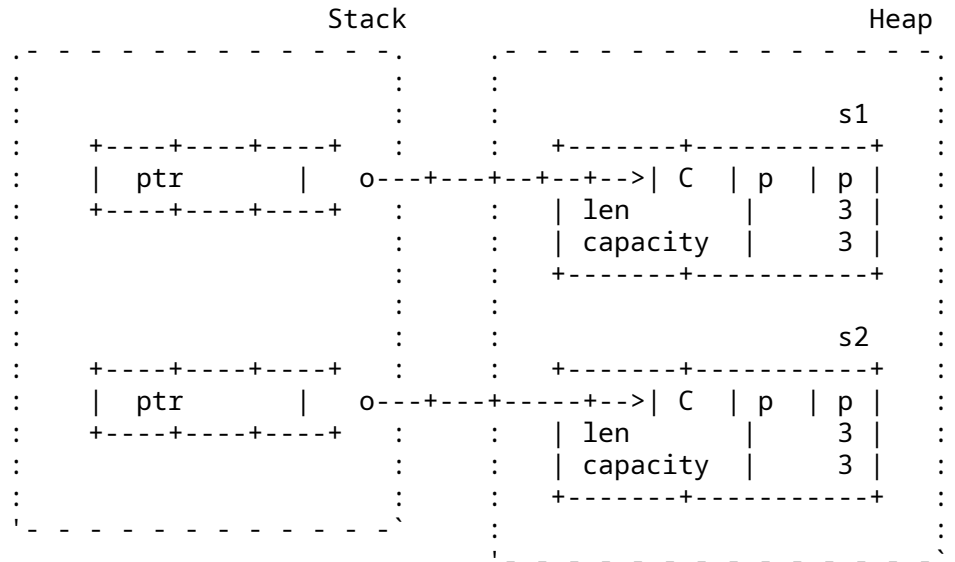
000 000 00 000000 000000 s2 00000 000 000000 0000 00 s1 000000000 00 00000000 00000000 •  
.000 000000 00000 00

• `s2` `s1` `ptr` `o` `len` `capacity` `C` `p` `p` `3` `3`

:`ptr` `o` `len` `capacity` `C` `p` `p` `3` `3`



:`ptr` `o` `len` `capacity` `C` `p` `p` `3` `3`



:`ptr` `o` `len` `capacity` `C` `p` `p` `3` `3`

• `s1` `s2` `std::move` `C++` `Rust` `ptr` `o` `len` `capacity` `C` `p` `p` `3` `3`

• `s1` `s2` `std::move` `C++` `Rust` `ptr` `o` `len` `capacity` `C` `p` `p` `3` `3`

• `s1` `s2` `std::move` `C++` `Rust` `ptr` `o` `len` `capacity` `C` `p` `p` `3` `3`

## Clone 19.5

`Clone` `ptr` `o` `len` `capacity` `C` `p` `p` `3` `3`

```

 } (fn say_hello(name: String
 ("{"name} 0000")!println
 {

 } ()fn main
;("0000")let name = String::from
;(()say_hello(name.clone
;say_hello(name
{

```

.This slide should take about 2 minutes

- 00000 00 .000 000000 heap 000000 000000 00000000 00 000 000 Clone 00000 •  
 .000000 Box::new 00 vec! 00000 0000 0000 000 0 .clone()
- 000 00 (borrow checker) 00000000 000000000000 00 000000 000000 00 0000 00000000 •  
 .0000 0000000000 000000 00 00 000000 0000 000000 00 000 0 000000 00000000 0000
- 000000 00 000 00 00000 0000 00 0000000 000000 00 000000 00 0000 0000 00 00000000 clone •  
 .00 0000000 0000 0000 000000 00 000000 00000 000000 0000 00 000000 00 00000
- 00000 000000 00000 00 000000000 0000000000 0000000 000000 000000 00000 clone 000000 •  
 .0000 00000 00 00000000 00000000000

## 0000000 00000 0000 19.6

0000000 0000 00 000 000 000 0000 00000 00 0000 0000000 00000 00 0000000 000000 00 0000 00  
:00000000 0000

```

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

```

.00000000 00000000000 00 Copy 000000 000000000000 0000

:000000 000000 00 000 000000 00 000000000 00 000000000 0000 0000000 00 000000

```

[(derive(Copy, Clone, Debug)]#
;struct Point(i32, i32

```

```

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

```

- .000000 00 0000 000000 0000 000000000 p2 0 p1 00 00 000000000 00 00 •
- .00000 000000000 00000000 00000 0000 00000 p1.clone() ( 00 0000000000 00000000 •

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

:0000000 000000 0000000000 0 00000000000

- Rust 的 `Clone` trait 和 C++ 的 `clone` 方法类似，但 Rust 的 `Clone` 是强制性的，而 C++ 的 `clone` 是可选的。
- Rust 的 `Drop` trait 和 C++ 的 `~()` 运算符类似，但 Rust 的 `Drop` 是强制性的，而 C++ 的 `~()` 是可选的。
- Rust 的 `String` 类型实现了 `Clone` 和 `Drop` trait，而 C++ 的 `string` 类型只实现了 `Clone`。
- Rust 的 `String` 类型在析构时会调用 `Drop` trait 的 `drop` 方法，而 C++ 的 `string` 类型在析构时会调用 `~()` 运算符。

## Drop trait 19.7

Rust 的 `Drop` trait 和 C++ 的 `~()` 运算符类似，但 Rust 的 `Drop` 是强制性的，而 C++ 的 `~()` 是可选的。Rust 的 `Drop` trait 用于在析构时调用自定义的析构函数。Rust 的 `Drop` trait 是强制性的，而 C++ 的 `~()` 是可选的。

## Drop trait 19.7

Rust 的 `Drop` trait 和 C++ 的 `~()` 运算符类似，但 Rust 的 `Drop` 是强制性的，而 C++ 的 `~()` 是可选的。Rust 的 `Drop` trait 用于在析构时调用自定义的析构函数。Rust 的 `Drop` trait 是强制性的，而 C++ 的 `~()` 是可选的。

```

 } 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
{
```

.This slide should take about 8 minutes

```
.0000 00000 std::ops::Drop::drop 00 std::mem::drop 00 00000 00000 0000 •
.000000 000 00000000 0000 00000 00 00 00000 000000 0000 00 000000 •
0000000000 00 std::ops::Drop 00000 00000 00 000 0000000 000 000000 00 00 00000 •
.00 00000 000000000 00 Drop::drop 000000000 000000 0000
000000000 00 Drop 00000 00000 00 00 000 0000000 000 000 000 00 0000000 0000 •
.00 00 0000 0000
000 000 00 00 00000 .00000000 00 0000000 00 00 000 0000 0000 00 std::mem::drop •
000 .00000 000 00000000 00000 00 000000000 00000000 0000 00 00 00000 000000 00
00000 00 00000000 00 0000 00 000 0000000 0000 000 0000 00000 0000 00 00 00 00000
.00000 000000 000000000 0000
0000 :0000 0000 0000000 000000 0000 drop 00000 00 00 0000000 0000 00000000 0000 –
.0000 0 0000000 0000 0000000 0000
```

:000 0000

```
000000000 00 Drop::drop self 000 •
00 0000 000000000 0000 00000 00 std::mem::drop 0000 0000000 000 :000000 0000 –
stack overflow) stack) 00000 0000 00000 0 Drop::drop 0000 000000000 00 0000
!0000
.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 0000 00 00 000000 0000 00  
0000000000 0000 00 0000 000000 00 0000 00 0000000000 0000 ”0000000 000000” 00 00 .000 0000  
.000 00000000 000000000 000000 000000 00 00000000 00

.0000 00 00 0000 000000

```
[(derive(Debug)]#
} enum Language
, Rust
, Java
, Perl
{

[(derive(Clone, Debug)]#
} struct Dependency
, name: String
, version_expression: String
{
```

```
.A representation of a software package ///
[(derive(Debug)]#
} 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
{

```

19.8.1

```

[(derive(Debug)#
} enum Language
 ,Rust
 ,Java
 ,Perl
{

[(derive(Clone, Debug)#
} struct Dependency
 ,name: String
 ,version_expression: String
{

.A representation of a software package ///
[(derive(Debug)#
} 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 章节

## 智能指针与垃圾回收

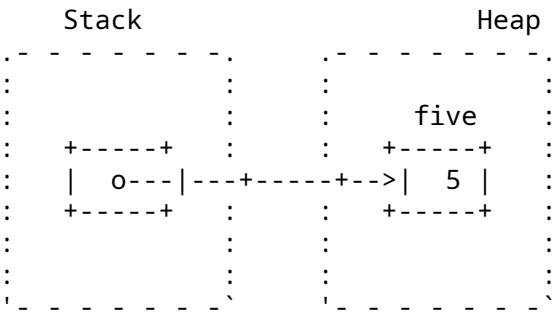
智能指针与垃圾回收

| 智能指针                | 垃圾回收      |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Box<T>              | Rc        |
| Owned Trait Objects | Weak Refs |
| Box<T>              | Weak Refs |

### Box<T> 20.1

Box 堆内存管理

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

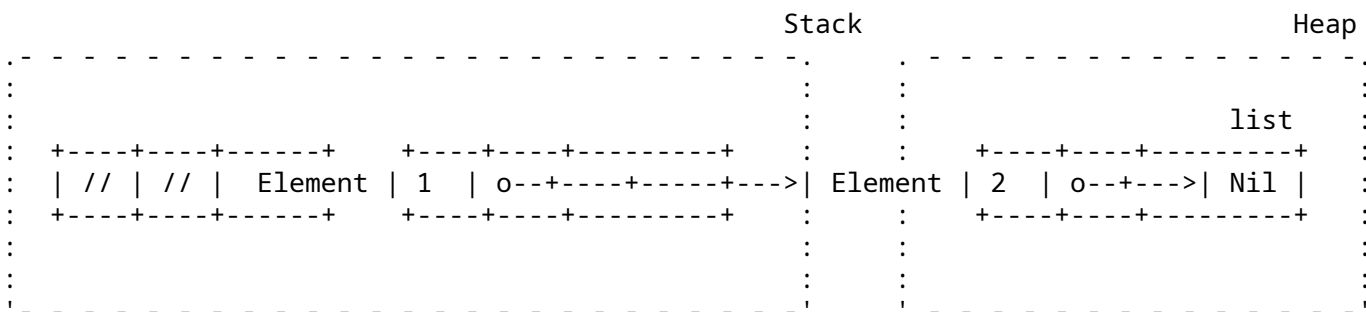


Box 智能指针的 deref 方法返回 Box 内部存储的 T 类型的值。Box 智能指针的 deref 方法返回 Box 内部存储的 T 类型的值。Box 智能指针的 deref 方法返回 Box 内部存储的 T 类型的值。

```

 [(derive(Debug)]#
 } <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
 {

```



.This slide should take about 8 minutes

Box • C++ std::unique\_ptr • (null) •

Box •

Rust • – .

– • heap •

List • Box • List •

Box • heap • List •

recursive” List Box • without indirection Box •

**Niche** □□□□ □□□□□

```

000000 00 00000000 0000 0Box<T> 00 0000 00 00000000 0000 Option<Box<T>> 000000 0000
0000000000") 000000 00000000 0000 00 00 00000000 000 00 00 variant 000 000000 0000 NULL
:("0000 00000000

```

```
; (struct Item(String
```

## Rc 20.2

```
;use std::rc::Rc
```

.0000 0000 **Mutex** 0 **Arc** 00 000000 (multi-threaded) 000000-000 0000 00 00 000 •  
 00000000 00 0000 00000 **Weak** 00000000 00 00 00 00000 00000000 00 00000000 000 •  
 .00 000000 000 000000 00 00 0000 000000

000000 0000 0000000000 00 000000 0000 00 00 0000 000000 00 000000 000000 Rc 000000 •  
 .0000 000000 000000

. Rust `std::shared_ptr` C++ `Rc` •  
 allocation) `Rc::clone` •  
 (deep clone) `clone` •  
 ("clone-on-write") `make_mut` •  
 (mutable reference) `strong_count` •  
`downgrade` •  
 (`RefCell`)

## Owned Trait Objects 20.3

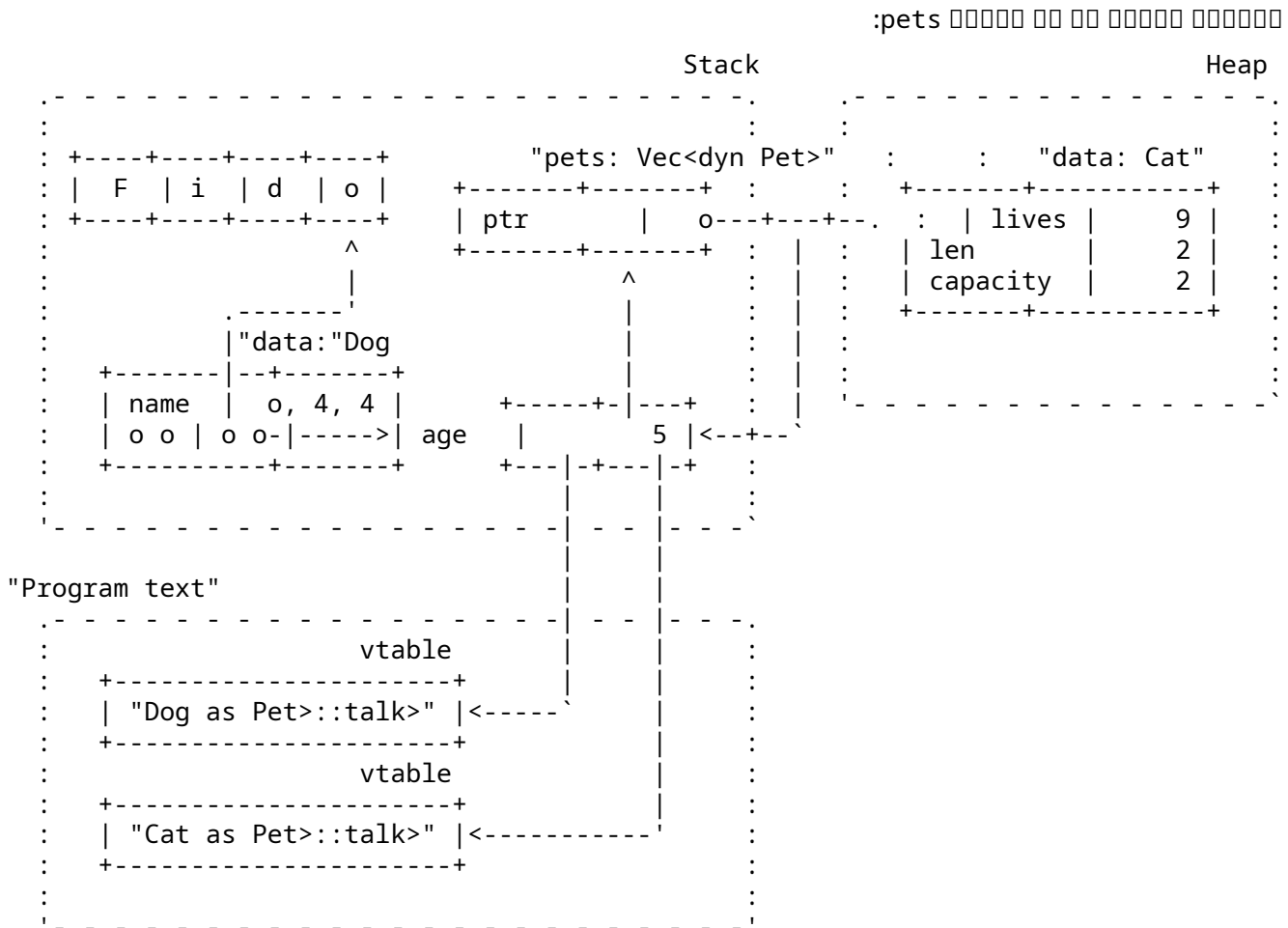
(trait objects) `&dyn Pet` `Box<dyn>` (owned trait object)

```

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

```





.This slide should take about 10 minutes

```

000000 00000000 0000000000 000 00000 00000000 0000000000 00 0000 000000 00 0000000000 •
0000 00000 00 Vec<dyn Pet> 000000 00000000 000000 00 000000 00000 000000 0000 .000000
.00000 0000000000

00 0000 00000000 00 0000 00 00000000 0000000000 00 0000 000000 0000 0000 dyn Pet •
.000000 000000000000 00 Pet 000000

00 .000000 heap 00 vector 0000000000 0 000000 00000 000000 stack 00 pets 000000 000 00 •
:000000 (fat pointers) 000 0000000000000000 vector 00000

000000 00 0000000000 0000 .000 000000 00 000 00 0000000000 00 (fat pointer) 0000 0000000000 -
(vtable) 000000 00000 00000000 00 0000000000 00 0 000000 0000 00 0000000000 00 :00000
.0000 0000 00 Pet 0000000000000000 00000

00000 000000 Cat .0000 age 0 name 0000000000 00000 Fido 0000 00 Dog 00 00000000 00000000 -
.0000 lives

:00000 00000000 00000 00000 00 00 0000 0000000000 •
;(()<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 20.4: Binary Trees

A binary tree is a tree in which each node has at most two children, called the left child and the right child. A binary tree is a common data structure for storing hierarchical data. A binary tree can be used to store a sorted list of elements, or a set of elements, or a set of elements with associated values. A binary tree can also be used to store a set of elements with associated values, or a set of elements with associated values, or a set of elements with associated values.

.A binary tree is a tree in which each node has at most two children, called the left child and the right child.

A binary tree is a common data structure for storing hierarchical data. A binary tree can be used to store a sorted list of elements, or a set of elements, or a set of elements with associated values. A binary tree can also be used to store a set of elements with associated values, or a set of elements with associated values, or a set of elements with associated values.

```
.A node in the binary tree ///
```

```
 [(derive(Debug)]#
```

```
 } <struct Node<T: Ord
```

```
 ,value: T
```

```
 ,<left: Subtree<T
```

```
 ,<right: Subtree<T
```

```
 {
```

```
 .A possibly-empty subtree ///
```

```
 [(derive(Debug)]#
```

```
 ;(<<<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 ///
```

```
 [(derive(Debug)]#
```

```
 } <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 //
```

```

 [(cfg(test)]#
 } mod tests
 ;*::use super

 [test]#
 } ()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
{

 [test]#
 } ()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
{

 [test]#
 } ()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 ///
 [(derive(Debug)]#
 } <struct Node<T: Ord
 ,value: T
 ,<left: Subtree<T
 ,<right: Subtree<T
 {

 .A possibly-empty subtree ///
 [(derive(Debug)]#
 ;(<<<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 ///
 [(derive(Debug)]#
 } <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
 ,()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
 {
 [(cfg(test)]#
 } mod tests
 ;*::use super
 [test]#
 } ()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
 {

```

```

 [test]#
 } ()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
 {

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

```

## VI □□□

□□□ □□ □□□ :□ □□□

21

Table 1

Table 1. The results of the regression analysis of the relationship between the variables. The dependent variable is the number of visits to the library. The independent variables are the age, sex, and income of the respondents. The results are presented in the following table.

|       |             |
|-------|-------------|
| Age   |             |
| 18-24 | (Borrowing) |
| 25-34 |             |



## 22 000

# (Borrowing) 00000000

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

| 0000 000 | 0000000               |
|----------|-----------------------|
| 00000 00 | 00000 00 00000000     |
| 00000 00 | 000 0000 00           |
| 00000 0  | 00000000 0000000      |
| 00000 00 | 000000 000000000000   |
| 00000 00 | 0000000 00000 :000000 |

## 000000 00 00000000 22.1

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

```
[(derive(Debug)]#
;(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
 {
```

.000000000000 00000 00000 00 0 00000 00 00 0000000 000000 add 00000 •  
.000000 000 00 000000000 00000000 0000000000000000 •

.This slide should take about 10 minutes

-000000000 00000 00 00000 0000 00 00 0000 0000 00 000000000 00 000000 000000 00000 00000000 0000  
.0000 000000 0000000 000000000 00000000 0 00000 0000

## 스택 프레임 관리

`:(inlining)` 스택 프레임 관리 스택 프레임 관리 코드

스택 프레임 관리 코드 (inlining) 스택 프레임 관리 코드 •  
스택 프레임 관리 코드 `main` 스택 프레임 관리 코드 `add` 스택 프레임 관리 코드 (inlining) 스택 프레임 관리 코드  
스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 `Playground` 스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드  
스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 `DEBUG` 스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 `Godbolt`  
스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 `RELEASE` 스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드

```
[(derive(Debug)]#
;(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
{
```

스택 프레임 관리 코드 (inlining) 스택 프레임 관리 코드 Rust 스택 프레임 관리 코드 •  
스택 프레임 관리 코드 `#[(inline(never)]` 스택 프레임 관리 코드

스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 •  
스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 `Playground` 스택 프레임 관리 코드 `Godbolt` 스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드  
스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 `i32` 스택 프레임 관리 코드 `amd64` 스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 `ABI` 스택 프레임 관리 코드  
스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 (edx & eax 스택 프레임 관리 코드) 스택 프레임 관리 코드

## 스택 프레임 관리 22.2

스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 Rust 스택 프레임 관리 코드 (borrow checker) 스택 프레임 관리 코드  
스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드

스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 •  
스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 스택 프레임 관리 코드 •

```
} ()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
```

.This slide should take about 10 minutes

[illegible]

□□□□□□ □□□□□□ 22.3

[illegible]

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

:iterator) iterator 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039

```

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

```

.This slide should take about 3 minutes

[illegible]

## 22.4 内部可变性

内部可变性 (interior mutability) 是指在不改变外部引用的情况下，通过共享引用访问和修改数据的能力。这通常用于实现不可变数据结构中的可变性，或者在不改变外部引用的情况下，通过共享引用访问和修改数据的能力。

内部可变性 (interior mutability) 是指在不改变外部引用的情况下，通过共享引用访问和修改数据的能力。这通常用于实现不可变数据结构中的可变性，或者在不改变外部引用的情况下，通过共享引用访问和修改数据的能力。

### 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` and `&mut T` without actually being Rust references.

内部可变性 (interior mutability) 是指在不改变外部引用的情况下，通过共享引用访问和修改数据的能力。这通常用于实现不可变数据结构中的可变性，或者在不改变外部引用的情况下，通过共享引用访问和修改数据的能力。

内部可变性 (interior mutability) 是指在不改变外部引用的情况下，通过共享引用访问和修改数据的能力。这通常用于实现不可变数据结构中的可变性，或者在不改变外部引用的情况下，通过共享引用访问和修改数据的能力。

```
;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
{

```

.This slide should take about 10 minutes

이 슬라이드에서 Rust의 Cell와 RefCell에 대해 알아보겠습니다. Rust는 메모리 안전성을 보장하기 위해 borrowing 시스템을 사용합니다. Cell와 RefCell은 이러한 시스템을 우회하여 mutable 참조를 허용하는 구조체입니다.

(이 슬라이드에서 Rust의 RefCell을 소개합니다) Rust의 RefCell은 mutable 참조를 허용하는 구조체입니다. RefCell은 borrow\_mut 메서드를 사용하여 mutable 참조를 얻고, set 메서드를 사용하여 값을 설정합니다.

RefCell은 borrow\_mut 메서드를 사용하여 mutable 참조를 얻고, set 메서드를 사용하여 값을 설정합니다. RefCell은 borrow\_mut 메서드를 사용하여 mutable 참조를 얻고, set 메서드를 사용하여 값을 설정합니다.

RefCell은 borrow\_mut 메서드를 사용하여 mutable 참조를 얻고, set 메서드를 사용하여 값을 설정합니다. RefCell은 borrow\_mut 메서드를 사용하여 mutable 참조를 얻고, set 메서드를 사용하여 값을 설정합니다.

RefCell은 borrow\_mut 메서드를 사용하여 mutable 참조를 얻고, set 메서드를 사용하여 값을 설정합니다. RefCell은 borrow\_mut 메서드를 사용하여 mutable 참조를 얻고, set 메서드를 사용하여 값을 설정합니다.

## 22.5

이 슬라이드에서 Rust의 RefCell을 소개합니다. RefCell은 mutable 참조를 허용하는 구조체입니다. RefCell은 borrow\_mut 메서드를 사용하여 mutable 참조를 얻고, set 메서드를 사용하여 값을 설정합니다.

RefCell은 borrow\_mut 메서드를 사용하여 mutable 참조를 얻고, set 메서드를 사용하여 값을 설정합니다. RefCell은 borrow\_mut 메서드를 사용하여 mutable 참조를 얻고, set 메서드를 사용하여 값을 설정합니다.

:이 슬라이드에서 Rust의 RefCell을 소개합니다. RefCell은 mutable 참조를 허용하는 구조체입니다. RefCell은 borrow\_mut 메서드를 사용하여 mutable 참조를 얻고, set 메서드를 사용하여 값을 설정합니다.

```

.이 슬라이드에서 Rust의 RefCell을 소개합니다. RefCell은 mutable 참조를 허용하는 구조체입니다. RefCell은 borrow_mut 메서드를 사용하여 mutable 참조를 얻고, set 메서드를 사용하여 값을 설정합니다.
[(allow(unused_variables, dead_code)]#

```

```

[(allow(dead_code)]#
} 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
 {
 {

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

 [test]#
 } ()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

 [(allow(dead_code)]!#
 } 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
 {
 ,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
 {

 [test]#
 } ()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 00000 0000 .0000 00000 000 00000 00 0000 000 000

| 0000 000 |                       | 0000000     |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 00000 00 | 000 000               | 000000000   |
| 00000 0  | 000 000               | 000 000 000 |
| 00000 0  | 000000000             | 000 000     |
| 00000 00 | Protobuf 00000 :00000 |             |

### 000 000 000000000 23.1

0000 00000 000 .0000 00000 00000 0000 0000 00 00000 00 000 000 000 00000 0000 00  
.000000 000000 000000 000000000000

000000 000 .000000000 00000000 0000 00 00 0000 00000 0000 000 - 00000 00000 000000000 000 000  
0 0000000 0000 ' 00 000000 0000 .a Point0 &'document str'&:000000 0000 0000000000  
000 000000 00000 00 0000 Point 00” 000000 00 00 a Point'&.000 00000000 00000000 000 a'  
.000000000 ”0000 000000 a 000

000 000 00000 000 00 00000000000 000 :0000000 000000000 0000000000 0000 000000 000000 000  
0000 00000 00 00 0000000 000000 000000000000000000 000 000 00000 0000000000 .0000 0000000 00  
.00000 00000 0000000 000000 00 00 000000 000000 00000000000 00000 000000

-0000000 000000000000 000000 00 00000000 00000000 0 000000 00 00000000 00000 00 00 00000 000000 000  
.00000000 00

```
[(derive(Debug)]#
;(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
 {

```

.This slide should take about 10 minutes

0000 00 0000 0000 .000 00000000 000000 00 p3 000 000 00 00000000 000000000 00000 000 00  
 p2 0 p1 00 00000000 p3 000 000 00 000 000 00000000 00000 000000 0000 00 000000 00000 0000  
 0 00000 000000000000 00 000000 000 00000 00000000 00 00000 00000 000000000 000000 0000 0000  
 .0000 000000000 00000000

: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 0000000000 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 00000 000 00 000000 000000 000000 Rust  
 .000 000000 000000000 00000000 00 0000 00000 -- 00000 000000000

- .000000 00000 00000000 00 00 000 00 00000 lifetime annotation 00 00000 00 000000000 00
- -000000 00 000000000 00000000 00000 00 000000 000000 00000 000000000 00000 000 00 00000 000
- .000000 00000 00000000 00000000000 0000000
- 00000 00 000 00 00000 self 00000 00 000000 0 00000 0000000 00000 000000000 000 000000 000
- .000000 00000 00000000 00000000000 000000000000 00 000000000 00000000

```

 [(derive(Debug)]#
 ;(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

```



.This slide should take about 5 minutes

## Protobuf 入門 : 入門 23.4

```

 } message PhoneNumber
;optional string number = 1
;optional string type = 2
 {

 } message Person
;optional string name = 1
;optional int32 id = 2
repeated PhoneNumber phones = 3
 {

```

[illegible]

```

 Person ProtoMessage {
 parse_field {
 .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//
 }

 [(derive(Debug)]#
 .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//
 {

 [(derive(Debug)]#
 .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} :{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}")!panic <= -
 {
 {
 {

 } <impl<'a> FieldValue<'a

```

```

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

 } fn as_u64(&self) -> u64
 } let FieldValue::Varint(value) = self else
;("Varint` 0000 00 `u64` 000000 00000000")!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
;("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 00000 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
 }

 [(derive(Debug, Default)]#
 } <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
 {

.This slide and its sub-slides should take about 30 minutes

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

```

00 0000 00 000000 000000 000 00000000 00 0000 000000 0000 00 000000 00000 000 000000000  
 000000 00 00000000 0000 00 .0000 00000000 000000 00 00000000 00000000 00000000 Result 00 00  
 .00000000 00000000 Rust 00 0000 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//

{

 [(derive(Debug)]#
 .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//
 {

 [(derive(Debug)]#
 .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
;("Len 0000 00 0000 00 000000 000000")!panic
;{
 ("string 00000000")std::str::from_utf8(data).expect
 {
 } [fn as_bytes(&self) -> &'a [u8
 } let FieldValue::Len(data) = self else
;("Len ` 0000 00 000000 0000 00000000")!panic
;{
 data
 {
 } fn as_u64(&self) -> u64
 } let FieldValue::Varint(value) = self else
;("Varint` 0000 00 `u64` 000000 00000000")!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
;("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 00000 `usize` 00 len 00 00000000")let len: usize = len.try_into().expect
 } if remainder.len() < len
 ;("0000000 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
 }

 [(derive(PartialEq)#
 [(derive(Debug, Default)#
 } <struct PhoneNumber<'a
 ,number: &'a str
 ,type_: &'a str
 {

 [(derive(PartialEq)#
 [(derive(Debug, Default)#
 } <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
{

[(<cfg(test)#
} mod tests
;*:use super

[test]#
} ()fn test_id
;([let person_id: Person = parse_message(&[0x10, 0x2a
;({ []!assert_eq!(person_id, Person { name: ".", id: 42, phone: vec
{

[test]#
} ()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
 };(
 {

 [test]#
 } ()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
 {

 [test]#
 } ()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
, [{ "☐☐☐☐" :_phone: vec![PhoneNumber { number: "+1234-777-9090", type
 {
 };(
 {
 {

```

## VII □□□

□□□ :□□□□□ □□□

24 □□□

# Welcome to Day 4

[illegible]

```
.Iterator 00000000 00 000000 000000 :Iterators •
 00000000 00000000 0 00 000000 •
 00000000 •
00000000 0 Result 00 panics :000 00 00000000 •
0000 00 000000 0000 000000 :Unsafe Rust 00 •
 000000 •
```

safe Rust 与 不安全 Rust 的区别

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

:00000 .00000 000 000000 00 0 0000 0 0000 0000 0000 000 000000000 000000 00 0000000 00

|          |                  |
|----------|------------------|
| 0000 000 | 000              |
| 00000 0  | 00000 000        |
| 00000 00 | <b>Iterators</b> |
| 00000 00 | 00000000         |
| 00000 00 | 00000000         |

## 25 000

# Iterators

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

| 0000 000 | 000000                       |
|----------|------------------------------|
| 00000 0  | Iterator                     |
| 00000 0  | IntoIterator                 |
| 00000 0  | FromIterator                 |
| 00000 00 | Iterator Chaining 000 :00000 |

## Iterator 25.1

000 00 00 000 .000000 000000000 0000000 00 00 0000000 00 000 000000 00 'Iterator' 000000  
00000000000 0000000000 000000 00 00000000 .000000 000000 00 000000 0000000 0 0000 0000 next  
:0000 00000000000 00000000 00 00 0000000000 0000 000 0 00000000 00000000000 00 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
{
{

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

collection 000 00 0000 00000 000000000000 000000 00 000000 Iterator 00000 •  
 -00 00 00 00 000 00000 000 .(00000 0,map, filter, reduce 00000) 00000 0000000000  
 00 00 00 0000 00000 000 0Rust 00 .00000 0000 00 0000 00 00000 00000 0000 00000000  
 .00000 00000 00000 00000 0000000000000 0000000  
 (collection) 0000000 000 .00000 000 0000000 000000 0000 00 000 00000 IntoIterator •  
 [T]& 0 <Vec<T& 000000 00000 00 0000000000 0 <Vec<T 000000 0000000 0000000 0000  
 -00 00 000 0000 0000 00 .00000 0000 0000 00 000 Ranges .000000 00000000000  
 00000000 000 000000 000000 { .. } some\_vec 00 i 0000 00 000000 00 000 0000000  
 .000000 00000( )some\_vec.next

## IntoIterator 25.2

00000 .00000 *iterate* 0000000 000000 00 00000 00 00 00000 00 0000000 000 00 Iterator 00000  
 000 00 .000000 0000 00 000 00 0000 000000 00000 00 00000 0000 IntoIterator 00000  
 .00000 00000000 for 0000 0000 0000000

```

 } 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
 {

```



[illegible]

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

```

000000 00 0000 00 0000 IntoIterator 0000000000 00 .0000 0000 IntoIterator00000000 0000
:0000

0i8 000000 0000 000000 0000 00 0000 :Item 0 •
.0000 000 0000000000 into_iter 000 00 00 000 0000 «Iterator» 00 :IntoIter •

0000 0000 (iterator) 0000000000 :000000 link 00 00 Item0 IntoIter 00 000000 000000 0000
.00000000000 00 <Option<Item 00 0000 000 00 000000 000000 00 Item type

.000000 000000 y 0 x 0000000 000000000 0000 000 0000

000000 0000 00000000 0000 000000 000 000 .0000 000000 main 00 0000 000 000 00 0000 000
.0000000 00 self 000000 IntoIterator::into_iter 00 000000

00 Grid 000 00 reference 00 000000 0 Grid& 0000 IntoIterator 00000 00 00 0000 000
.0000 000000 GridIter

some_vector 00 e 0000 :000 00 0000000000 0000000000 000000 0000 00000000 0000 0000
.000000 000000 000000 00 00 000000 000000 000 0 000000 0000000 00 00 some_vector 000000
some_vector 000000 00 000000000 000 00 000000 0000 some_vector& 00 e 00 00 000 00
.0000 00000000

```

## FromIterator 25.3

Iterator](https://doc.rust-lang.org/std/iter/trait.Iterator.html) `FromIterator` trait  
collection (std::iter::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
 {

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

```
Iterator [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] []
fn collect(self) -> B
 where
```



```

)!assert_eq
, ([offset_differences(1, vec![1.0, 11.0, 5.0, 0.0
 [vec![10.0, -6.0, -5.0, 1.0
 ;(
 {

 [test]#
 } ()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
 {

 [test]#
 } ()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
 {

 [test]#
 } ()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
 {

 [test]#
 } ()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
 ;(
 {

```

```

 [test]#
 } ()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 □□□

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

|          |                                               |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------|
|          | :0000 00 .0000 000 00000 00 0000 0000 000 000 |
|          | 0000 000                                      |
|          | 0000000                                       |
| 00000 0  | 0000000                                       |
| 00000 0  | 000000000 00000 00000                         |
| 00000 0  | 000 000000                                    |
| 00000 00 | use, super, self                              |
| 00000 00 | 000000000 0000 000000000 :00000               |
|          | 00000000 0000000 0000                         |

## □□□□□□ 26.1

[illegible]

```
namespace type 0 000000 00 000000 000000 00 00 mod 0000000 000 00
:000000
```

```

 } mod foo
 } () pub fn do_something
;("foo 0000 00")!println
{
{

} mod bar
} () pub fn do_something
;("00000 00000 00")!println
{
{

} () fn main
;() foo::do_something
;() bar::do_something
{

```

.This slide should take about 3 minutes

- Cargo.toml 中的 [package] 表定义了 crate 的元数据，包括 crate 的名称、版本、作者、许可证等。
- Cargo.toml 中的 [dependencies] 表定义了 crate 的依赖项，包括依赖项的名称、版本范围、可选性等。
- Cargo.toml 中的 [dev-dependencies] 表定义了开发时需要的依赖项，这些依赖项在构建生产版本时不会被包含。
- Cargo.toml 中的 [target] 表定义了针对不同目标平台的配置，包括目标平台、链接器选项等。
- Cargo.toml 中的 [workspace] 表定义了工作空间，用于管理多个 crate 的构建。

## □□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ 26.2

:[Rust](#)

```
; mod garden
```

```

$ cd src/garden.rs garden
$ rustc src/garden/vegetables.rs garden::vegetables

```

```
: crate
```

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

[illegible][illegible]

```
.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
 {
```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

- `module/mod.rs` 檔案名稱 `module.rs` 檔案名稱 與 `mod.rs` 檔案名稱 相同。Rust 2018 年 10 月 1 日。Rust 2018 年 10 月 1 日。Rust 2018 年 10 月 1 日。
- `filename/mod.rs` 檔案名稱 `filename.rs` 檔案名稱 與 `mod.rs` 檔案名稱 相同。Rust 2018 年 10 月 1 日。Rust 2018 年 10 月 1 日。Rust 2018 年 10 月 1 日。
- `folder` 檔案名稱 `folder` 檔案名稱 (nesting) 與 `mod.rs` 檔案名稱 相同。Rust 2018 年 10 月 1 日。Rust 2018 年 10 月 1 日。Rust 2018 年 10 月 1 日。

```

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



- .use() method returns a new module object that is a child of the current module.
- .use() method returns a new module object that is a child of the current module.

## use, super, self 26.4

use() method returns a new module object that is a child of the current module. The new module object has a parent attribute that points to the current module.

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

use()

:use() method returns a new module object that is a child of the current module.

:use() method returns a new module object that is a child of the current module.

use() method returns a new module object that is a child of the current module. The new module object has a parent attribute that points to the current module.

:use() method returns a new module object that is a child of the current module.

,use() method returns a new module object that is a child of the current module. The new module object has a parent attribute that points to the current module.

.This slide should take about 8 minutes

use() method returns a new module object that is a child of the current module. The new module object has a parent attribute that points to the current module.

```
;mod storage
```

```
;pub use storage::disk::DiskStorage
;pub use storage::network::NetworkStorage
```

use() method returns a new module object that is a child of the current module. The new module object has a parent attribute that points to the current module.

-use() method returns a new module object that is a child of the current module. The new module object has a parent attribute that points to the current module.

use() method returns a new module object that is a child of the current module. The new module object has a parent attribute that points to the current module.

## use, super, self 26.5

use() method returns a new module object that is a child of the current module. The new module object has a parent attribute that points to the current module.

use() method returns a new module object that is a child of the current module. The new module object has a parent attribute that points to the current module.



## Cargo Setup

00 00 Cargo 000000 00 0000 0000000000 00000000 00000000 0000 00 00 Rust playground 00  
:0000 000000 000 0000 0000 000000

```
cargo init gui-modules
cd gui-modules
cargo run
```

00 000000 00000000 0 0000 000000 00 mod 00000000 00 0000 00000000 00 0000 src/main.rs 000  
.0000 000000 src 000000000000 00

00000

:0000 0000 GUI 0000000000 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

TODO: 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
 {
 {
 } 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

 ;()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
 {

```

.This slide and its sub-slides should take about 15 minutes

idiomatic organization pub mod, use .pub mod, use .pub mod

## 26.5.1

```

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
 add_widget(Box::new(widgets::Label::new.
 ;(("!window.add_widget(Box::new(widgets::Button::new("Click me
 ;()window.draw
 {

```

**27** □□□

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

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

|            |                           |
|------------|---------------------------|
| 0000 000   | 000000                    |
| 00000 0    | 0000000 000               |
| 000000 0   | 000000 0000 000000        |
| 0000000 0  | Clippy 0 Lints 0000000000 |
| 0000000 00 | Luhn 0000000000 :000000   |

## (Unit Tests) □□□□ □□□□□□ 27.1

:0000 00 000000 00000 00000 0000 0000000 00 00 Rust and Cargo

- Unit tests are supported throughout your code

.000000 00000000 /tests 00000000 0000 00 000000000000 000000 •

```

tests
00 00
.##### [test]# 00
00
00 00
[(cfg(test)# 00 0
.##### build

```

```

} fn first_word(text: &str) -> &str {
 } (' ') match text.find
, [Some(idcx) => &text[..idcx
, None => &text
{
{

[(cfg(test)]#
} mod tests
; *::use super

[test]#
} () fn test_empty
; ("." ,(".")) assert_eq!(first_word
{

```

```

 [test]#
 } ()fn test_single_word
;("word" ,("word"))assert_eq!(first_word
 {

 [test]#
 } ()fn test_multiple_words
;("word" ,("!word word"))assert_eq!(first_word
 {
 {

 .word word private helper word word word word •
 .word word cargo test word word word word [(cfg(test)# word) •

 .This slide should take about 5 minutes

 .word word word word word word playground word word word

```

## word word word 27.2

### Integration Tests

```

- word word word word word word word word word word word word word word word
 . word word word (integration test) word

 : word /tests word rs. word word

 tests/my_library.rs //
 ;use my_library::init

 [test]#
 } ()fn test_init
;(()assert!(init().is_ok
 {

 . word word word crate word word public API word word word word word

 word word

 : word word word word word word word word word Rust word

 .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&
 {

 . word word Rust word word word word word word /// wordcomment word word word word •

```



- ```

00000000 u16 00 00 00000000 X"{} 0000 0000 0000 00000000 u16 00 00 00000000 println!("X
{

```

0000000 00000 000000 00 000 00000**lint**.00000 000000 00 000 00000 0 00000 00000 00 00 000000
00000 00 00**lint** 00 000000 00000 .00000000 0000000000 00000 000 000 00000000 00 00 000 00000000
.00000 Playground

```
cargo fix --no-features ... :help
```

.000 seconds

Write unit tests for the `luhn` function. The tests should verify that the function returns `true` for valid credit card numbers and `false` for invalid ones.

and write additional tests to uncover bugs <https://play.rust-lang.org/> Copy the code below to in the provided implementation, fixing any bugs you find

```

    } 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
        {

        [(cfg(test)]#
        } mod test
        ;*::use super

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

        [test]#
        } ()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 //

```

        [(cfg(never)]#
    } 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 00000 00 {cc_number} 000"
      { "00" } else { "000" } (if luhn(cc_number
                                                    ;(
                                                    {

                                                    [cfg(test)#
                                                    } mod test
                                                    ;*::use super

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

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

                                                    [test]#
                                                    } ()fn test_non_digit_cc_number
;(("assert!(!luhn("foo
;(("assert!(!luhn("foo 0 0
                                                    {

                                                    [test]#
                                                    } ()fn test_empty_cc_number
;(("." )assert!(!luhn
;((" " )assert!(!luhn
;((" " )assert!(!luhn
;((" " )assert!(!luhn
                                                    {

                                                    [test]#
                                                    } ()fn test_single_digit_cc_number
;(("assert!(!luhn("0
                                                    {

                                                    [test]#
                                                    } ()fn test_two_digit_cc_number
;((" assert!(luhn(" 0 0
                                                    {
                                                    {

```

VIII □□□

□□□ □□ □□□ :□□□□□ □□□

28 日期

日期 日期

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

日期 日期		日期
日期 日期		日期 日期
日期 日期 日期	日期 日期	Rust

29 □□□

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

○○○○ ○○○		○○○○○○
○○○○○ ○	○○Panic ○○○○ ○	
○○○○○ ○	Result	
○○○○○ ○	Try ○○○○○○	
○○○○○ ○	○○○○○○○ ○ (Conversions) ○○○○○○○○ ○○○	
	○○○○	
○○○○○ ○	Error Trait	
○○○○○ ○	anyhow ○ thiserror	
○○○○○ ○○	Result ○○ ○○○○○○○○ :○○○○○	

❏Panic ❏❏❏ ❏❏ 29.1

.000000 000000 "panic" 00 00 0000 000000 Rust

:panic Rust 0000 00 0000 0000 00 000000 0000 00 00

```

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

```

- .panic 関数によって、この関数の呼び出し元から、panic 関数に渡されたメッセージを、標準エラー出力に出力する。
- .panicf 関数は、printf 関数のように、フォーマット指定子と変数を指定して、メッセージを生成する。
- panic 関数は、failed bounds check、assertions (such as assert!)、panic on failure、!panic 関数によって、panic 関数に渡されたメッセージを、標準エラー出力に出力する。
- .panicf 関数は、printf 関数のように、フォーマット指定子と変数を指定して、メッセージを生成する。
- .panicf 関数は、printf 関数のように、フォーマット指定子と変数を指定して、メッセージを生成する。

.This slide should take about 3 minutes

0000 00)0000 000000 00 unwinding .000000 stack 000 unwind 0000 panic 00000000 000 00
:(000 caught 00 00 0000000 00 000 000 000000

```

                                ;use std::panic
                                } ()fn main
;(!"panic catch_unwind" ||)let result = panic::catch_unwind
                                ;!("{?:println!("{result
                                } ||)let result = panic::catch_unwind
                                ;(!panic!("oh no
                                ;({
                                ;!("{?:println!("{result
                                {
-panic catch_unwind is an exception (Catching) •
!panic •
panic catch_unwind is an exception (Catching) •
!panic •
Cargo.toml panic = 'abort' •

```

Result 29.2

Result is a Rust type that represents the result of an operation. It can either be a success (Ok) or a failure (Err).

```

                                ;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
                                {
                                {
                                {

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

- Result has two variants: Ok which contains the success value, and Err which contains an error value of some kind
- Result is a generic type that can hold any type of value. It is defined as: `Result<T, E>` where T is the success type and E is the error type.
- Result is similar to Option, but Option only has two variants: Some and None. Result has two variants: Ok and Err.

000000 00 0000 0 0000 000000 00000 `unwrap`000000 00000000 .000000 00 000 0000 0000
000000 00 000 0000 000 00 000 00000000 000000 0000 00 00 000 00000000 00 00000000
.000000 000000 00000000 000 0000 00000000 0000 00 00 00000000 000 0000 00 00 0000000000

000000 00000 00000

0000 00 000 0000 000000000000 00 000 00000000 000000000000 00 **Rust** 00 000 00000000 00000000
.0000 0000 000 0000 00000000 0000 00000000000000 0000000000

0000000000

000000 0C++ .0000 000000 00 00000000 00000000 00`exception` 00 00000000 00 00000000 •
.00000000

000 000000 00000000 00000000 0000 00 000 00 000 00`exception` 000000 00000000 0000 00 •
000 000 00 000 .0000 00000000 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 00000000 000 00 `call stack` 00000000 0000000000 •
00000000 00000000 00 000 0000 000000 000000 `call stack` 000000 00 00 000000 .00000000 000000
.00000000 000000 000000

000 0000000000

000 00 (0000 0000 00000000 00) 000 000 00 00 000000 00000000 000000 00000000 00 0000 •
Go 0 **C** 00 0000 00 0000 000000 00 .00000000000000 0000 00000000000000 000000 000000 00
.000 000000

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

Try 00000000 29.3

-00 00000000 «000000» 000 00 `file-not-found` 00 `connection-refused` 000000 0000 0000 00000000
000000000000 0000 ? 00000000 .0000 000000 0000000000 0000 00 00 000 000 000000 000 000000
00 000000 000000 00 000000 000000 0000 00 000 .000000 0000000000 00000000 0000 00 000000
.000000000000

```
    } match some_expression
      ,Ok(value) => value
      ,(Err(err) => return Err(err)
    {
      00000000 000000
      ?some_expression
      :0000 0000000000 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
    {

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

.0000 0000 ? 00 00000000 0000 00 read_username 0000
:00000 0000

.0000 (Err(error 00 (Ok(string 00000 00 username00000 •
00000 0000 :0000 00000000 00000 0000000000 000000 0000 fs::write 00000000 00 •
.0000000 000 00 0000 000000 0000
0000000000 00 std::process::Termination 00 00000 00 main 00 00000 00000 0000 •
-00000 E 00 000 0000 0000 000 0000 00 .000000000 00 <E ,(>000000 00000000 0000
0000 0000 00 0 00000 000 00 Err 000 00000000 0000 .0000000000 00 Debug 0000
.00000000000 00 (nonzero) 000 000 0000 00000

0000 0000000 00 (Conversions) 00000000 000 29.4

:000 00 000 000000 0000 00 000000000 000 ? 0000 00000

?expression

00000 000 00000 00 00

} match expression

,Ok(value) => value

,((Err(err) => return Err(From::from(err

{

000 00 00 000 000 0000 00 000 00 00 0000 000 00 00000 00 From::from 000000000
0000000 0000000 000 0000000 00 000000 00 000000 0000 0000 .0000 000000 0000 0000 00000000
.0000

```

                                0000
                                ;use std::error::Error
;{use std::fmt::{self, Display, Formatter
                                ;use std::fs::File
                                ;{use std::io::{self, Read

                                [(derive(Debug)]#
                                } enum ReadUsernameError
                                , (IoError(io::Error
                                , (EmptyUsername(String
                                {

                                {} impl Error for ReadUsernameError

                                } impl Display for ReadUsernameError
                                } fn fmt(&self, f: &mut Formatter) -> fmt::Result
                                } match self
                                , ("Self::IoError(e) => write!(f, "IO error: {e
"000 0000 000000 000 {path} 000 00" , Self::EmptyUsername(path) => write!(f
                                {
                                {
                                {

                                } impl From<io::Error> for ReadUsernameError
                                } fn from(err: io::Error) -> Self
                                (Self::IoError(err
                                {
                                {

                                } <fn read_username(path: &str) -> Result<String, ReadUsernameError
                                ;(let mut username = String::with_capacity(100
                                ;?(File::open(path)?.read_to_string(&mut username
                                } ()if username.is_empty
                                ;(((return Err(ReadUsernameError::EmptyUsername(String::from(path
                                {
                                (Ok(username
                                {

                                } ()fn main
                                ;()std::fs::write("config.dat", "").unwrap//
                                ;("let username = read_username("config.dat
                                ;("{?:username} :000 00 0000000000")!println
                                {

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

```

0000 000 00 0Result 0000 .0000000000 0000 00000000 000 00 0000000 0000000 0000 ? 000000
00000000000000 00 <Result<T, ErrorOuter00 000000 .000000 00000000 0000 000 000000 00 000
000 000 000000000 <Result<U, ErrorInner 00000000 00 00000000 00 ? 00 00000000 0000
.000 000000000000 00 '00 ErrorOuter 000 00 000000 000 00 ErrorInner 0 ErrorOuter
00 000000 00000 00 0000 Result::map_err 000From 00000 000000 00000 00000 0000000000 00

```

.....

Dynamic □□□□□ □□□□□ 29.5

enum 是 C++ 中定义的一组常量值，通常用于表示具有有限个可能值的变量。enum 类型的变量只能取这些预定义的值，这有助于提高代码的可读性和安全性。在 C++11 之前，enum 只能用于定义常量表达式，且只能使用整型常量表达式来初始化。C++11 引入了枚举常量表达式（enum constant expressions），使得 enum 类型的变量可以在编译时常量表达式中使用，从而可以用于更广泛的场景，如模板编程和 constexpr 函数。

```

        ;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} :□□□□")!Ok(count) => println
            ,("{Err(err) => println!("Error: {err
                {
            {

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

[illegible]

```

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

```

```

##### std::error::Error #####
##### no_std #####
nightly ##### no_std ##### std::error::Error #####
#####

```

anyhow → thiserror 29.6

anyhow crate → thiserror crate
thiserror is often used in libraries to create custom error types that implement

From<T> trait. This slide should take about 5 minutes

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

#[derive(Clone, Debug, Eq, Error, PartialEq)]
#[error("EmptyUsernameError {0}")]
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", path))
        .and_then(|f| f.read_to_string(&mut username))
        .with_context(|| format!("{} context", path))
        .map_err(|_| EmptyUsernameError(path.to_string()))
}

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

This slide should take about 5 minutes

thiserror

thiserror crate → Error trait
thiserror crate → Error trait
thiserror crate → Error trait
thiserror crate → Error trait

anyhow

anyhow crate → Error trait
anyhow crate → Error trait


```

    {
    , (Token::Identifier(ident) => Expression::Var(ident
    , ("{:tok} 00000000 0000")!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} 00000000 0000")!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 ///
[(derive(Debug, PartialEq, Clone, Copy)]#
} enum Op
, Add
, Sub
{

.A token in the expression language ///
[(derive(Debug, PartialEq)]#
} enum Token
, (Number(String
, (Identifier(String
, (Operator(Op
{

.An expression in the expression language ///
[(derive(Debug, PartialEq)]#
} 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
{
[(derive(Debug, Error)]#
} enum TokenizerError
[("000000 00 "{0}" 0000000000 00000000")error]#
, (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 <= _
{
{
{

```

```

        [(derive(Debug, Error)#
            } enum ParserError
            [{"{0} :{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}"}error]#
            , (TokenizerError(#[from] TokenizerError
                [{"{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}"}error]#
                , UnexpectedEOF
            [{"{?:0} {}{}{}{}{}{}{}{} (token) {}{}"}error]#
                , (UnexpectedToken(Token
                    [{"{}{}{}{}{}{}{}{}"}error]#
            , (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 □□□

□□□□□ Rust

:000 000 00000 0000 0.0000 000 00000 0 0 0000 0 0000 0000 000 000

```

0000 000
-----
    00000 0                                0000000
000000 00      000 000000000000 00 00000 000
    00000 0          00000 0000 0000 0000000000
    00000 0                      00000000 0000 000
    00000 0                          00000 000000
    00000 0                            00000 (Traits) 0000
000000 00                        FFI Wrapper :000000
```

□□□□□ Rust 30.1

:~~~~ ~~~ ~ Rust ~~~~

- `.memory safe` 的变量是安全的，因为它们不会发生未定义行为。
- `.Unsafe Rust` 的变量是不安全的，因为它们可能会发生未定义行为。

.Unsafe Rust のような、安全でない Rust のコードは、safe Rust のコードと異なり、コンパイル時にエラーや警告を発生させる可能性がある。これは、安全でない Rust のコードが、安全でない操作を行う可能性があるためである。

:~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~ Unsafe Rust ~~~~~

- .xxx xxxxxxxxxxxx
- .xxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxx mutable static variable xxxxxxxxxxxx
- .xxxx xxxx xxxxxxxx union xxxxxxxxxxxx
- .xxxx xxxxxxxxxxxx extern xxxxxxx xxxxx xx unsafe xxxxxxx
- .xxxx xxxxx xx unsafe xxxxxxxxxxxx

이 코드는 Rust의 unsafe 키워드를 사용하여, Rustonomicon의 Chapter 19.1 in the Rust Book

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

- Rust 00 000 0000 0000 0000 .000 0000000 00 00 0000 0000 0000 00 **Unsafe Rust** 00000000
0000000 00 0000 00 0000 0 00000000 000000 00 000000000 000000 000000000 00 0000 00000000
.0000000 0000 00 **Rust** 000000 000000 0000 0000000000 00 0000000 0000 0000 .00000000

0000 00000000000000 00 000000 0000 **30.2**

:0000 **unsafe** 00 «000000» 0000 00 000000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00000000 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
/*
{

.This slide should take about 10 minutes
```

00 **unsafe** 0000 00 0000 (0000 0000 **Android Rust** 0000 000000000 0000 0) 0000 00000 000000 0000
000000 00 00 00000000 00000000 000000 000000000 00 00000 00 0000 000000 0 000000000 0000
.000000 000000000 000000

:0000 00000000 **valid** 0000 0000000000 00 0000 00000 0000 0000 000000000 000000 0000 0000 00

- .0000 **non-null** 00 0000 0000 0000 00000000 •
- .(0000 0000 00000000 **object** 00 00000000 00) 0000 **dereferenceable** 0000 00000000 •
- .0000 0000 000000 000000 **object** 0000 •
- .0000 000000 0000 000000 0000 00 00 00000000 000000 •
- 0000 **live** 0000 000000 **object** 000000 0000 0000 00 **reference** 00 00000000 00 00000000 0000 •
- .0000 000000000 000000 00 00000000 0000 000000 0000 00 00000000 0

.0000 0000 000000 00 0000 0000 000000000 0000000 000000 00

0000 000000 **r1***:000000 000000 00 **UB** 000000 00 0000 0000 00 00 00000000 «NOT SAFE» 0000
000000 **s** 0000 0000000000 0 0000 **static String'**&0000 000000 **r3** 0000000000 0000 **static'** 0000
.0000 000000 0000 00 0000 00 000000 00 00 0000 00 000000 .000000

□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□ **30.3**

```

:000 00000 000000000000 00000000 00000 00 000000
;"!0000 0000" = static HELLO_WORLD: &str

} ()fn main
;("{println!("HELLO_WORLD: {HELLO_WORLD

{
000000000 000000 0 000000 0000 00 000 0000 0000000 000000 000000 00 000000 00 0000000000
:000 00000 mutable static

;static mut COUNTER: u32 = 0

} (fn add_to_counter(inc: u32
`SAFETY: There are no other threads which could be accessing `COUNTER //
} unsafe
;COUNTER += inc
{
{

} ()fn main
;(add_to_counter(42

.`SAFETY: There are no other threads which could be accessing `COUNTER //
} unsafe
;("{println!("COUNTER: {COUNTER
{
{

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

- Rust 默认是 `single-thread` 的，即单线程的。如果你需要多线程，你需要使用 `unsafe`。如果你需要多线程，你需要使用 `thread`。如果你需要多线程，你需要使用 `static`。如果你需要多线程，你需要使用 `static`。
- Rust 默认是 `mutable` 的，即可变的。如果你需要不可变，你需要使用 `static`。如果你需要不可变，你需要使用 `static`。如果你需要不可变，你需要使用 `static`。如果你需要不可变，你需要使用 `static`。

□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□ **30.4**

```
:enum active field enum Union
```

```

    [(repr(C)#
    } union MyUnion
      ,i: u8
      ,b: bool
    {
    } ()fn main
;{ let u = MyUnion { i: 42

```

```

        ;({ println!("int: {}", unsafe { u.i
!println!("bool: {}", unsafe { u.b }); // Undefined behavior
    }

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

enum 00 000000000 00000000 0000 00000 0000 0000 0000 00 Rust 00 00Union 000 000 00
 .00000 0000 0000 C 000000000 000API 00 00000 0000 000000 0000 0000 .0000 00000000

mem::transmute](https://doc.rust-) 00000000 00000 00000 00000000 00 00000000 00 0000000 00000000 000 000
 0000 00000 safe wrapper 00 00 (00000000 00 lang.org/stable/std/mem/fn.transmute.html
 .(zerocopy(https://crates.io/crates/zerocopy]

000000 000000 30.5

000000 0000000 0000000000

000000 0000000000 000000 000 0000 0000000000 unsafe 0000000 00 method 00 function 00
 :0000 000000 0000000 000000 00 00000000 0000 0000 00 0000

```

        } "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
    {

```

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.□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ unsafe□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□

```
.Swaps the values pointed to by the given pointers ///  
///  
Safety # ///  
///  
.The pointers must be valid and properly aligned ///  
} (unsafe fn swap(a: *mut u8, b: *mut u8  
    ;let temp = *a  
    ;a = *b*  
    ;b = temp*  
    {
```

```
    } ()fn main  
    ;let mut a = 42  
    ;let mut b = 66
```

```
    ... :SAFETY //  
    } unsafe  
    ;(swap(&mut a, &mut b  
    {
```

```
    ;(println!("a = {}, b = {}", a, b  
    {
```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

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□□□□ □□ □□□ :□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ abs .□□□ □□□□□ UB □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□
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AsBytes (Traits) 30.6

AsBytes trait is used to convert a type to a byte slice. It is defined in the zerocopy crate.

```
use std::mem::size_of_val;
use std::slice;
```

```
... ///
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
```

This slide should take about 5 minutes

AsBytes trait is used to convert a type to a byte slice. It is defined in the zerocopy crate.

AsBytes trait is used to convert a type to a byte slice. It is defined in the zerocopy crate.

AsBytes trait is used to convert a type to a byte slice. It is defined in the zerocopy crate.

FFI Wrapper 30.7

foreign function interface (FFI) is used to call C functions from Rust. It is defined in the libc crate.

foreign function interface (FFI) is used to call C functions from Rust. It is defined in the libc crate.

```
(opendir(3 •
(readaddr(3 •
(closedir(3 •
```

foreign function interface (FFI) is used to call C functions from Rust. It is defined in the libc crate.

AsBytes	AsBytes	AsBytes
Rust string slice	UTF-8	String and str
C string	NUL-terminated	CString and CString


```

        } 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

[(((("cfg(not(all(target_os = "macos", target_arch = "x86_64])#
;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 //
[(((("cfg(all(target_os = "macos", target_arch = "x86_64])#
[("link_name = "readdir$INODE64)#
;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

[("derive(Debug)#
} 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
            {

```

30.7.1

```

    } mod ffi
    ;{use std::os::raw::{c_char, c_int
    [(("cfg(not(target_os = "macos]#
    ;{use std::os::raw::{c_long, c_uchar, c_ulong, c_ushort

    .Opaque type. See https://doc.rust-lang.org/nomicon/ffi.html //
    [(repr(C)#
    } 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/ //
    [(("cfg(not(target_os = "macos]#
    [(repr(C)#
    } 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 //
    [(("cfg(all(target_os = "macos]#
    [(repr(C)#
    } 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

        [((( "cfg(not(all(target_os = "macos", target_arch = "x86_64])#
        ;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 //
[((( "cfg(all(target_os = "macos", target_arch = "x86_64])#
[ "link_name = "readdir$INODE64"]#
;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

[ (derive(Debug)#
} 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 , "00000 00 {?:} 0000000")!panic
                                                {
                                                    {
                                                        {
                                                            {
                                                                } <fn main() -> Result<(), String
                                                                    ; ?(".") let iter = DirectoryIterator::new
                                                                        ; () <<_> println!("files: {:#?}", iter.collect::<Vec
                                                                            (()) Ok
                                                                                {
                                                                                    [(cfg(test)]#
                                                                                        } mod tests
                                                                                            ; *::use super
                                                                                                ; use std::error::Error
                                                                                                    [test]#
                                                                                                        } () fn test_nonexisting_directory
                                                                                                            ; ("000000000 000 00000 00") let iter = DirectoryIterator::new
                                                                                                                ; () assert!(iter.is_err
                                                                                                                    {
                                                                                                                        [test]#
                                                                                                                            } <<fn test_empty_directory() -> Result<(), Box<dyn Error
                                                                                                                                ; ?() let tmp = tempfile::TempDir::new
                                                                                                                                    ) let iter = DirectoryIterator::new
                                                                                                                                        , ?("0000 00 UTF-8 000 00000") tmp.path().to_str().ok_or
                                                                                                                                            ; ?(
                                                                                                                                                ; () <<_> let mut entries = iter.collect::<Vec
                                                                                                                                                    ; () entries.sort

```

```

;([".." , ".")& ,assert_eq!(entries
                                (())Ok
                                {

                                [test]#
    } <<fn test_nonempty_directory() -> Result<(), Box<dyn Error
                                ;?()let tmp = tempfile::TempDir::new
;?("n\  Foo  " , ("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
                                ,?(" UTF-8 ")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 □□□

□□□□□□□

31 000

000000000 Android 00 Rust 00

000000 00 00 000000 0000 000 .00000 000000000 0000000 00 system software 0000 Rust
0000 00 00) 0000000 Rust 00 00 0000 0000000000 000 00 00000000 00000000000 00000000
(0000000 000000 00 000000 000000 0000

.0000 000000000 000000 000000000 00 0000 00 00 Rust 000 0000000 000 000000 00
0000 00000000 00 0000 0000 00 0000 00 0000 00 000000 0000 0000 000 000000000
0000 0000 "exotic" 000000 0 0000000000 00 00 .0000 000000 Rust 00 00 00 0000 00
000000 00 0000 000 000000 00 0000 00000000 00 0000 00 0000 .000 00000 00 0000
.000

000 000000 00 000 00 000 00000 000000000 00 Rust 00 00000000 0000000 000000000
:000 000000

DNS over HTTP :000000 0000 •

(Rutabaga Virtual Graphics Interface](https://crosvm.dev/book/appendix/rutabaga_gfx.html):00000000000 •

Kernel Drivers: Binder •

Firmware: pKVM firmware •

32 000

000000

000000 .000 0000000 00000000 000 00 000000 0000 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

:0000000 00000

000000 00000000 0000 00000000 0000 00 0000 00000 00 0000 00000 Android device 00 Cuttlefish •
.0000 0000 0000000000000000 0000 MacOS 00 000000000000 .0000 0000 0000000

00000 0000000000 0 00000 0000000 000000000000 00 00000000 00000 Cuttlefish system image 0000 •
.0000 Rust 00 0000000000 0000000 00 00000000 0000000 000000 00000 00

33 □□□

:[이전 글](#) [이전 글](#) [이전 글](#) [이전 글](#) [이전 글](#) Rust [이전 글](#) (Android build system (Soong

	Module Type
. rust_binary Rust binary	rust_binary
Rust rust_library	rust_library
dylib rlib	
.	
Rust C	rust_ffi
c c	
share static	
.	
proc-macro	rust_proc_macro
.	
Rust test	rust_test
Rust test	
.	
Rust fuzz libfuzzer	rust_fuzz
.	
source	rust_protobuf
Rust	
protobuf interface	
.	
source	rust_bindgen
Rust	
C Rust	
.	

```
.rust_binary rust_binary
```

:000 000 000 0000 000000 00 00000 00000

00 00 00package 000000 0 000 0000 0000000000 00000000 0000repo 0000 Cargo •
 .00000 000000 00000000

34

AIDL

:Android Interface Definition Language (AIDL) Rust

- Rust AIDL interface definition language (IDL) to generate Rust code.
- Rust AIDL interface definition language (IDL) to generate Rust code.

Birthday 34.1

Binder interface definition language (IDL) to generate Rust code. The IDL file defines the interface between the client and the service. The IDL file is used to generate the Rust code for the service and the client.

AIDL Interfaces 34.1.1

:AIDL interface definition language (IDL) to generate Rust code.

: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.birthday_service
, ["srcs: ["com/example/birthday_service/*.aidl
, unstable: true
} :backend
rust: { // Rust is not enabled by default
, enabled: true
, {
, {
{
```

```

    000 00 0000 /aidl 0000000000 000 0000000000 0000000 00 000000 000000 0000 •
    0000 0000000000000 000000 000000 0000000 AIDL 0000 00 000 00000000 package
    aidl/com/example/IBirthdayService.aidl 00 00000 0000 0 00000 com.example.birthdayservice
    .000

```

Generated Service API 34.1.2

.000 000000 00 0000 0000 0000 trait .000000 000000 interface 000000 00 000000 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 00000000000 00 **trait** 000 00000 000 000000
.000 000000 000000000 00000000

out/soong/.intermediates/<path to 00 0000 00 00 000 000000 0000000000 •
.0000 /<module

0 00000000 000type 0000 00 0000 000000 function signature 000000 00 0000 000000 •
.0000 0000000 interface 000000 00 0000000000
type 000000 00 **String** 00 0000 **Rust** 00000000 type 00 0000 00000000 0000 **String** -
.000000 0000000

00000000 0000000000 34.1.3

:0000 0000000000 00 AIDL 000000 0000000000 000000
:birthday_service/src/lib.rs

```

birthday_service::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

00 BirthdayService 000 0000 000 00) 00000 0000 000000000 00000 00 00000 000000
 00000 000 Binder 00000 00 00000000 00 0000 0 (00000 000000000 00 IBirthdayService
 000 .0000 000 00 00000000 0000 00 00 0000000000 0000 00 000000000 000 0000 0 0000
 00 0000 00000 0000000000 00 .00000 00000000 00000 0000 00 ++C 0000 Binder 00 0000
 .000 0000 00000 00 000

.0000 00000 (BirthdayService) 000 00000 000 00 00000000 .1
 .(BnBirthdayService00000 000 00) 0000 0000 0000000 Bn* type 00 00 service object 000 .2
 0000 00 00000 00000 00 Binder 0000 0000000 0 000000 00000 Binder 0000 000 000
 0000000 inheritance 00 0000000 Rust 00 00 .00000 00000 ++C 00 BnBinder 0000 0000
 00 00 000 BirthdayService 0 0000000 composition 00000 00 000 00 000000000
 .000000 0000 000 000000 BnBinderService
 00) 00000 000 000000 00 0 00000 00000 00 00 00 0 0000 000000000 00 add_service .3
 .(00000 00 «BnBirthdayService»
 00000 Binder thread 00 00 0000 thread 00 0000 000000000 00 join_thread_pool .4
 .0000 00connection 0000 0000 000 00 0000 0 0000

00000000 34.1.5

:0000 0000 0 0000 push 00000000 00 000000 000000000 000000
 m birthday_server
 adb push "\$ANDROID_PRODUCT_OUT/system/bin/birthday_server" /data/local/tmp
 adb root
 adb shell /data/local/tmp/birthday_server
 :000 0000 0000000 000 00 0000 000000 000000 00000000 00
 adb shell service check birthdayservice
 Service birthdayservice: found
 :0000000 0000 000000 00 service call 00 0000000000 0000000
 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

.0000 000000 000 0000 000000 0000 Rust client 00 0000000000 00 0000000000
 :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 aaaaa a aaaaa push aaaaaaaa aa 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 aaaaaaaaaaaaa aa aa trait object aa <Strong<dyn IBirthdayService •
    .aaaa aa aaaaa aa aa aaaaaaa

aaaa aa ref aaaaa aa .aaa Binder aaaaa aaaaaaa aaaaaaa aaaaaaa aa aa Strong -
global aaaaaaa aa a aaaaaa aaaaaaa trait object aaaaa aaaaa aa (in-process) aaaaaaa
.aaaaa aaaaaaa aa aaaaa aaaaaa object aa aa aa aaaaaaaaaaaaa aaaaa aa aa Binder
aaaaaa aaaaaaa aaaaa aa aaaaa aaaaa aaaaaaa aa trait object aa aaaaa aaaaa aaaaa -
Binder aa aaaaa .aaaaa aaaaaaaaaaaaa aaaaa aa aaaaa aaaaaaa aaaaa aaaaa aa aaaaaaa
aa aaaaa aa a aaaaaaa aa aa aa aa aaaaa Rust aaaaa aa trait aa aaaaa interface
    .aaaaaa aaaaaaa aa

aa aa aa .aaaaa aaaaaaa aaaaa aa aaaaa aa aa aaaaaaa aaaaa aaaaa aaaaa aa •
aa aa aaaaaaa aa aaaaa aa a aaaaaaa aa aa aa aaaaa aaaaaaa crate aa aa aaaaa aaaaaaa
    .aaaaaa aaaaaaa

```

API 0000 00000 34.1.7

00000 0000 00000 00000000 00 00000000 :0000 00000 000000 000000 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
{

:00000 IBirthdayService 0000 000 000 00 000000 000000 00 00 0000 000

} trait IBirthdayService
)fn wishHappyBirthday
    ,self&
    ,name: &str
    ,years: i32
    ,[text: &[String
; <binder::Result<String <- (
{
```

Rust 00 [String]& 000000 00 AIDL 000000 00[]String 000000 00 000000 000000 00000 •
0000 00 000 000000 0000binding 00 idiomatic Rust type 00 0000 00000000 0000000 000000
:000000 00000000 000 00000 00
.0000000 000000 00slice 00 in 000000 000 000000000 -
.00000000 000000 <mut Vec<T& 00 inout 0 out000000000000000 -
.00000000 000000 <Vec<T 00000000000000 00 000000000 0000000 -

00000000 0 0000000 000000000000 34.1.8

.0000 000000 0000 API 0000 0000 0000 00 0000 0 0000000 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 类型映射 34.2

:类型映射 类型 Rust 类型 AIDL 类型

- .类型映射 idiomatic Rust type 类型 (类型) Primitive types 类型 类型 •
- .类型映射 类型 string type 类型 Vec类型slice 类型 Collection 类型 •
- .类型映射 类型 client 类型 类型 AIDL objects 类型 类型 •
- .类型映射 类型 类型 类型 类型 类型 •

类型映射 34.2.1

:类型映射 idiomaticly 类型 类型 (类型) Primitive type 类型 类型

类型	Rust Type	AIDL Type
bool 类型	bool	boolean类型
byte 类型	i8	byte
char 类型	u16	char
int 类型	i32	int
long 类型	i64	long
float 类型	f32	float
double 类型	f64	double
String 类型	String	String

类型映射 34.2.2

function signature 类型 类型 类型 类型 类型 (<List<T类型,[T类型],byte)类型 类型
:类型映射 类型 Rust array type 类型

Rust Type	Python Type
<code>[T]&</code>	in argument
<code><mut Vec<T&</code>	out/inout argument
<code><Vec<T</code>	Return

- `[T(N 0000 0000000 00000000 0000 000000 00 00000000 00000000 00 00 00000000 00`
`- 000000) 000000 000000 000 000000 0000000000 0000 00000000 00 0000000000 .[T; N] 00`
`000000 array type 000000 00 0000 00000000 00 0000000000 0Java backend 00 .[int[3][4`
`.00000000 000000`
- `.00000000 000000 <Vec<T 00 000000 parcelable 00000000 00 000000 0000000000`

Sending Objects 34.2.3

IBinder interface AIDL AIDL objects

```

:birthday_service/aidl/com/example/birthdayservice/IBirthdayInfoProvider.aidl

```

```
;package com.example.birthdayservice

    } interface IBirthdayInfoProvider
        ;()String name
        ;()int years
        {
```

```
birthday_service/aidl/com/example/birthdayservice/IBirthdayService.aidl
```

```
;import com.example.birthdayservice.IBirthdayInfoProvider
```

```

    } interface IBirthdayService
    /* .The same thing, but using a binder object */
    ;(String wishWithProvider(IBirthdayInfoProvider provider

        /* .`The same thing, but using `IBinder */
        ;(String wishWithErasedProvider(IBinder provider
    {

```

```
:birthday_service/src/client.rs
```

```
.Rust struct implementing the `IBirthdayInfoProvider` interface ///
```

```
} struct InfoProvider
    ,name: String
    ,age: u8
    }
```

```
{ } impl binder::Interface for InfoProvider
```

```

} impl IBirthdayInfoProvider for InfoProvider
} <fn name(&self) -> binder::Result<String
    (()Ok(self.name.clone
    }

```

```

    } <fn years(&self) -> binder::Result<i32
        (Ok(self.age as i32
            {
                {
                    } ()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 0000 0000 0000.0000 0000 BnBirthdayInfoProvider 00 00000000 00 •
                                .000000 000000 00 0000

```

000000000000 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
{

```

□□□□□□ □□□□□ 34.2.5

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□ ParcelFileDescriptor □□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□
:□□□□ □□□□□ Binder

:birthday_service/aidl/com/example/birthdayservice/IBirthdayService.aidl

```

    } interface IBirthdayService
    /* .The same thing, but loads info from a file */
    ;(String wishFromFile(in ParcelFileDescriptor 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 `ParcelFileDescriptor` from the file and send it //
    ;(let file = ParcelFileDescriptor::new(file
    ;?(service.wishFromFile(&file
{

```

:birthday_service/src/lib.rs

```

} impl IBirthdayService for BirthdayService
    fn wishFromFile
        ,self&
        ,info_file: &ParcelFileDescriptor
    } <binder::Result<String <- (
Convert the file descriptor to a `File`. `ParcelFileDescriptor` 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.
;("□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□")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
{
{
    00 00 00000000 00000000 0 00000 00000 00 OwnedFd 00 ParcelFileDescriptor •
    0000 00000000 0 000 00000 (00000 00000 00 OwnedFd 00 00 00000 000 00 00) File
    .000 00000000 0000 000 00 0000 File 0000 00 00000
    0000 .000000000000 0000 00000 0 000000000 0000 00 00 0000 00000000000 0000 00000 •
    .UNIX 0 TCP0 UDP 000

```

Android 测试 测试用例测试

```

测试用例 测试 .测试用例 测试用例 AOSP 测试 测试unit test 测试用例 测试 测试 测试 Testing 测试 测试
:测试 测试用例 测试 测试 测试 测试 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
    {

    [(cfg(test)]#
    } mod tests
    ;*::use super

    [test]#
    } ()fn short_string
;("assert_eq!(leftpad("foo", 5), " foo
    {

```



```

                                [test]#
                                } ()fn long_string
;("assert_eq!(leftpad("foobar", 6), "foobar
                                {
                                {
                                00 00 000 0000000 00 000000
                                atest --host libleftpad_test
                                :000 000 000 00 000000
                                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
                                00 00000000 0000 00 000000 .00000000 0000 00 0000000000 crate 0000 000 000000 00 00000 0000
                                .00000000 0000 00000000 0000000000

```

GoogleTest 35.1

```

00000000000 00000000 000assert 00 000000 000000 matchers 00 00000000 00 GoogleTest 0000
                                :0000 000000 00
                                ;*::use googletest::prelude
                                [googletest::test]#
                                } ()fn test_elements_are
                                ;["let value = vec!["foo", "bar", "baz
;(((expect_that!(value, elements_are!(eq(&"foo"), lt(&"xyz"), starts_with("a
                                {
                                00 000 00 000000 00000000 00000 000000 00 00 00000000 000000 000000"! "00 00 00000 000000 000
                                :00000 00 00000 00000000 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
                                .This slide should take about 5 minutes

local 00000 00 00 00 00000 0000 00000 0000000000 000000 Rust Playground 00 00000 GoogleTest •
cargo add googletest 00 00000000 Cargo 0000000 00 00 00000 00000000 00000 .00000 00000
                                .00000 0000000000

```

```

    type T = i32;
    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 s = "Memory safety found,\\nRust's strong typing guides the way,\\nSecure code you'll write";

```

```

    [test]#
    } ()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
    to "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

```

. Rust (/GoogleTest for C++)(<https://google.github.io/googletest>) crate

Mocking 35.2

```

    Mockall mocking
    : mock trait
    ;use std::time::Duration

```

```

    [mockall::automock]#
    } pub trait Pet
    ;fn is_hungry(&self, since_last_meal: Duration) -> bool
    {
    [test]#
    } ()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
{

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

mocking 测试 (Android (AOSP 测试 测试 测试 测试 Mockall •
 测试 .mocking HTTP 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 crates.io 测试 测试
 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 Mockall 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试
 .测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试

测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 mock:测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 •
 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 .测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试
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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

测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 framework 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试
 测试 .测试 测试 测试 localhost 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 process
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local 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 Rust Playground 测试 测试 Mockall •
 Cargo 测试 测试 测试 Mockall 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 cargo add mockall 测试 .测试 测试
 .测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试

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 :测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 3 测试 测试 测试 测试 cat

```

        [test]#
        } ()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
{

```

测试 测试 mock method 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 (times(n. 测试 测试 测试 •
 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 --- 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 n测试
 .测试 测试 panic 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试 测试

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 0000000000 0000 0000 0000 00 00 Rust 000000 •
- .Rust 00 00000 0000 0000 00 0000 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 0000000 0000000 37.1

00000000 0000 00 .00000 C 0000000000 00 00 00000object file 00000 link 00000 0000000 0000000000 Rust
.00000 0000000000 C 00 00 00000 0 00000 export 00 Rust 0000000 00000000 00
:00000 0000000 00000 00 0000 0000 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 0000 000000 00
.00000000 0000000 production 00000 0 0000 0000 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 000000000 000000000 bindgen 000000

```

:~~~~~ 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 ~~~~~~ ~ ~ ~binding ~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~
: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 0000 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 0000 00 00000000 0000 000000 00000000 00000000 00 00000000 00
                                :0000 0000 (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
    {
        atest libbirthday_bindgen_test

```

Rust 00000000 37.1.2

```

:0000 00000 C 00 Rust 00 0000000 0 000000 Exporting 00 0000
interoperability/rust/libanalyze/analyze.rs
    .Rust FFI demo !//
[(deny(improper_ctypes_definitions)]#
;use std::os::raw::c_int
    .Analyze the numbers ///
    [no_mangle]#
} (pub extern "C" fn analyze_numbers(x: c_int, y: c_int

```



```

        } if x < y
;(!println!("x ({x}) is smallest
        } else {
;("xxx ({x} ({x} 00 000000 0000000 ({y} ({y}000000 ")!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 000000 00 00 00 0000 00 00000
interoperability/rust/analyze/Android.bp
        "include "analyze.h#

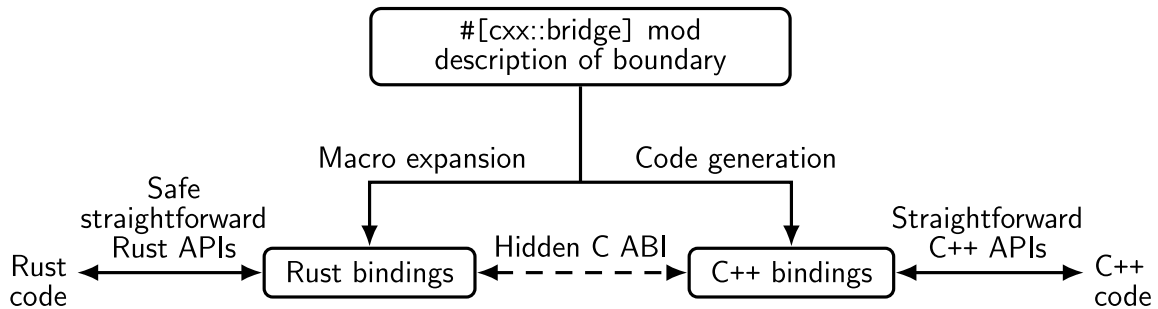
        } ()int main
        ;(analyze_numbers(10, 20
        ;(analyze_numbers(123, 123
        ;return 0
        {
interoperability/rust/analyze/Android.bp
        } cc_binary
        , "name: "analyze_numbers
        , ["srcs: ["main.c
        , ["static_libs: ["libanalyze_ffi
        {
:00000 00 000 000000000 000000 0 push 00000
        m analyze_numbers
adb push "$ANDROID_PRODUCT_OUT/system/bin/analyze_numbers" /data/local/tmp
adb shell /data/local/tmp/analyze_numbers

000 000 000 0000 0000 000000000 000000 0000000 00 Rust 00000 000000000 [no_mangle]#
00 00000 0000 ["export_name = "some_name]# 00 000000000 0000000 .000 000000 0000
        .0000 00000000 0000

```

++C 37.2

. 000000 000000 00 ++C 0 Rust 000 000 0000000 000000 CXX crate 000
:000 0000 000 00 000 0000000



00 000000 37.2.1

000 0000 00 0000 0000 00 0000 00 00 00 0000 000signature 00 0000000 00 0000 CXX
000000 Rust 000000 00 00 000000 00000000 00 00000000 00 00 00000000 000 000 .0000000 00000
.000 000 0000 000 [cxx::bridge]# 00000000 attribute 00 00 0000000

```

    [(allow(unsafe_op_in_unsafe_fn)#
    [("cxx::bridge(namespace = "org::blobstore"#
    } mod ffi

.Shared structs with fields visible to both languages //
    } struct BlobMetadata
    ,size: usize
    ,<tags: Vec<String
    {

    .++Rust types and signatures exposed to C //
    } "extern "Rust
    ;type MultiBuf

;[fn next_chunk(buf: &mut MultiBuf) -> &[u8
    {

    .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
    {
    {

```

.000000 000000 0000 crate 00ffi 000000 00 00 0000 0000 00 00 •


```

                                :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

```

                                [cxx::bridge]#
                                } 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
                                {
                                {
                                :??? ??? Rust(??????) ?????
                                [(repr(C)#
                                } pub struct BlobstoreClient
                                ,private: ::cxx::private::Opaque_
                                {
                                } <pub fn new_blobstore_client() -> ::cxx::UniquePtr<BlobstoreClient
                                } "extern "C
["link_name = "org$blobstore$cxxbridge1$new_blobstore_client"#
                                ;fn __new_blobstore_client() -> *mut BlobstoreClient
                                {
                                { (()unsafe { ::cxx::UniquePtr::from_raw(__new_blobstore_client
                                {
                                } impl BlobstoreClient
                                } pub fn put(&self, parts: &mut MultiBuf) -> u64
                                } "extern "C
["link_name = "org$blobstore$cxxbridge1$BlobstoreClient$put"#
                                )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 0000000000 •
 C++ 00 0000 00 000000 00signature 00 000 00 000000 00 000000 0000000 CXX .000000
 .000000 0000000 000 000000
 00 000000000 00000 00 00 C++ 000000 0000000 000000 0000 00 unsafe extern 00000000 •
 .00000 000000 00 000000 000 Rust

000000 000000 37.2.5

```

    [cxx::bridge]#
    } mod ffi
    [(derive(Clone, Debug, Hash)]#
    } struct PlayingCard
    ,suit: Suit
    value: u8, // A=1, J=11, Q=12, K=13
    {
        } enum Suit
        ,Clubs
        ,Diamonds
        ,Hearts
        ,Spades
    {
        {

```

.000000 0000000000 C-like (unit) enums 000 •
 .0000000 0000000000 000000 000000 00[()]derive]# 00000 000000000 00 0000000 000000 •
 000000000 00 Hash 000 .00000 000000 00 0000 00 000000 C++ 00 00000 000 00000000 0000000
 .000000 000000 000 0000000 C++ 000 00000 std::hash 00000000000 000000

Shared Enums 37.2.6

```

    [cxx::bridge]#
    } mod ffi
    } enum Suit
    ,Clubs
    ,Diamonds
    ,Hearts
    ,Spades
    {
        {
            :Generated Rust
    [(derive(Copy, Clone, PartialEq, Eq)]#

```

```

        [(repr(transparent)]#
        } pub struct Suit
        ,pub repr: u8
        {

        [(allow(non_upper_case_globals)]#
        } 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
        ;{

```

0000 0000 00 00 00 00000000 0000 00 000000 enums 0000 00 000000 00 Rust 000 00 •
 000000 000000 enum 0000 00 00 0000 C++ 00 UB 00 0000 000 00 .00000 00000000 00
 000000 0000 00 000 0000 Rust 00000000000 0 0000 000000 000 000000 000000 000 00
 .0000 000000 00000000

Rust 000 000000 37.2.7

```

        [cxx::bridge]#
        } mod ffi
        } "extern "Rust
        ;<fn fallible(depth: usize) -> Result<String
        {
        {

        } <fn fallible(depth: usize) -> anyhow::Result<String
        } if depth == 0
        ;(("0000 0000 0 < 000 00 return Err(anyhow::Error::msg("fallible1
        {

        (())Ok("Success!".into
        {

```

.000000 000000 C++ 000 000exception 00 000000000000 00 «000000» 00 Rust 00000 •
 000 0000 00 00 000 000000 rust::Error 000 00 000000 0000000 0000 00 exception 000 •
 .000000 Display00000 000 00 000 000000 .00000 00000 000 00000 string 0000000 0000 0000
 .0000 000000 0000000000 0000000 00 000000 0000 000000 C++ 00 Rust 00 panic 000 000 •

C++ 0000 0000000 37.2.8

```

                                [cxx::bridge]#
                                } 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
                                {
                                {

```

000000 0000 exception 00 0Result 0000000000 0000 (declared) 000 000000 C++ 000000 •
 Rust 0000000000 0000 00 Err 000000 000000 00 00 0 00000000 00 C++ 000 00 000
 .0000000000000000
 ”000000” 00000000 0000 CXX 00 0000 00 extern ”C++” function 00 00 exception 00 000 •
 000 .000000 0000000000 00 C++' std::terminate 000000 0000 000000 0000 0000 000000
 .000000 00000 noexcept C++ function 00 0000 00 00 0000 exception 0000 000000 000000

000000 00000000 37.2.9

C++ Type	Rust Type
rust::String	String
rust::Str	str&
std::string	CxxString
rust::Slice	[T]/&mut [T]&
<rust::Box<T	Box<T>
<std::unique_ptr<T	<UniquePtr<T
<rust::Vec<T	<Vec<T
<std::vector<T	<CxxVector<T

00extern function 0 0000000000 0 000000 0000000000 00000000 00 000000 00 00type 000 •
 .000 0000000000
 000 .0000000 00000 std::string 00 0000000000 Rust 00 String 00 000000 000000 0000 •
 :0000 0000 000 0000 0000
 .0000000 0000000000 00 0000 0000 00 00 String 00 00 UTF-8 0000 std::string –
 00 0000 00000000 00000000 0 000000 000000 00 00000000 0000000000 000 00 000 –
 .000 000000 00000000 000 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 0000 37.2.10

CXX 000 000000 0000 0000 0 000 0000 00 C++ 0000000000 0000 0000 cc_library_static 00
 .0000 000000

```

        } 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 libcxx_test_bridge_header
•
    CXX
    C++
    .
    CXX
    header
    Android
    CXX
    the Android docs
    .

```

37.2.11

.CXX
cc_library_static

```

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"
{

```

Android
C++
cxxbridge
Soong
lib.rs.h
lib.rs
Rust
lib.rs.cc

37.2.12

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) `object` `jni crate` .

: `export` `Rust` `Java` `interopability/java/src/lib.rs`

`interopability/java/src/lib.rs`

`.Rust <-> Java FFI demo !//`

```

;{use jni::objects::{JClass, JString
;use jni::sys::jstring
;use jni::JNIEnv

```

```

.HelloWorld::hello method implementation ///
[no_mangle]#
)pub extern "system" fn Java_HelloWorld_hello

```

```

,env: JNIEnv
,class: JClass_
,name: JString
} jstring <- (

```

```

;()let input: String = env.get_string(name).unwrap().into
;("{input} ,")!let greeting = format
;()let output = env.new_string(greeting).unwrap
()output.into_inner
{

```

`interopability/java/Android.bp`

```

} rust_ffi_shared
,"name": "libhello_jni
,"crate_name": "hello_jni
,["srcs": ["src/lib.rs
,["rustlibs": ["libjni
{

```

: `interopability/java/HelloWorld.java`

`interopability/java/HelloWorld.java`

```

} class HelloWorld
;(private static native String hello(String name

```

```

} static
;("System.loadLibrary("hello_jni
{

```

```

        } (public static void main(String[] args
;("####")String output = HelloWorld.hello
        ;(System.out.println(output
                                {
                                {

                                :interoperability/java/Android.bp
                                } java_binary
                                , "name: "helloworld_jni
, ["HelloWorld.java"#### ####] :srcs
                                , "main_class: "HelloWorld
                                , ["required: ["libhelloworld_jni
                                {

:#### #### 0 #### ##### #### 00 ##### ##### 00
                                m helloworld_jni
adb sync # requires adb root && adb remount
adb shell /system/bin/helloworld_jni

```

38 □□□

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Chromium

Chromium Rust

glue code Chromium Rust
 Chromium C++ Rust

string Rust UTF8
 .

40 分钟

快速入门

```
build 脚本 000000000 0 0000000 00 .0000 0000 0 build 脚本 Chromium 000000000 00 0000 00000
commit 1223636 0000000) 0000 0000 0000000 000 00 00 000000 00 000000 0000 0000 00 flag
:(2023 0000000 00 000000 0000 00

                                gn gen out/Debug
                                autoninja -C out/Debug chrome
out/Debug/chrome # or on Mac, out/Debug/Chromium.app/Contents/MacOS/Chromium
0000 00 000 .000000 000000 000000 0000 0000000000 0000 debug build 0000 00 component 00)
                                (!0000 0000000)

-000 :000000 .0000 0000000 0000000 Chromium 000000 00 00000000 000000 00 00 000 00 000
                                .000000 000000 0000 build Chromium 0000 0000000
                                .000000 0000 000 00 Visual Studio code 00 000 00 000000 0000000
```

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41

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
cargo

-[crate] toolchain cargo
(/https://crates.io)

Rust ninja gn
Cargo Chromium

:

cargo •
.

-cargo ninja gn •
.

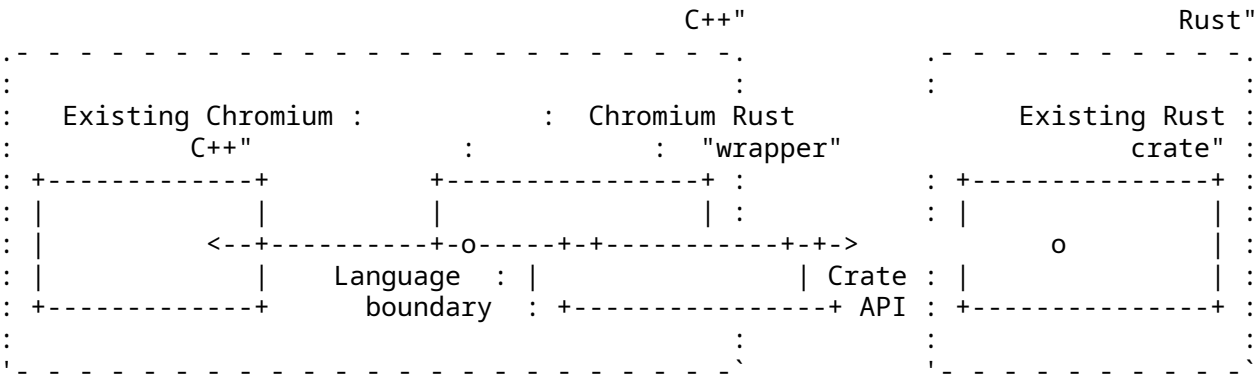
Chromium
.

Cargo
:

toolchain (rustc) (Chromium) cargo audit cargo vet Cargo
 third_party/rust/ Rust (security@chromium.org)
 Rust

Chromium Rust

Area Tech Leads Rust Chromium
Rust Chromium
(expose) C/C++ API Rust
glue code



crate Rust glue
third_party/rust/<crate>/<version>/wrapper
("crates") Rust
Chromium C++ crate glue code
Rust glue code

Build ☐☐☐☐☐☐

00000000 0000 ninja 0 gn 00 Chromium .000000 000000 cargo 00 00000000 00 00000000 Rust 00
 Rust .000000 0000000000 00 0000000000 000000 00 00000000 000000 -- 00000 000000 000000
 .0000 00000000 000000 0000 00 0000

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
                {
```

00000000 0000 000 00 000000 .0000 000000 Rust 000000 0000 000 00 deps 000000000 00000000
 .000 0000000 000000000 00000 000 00 00

```

00 00 000 crate_root .0000 0000 00 00000 0000 00000 0 crate root 000 00 0000 000
000000 00000000 --- 000 00000000 0000 0000 0000 0000000000 00 000000 0000 Rust 000000000
00000 ninja 00 000 000000 00000000 0000 00 00000 000000 sources 00000000 .000 lib.rs
                                .0000 0000 0000 00 00000000 0000 0000 0000 000000

```

```
crate::RustSourceSet {
    static_library: bool
}
```

`CXX` 的编译器选项是 `-std=c++17`，而 `Rust` 的编译器选项是 `-C linker-plugin-lto`。在编译时，我们使用 `gn` 工具链来生成可执行文件。最后，我们使用 `ld` 链接器来链接所有的目标文件，生成最终的可执行文件。

unsafe Rust 00 0000 43.1

```

00000000 00000000 --- 000 00000000 rust_static_library 00 00000000 000 00 Rust 00000 00
00000000).0000 000000 gn 000 00 00 allow_unsafe = true 00000000 00000 unsafe Rust 00 00 000

```

```
(.000 0000 00 00 00 000000 00 000000 00 0000 00
("import("//build/rust/rust_static_library.gni
```

Chromium C++ Rust Code 43.2

```
..0000 000000 ++Chromium C 000000 00 0000 deps 00 00 0000 000 000000 00
      ("import("../build/rust/rust_static_library.gni
```

We'll see that this relationship only works if the Rust code exposes plain C APIs which can be called from C++, or if we use a C++/Rust interop tool

Visual Studio Code 43.3

```
.cargo/ C++ IDE   Rust   Chromium Rust extension rust-analyzer VSCode • Rust   gn gen out/Debug --export-rust-project • ln -s out/Debug/rust-project.json rust-project.json •
```

```

actual_version: i16 = match qr_code.version() {
Version::Micro  pub struct QrCode {
Version::Norma   content: Vec<Color, Global>,
                  version: Version,
                  ec_level: EcLevel,
                  width: usize,
                  }
h min_version
None => (),
Some(min_versi The encoded QR code symbol.
Some(min_versi 2 implementations
// If `act
qr_code = QrCode::with_version(data, Version:::
}

```

code 00000000 00 0000 00000 00000 00000 00IDE 00 0000 00000 000 00 00000 000
.0000 0000 00000000 rust-analyzer 00 0000 0 annotation
00 00000 Rust 0000 00 00 000 00 000) 000 000 0000000 0000 00 000 0000 000 00000
:(00000 00000000 000000 0000 00 00 000000 00 Chromium
0000 000 00 components/qr_code_generator/qr_code_generator_ffi_glue.rs •
qr_code_generator_ffi_glue.rs' 00 (26 00 0000) QrCode: :new 000000000 000 00 000 0000 •
0000 0000
.(typical bindings: vscode = ctrl k i; vim/CoC = K) ** 00000000 000000** 0000000 000000 •
.(go to definition (typical bindings: vscode = F12; vim/CoC = g d 0000000 00 Demo 000000 •
(00000000 third_party/rust/.../qr_code-.../src/lib.rs// 00 00 000 000)
0164 00 0000) 000000 QrCode: :with_bits 000 00 000000 00 0 **outline** 00000000 0000 •
(typical vim/CoC bindings = space o 00000 vscode 00 file explorer 000000 00 000 000
QrCode: :with_bits 000 00 0000 000000 000 0000) **type annotations** 0000000 000000 •
(00000 00000
00000000 0000000 00 00 0000 gn gen ... --export-rust-project 00 0000 000 000 0000
.000 0000 0000000 (0000000 000000 0000 000 0000 000 0000000000 000 00 00) BUILD.gn

0000 000000 000000 43.4

:0000 00 0000 000000 ui/base/BUILD.gn// 00 0000 Rust target 00 0000 Chromium 0000 00
[no_mangle]#
} ()pub extern "C" fn hello_from_rust
(!Rust 00 0000)!println
{
type of) 0000000 0000 Rust 0000000000 0000 000000 00 no_mangle 00 000000 000000 0000 :000
.0000 0000 000 gn target 00 00 unsafe 00 0000 0000000000 0000000 00000 000 00 (unsafety
00 0000 000 .0000 000000 ui/base:base// 00 00000000 000000 00 00 Rust 0000 000 000
00 000 0000000 000000) 0000 000000 ui/base/resource/resource_bundle.cc 000000 00

```
:(fn bindings extern "C" { void hello_from_rust
;()extern "C" void hello_from_rust
- ui/base/resource/resource_bundle.cc ResourceBundle::MaybeMangleLocalizedString !Hello from Rust Build Chromium
.VSCode Rust VSCode !println "Go to definition"
```

```
help
rust_static_library gn template
[no_mangle]#
"extern" "C"
export-rust-project switch-- gn
How to install rust-analyzer in VSCode
.It's really important that students get this running, because future exercises will build on it
.C Rust C++
Rust [no_mangle]# allow_unsafe = true
Rust rust_executable gn
```

44 □□□

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

```
        [(cfg(test)]#  
        } mod tests  
        [test]#  
    } () fn my_test  
        (!todo  
        {  
        {
```

□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ □ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□ □□ □□ □□ unit test □□□□ Chromium □□
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.□□□ □□□□□□□ (test □□□□□□□□ □□) □□□ □□□ □□□□ rs. □□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□

:□□□□□ Chromium □□ Rust □□ □□□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□

.□□□□ □□□□□ third_party/rust// □□ □□□□ ([test]# □□□□) Native Rust □□□□□□ •
.□□□□□□ □□□□□ FFI □□□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ Rust □ □□□□□□ □□□□□ ++C □□ □□ gtest □□□□□□ •
□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□ unit test □ □□□ FFI □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□ Rust □□ □□ □□□□□
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□□□□□ API □□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ crate □□ □ □□□□□□ □□□□□ Rust □□ □□ gtest □□□□□□□□□□ •
□□□□□□□ « { ... } pub mod for_testing □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□) □□□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□
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□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□ --- □□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□□□) .□□□ □□□□□ Chromium
(.□□□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□)

Rust □□□□□ □□ C++ gtest □□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□
:□□□ □□□ □□□ □□□□□□□□ gtest

□ (□□□ □□□□□ FFI □□□ □□ □□□ □□□) □□□□ □□□ □□□ Rust □□□□ □□ □□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□ QR •
□□□□□ □□□□□□□ Rust □□□□□ □ C++ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ C++□□□□ unit test □□ □□□□□□□□
□□ □□ ScopedFeatureList □□ □□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□ Rust □□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□
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□□□□□ □□ - □□□□□□□ □□□□ png crate □□ □□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□ libpng □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□

이러한 변환은 gamma correction이라고 하며, RGB to BGRA 변환과 유사합니다. Rust에서는 이러한 변환을 다음과 같이 할 수 있습니다.

rust_gtest_interop Library 44.1

```
use rust_gtest_interop;

gtest(...)]# 이 라이브러리를 사용하여 gtest 테스트를 Rust 코드에 포함합니다.
// (attribute
// assert_eq를 사용하여 테스트 결과를 검증합니다. !expect_eq를 사용하여
// 예상치 못한 결과를 처리합니다. panic을 사용하여 assertion
// 실패를 처리합니다.
//
// *::use rust_gtest_interop::prelude
//
// [(gtest(MyRustTestSuite, MyAdditionTest)#
//      } ()fn test_addition
//      ;(expect_eq!(2 + 2, 4
//      {
```

Rust 라이브러리 GN 44.2

```
이 코드는 Rust gtest 라이브러리를 build Rust gtest 테스트를 포함하는
:이 코드는 Rust gtest 라이브러리를 build Rust gtest 테스트를 포함하는
} ("test("ui_base_unittests
...
[ "sources += [ "my_rust_lib_unittest.rs
[ "deps += [ ":my_rust_lib
{
static_library를 사용하여 Rust 라이브러리를 static_library
:이 코드는 Rust gtest 라이브러리를 build Rust gtest 테스트를 포함하는
} ("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

이 코드는 Rust 라이브러리 my_rust_lib를 Chromium에 import하는 방법을 보여줍니다. GN deps에 my_rust_lib를 추가하고, my_rust_lib_unittest.rs에서 my_rust_lib를 import합니다. !chromium::import 매크로를 사용하여 Chromium의 UI base에 my_rust_lib를 import합니다. 이 코드는 my_rust_lib의 my_function_under_test 함수를 사용하며, extern crate ui_sbase_cmy_urust_ulib as my_rust_lib를 선언합니다. 마지막으로 chromium::import 매크로를 사용하여 doc comment를 추가합니다.

```
use my_rust_lib::my_function_under_test;
;extern crate ui_sbase_cmy_urust_ulib as my_rust_lib;
;use my_rust_lib::my_function_under_test;
.chromium::import crate_name "ui/base/my_rust_lib" {
    ;use my_rust_lib::my_function_under_test;
    :doc comment
}
```

crate_name는 rust_static_library를 생성하는 crate의 이름입니다. crates.io에서 cargo_crate GN을 사용하여 gnrt를 생성합니다.

44.4

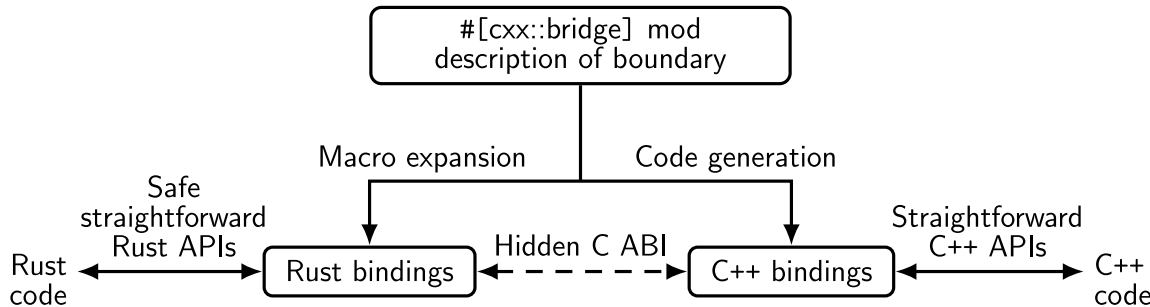
!doc comment 매크로를 사용하여 Chromium build를 생성합니다. hello_from_rust 함수를 호출하고, unittest.rs... BUILD.gn에서 BUILD.gn을 생성합니다.

- hello_from_rust 함수를 호출합니다.
- unittest.rs... BUILD.gn을 생성합니다.
- BUILD.gn에서 BUILD.gn을 생성합니다.
- BUILD.gn에서 BUILD.gn을 생성합니다.

C++

interface Rust CXX Chromium

interface (language boundary) Rust CXX C++ Rust



CXX manual bindings Rust C++ FFI Thunk C Rust FFI C length pointer

- Rust C++ Rust C++ [cxx::bridge]# out-of-sync)
- Rust C++ FFI Thunk C Rust FFI C length pointer
- Rust C++ FFI Thunk C Rust FFI C length pointer

```

    000000 00000000 00000000 0000 00000000 0000 00 000000 0000slice 000000 00 000000 00 000000
                                                    (0000 0000
00/0 <std::unique_ptr<T>, std::shared_ptr<T 000000 00000000 000000 000000 -
0(manual bindings) 0000 0000000000 0000 00 .00000000 0000000000 native 0000 00 Box
00 0000 0000 0 000000 000000 00 000000 0000 00 C-ABI-compatible raw pointers 000000
                                                    .000000 00000000
-00000 0000 00 00string 000000 00 00 00000000 CxxString 0 rust::String 00000000 -
Rust 00 00000000 rust::String::lossy 000000 000000 00) 00000000 0000 0 0000 00
string 00 00000000 0 000000 rust::String::c_str 0 UTF8 0000 000000 00 00 string
                                                    .(0000 000000 NUL 00 00

```

(**Binding**) 00000000 000000 45.1

000000 rs. 0000 00 00 cxx::bridge 0000000000 00 C++/Rust 0000 00 00 0000 00 000000 CXX
.0000

```

                                                    [cxx::bridge]#
                                                    } 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 //
:00000 000000

```

```

[cxx::bridge]# 00000000 000000 0000 0000 Rust 00000000 mod 00 00 0000 0000 000000 •
000000 - 0000 00 00000000 0000 0000 000000 00 0 000000 000000 00 000000 0000000000 00000000
.0000 00 0000 00 00 ffi 0000 00 mod 00 00 0000 00000000 0000 0000
Rust 00std::unique_ptr00000 C++ 00 Native 0000000000 •
C++ 00 Rust Slices 00000 Native 0000000000 •
(00000 00000 00) Rust 000000000 0 Rust 00 C++ 00 0000000000 •
(000000 00000 00) C++ 000000000 0 C++ 00 Rust 00 0000000000 •

000000 0000 0000 00000000 000000 Rust 00000 C++ 000000 000000 0000 00 :**000000 00000000 00000
C++ 00 00 include# 000000 00 00000 0000000000 000000 Rust 00000 00000 000000 0000 .0000 000000
.0000 C++ 0000000000000000 000000 000000000000

```

CXX 0000000000 45.2

.000 **type reference** 00000 CXX 00 00000000 00000 0000 000000000 00000 00 00
:00 000 0000000 00000 000000000 CXX

00 00000 00 00 000 000000000 00 000 00000 0000 0000000 00 000 Rust-C++ 000000000 •
.00000 declare
0000 00000000 000000000 CXX 0000 000000 00 0000000 000000000 000000000 00 000 000 •
.0000 0 [std::unique_ptr, std::string, &u80000

.Option' Rust' 0000 00 000000000 000 00000 0000 --- 0000 00000 00000000000 0000 000
00 "000 0000000" 0000 000 Chromium 00 Rust 00 00 0000000 00000 00 00 0000000000 000
00 00000 000 00 000000 .Rust-C++ 0000000 000000 0000 00 0000 00000000 000 0000000 0000
00000000 0000 000 00 000 000 0000 0000 000 00 Chromium 00 Rust 0000 00000000 0000
0000 0000000 00 000 0000000 00 0000 000000000 00 (language boundary) 0000 000 0000 CXX
.000 00 000 00 000 00 0000

In addition, right now, Rust code in one component cannot depend on Rust code in another,
due to linking details in our component build. That's another reason to restrict Rust to use in
.leaf nodes

:0000 00000 00 00000 0000 CXX 00 00 0000 000 0000 00 0000 0000 0000000
(0000 000 000000 00000 0000000 00) 000 C++ exception0000 00 00 0000 0000000 •
.000 000000 00Function pointer00 00000000 •

CXX 000 0000000 45.3

00 00 0000000000 000000000 0000 0000 C++ exception 00 <Result<T, E 00 000000000 CXX
:00 00000000 00 00000000000 .0000 00000000 Chromium 00

:0000 00000 00 <T0 E>00000 00 T 0000 •

.000 000 0000000000 (mut T& 0000 00 0000 00000 00) 00000 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 000000000 cxx 0000 native 000 00 00 000000 *
unlike) 000 000000 000000 00 00000000 0000 000000 0000000 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 000000000 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) 00000 00000000000 boolean 00 00000000 -
(000 0000 00 0000000000
000000 0000 0000 000 00 0000000 000 0000 0000 000000 000000 00 000 0000000 000 -
.000

QR :CXX 45.3.1

QR code generator. This module provides a C++ interface to the Rust QR code generator library. The interface is implemented using FFI and is available in the `qr_code_generator` namespace.

```
[("cxx::bridge(namespace = "qr_code_generator"#
                                } 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 <- (
    {
    {
```

The `generate_qr_code_using_rust` function takes a Rust string slice `data`, a minimum version number `min_version`, and a mutable reference to a `CxxVector<u8>` `out_pixels`. It returns a `bool` indicating whether the QR code was successfully generated. The `out_qr_size` parameter is a mutable reference to a `usize` that will be updated with the size of the generated QR code.

The `generate_qr_code_using_rust` function is implemented in Rust and is available in the `qr_code_generator` namespace. The `out_qr_size` parameter is a mutable reference to a `usize` that will be updated with the size of the generated QR code. The `out_pixels` parameter is a mutable reference to a `CxxVector<u8>` that will be updated with the QR code data.

The `generate_qr_code_using_rust` function is implemented in Rust and is available in the `qr_code_generator` namespace. The `out_qr_size` parameter is a mutable reference to a `usize` that will be updated with the size of the generated QR code. The `out_pixels` parameter is a mutable reference to a `CxxVector<u8>` that will be updated with the QR code data. The `bool` return value indicates whether the QR code was successfully generated.

PNG :CXX 45.3.2

PNG decoder. This module provides a C++ interface to the Rust PNG decoder library. The interface is implemented using FFI and is available in the `png_decoder` namespace.

```
[("cxx::bridge(namespace = "gfx::rust_bindings"#
                                } mod ffi
                                } "extern" Rust
,<This returns an FFI-friendly equivalent of `Result<PngReader<'a` type`
    .`<()
; <<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
```

```

object -- Rust "ResultOfPngReader" "PngReader"
out_parameter: . FFI Box<T CXX &mut PngReader
Rust object CXX CXX &mut PngReader
.

template generic CXX FFI (specializing / monomorphizing ) /
<Result<T, E non-generic ResultOfPngReader
«as_mut» «is_err» «unwrap»

```

```
Rust 00 00000000 00 000000 000 00 0000 000000 cxx::bridge] mod]# 00 0Chromium 00
.000000 000 rust_static_library 00 0000 00000000 000 .000000 000000 00 0000 00000000
.0000 000000 000 00
```

```
.sources crate_root 0000 00 000000 rust_static_library 000 00
```

○○○○○○○○ ○○○ ○○○○○○○○ ○○○○○○○ ○○○○○ ○○○○○ ○○○○○ ○○○ C++ ○○○header

Chromium C++ のソースコードを base/ 以下のディレクトリにダウンロードする。ソースコードは <https://source.chromium.org/chromium/chromium/src> からダウンロードする。CXX Rust のソースコードは `./+/main:base/containers/span_rust.h;l=21` にある。

```
##### allow_unsafe = true ## ##### --- #####
```

C++ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ :□□□□□ **45.5**

```
root@kali:~/cxx-bridge# cargo run --example rust_hello_world
   Compiling cxx v1.0.76
    Finished dev [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 1m 08s
     Running `target/debug/examples/rust_hello_world`
hello_from_rust
```

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

:0000 0000000 0000 00 00000000 00 0000

□ □ □ □ □ □ □

□□□ □□□□ **help** □□□□□□ □□□

As students explore Part Two, they're bound to have lots of questions about how to achieve these things, and also how CXX works behind the scenes.

00000000 00 00 0000 000000 00 00000000 00 0000:0000 000000 00 00 0000 000000 00 00000000 00 0000
 :0000

46 crate

crate crate crateCrate cratecratecrate

crate crates crate crate crates.io crate crate crates "Rust "Crates cratecratecrate
!crate crate crate crate crate crate crate crate crate crate Rust

Rust crate	C++ library	crate
Cargo.toml :cratecrate crate crate crate	crate crate Large-ish Few	Build system crate crate crate crate crate cratecrate

:crate crate crate crate Chromium crate crate crate
cratecrate cratecrate cratecrate cratecrate crate crate crate crate crate •
...crate crate crate Chromium crate crate
cratecrate cratecrate cratecrate cratecrate crate crate crate crate crate ... •
.cratecrate crate cratecrate cratecrate crate
:crate cratecrate crate
Chromium crate crate crate crate crate crate crate crate crate •
crate cratecrate crate crate gn crate cratecrate cratecrate •
crate cratecrate crate crate crate crate crate crate crate •

All of the things in the table on this slide are generalizations, and counter-examples can be found. But in general it's important for students to understand that most Rust code depends on other Rust libraries, because it's easy to do so, and that this has both benefits and costs

crate crate crate Cargo.toml crate cratecrate 46.1

.crate crate crate crate crate crate crate crate crate crate Chromium
: cratecrate cratecrate Cargo.toml crate crate crate crate

```
[dependencies]
"bitflags" = "1"
"cfg-if" = "1"
"cxx" = "1"
...lots more #
```

0000 0000 00 0000000000 0000 00 000000 00000000 0000000 Cargo.toml 00 000000
 .0000 0000 00 0000 0000 crate 00 0000000000 00 00 «0000000000» 0000000000 0000 00000000 ---
 00000000 0000 00 00 00 000000 00000000 0000 0000 0Chromium 00 crate 00000000 000000
 .00 00000000 0000 00 00 000000 00 00 000000 000000 gnrt_config.toml

gnrt_config.toml 00000000 46.2

extension 0000000000 0000 0000 .0000 0000 gnrt_config.toml 00 Cargo.toml 0000 00
 .0000 crate 00000000 0000 Chromium 000000

:00 0000 0000 .0000 0000 00 group000000 0000 000000 000000 000000 crate 0000

```

.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'                                    #
    
```

000000 000000 00

[crate.my-new-crate]

group = 'test' # only used in test code

0000 000000 0000 000000 0000 0000 0000 00 0000 000000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
 .0000 0000000000 00 000000 (0000)

00000000 0000 0000 00 000000 0000000000 0000 00000000 00 0000 00 00 000000 000000 00000000
 .0000 00000000

00Crate 00000 00000000 46.3

00 BUILD.gn 0000000 000000 0 0000 0000000000 00 00000000 000000 00 00000000 gnrt 0000 00 00000000
 .0000 00000000

:00000 00000000 0000 000000 00 00 0000 0000 000000 crate 00000000 000000

```

cd chromium/src
vpython3 tools/crates/run_gnrt.py -- vendor
    
```

00000000 0000 000000 00 000000 Chromium 00000 00 00 000000 gnrt00000000 000000
 00000 00 00 00000 0000 .00000000 00000 0 00000000 crates.io 00 00 00 00000000000000
 .00000000 00000000 0000000 0000

:0000 0000000000 0000 000000 vendor command 0000

- 0000 00000000 (crates) 000000000 •
- 00000 0 00000000 0000 0000000000 •

0000000000 00000 00000000 00000 00 000000 cargo 00 0000000000 00000000 00000000 crate 000000 0000000000 •
 .0000 000000 Chromium 000000 000000

rty/rust/chromium_crates_io/patches//00 00 00000000 0000000000 00000000 0000000000 Chromium
 000000 000000 000000 0000 0000 0000000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
 .00000000 00000000 000000 00000000 00 000000 0000

gn Build 000000 000000 46.4

```
:0000 000000 000 000000 00 BUILD.gn 00000000 00000000 00000000 00 crate 00 0000000
vpython3 tools/crates/run_gnrt.py -- gen
:0000 00000 00 000000 0000 00000 0000 .0000 00000 00 git status 000000
third_party/rust/chromium_crates_io/vendor 00 00000 00000 00000 00 00 000000 •
third_party/rust/<crate name>/v<major semver 00 00000 BUILD.gn 00 000000 •
<version
000000 README.chromium 00 •
.00000 00000000 Rust 00000 00 00000
.00000000 000000 third_party/rust 00 00 0000000000 00 00000000 00000000000 00000 000000
0000000000 00000 0000000 000000 000000 Chromium 00 00 00000 00000000 0 -- semver 00000 00 000
00000 0000 0000000 0000 Cargo 00000000000 00 00 00000 0000 .00000 00000 00000 00000 00 000000 00
.0000 0000000 000000
```

00000000 00 46.5

```
00000000 00 00000000000000 :00000 build.rs 00000 00 0000 00000 0000 000000 00000 00 0000 build 0000
ninja 0 gn 0000000 00 00000 00 00000000000 00000 0000 .00000000 0000000 build 00000 00 00 00000000
000000000000 0 000000000000 00000000 00000000 00 00000 00000 00000000 build 0000000 00000000 00 0000
.0000 00000000
:000000 0000000 00 00000 00000000 .00000000 00000000000 0000000 0000 00 build.rs 0000000000 00 00000
```

000 00000 00000 0000	000000 00000000000 00 gn 0000000000 00000	0000000000 00000 00000
None	000	rustc 00000 000000 00000000000 00000 0 00000 0000000000 000000
None	000	00 00000000 000000 0000000000 00000 CPU 0 00000 0000000000 000000
00 - 0000 gnrt_config.toml 00000 00000	000	00 00000 000000
Patch 00 00 000000 00000	000	++Building C/C
Patch 00 00 000000 00000	000	0000000000 00000 00000000

```
00000 000000 build script 00000 00000000000000 0 00000000 build script 00000 000000 00000 000000000000
.00000000 0000000 00 00000 0000 00
```

□□□□□ □□□□ □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ **46.5.1**

[illegible]

```
crate -- build-script-outputs -- -- -- -- gnrt_config.toml -- -- -- --  
-- -- -- -- Chromium -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --  
-- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- allow-first-party-usage=false -- -- -- -- -- --  
-- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --
```

```
[crate.unicode-linebreak]
allow-first-party-usage = false
["build-script-outputs = ["tables.rs
```

```

$ cd /usr/src/linux-headers-$(uname -r)
$ sudo apt-get install build-essential gnrt.py --gen
$ sudo apt-get install build-essential
$ sudo apt-get install ninja

```

Build C++ 46.5.2

```
.build 00000000 ++C/C 000000000000 link 0 build 0000 cc 00 000000 crate 00 00crate 00 0000
.0000000 000000 000 build 000000000000 00 bindgen 00 00000000 00 00 ++C/C 0000 0000crate
0 gn0 ninja 0000 000000 --- 000 0000000000 Chromium 000000 00 00000000 00 0000000000 000
.000 000 000000 00build actions 000 000000 0000 00 00 LLVM
:00 00000000 000 0000000000 0000000000
```

- crate crate crate •
- .crate crate (patch) crate •

```

    <third_party/rust/chromium_crates_io/patches/<crate  (Patches)
in:third_party/rust/chromium_crates_io/patches/cxx)[Patch]-
.gnrtn  upgrade  crate  -

```

Crate □□ □□ □□□□□□ **46.6**

```

    pub fn build() {
        dep = rust_static_library("rust_static_library")
        crate.lib = dep;
    }
}

```

```

+-----+ +-----+
"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** □□□□□□□□ **46.7**

0000 0000 0000 00 Chromium 00 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000000000 000000
 0000 0000000000 0000 0crate 00 0000 00 000 0000 00 000000 00 .0000 0000 000 000000
 safe 000000 000 00 .0000 000000 0000 000000 0000 000000 000000 000 0000 000000 0000 000 00
 000000 000000 00 00 0000 000000 00 .0000 000000 0000000 000000 000000 00000000 Rust code

.0000 cargo vet 0000 00 00000000 00 0000 000 Chromium 00000 0000 00

```
:~~~~ ~  ~~~~~ ~  ~  ~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~ crate ~  ~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~~~~~ ~
```

00 0000 00000 000 00000 00crate 000 00000 .00000 00000000 crate 00 000 00 000000 •
 00 0000 0000 0000 (procedural macros) 000000 00000000 00 build.rs 0000 0000
 built 0 00000 00000 000 00 Chromium 00 0000 00 0000 000 .00000 0000 00 0000 0000
 000000 000000 00000

Check each crate seems to be reasonably well maintained •

```
. cd third-party/rust/chromium_crates_io; cargo audit --no-dev-deps
cargo install cargo-audit --no-dev-deps
```

0000 0000 00 000000 00000 00000 0000000 00 unsafe 00 00 00000 000000 •

net fs API

[illegible]

000000 000000 00 000000 00000 000 00 0000000 000 000000 00) .0000000 00 0000 000 0000
 (00000 00000 000000 000000 0000 :000000 000000 000

```
root@security@chromium.org ~# ssh --help | grep -E "(port|key)"
```

Chromium ☐☐☐☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ **Crate** ☐☐☐☐ 46.8

```
:000 0000 0000 git status
```

third_party/rust/chromium_crates_io// `crate` •

```
<README.chromium)in //third_party/rust/<crate>/<version & BUILD.gn) &&&&&&& •
```

.0000 00000 000 0000 0000 00 OWNERS0000 00 000000

[illegible]

```
gitignore.
git add -f
.gitignore
```

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

```
_language_presubmit_exempt_dirs.sh > infra/inclusive_language_presubmit_exempt_dirs.txt
l -p infra/inclusive_language_presubmit_exempt_dirs.txt # add whatever changes are yours
```

Crate 46.9

00000000 00 00 00 000000 00000000 0Chromium 0000 0000 00000000 00 0000 00000000 0000
Rust 0000crate 000000 00 0000 0000 00 00 00 0000 00000000 0000 000000 00000000 00000000

이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다. 이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다.

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

-이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다. 이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다.
rust_executable'](https://source.chromium.org/] 이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다. 이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다.
이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다. 이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다.
(/chromium/chromium/src/+/main:build/rust/rust_executable.gni
(uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다. 이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다.

.이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다. 이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다.

:이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다. 이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다.

```
,instant •  
,lock_api •  
,parking_lot •  
,parking_lot_core •  
,redox_syscall •  
,scopeguard •  
    ,smallvec •  
    .uwuify •
```

이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다. 이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다.
.이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다. 이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다.

!crate 이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다. 이 코드는 Chromium의 build를 수정하여 uwuify를 추가하고, default features를 끄는 것입니다.

47 000

00000 000000 --- 00 000000000 00000

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

000000 0000000 00 00000000

000 000 .0000 00 00000 000000 000 000000 0000 00 00 00 000 000 000 00pixy 00 00000000
.0000 000000 0000 00 000 0000 00 00 00pixy 0000 Chromium 00

.0000 000000 Pixie 0000 00 Chromium 0000000 0000 000string 0000 00 000 000 000 000000
pixie 0000 0000000000 000 0000000 0000 000000 000000000 0000 000000 000000 0000 000000
000000 00 000000 00 0000 0000 00 Rust crate 00 000000 000 00 0 000 00000000 00 000000 000000
.000000

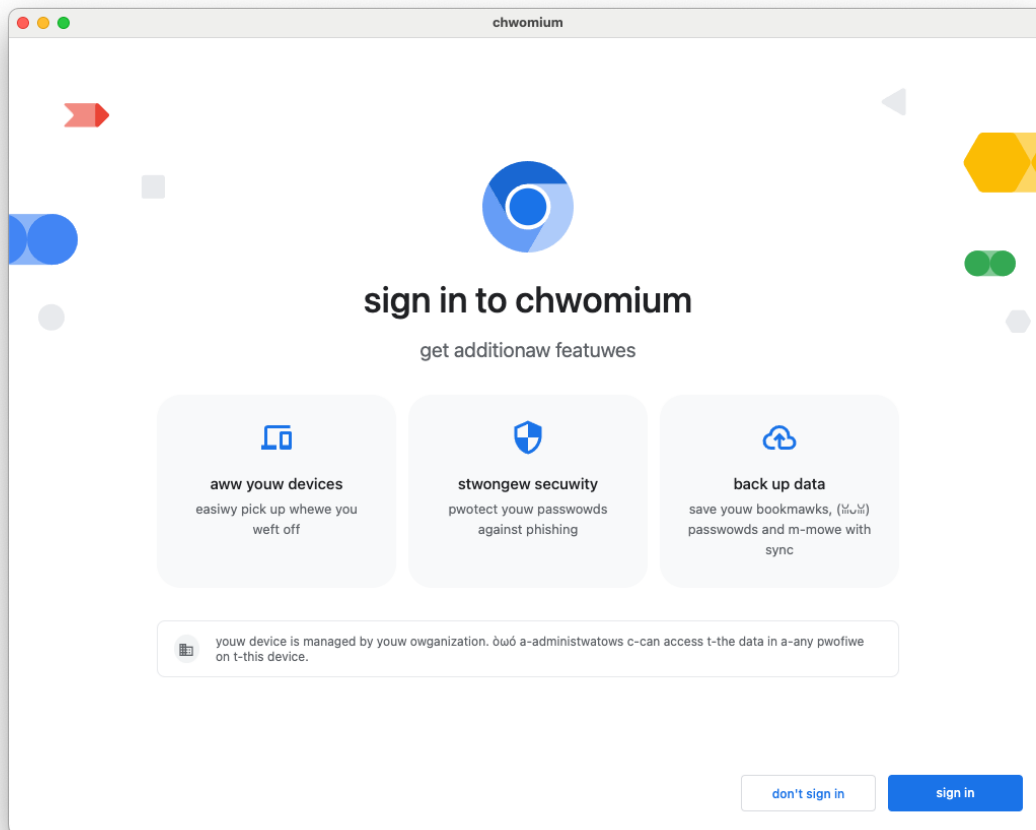
.000000 00000 00000 000000 00 00 crate 00 00000 000 000000 00

0000 000 .000000 000000000000 0000 0 000 00 00000 Chrome 000000 000 000000 00 000 000000
(!000000 000000 00

000000

00 00string 000 00 0000 000000 00 ResourceBundle::MaybeMangleLocalizedString
00000000 000000 000 00 0000 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 0000 00 00000000 000 000 000
!00000000 000000 pixies 0000



:Students will likely need some hints here. Hints include

- UTF8 Rust string 00 000000 0000 0000000000 .UTF8 00000 00 UTF16 00 00000000 00 ++C 000 00 00 00000 000 0000 00 0000 00000000 0000 00000000 0 .00000000 000000 0 0000 000000 base: :UTF16ToUTF8
- Rust 000 00 00 00000 00 0000000 00000 0000000000 000 String::from_utf16](https://doc.rust-lang.org/std/string/struct.String.html#method) 000 0000 00 00000 00000 000 00 0 0000000 000 00 00 000 0000000 .0000000 000 00 00 .0000 000000 00 00 u16 00 000000 000000 00 CXX 00 000 000000000 000 .0000 000000 00 000000 000000 000000 000 000 00 00 C++/Rust 000 000 0000 00000000000 .00 00 000000 00000 0000 00 000000 00 0000000 0000 00 00string 0000000000 0 000000 00000000 000000000 00 000000000 CXX 00000 000000000 000000 0000 0000 00 00 000 .string 000 0 000000 00 Pin 0000 000000 00000 0000 0000 0000 0000 .000 00000000 Pin 00 0000 00 :0000 0000 ++C 00000000 00 000000 0000 0000000000 0000 00 00 CXX 000 00 0000 000000 0000 0000 000000 Rust 000000000 000000 00000000 00 ++C 00000000 00 000 000 0000 .0000 (self-referential pointers) 0000000000 0000000000 0000 000 0000
- ResourceBundle::MaybeMangleLocalizedString 0000 ++C 000 000000 00 000 000 000 00 0000000000 000000000 .0000 00000000 rust_static_library .000 00000
- third_party/rust/uuify/v0_2:lib// 00 0000 rust_static_library 000 .0000 0000000

48

. CLs Chromium

XI □□□

□□□ :**Bare Metal** □□

□□□□□ □□□ Bare Metal Rust □□

Rust □□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□ bare-metal Rust □□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□
 □□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □ (Rust □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□) □□□□□ □□□□
 .□□□□□□ C □□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ bare-metal

□□ □□□□□□□□ □□□□ Rust □□ □□□□□ :□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ bare-metal' Rust'□□□□□ □□ □□ □□□□□
 :□□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□ □□ □□□□□

- no_std Rust □□□ □
- .□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□ firmware□□□□□ □
- .□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ bootloader / kernel □□ □□□□□ □
- .bare-metal Rust □□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ crate □□ □□□□ □

.□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□ □□ **BBC micro:bit** v2 □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□ □□□□
 □ □□□□□□□ □□□□□ □ LED □□□ □□ Nordic nRF52833 □□□□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□ □□□□□ □□□ □□□
 .□□□ □□□ □□□□□ SWD □□□□□□ □□ □ I2C □□ □□□□ □□□□□□

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 :□□□□□

```
install gcc-aarch64-linux-gnu gdb-multiarch libudev-dev picocom pkg-config qemu-system-arm
rustup update
```

```
rustup target add aarch64-unknown-none thumbv7em-none-eabihf
```

```
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
```

```
:□□□□□ □□ micro:bit □□□□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ plugdev □□□□ □□□□□□□ □□ □
```

```
SYSTEM=="hidraw", ATTRS{idVendor}=="0d28", MODE="0660", GROUP="logind", TAG+="uaccess
sudo tee /etc/udev/rules.d/50-microbit.rules
```

```
sudo udevadm control --reload-rules
```

```
:MacOS □□
```

```
xcode-select --install
```

```
brew install gdb picocom qemu
```

```
brew install --cask gcc-aarch64-embedded
```

```
rustup update
```

```
rustup target add aarch64-unknown-none thumbv7em-none-eabihf
```

```
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 50.1

```

[no_main] !#
[no_std] !#

;use core::panic::PanicInfo

[panic_handler]#
} ! <- (fn panic(_panic: &PanicInfo
        {} loop
        {

.ooooo oooooooooo oooo oooooooooo oo oo ooo •
.std provides a panic handler; without it we must provide our own •
.ooo oooo panic-halt oooooo oooooo crate oooo oo oo oooooooooo oooooooooo •
panic oo eh_personality oooo oo oooooooooo oooo oooo oooo ooo oooo oooo oo oooo •
.ooooo oooooooooo "= "abort
oooooo oo oo ooo .oooooo oooooo oooooo oooooo oooo oo oo main oo oooooo oooooo ooooo •
ooooooo o linker oooooooooo oo oooo oooooooooo ooo .ooooo oooooo oo ooo oooo oooo oo oooo
.ooo Rust oo oooooo oooo oooooo oooooo oooooo oooooo oooooo oo

```

alloc 50.2

```

        .global (heap) allocator
        alloc
        [no_main] !#
        [no_std] !#

        ;extern crate alloc
        ;_ extern crate panic_halt as

        ;use alloc::string::ToString
        ;use alloc::vec::Vec
        ;use buddy_system_allocator::LockedHeap

        [global_allocator]#
        ;()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

        {

```

```

buddy system 0000000000 00 00 000 third-party crate 00buddy_system_allocator •
000 00 00000 0000 000000000 00 00000 00000 00 0000 0000crate.00000 0000000000 00
.0000 0000 000 00000 00000 00000 00 00 00000000 00
000 00 0000 .000 (allocator) 0000000000 00000 000000 const LockedHeap 0000000 •
.000 0000000 00 0000 32**2 00 000000 00000000 0000
-00000 00 000000 0000 00000 000000 alloc 00 000 00000000 0000 00 00 crate 00 000 •
0000 000 binary crate 00 000 000 00000000 .0000 00000 000 0000000 00 0000000 00000
.000000 000000
extern crate 00000000 0000 000 0000 panic_halt crate 00000 00 00000000 0000 •
.000000 0000000 00 00 panic handler 000000000 0000 000000 _ panic_halt as
.000000 entry point 0000 00000000 0000 000 000 00 00000 0000 000 •

```


51 0000

0000000000000000

```
Cortex 0000000000000000 0000 reset handler (0000 000000 0000 00) cortex_m_rt crate 00
                                .000000 000000 M
                                [no_main]!#
                                [no_std]!#

;_ extern crate panic_halt as
                                ;mod interrupts

                                ;use cortex_m_rt::entry

                                [entry]#
                                } ! <- ()fn main
                                {} loop
                                {

000000 00000000 000 0000000 00 00 (peripherals) 000000 000000 00 0000000 0000 000000 00
                                .000 0000000

cortex_m_rt::entry 000 000000 0000 00 000 000 0000000 cortex_m_rt::entry 000000 •
                                .00000 000000 reset handler 00 0000000 0000 000000
                                0000 0000 cargo embed --bin minimal 00 00 0000 •
```

000 MMIO 51.1

```
(peripherals) 000000 000000000 00 memory-map 000000 IO 0000 00 0000000000000000 0000
:0000 0000 000 micro:bit 00 00 LED 00 0000 000 0000000 .000000 0000000

                                [no_main]!#
                                [no_std]!#

;_ 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

[entry]#
} ! <- ()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
    {
        .Turn on the LED by setting GPIO 0 pin 28 to high
        :Turn on the LED
        cargo embed --bin mmio
    }

```

51.2 Crate

memory- crate wrapper Rust wrapper `svd2rust` crate
 .CMSIS-SVD crate map

```

    [no_main]!#
    [no_std]!#

    ;_ extern crate panic_halt as

    ;use cortex_m_rt::entry
    ;use nrf52833_pac::Peripherals

    [entry]#
    } ! <- ()fn main
    ;()let p = Peripherals::take().unwrap
    ;let gpio0 = p.GPIO0

    .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
    {

```

```

    0000 00000000 00 000000 XML 00000000 0000 00 (SVD (System View Description 00000000 •
    000000 00 0000000 memory map 00 0000000 000000 000000000000 00000000 0000000000
    .00000000

    0000 0 0000 000000000 0000 00 0value 0 peripheral 0 register 0 field 0000 00 0000 -
    .00000000 0000000000

    0000 00000000 000000000 00000000 0000000 0000 0 000 000000 0000 SVD 00000000 -
    0000crate 0 0000000 000000 00 000000 0000000 0000000 000000 00 000000000 00 0000
    .00000000 000000 00 0000 000000

    .000000 000000 0000 000000 0000 00 00 0000000 0000 cortex-m-rt •
    cargo objdump -- 0000000000 000000 000000 00 cargo install cargo-binutils0000 •
    .00000000 00 0000 00000000 00 0000 0000 00 bin pac -- -d --no-show-raw-insn

    :00 00 0000

    cargo embed --bin pac

```

HAL crates 51.3

HAL](<https://github.com/rust-embedded/wesome-embedded-rust#hal-> 0000crate] 0000
 000000 00 00 00000000000000 0000000000000000 00 0000000 0000 (implementation-crates
 00 embedded-hal 0000000000 00000000 000000 .00000000 000000 000000 000000 00000000
 .00000000 000000000000

```

    [no_main]!#
    [no_std]!#

    ;_ 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

    [entry]#
    } ! <- ()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 •

```

```

// RISC-V or Cortex-M or other microcontroller HAL crate
// .microcontroller PIC or STM32 or GD32 or nRF or NXP or MSP430 or AVR
//
//: or
cargo embed --bin hal

```

Board support crates 51.4

.Board support crates provide a further level of wrapping for a specific board for convenience

```

[no_main]!#
[no_std]!#

;_ extern crate panic_halt as

;use cortex_m_rt::entry
;use embedded_hal::digital::OutputPin
;use microbit::Board

[entry]#
} ! <- ()fn main

;()let mut board = Board::take().unwrap

;()board.display_pins.col1.set_low().unwrap
;()board.display_pins.row1.set_high().unwrap

{} loop
{

// RISC-V or Cortex-M or other microcontroller HAL crate
// .microcontroller PIC or STM32 or GD32 or nRF or NXP or MSP430 or AVR
//
//: or
cargo embed --bin board_support

```

state pattern 51.5

```

[entry]#
} ! <- ()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::Disconnect0Standard1, 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::Disconnect0Standard1, Level::Low.
    = <<let _pin3: P0_03<Output<PushPull
    ; (gpio0.p0_03.into_push_pull_output(Level::Low

    {} loop
    {

        00000000 0000 00 00 000000 00 000 0000000000 0000000000 0000 00 Clone 00 Copy 000000 •
        000 000000 00 0000 0000 00 0000 0000 00000000 00 pin 00 00 00000000 .0000 000000 0000
        .000000 00 00 000000

        00 00 0000000000 0000000000 00000000 0000 00 000000 pin 000000 0pin 0000000000 000000 •
        .0000 0000000000 000000 pin 00 00

        0000 00 .0000 000000 00 :0000 0000 00 00 00 000000 0000 00 state 000000 00 type 000 •
        0000000000 type system 00 00 state machine 0000 .GPIO 0000 00 0000000000 000000 000000
        000000 0000 0000 0000000000 0000 0000 00 pin 00 000000 0000 00 000000 000000 0 000000
        00000000 0000 00 00000000 state transition .0000 0000000000 000000 00 00 00 000000
        .000000 0000000000

        0000000000 000000 0000 00 00 00 set_high 0 000000 0000 00 00 00 is_high 0000000000 •
        .0000 0000 000000 000000 0000 000000
        .00000000 000000 0000 0000 00 00HAL crate 00 00000000 •
    }
}

```

embedded-hal 51.6

0000 000000 000000000000000000 00 000000 000000 00 000000 00000000 'crate' embedded-hal 000
:000000 0000 00

- GPIO •
- PWM •
- 00000000 0000000000 •
- SPI 0 I2C 00000000000 0 0000000000 •

0000 000000 0 RNG 0 CAN 00000000000 0(UART 000000) 0000 0000000000 0000 000000 0000000000
00 rand_core 0 (embedded-io 0 [embedded-can](https ://crates.io/crates/embedded-can 00
.000000

.0000 000000 00 0000000000 00000000000 00000000 0000 0000 00 00 0000000000 0000 0000crate 000
.0000 000000 0000 SPI 00 I2C 00000000 000000 00 00 0000 0000 0000 0000 00000000 00

- 00 0000 0000 0000000000 0000 (peripherals)000000 000000 00 0000000000 00 00000000 0000 •
- 00000000 0000000000 0 000000 0000000000 0000 0000000000 0000 0000000000 00 000000 0000000000
.0000 000000 0000 00000000 00
- 000000 000000 000000000000 00000000 0 000000000000000000 00 00000000 0000 0000000000000000 •
- .0000 0000 Raspberry Pi 00 00000000

.`trait` `async` `embedded-hal-async` •
I/O `embedded-hal-nb` •
`nb`](https:// crates.io/crates/nb) crate] •

probe-rs and cargo-embed 51.7

OpenOCD `probe-rs` •
•

J-Link CMSIS-DAP ST-Link JTAG (SWD (Serial Wire Debug
Microsoft DAP (Debug Adapter Protocol) server GDB stub
Cargo •

`buddy system` `third-party crate` `buddy_system_allocator`
`crate` .
•

USB ARM CMSIS-DAP •
CoreSight Debug Access •
BBC Arm Cortex
micro:bit

J-Link ST Microelectronics ST-Link
•

Serial Wire Debug 2 JTAG 5 Debug •
• `probe-rs`
•

IDE VSCode 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`

```
b src/bin/board_support.rs:29
b src/bin/board_support.rs:30
b src/bin/board_support.rs:32
c
c
c
```

RTIC •

○○○○○ ○○ ○(task scheduling) ○○○ ○○○○○○○○ ○○○○○ ○○○○○ ○○○○○○ ○○○○○○ –
(timer queue)

USB 000000 00000000 0000000000 async 00000000 0000 -

RTOS –
Real Time Operating System

protection Oxide Computer Microkernel RTOS –
IPC

.esp-idf.
 0000 0000 00 000000 std 00000000 00000000 00 0000 •

.0000 HAL 000 0000 000 -

.000000 00000000 000000 00000 00 0000 00 0000000000 00000 (Controller

. Titan Haven TockOS •

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□□□□ □□ **embedded_hal::i2c::I2c** □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ LSM303AGR □□□□□□ •
.□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ **microbit::hal::Twim**□□□□□□□ .□□□□
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:src/main.rs

[no_main]!#

[no_std]!#

;_ extern crate panic_halt as

;use core::fmt::Write

;use cortex_m_rt::entry

;{use microbit::{hal::{Delay, uarte::{Baudrate, Parity, Uarte}}}, Board

```

[entry]#
    } ! <- ()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 //
    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
        :  00000000 00 000000 000000 00000000
        picocom --baud 115200 --imap lfcrLf /dev/ttyACM0
        :(00000 00000000 0000 0000 00000000 0000) 00 00000 00000 Mac 000000000000 00 00
        picocom --baud 115200 --imap lfcrLf /dev/tty.usbmodem14502
        .00000 00000000 Ctrl+Q 0 Ctrl+A 00 picocom 00 00000 00000
```

Bare Metal Rust 00000000 000000 52.2

00000000

(back to exercise)

```
[no_main]!#
[no_std]!#

;_ 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

        [entry]#
        } ! <- ()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.(".\n" ,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}\n},{},{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
      }
    }
  }
}

[(derive(Copy, Clone, Debug, Eq, PartialEq)]#
} 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** □□

Application processors

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Rust □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ 53.1

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```

        "section .init.entry, "ax.
            global entry.
            :entry
            */
Load and apply the memory management configuration, ready to enable MMU and *
            .caches *
            /*
            adrp x30, idmap
            msr ttbr0_el1, x30

            mov_i x30, .lmairval
            msr mair_el1, x30

            mov_i x30, .ltcrval
/* .Copy the supported PA range into TCR_EL1.IPS */
            mrs x29, id_aa64mmfr0_el1
            bfi x30, x29, #32, #4

```



```

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 0000000000 :0000 0000 C 0000 00 0000 0000 0000 •

```

.stack pointer 000000 BSS

0000 00 000 object file 00 0000 (0000000 000000 00 000000 0000 0000) BSS 0000 -
 0000 .000 000 0000 000000 000000 00 000 000000000 000000 000000 000000000
 000000 000 000000000 .000000 000 000000 00 0000 0000 000 000 000000 00 000000000
 .000000 00000000 00000 00000 0000 000 0000 00

000 000000 0000000000 000000 000000 000000 00 0000 000000 000 000 000000 BSS 0000 0000 •
 .0000000 000 00 00 000000000 0000 000 0000 000 0000000000 000000 0
 00 000 000 000 .0000 0000 00 cache 0 MMU 0000 000000 00 000000 00 0000000 00 0000 •
 :000000

aarch64-0000 0000 00 Rust 00 00 .0000 00000000 0000 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 00000000 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 0000 cache 0000 00000000 000 000000 host 00 0000 00 0000000
 0000000000 0000000000 000000 00000000 00000000 000000 00 0000 0000 00 cache 000
 0000 00 cache 000000 000 000 00 00 00000 cache 000000 000 00 00 0000 00000000
 00 cache 000000) .000000 000 00 0000000 00 00 00 00000000 VM 0000 000000 0000
 (.IPA 00 VA 00 000000000 0000 00000000 0000

000000 idmap.S00)0000 00 00000000 000 000000000 pagetable 00 00 000 00 00000000 0000 •
 0000 00 0000 000000000 0 00000000000 0000 00 0000 0000 000 0000000000 0 00 (0000
 0000000 00 0000 .000000 000000 000000 00000000000 0000 00 0000 0000000000 0 0 DRAM
 .0000 00000000 000000 0000000000 QEMU 00 000000000

0000 00 000000 000000 00 00 000000 000000 00 (exception vector (vbar_el1 0000000 00 •
 .000 00000000 00

0000000 00000 (EL1) 1 00000000 000 00 00 00 0000000 000 000 00 000 000000 000000 000 •
 0000 000 00 00entry.S 0000 00000000 00000000 000000000 000 00 0000 00 0000 0000 .000
 .0000 000000

Inline assembly 53.2

00000000 0000000 00 0000 000000 0000 000000 Rust 00 00 00 00000000 000000 0000 000000 0000
 firmware 00 00 000 00000 (HVC (hypervisor call 00 000000000 0000 000000 000000 00 .0000
 :000 000000 00 000000 0000000

```

[no_main]!#
[no_std]!#

;use core::arch::asm
;use core::panic::PanicInfo

;mod exceptions

;const PSCI_SYSTEM_OFF: u32 = 0x84000008

[no_mangle]#
} (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 Arm Power State를 관리하는 PSCI 인터페이스를 구현합니다. **entry.S** 파일에서 **main** 함수를 호출하며, **bootloader**가 제공하는 **device tree**를 사용하여 **aarch64** 플랫폼에서 실행됩니다.

- **PSCI** 인터페이스를 사용하여 CPU의 power 상태를 관리합니다.
- **hypervisor**를 사용하여 EL3에서 실행됩니다.
- **syntax_** 변수를 사용하여 **inout** 매크로에 접근합니다.
- **entry.S** 파일에서 **main** 함수를 호출합니다.
- **bootloader**가 제공하는 **device tree**를 사용하여 **aarch64** 플랫폼에서 실행됩니다.
- **src/bare-metal/aps/examples** 디렉토리에서 **make qemu_psci** 명령어를 사용하여 실행합니다.

MMIO 접근 방법 53.3

이 코드는 **pointer::write_volatile**와 **pointer::read_volatile**를 사용하여 MMIO 접근을 수행합니다.

- **reference** 변수를 사용하여 MMIO 접근을 수행합니다.
- **!addr_of** 매크로를 사용하여 MMIO 접근을 수행합니다.
- **(Volatile access)** 접근을 수행합니다.
- **reference** 변수를 사용하여 MMIO 접근을 수행합니다.
- **memory** 접근을 수행합니다.

000000 0000000000 00 (volatile access)000000 00000000 0000 000000 0000crate 00 0000 •
 000000 0000 reference 00 00 0000 00 .0000 0000 000000 000 000 0000000 0000reference
 .000 000 00 00 reference 00 000 0000000 000 0000 0000000000 000000
 0000000 00 00000000 00 00 struct field 000000000000 0000000 0000 !addr_of 000000 00 •
 .0000 00000000

00000000 UART 00000000 00 00000000 53.4

00 0000 0000000 00 0000000 00 000000 UART 00000000 PL011 00 'QEMU 'virt 000000 000
 .00000000

```

;const FLAG_REGISTER_OFFSET: usize = 0x18
;const FR_BUSY: u8 = 1 << 3
;const FR_TXFF: u8 = 1 << 5
    
```

```

.Minimal driver for a PL011 UART ///
    [(derive(Debug)]#
    } 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
    {
    {
    0000 0000 00000000 00 0000 00 000 unsafe 00 000000 Uart::new 00 000000 000000 0000 •
    00 000 000000 Uart::new 0000000 0000 00 000000 00 00 000 000 00000000 000 .000000
    0000 UART 00 0000 00000000 00 000000 00 000 00000) 0000 000 00000000 00 000000 00000000
    0000000 000000 00 0(000000 00 00 00000 00000 00000000 0000 000000 000 0000 0 0000 0000
    .0000 000 00 0000 00000000000 000000000 0000 000 0000000000 000000 00 write_byte
    000 000000 0000 00 new 0000 ) 0000 000000 000000 0000 00 00 000 000 000000000000 00 •
    00 0000 0000 000000 0000000 000000 00 00 00000000 000 0(0000 000000 00 write_byte
    .000 00000000 safety 00 000000 0000 00 0000 000000 0000 00 write_byte 00 000000
    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

```

000000 0000trait 53.4.1

.000 000000 0000 000 00000 000000 000 000000 .000000 000000000 00 Debug 000000 00
 ;{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 0000 00 !writeln 0 !write 0000000000 00 000000 000000 00 00Write 0000000000 •
 .00000 000000000 000
 src/bare-metal/aps/examples 000 00 make qemu_minimal 00 QEMU 00 00 0000 •
 .00000 00000

0000 UART 00000000 00 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

0000	00000000 0000	000000
12	DR	0x00

Offset	Register Name	Value
4	RSR	0x04
9	FR	0x18
8	ILPR	0x20
16	IBRD	0x24
6	FBRD	0x28
8	LCR_H	0x2c
16	CR	0x30
6	IFLS	0x34
11	IMSC	0x38
11	RIS	0x3c
11	MIS	0x40
11	ICR	0x44
3	DMACR	0x48

.00000000 0000 00000000 0000 00 00000 00000 00000 ID register 00 00000 00000000 •

(Bitflags) 00000 000000000 53.5.1

.0000 00000 bitflags 00 0000 0000 bitflags 00000 crate 0000

;use bitflags::bitflags

} !bitflags

.Flags from the UART flag register ///

[(repr(transparent)]#

[(derive(Copy, Clone, Debug, Eq, PartialEq)]#

} 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

{

{

-000000 00000000 000000 00 00 (Flags(u160000000 00000 00000 0000 00 !bitflags 000000 •

.000000 000000 00flag 000000 0 00000000 00000 0000 00000

□□□□□□ □□□□□□ 53.5.2

.UART memory layout

```

    [((repr(C, align(4))#
    } 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_
    {

```

0000 0 000 0000 000000 00 00 00000000 00000000 00 0000 00 00000000 00 [(repr(C)#
 00 000000 0000 00 00000000 0000 00 000 0000 .000 C 0000 00 000000 000000 00 000000
 00 000 00 000000 0000000000 00 Rust 00000000 000000 00000 0000 000000 00000000 0000 0000
 .000 0000 000000 0000 00 0000 00 00 00 00000000 (0000 000000 0000 00)

□□□□□□ 53.5.3

.0000 00000000 000 0000000 00 Registers 0000 0000000 00 0000000 000

```
.Driver for a PL011 UART ///
```

```
    [(derive(Debug)#
```

```
        } pub struct Uart
```

```
, registers: *mut Registers
```

```
        {
```

```
    } impl Uart
```


53.5.4

00000000 000000 000000 0000 00 00000000 0000 00000000 00 000000 00 000000 00 00000000
.00000 echo 00 000000 00000000 0

```
[no_main]!#
[no_std]!#

;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

[no_mangle]#
} (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
{

0000 00 00 main 0000 0000 (inline assembly)[./inline-assembly.md] 0000 00 00 00000000 •
0000000000 0000000000 00000000 000000 000000 000000 .000000 0000000000 entry.S 00 00 000000
.00000000 000000 00 00
.00000 00000 src/bare-metal/aps/examples 0000 00 make qemu 00 QEMU 00 00 00000 •
```

□□□ 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
        {

    □□□□□□□□ set_logger □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□ □□ LOGGER □□□□ □□ □□□□ log□□ □□□□ □□□ •
        .□□□□□□ □□□□□□
```

□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□ 53.6.1

.□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ □□□□□□□□ □□ □□□

```
[no_main]!#
[no_std]!#
```

```

;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

[no_mangle]#
} (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
{

[panic_handler]#
} ! <- (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 0000 •
src/bare-metal/aps/examples 0000 00 make qemu_logger 00 QEMU 00 00 0000 •
.00000 00000

```

0000000000 53.7

synchronous IRQ) 00000000 0000 0 0000 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 .000000 000000 (lower EL using AArch32
:00000 000000 stack 00 Rust 000000000000 00 0000 00 (volatile) 00000 000000000000

```

;use log::error
;use smccc::psci::system_off
;use smccc::Hvc

[no_mangle]#

```

```

} (extern "C" fn sync_exception_current(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ; ("error!("sync_exception_current
    ; ()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
    {

    [no_mangle]#
} (extern "C" fn irq_current(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ; ("error!("irq_current
    ; ()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
    {

    [no_mangle]#
} (extern "C" fn fiq_current(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ; ("error!("fiq_current
    ; ()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
    {

    [no_mangle]#
} (extern "C" fn serr_current(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ; ("error!("serr_current
    ; ()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
    {

    [no_mangle]#
} (extern "C" fn sync_lower(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ; ("error!("sync_lower
    ; ()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
    {

    [no_mangle]#
} (extern "C" fn irq_lower(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ; ("error!("irq_lower
    ; ()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
    {

    [no_mangle]#
} (extern "C" fn fiq_lower(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ; ("error!("fiq_lower
    ; ()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
    {

    [no_mangle]#
} (extern "C" fn serr_lower(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ; ("error!("serr_lower
    ; ()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
    {

```

.00000000 0000 EL1 00 0000000000 000000 00 0000000000 0000 .000 00000000 0000 EL •
 AArch64 0 AArch32 000 00 000000 EL 0000000000 0000 SPx 0 SP0 000 00 00000000 0000 •
 .00000000 0000 000000 EL 000000 0000000000 0000
 00000000 0000 00000000 000000 000 0 0000 log 00 exception 000 00 000000 0000 0000 •

.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

53.8

oreboot •
 "coreboot without the C" –
 .RISC-V x86 aarch64 –
 .LinuxBoot –
 Rust RaspberryPi OS tutorial •
 exception JTAG bootloader UART –
 page table exception –
 Rust –
 production –
 cargo-call-stack •
 .stack –
 MMU Rust RaspberryPi •
 -(stack) memory :
 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

54 □□□

□□□□□□ (crates) □□□□□□

00 00 **bare-metal** 000000000000 00 0000 00000000 00 0000 00 0000000000 **crate** 000 00 00
 .000000

zerocopy 54.1

crate zero copy crate (Fuchsia) crate zero copy crate .

```

;use zerocopy::AsBytes

    [(repr(u32)#
[(derive(AsBytes, Debug, Default)#
    } enum RequestType
        [default]#
        ,In = 0
        ,Out = 1
        ,Flush = 4
    {

        [(repr(C)#
[(derive(AsBytes, Debug, Default)#
    } struct VirtioBlockRequest
        ,request_type: RequestType
        ,reserved: u32
        ,sector: u64
    {

        } ()fn main
    } let request = VirtioBlockRequest
, request_type: RequestType::Flush
    ,sector: 42
    ()Default::default..
;{

```

```

        ,()request.as_bytes
        [4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 42, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]&
    );
}

#[volatile] 00 0000 00000 0 000000 00 0000) 0000 00000 MMIO 0000 000
00 00 0DMA 0000 .0000 0000 000000 000 00 00000 0000000000 00 000 0000 00000000 000
.000000 000000 000000 00000000 00 0000 00000

-000000 000 000000 0000 0000 000000 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 0000 000000000 000 0000000000

.000 byte-order 00 0000 000000 000000 0000 00000000 000000 zerocopy::byteorder •
0000/src/bare-metal/useful-crates/zerocopy-example00 cargo run00 00 0000 •
(0000000 0000 Playground 00 crate 00 00000000 0000 00).0000

```

aarch64-paging 54.2

000000 00000000 00 000000 00 00page table 000000 000000 0000 00 crate aarch64-paging 0000
 .000000 000000 AArch64 000000000000

```
        }::use aarch64_paging
            ,idmap::IdMap
, {paging:: {Attributes, MemoryRegion
; {
```

```

;const ASID:  use = 1
;const ROOT_LEVEL: use = 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 000000 0000 0000 00 000000000 000 0000000 000000000 EL1 00 000 0000 000 00 •
 .0000 0000

android/platform/superproject/+/master:packages/modules/Virtualization/pvmfw] 0000 Android 00 0000 000 •
 .00000 00000000

• **QEMU** (Quick Emulator) is a software emulator that can run various operating systems and applications on a host machine. It is often used for testing and development purposes.

buddy_system_allocator 54.3

```

    buddy system allocator 00 00 0000 third-party crate 00 'buddy_system_allocator'
GlobalAlloc]-] 0000000000 00 'LockedHeap' 0000 00 00 00 000000 .00000 0000000000
000000000 000000000 .000 00000000 (https://doc.rust-lang.org/core/alloc/trait.GlobalAlloc.html
0000 0000 0000 000000 0000 00 (000000 00 00000000) alloc 0000000000 crate 00
0000000 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

```

0000 0000 00000000 000000 Vec 000000 00 00 000000 00 0000000000 00 0000 000 000000 0000
00 :000000 000000 00 0000 (tinyvec] (https://crates.io/crates/tinyvec] 00 heap allocation 0000
00000 allocate 000000 00000000 00000000 00 000000 0000000000 000 00 000000 00 0000 00 000000
00 000000 0000 0000 000 0000 00000000 00 0000 00000000 000000 000000 00 stack 000 00 000
000000 panic 00000 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
{

.0000 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

alloc core std::sync Mutex
 Mutex CPU
 .spinlock crate spin
 ;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 0000

0000000000

0000 rust_ffi_static Soong 00 00 0000 0AOSP 00 bare-metal Rust binary 00 000000 0000
000000 0000 linker script 00 00 cc_binary 00 00 0000 00000000 0000 Rust 00 0000
000000 raw binary 00 00 ELF 000000 0000 raw_binary 00 00 0000 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

```

        [no_main]!#
        [no_std]!#

;{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 000000 0000 •
    .0000
main 00000000 0000 00 0 000000 000000 00 000000 000000 0000 000000 vmbase 000000 0000 •
    .000000 0000 VM 000000 000000 0000 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

[no_main]!#
[no_std]!#

;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

[no_mangle]#
} (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
{

[panic_handler]#
} ! <- (fn panic(info: &PanicInfo
;("{error!("{info
;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
{} loop
{

:(0000 00000 000000 000 000 0000 00 000 0000 000 000) src/exceptions.rs

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//
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```

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limitations under the License //

```
        ;use arm_gic::gicv3::GicV3
    ;{use log::{error, info, trace
    ;use smccc::psci::system_off
    ;use smccc::Hvc

    [no_mangle]#
} (extern "C" fn sync_exception_current(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ;("error!("sync_exception_current
    ;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
    {

    [no_mangle]#
} (extern "C" fn irq_current(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ;("trace!("irq_current
    = let intid
;("GicV3::get_and_acknowledge_interrupt().expect("No pending interrupt
    ;("{?:info!("IRQ {intid
    {

    [no_mangle]#
} (extern "C" fn fiq_current(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ;("error!("fiq_current
    ;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
    {

    [no_mangle]#
} (extern "C" fn serr_current(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ;("error!("serr_current
    ;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
    {

    [no_mangle]#
} (extern "C" fn sync_lower(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ;("error!("sync_lower
    ;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
    {

    [no_mangle]#
} (extern "C" fn irq_lower(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ;("error!("irq_lower
    ;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
    {

    [no_mangle]#
} (extern "C" fn fiq_lower(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
    ;("error!("fiq_lower
    ;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
    {
```

```

                                [no_mangle]#
} (extern "C" fn serr_lower(_elr: u64, _spsr: u64
                                ;("error!("serr_lower
                                ;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
                                {
                                :(□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□)src/logger.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 //
                                //
                                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 //

                                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 //
        //
        ;("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 //

        [(allow(unused)]!#

        ;{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 ///
        [(repr(transparent)]#
        [(derive(Copy, Clone, Debug, Eq, PartialEq)]#
        } 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 ///
        [(repr(transparent)#
            [(derive(Copy, Clone, Debug, Eq, PartialEq)#
                } 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 //
                    [(repr(C, align(4)#
                        } 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 ///
        [(derive(Debug)]#
    } 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
 :(□□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□) 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

:(□□□□ □□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□) build.rs

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//

```



```

        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 *
        /*
        set .L_TCR_RGN_OWB, 0x1 << 10.
        /*
translation table walks for TTBR0_EL1 are inner write-back read-allocate write-allocate *
        .cacheable *
        /*
        set .L_TCR_RGN_IWB, 0x1 << 8.
        /* .(Size offset for TTBR0_EL1 is 2**39 bytes (512 GiB */
        set .L_TCR_T0SZ_512, 64 - 39.
set .L_tcrval, .L_TCR_TG0_4KB | .L_TCR_TG1_4KB | .L_TCR_EPD1 | .L_TCR_RGN_OWB.
set .L_tcrval, .L_tcrval | .L_TCR_RGN_IWB | .L_TCR_SH_INNER | .L_TCR_T0SZ_512.

        /* .Stage 1 instruction access cacheability is unaffected */
        set .L_SCTLR_ELx_I, 0x1 << 12.
        /* .SP alignment fault if SP is not aligned to a 16 byte boundary */
        set .L_SCTLR_ELx_SA, 0x1 << 3.
        /* .Stage 1 data access cacheability is unaffected */
        set .L_SCTLR_ELx_C, 0x1 << 2.
        /* .EL0 and EL1 stage 1 MMU enabled */
        set .L_SCTLR_ELx_M, 0x1 << 0.
        /* .Privileged Access Never is unchanged on taking an exception to EL1 */
        set .L_SCTLR_EL1_SPAN, 0x1 << 23.
        /* .SETEND instruction disabled at EL0 in aarch32 mode */
        set .L_SCTLR_EL1_SED, 0x1 << 8.
        /* .Various IT instructions are disabled at EL0 in aarch32 mode */
        set .L_SCTLR_EL1_ITD, 0x1 << 7.
        .L_SCTLR_EL1_RES1, (0x1 << 11) | (0x1 << 20) | (0x1 << 22) | (0x1 << 28) | (0x1 << 29.
        .L_SCTLR_ELx_M | .L_SCTLR_ELx_C | .L_SCTLR_ELx_SA | .L_SCTLR_EL1_ITD | .L_SCTLR_EL1_SED.
        set .L_sctlrval, .L_sctlrval | .L_SCTLR_ELx_I | .L_SCTLR_EL1_SPAN | .L_SCTLR_EL1_RES1.

```

```

                                                    **/
generic entry point for an image. It carries out the operations required to prepare the *
image to be run. Specifically, it zeroes the bss section using registers x25 and above *
the stack, enables floating point, and sets up the exception vector. It preserves x0-x3 *
for the Rust entry point, as these may contain boot parameters *
                                                    /*
                                                    "section .init.entry, "ax.
                                                    global entry.
                                                    :entry
load and apply the memory management configuration, ready to enable MMU and caches */
                                                    adrp x30, idmap
                                                    msr ttbr0_el1, x30

                                                    mov_i x30, .Lmairval
                                                    msr mair_el1, x30

                                                    mov_i x30, .Ltcrval
/* .Copy the supported PA range into TCR_EL1.IPS */
                                                    mrs x29, id_aa64mmfr0_el1
                                                    bfi x30, x29, #32, #4

                                                    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

                                                    */
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

                                :(□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□ □□□□□□ ) exceptions.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 *
                                                                */

                                                                **/
                                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
:(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 000000 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.)*
    {
    {

:(#####  #####  ##  #####  ####  #####  #####) 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

```

```

4 -machine 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

```

```

        [no_main]!#

```

```

        [no_std]!#

```

```

;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

[no_mangle]#
} (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
{

[panic_handler]#
} ! <- (fn panic(info: &PanicInfo
;("{error!("{info

```



```

;()system_off::<Hvc>().unwrap
    {} loop
    {
        :pl031.rs
;{use core::ptr::{addr_of, addr_of_mut

    [((repr(C, align(4))#
    } 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 ///
    [(derive(Debug)#
    } 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 □□□

□□□ : □□□□□□□□

Rust Concurrency

mutex 00 00000000 00 0000000000 000 thread 000 00 concurrency 00 0000 000 00 Rust 0000
0000000000 000 channel 0 00

0000 000000 00 concurrency 000000 00 000000 000000 00 0000 000 0000 Rust 00000
 (fearless concurrency) 000000 00000000 000000 0000 0000 000 ,000000 0000 00000000
 (runtime) 0000 0000 00 000 00 00000000 0000 0000000000 00 0000000000 0000 000000 00000000
 .0000 00000000

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

00000.0000 000 000000 00 0 00000 0 00000 00000 0000 000 0000000000 00 000000000000 000000 00
:000 000 000000

	0000 000	000
	00000 00	000000
	00000 00	00000000
	00000 00	Sync 0 Send
	00000 00	00000 00000000
00000 00 0 0000 0		00000000

- Rust におけるマルチスレッド (multi-threading) とは、単一のプログラムが複数のスレッド (thread) を同時に実行できるように設計されていることを指す。
- Rust は、メモリ安全性を保ちながら、マルチスレッドプログラミングを安全に行えるように設計されている。
- Rust のマルチスレッドプログラミングは、`std::thread` ライブラリと、`Send` と `Sync` トレイトを通じて行われる。
- Rust のマルチスレッドプログラミングは、メモリ安全性を保ちながら、マルチスレッドプログラミングを安全に行えるように設計されている。
- Rust のマルチスレッドプログラミングは、メモリ安全性を保ちながら、マルチスレッドプログラミングを安全に行えるように設計されている。

58 000

00000

:000 000 00000 0000 0 0000 000 00000 00 0000 0000 000 000

0000 000		0000000
000000 00	00000 0000000	
000000 00	000000 0000000	

0000 000000 58.1

:0000000 000 0000 00000000 00 00thread 000000 Rust 000thread

```
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));
    }
}
```

000000 00 main 000000 00 00 0000000 000000 0000000 000 00 0000 000thread 000000 •
000000000000
000000 0000000 00 000000 00Thread panic •
000 «downcast_ref» 00 00 00 0000000 00 000 000 00 00payload 00000000 00Panic –
0000

.This slide should take about 15 minutes

• Rust thread API
•
spawned thread 5
thread spawned
!spawned thread
main
*
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
!panic payload
reference
thread
Main
return
memory safety return stack
!panic
thread

58.2

:borrow) thread
;use std::thread
} ()fn foo

```

        ;("{}", s.len)println!
    } ||)thread::spawn
;()println!("Length: {}", s.len)
;({
{
} ()fn main
;()foo
{
:scoped thread 1000 1000 10000000,10000000
;use std::thread
} ()fn main
;("{}", s.len)println!
    } |thread::scope(|scope
    } ||)scope.spawn
;()println!("Length: {}", s.len)
;({
;({
{

```

.This slide should take about 13 minutes

- thread 1000 10000 100000 1000 «thread::scope» 1000 1000 10 100 10 1000
- (mutable)100000000 100000 10000000 100 :10000 10000 Rust 1000000 1000 1000000
- .1000000 (borrow) 1000 thread 100000 10 10 (immutable) 100000 10000000 10 thread 10 10

59

Receivers and Senders

channel is a type of `Receiver` and `Sender` that can be used to send and receive data.

Receiver	Sender
<code>Receiver</code>	<code>Sender</code>
<code>Receiver</code>	<code>Sender</code>
<code>Receiver</code>	<code>Sender</code>

Receivers and Senders 59.1

channel is a type of `Receiver` and `Sender` that can be used to send and receive data. `Receiver` and `Sender` are traits that define the methods `recv` and `send` respectively. `channel` is a concrete implementation of these traits.

```
use std::sync::mpsc;

fn main() {
    let (tx, rx) = mpsc::channel();

    tx.send(10).unwrap();
    tx.send(20).unwrap();

    rx.recv().unwrap().println();
    rx.recv().unwrap().println();

    let tx2 = tx.clone();
    tx2.send(30).unwrap();
    rx.recv().unwrap().println();
}
```

.This slide should take about 9 minutes

- mpsc stands for Multi-Producer, Single-Consumer. Sender and SyncSender implement `Sender`. 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.

59.2

:~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ()mpsc::channel ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~

```
        ;use std::sync::mpsc
        ;use std::thread
        ;use std::time::Duration

    } ()fn main
    ;(let (tx, rx) = mpsc::channel

        } || thread::spawn(move
    ;(let thread_id = thread::current().id
        } for i in 0..10
    ;(tx.send(format!("Message {i}")).unwrap
    ;("{println!("{thread_id:?}: sent Message {i
        {
        ;("{thread_id
        ;({
    ;(thread::sleep(Duration::from_millis(100
        } ()for msg in rx.iter
    ;("{println!("Main: got {msg
        {
    {
```

59.3

:~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~ thread ~~~~~~ send ~~~~~~ (bounded (synchronous ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~

```
        ;use std::sync::mpsc
        ;use std::thread
        ;use std::time::Duration

    } ()fn main
    ;(let (tx, rx) = mpsc::sync_channel(3

        } || thread::spawn(move
    ;(let thread_id = thread::current().id
        } for i in 0..10
    ;(tx.send(format!("Message {i}")).unwrap
    ;("{println!("{thread_id:?}: sent Message {i
        {
        ;("{thread_id
        ;({
    ;(thread::sleep(Duration::from_millis(100
        } ()for msg in rx.iter
    ;("{println!("Main: got {msg
        {
    {
```

.This slide should take about 8 minutes

• send
thread
Result
error
send
rendezvous
bounded channel
thread
channel
recv

60 分钟

Sync 与 Send

: 00:00 00:00 00:00 00:00 00:00 00:00

00:00 00:00	00:00:00
00:00:00 00:00:00	00:00:00:00
00:00:00 00:00:00	Send
00:00:00 00:00:00	Sync
00:00:00 00:00:00	00:00:00

00:00:00 00:00:00:00 60.1

trait 00 00 00:00 00:00:00 00:00:00 00 thread 00:00:00 00 00:00:00 00:00:00 00 00:00:00 00:00:00 Rust :00:00

- 00:00 00 T 00:00 00:00:00 00:00 thread boundary 00:00:00 00 T 00:00:00 00 00:00:00 00 :Send •
00:00 Send
- T 00:00 00 00:00:00 00:00 thread boundary 00 00:00:00 00 T& 00 00:00:00 00 00:00:00 00 :Sync •
00:00 Sync 00:00 00

00:00:00 00:00:00:00 (unsafe-rust/unsafe-traits.md/../../) 00:00:00 [00:00:00 00:00:00:00] Sync 与 Send
Sync 与 Send 00:00:00 00:00:00 00:00 00 00:00:00 00 00:00:00 00:00 00:00 00:00:00 00:00 00 00:00 00:00:00
00 00 00:00:00 00:00:00 00:00 00:00 00:00 00:00 00:00 00 00 00:00 00:00:00 00 00:00:00 00:00
00:00 00:00:00 00 00:00:00 00:00:00

.This slide should take about 2 minutes

- thread-safety 00:00:00 00:00 00 00:00 00 00 00:00:00:00 00:00:00 00 00 trait 00:00 00:00:00 •
00:00 00 00:00
- 00:00 00:00:00 00:00 trait 00:00:00 00 generic 00:00:00:00:00 00 00:00:00 00 00:00 •

Send 60.2

.00:00 Send 00 T 00:00 00:00:00 00:00 thread 00 T 00:00:00 00:00:00 00:00

) 0000000000 00 000 000 0000 thread 00 00 (moving ownership) 0000000 0000000 000000
00 0000000000 000000 00 00 000 000 0000 0000000000 .0000 00 0000 thread 00 00 (destructors
.0000 000000 0000 thread 00 00 00 0 0000 000000 thread 00 00 00 000000

.This slide should take about 2 minutes

.0000 0000000 0000 thread 00 00 0000 000 SQLite 0000000000 00 000000 000000 000000 00

Sync 60.3

000000 0000 00 T000000 00 00 0000000 00 000 0000 Sync 0000 0000 00 T 0000 00
.0000 000 0000000 000 00 0000

:000 000 000 000000 00000000 000 00

0000 Send 000 00 T& 00 000000 000 0 000 Sync 000 00 T

.This slide should take about 2 minutes

000000 00000000 0000 0000 00 000 00 000 000 0000 00000 00000 0000 000 000 00 000000 000
.000 000 000 00thread 00 00 (pass references) 000000000 0000000 000000 0000

00 00 0000000 00 000 0000 000 00 000000 Sync 000 00 0000 00 000 00 00000000 00 000
0000000 00 Sync 0000000 0000 00 0000 0000000 000000 0000 00 000 0000 thread 000 00
00 0000000 0000 000 0000 00 000000 .000 000 0000 00thread 00 00 0000000 000000000 0000000
00thread 00 00 0000000000 000000 000000 00 00 00 000000000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00thread
.000000 000000 00000000 0000 0000 00

0000000 60.4

Send + Sync

:000000 Send + Sync 0000 00 000000 0000 00 00 0000000 0000

... ,i8, f32, bool, char, &str •
...,{ T1, T2), [T; N], &[T], struct { x: T } •
...,{ T1, T2), [T; N], &[T], struct { x: T } •
... ,<String, Option<T>, Vec<T>, Box<T

.thread-safe 00 atomic reference 000000 000000 0000 00 0000 000 00:<Arc<T •

.1.72.0 00 :<mpsc::Sender<T •

.000000 000000000 0000 atomic 000 000000000000 00 ... 0AtomicBool 0AtomicU8 •

Send.000000 Send + Sync 000 00 000000000 generic 000000000 0000 000000000000 0000 0000 00
.+ Sync

Send + !Sync

000000 000 00 .00000000 0000 0000 000 0000 000000 0000 00000000 00 0000000 00 0000000 000
:(interior mutability)000000 000000000000 0000 00

<mpsc::Receiver<T •
<Cell<T •
<RefCell<T •

Send + Sync!

These types are safe to access (via shared references) from multiple threads, but they cannot be moved to another thread

- **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!

[illegible]

61 Arc

Atomic Reference Counted

: Arc is a type that implements the Clone trait and is Send and Sync.

Arc	Mutex
Atomic Reference Counted	Mutex
Clone	Clone
Send	Send
Sync	Sync

Arc 61.1

: Arc::clone() clones the Arc, creating a new reference to the same data. The data 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:?}: {v:?}");
        }));
    }
    handles.into_iter().for_each(|h| h.join().unwrap());
    println!("v: {v:?}");
}
```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

atomic reference counted (ARC) is a type of memory management that uses atomic reference counting to manage the lifetime of objects. It is often used in conjunction with the Rc (Reference Counted) type, which is a weak reference to an Arc. The Arc type is often used in conjunction with the Mutex type, which is a mutual exclusion lock. The Arc type is often used in conjunction with the Mutex type, which is a mutual exclusion lock.

- Sync 0 Send .000 00 0000 00000 000 00 000 00000 T 0000 00 "Clone" 000 000 00 "Arc" 000 0000000000 00 0000 000 00 T 00 00000 0000000000 00000 00 000 0 000 00 00000000 00 00 000 00000 00 00000 0000 00 atomic 0000000 00 00000 ()Arc::clone
- .000 0000 'T' 00 00000000 0000 00000000 0000 garbage collector 00 Arc 0000000 00reference cycle 000000
- .0000000 .0000 0000 00000000 std::sync::Weak -

Mutex 61.2

```
pub trait T { mutable fn foo() {} } // mutable trait
impl T for () { // read-only interface
    fn foo() {}
}
```

```

    } () 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
    {

```

```
.000000 00 0000 000000 0000 <impl<T: Send> Sync for Mutex<T 00 000000 00 0000 0000
```

.This slide should take about 14 minutes

```
(protected) 一个可互斥的 Mutex --- 一个可互斥的 Mutex Rust 的 •
    .lock() 方法
    一个 mutex 一个 protected 的 一个可互斥的 Mutex 的 一个可互斥的 Mutex -
    .lock() 方法
    一个 MutexGuard。一个可互斥的 Mutex <Mutex<T 一个可互斥的 Mutex lock 一个可互斥的 Mutex •
    .lock() 方法 一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex T 一个可互斥的 Mutex
    .lock() 方法 一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex Sync iff 一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex <Mutex<T •
    .RwLock: 一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex
    一个可互斥的 Mutex Result 一个可互斥的 Mutex ()lock 一个可互斥的 Mutex •
    «poisoned/一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex -
    一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex
    PoisonError»]»] 一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex ()lock 一个可互斥的 Mutex .lock() 方法 一个可互斥的 Mutex
    - 一个可互斥的 Mutex ((https://doc.rust-lang.org/std/sync/struct.PoisonError.html
    一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex 一个可互斥的 Mutex ()into_inner 一个可互斥的 Mutex
    .lock() 方法 一个可互斥的 Mutex
```

□□□□ 61.3

```
:00000000 0000 00 00 Mutex 0 Arc 0000 00000000
```



```

;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
{

```

.This slide should take about 8 minutes

:□□□□ □□□□□

```

;{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
{
    :□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□

```

- .□□□ □□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ Mutex □ Arc □□ v
- □□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ □□□□ □□ Arc □□ □□ Mutex □□ □□□□ □□□□ –
- .□□□ □□□thread □□□□ (mutable) □□□□□□
- .□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□□□ thread □□ □□ □□ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ □□□□ v2 □□□□□□ □□ □□□□ <_>v: Arc
- .□□ □□□□□□ lambda signature □□ move □□□□
- .□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□ □□ □□ LockGuard □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□ □□□□ □□□□□□

62 □□□

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

0000 000	000000
000000 00	Dining 000000
000000 00	000000 000 000000 00000000
000000 00	0000 000

Dining 62.1

: concurrency 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000 1000000

[illegible]

```

000 00 000000 00 00 000 00 .000000 00000 00000 Cargo installation 00 00 000000 000 00000
000000 00 cargo run 00 00000 00000000 0 00000 00 00 00000 0000000 000000 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 //
```



```
cargo add --features blocking,rustls-tls request
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]
request = { version = "0.11.12", features = ["blocking", "rustls-tls"]
scraper = "0.13.0"
thiserror = "1.0.37"
```

```
/https://www.google.org .
```

```
: src/main.rs
```

```
;use request::blocking::Client
;use request::Url
;{use scraper::{Html, Selector}
;use thiserror::Error
```

```
[(derive(Error, Debug)]#
enum Error
[("request error: {0}#
, (RequestError{from request::Error
[("bad http response: {0}#
, (BadResponse(String
{
```

```
[(derive(Debug)]#
struct CrawlCommand
,url: Url
,extract_links: bool
{
```

```
<fn visit_page(client: &Client, command: &CrawlCommand) -> Result<Vec<Url>, Error
;(command.url , "{#:#} ")!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 unparsable {href:?}: {err
        {
        {
        {
        (Ok(link_urls
        {
        } ()fn main
        ;()let client = Client::new
    ;()let start_url = Url::parse("https://www.google.org").unwrap
;{ let crawl_command = CrawlCommand{ url: start_url, extract_links: true
    } (match visit_page(&client, &crawl_command
    ,("{?#:Ok(links) => println!("Links: {links
    ,("{#:err} :000 000 00 0000 000000000")!Err(err) => println
    {
    {
    0000 0000 src/main.rs 00 00 00 000
    cargo run

```

Task

00000 0000 00 00 0000URL :0000 00000000 00thread 00 000000 000000 000000 0000 •
00 00URL 000000 0000000 thread 000 0000 000000 0 0000 000000 channel 00 00 0000
.0000 000000
000000 00 00 000000 0000 00 00 0000 000000 00000000 00000000 0000 00 00 0000 •
00 0000 0000 000000 00 0000 0000 0000 00 0000 00 .0000 00000000 «www.google.org»
.000000 000000 0000 0000 000000 00

62.3

Dining

```

;{use std::sync::{mpsc, Arc, Mutex
;use std::thread
;use std::time::Duration

;struct Fork

} 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& , "!{} {} {} {} {} !{}")!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 〇〇〇〇〇〇〇

```

; { use std::sync::{mpsc, Arc, Mutex
    ; use std::thread

    ; use request::blocking::Client
        ; use request::Url
    ; { use scraper::{Html, Selector
        ; use thiserror::Error

        [(derive(Error, Debug)]#
        } enum Error
        [("{error(\"request error: {0}\"#
        , (RequestError([from] request::Error
        [("{error(\"bad http response: {0}\"#
        , (BadResponse(String
            {

            [(derive(Debug)]#
            } struct CrawlCommand
                , url: Url
            , extract_links: bool
            {

} <fn visit_page(client: &Client, command: &CrawlCommand) -> Result<Vec<Url>, Error

```

```

        ;(command.url , "{#:#} 00000")!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 unparsable {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 , "{#:#} :[] [] crawling []")!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 000000 000 00 000 000000 00 00 00 000 concurrency 000 00 "Async" 000000 000 00000 000000 000000 00 000000 000 00 000 0 000000 00000 00000 000000 00 000000 00000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 000000 task 00 000000 00 000 00000 0000 00 0 00000 .00000000 000000000000 0 000 00 000000 000000000 task 00 000000 00 000 00000 0000 00 0 00000 .00000000 0000000 000000 000000 00 00000 00 I/O 00000 000000000 00000 00 000000000

00 000 00000 00 000 00000 0000000000 00 00000 "futures" 00000 00 Rust asynchronous 00000000 .00000000 «polled» 00000000 00 000000000 00000 000000 00 000000 00 00future .000 000000 0000000 0000000 00 000000000 000000 0 00000000 0000000000 0000000000 00 00000 00Future .0000000

00000000

00 000000 00 «Future» 00000 000000000000 .00000 0000 «asyncio» 00 00 00000000 0000 00000000 • runtime 00 00000 «00000» 00 00 Async Python 00000000000 .000 00000 poll 0 000 callback .000000 00000 Rust 00

.000 callback 00 000000 00000000 00 000 000000000 00000 00 "Promise" 00000 00000 0000 • 00 00000000 0000000000 000000 00000 0000 00 (event loop) 0000000 00000 00000 runtime .0000000 000000 Promise 00 00000 00000000

000000 00000000

00000 .00000 000 000000 00 0 00000 0 00000 00000 00000 0000 0000000000 00 000000000000 00000000 00 :000 000 000000

00000 0000		0000
000000 00	Async 000000	
000000 00	Control Flow 0 00000000	
000000 00	00Pitfall	
000000 00 0 00000 0	000000000	

64 000

Async 00000

:000 000 00000 0000 0 0000 000 00000 00 0000 0000 000 000

0000 000	000000
00000 00	async/await
00000 0	Futures
00000 00	Runtimes
00000 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
    {
```

.This slide should take about 6 minutes

:00000 0000

000000 000 .000 syntax 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 00 000 00 00000 00000 0000 •
!00000 0000 00 00 00000 (concurrency)00000000 000 00 000 0000000

pointer 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 Future 00 000000 000000 Pin -
000000 0000 00reference 00 0000 000000 0000 000 .00000000 0000 000000 future
.000 0000 await. 00 00 000000

Runtimes 64.3

000000 0 000 00 000000000 (_a_reactor) 00 000000000 0000 00 00000000 000000 0000 runtime 00
00 0000 000000 000000 000 00000000 000000 runtime 00 Rust .000 (an executor) 00future 000000
:000 000000

000000 000000 0000 00 0000 00000000 00 0000000000 00 00 (performant)00000000 :Tokio •
.gRPC 0000 (Tonic] (<https://github.com/hyperium/tonic>) 00 HTTP 0000 Hyper 000000
00 000000 runtime 00 0000 0 0000 "std for async" 00 00 000 000 0000 ::async-std •
.000 async::task
000 000 0 0000 :smol •

Fuchsia 000000 0000 .000000 00 000 00 000000 (runtime) 0000 0000 00000000 000000 000000
.0000 runtime 000 000000

.This slide and its sub-slides should take about 10 minutes

playground 00 Tokio 000 00000 000 0000 000000000 0000 00 00 000000 000000 0000 •
0000 000 00 (I/O) 000000/00000 000000 00000000 playground.000000 0000000000 Rust 0000
.0000 0000 playground 00 00000000000 0000 async 00000000 000000 0000000000

0000000 000) 000000000 000000 0000 000 00 000000 «(inert)000000» 000 000 00 00Future •
polling 00 0000 00 0000 000000 0000 (executor)00000 00 000000 000 (000000000 0000 00 I/O
000000 000000000 0000 000 000 00 000 0000000 JS Promises 00 000 000000 000000 00 .000
.00 00000000 0000 00000000 000 00000 000000 00

Tokio 64.3.1

:Tokio provides

.(asynchronous)0000000000 000000 000000 00000 multi-thread 000 00 runtime 00 •
.000 00000000000 00000000000 asynchronous version 00 •
.000000000000 00 000000 0000000000 •

;use tokio::time

```
    } (async fn count_to(count: i32
        } for i in 0..count
        ;(!{task: {i 00000}})!println
;time::sleep(time::Duration::from_millis(5)).await
    {
        {

        [tokio::main]#
    } ()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 fn main() {
            tokio::main() {
                .spawn {
                    "task"
                }
            }
            count_to(10).await
        }
        Future
        spawn
        :Further

.async fn count_to(count: u64) {
    .spawn {
        handle {
            tokio::spawn {
                «count_to(10).await
            }
            spawn
        }
        tokio::spawn {
            count_to(10).await
        }
    }
}

```

Task 64.4

.poll thread task system Rust

poll (executor) future task poll poll future poll future task stack poll poll I/O child future poll

```

;{use tokio::io::{self, AsyncReadExt, AsyncWriteExt};
;use tokio::net::TcpListener;

[tokio::main]#
} <()>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

;({
{
{

```

.This slide should take about 6 minutes

Control Flow 0 00000000

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

0000 000	000000
000000 00	Async 00000000
000000 0	Join
000000 0	Select

Async 00000000 65.1

:tokio 0000 000000 00 .000000 00000000 asynchronous channel 00 crate 000000

```

;{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
;(".000 000 000000 ping 000 {count} 000000")!println
{

;("000000000000 println!("ping_handler
{

[tokio::main]#
} ()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
{

```


- `std::future::join` 可以等待 `future` 完成并返回其值。如果 `future` 已经完成，则返回其值；否则，等待其完成并返回其值。这类似于 `std::future` 的 `get` 方法，但 `join` 方法不会抛出异常，而是返回一个 `std::future` 类型的值，该值在等待完成时会返回其值。
- `resolve` 方法用于等待 `future` 完成并返回其值。这类似于 `std::future` 的 `get` 方法，但 `resolve` 方法不会抛出异常，而是返回一个 `std::future` 类型的值，该值在等待完成时会返回其值。
- `!join` 和 `join_all` 方法用于等待多个 `future` 完成。这类似于 `std::future` 的 `wait` 方法，但 `!join` 和 `join_all` 方法不会抛出异常，而是返回一个 `std::future` 类型的值，该值在等待完成时会返回其值。

Select 65.3

在 JavaScript 中，`Promise.race` 方法用于等待多个 `Promise` 完成并返回第一个完成的 `Promise` 的值。这类似于 Rust 中的 `select` 方法，但 `select` 方法不会抛出异常，而是返回一个 `Result` 类型的值，该值在等待完成时会返回其值。

在 Rust 中，`pattern` 方法用于等待多个 `future` 完成并返回第一个完成的 `future` 的值。这类似于 JavaScript 中的 `Promise.race` 方法，但 `pattern` 方法不会抛出异常，而是返回一个 `Result` 类型的值，该值在等待完成时会返回其值。

```

;use tokio::sync::mpsc
;{use tokio::time::{sleep, Duration

[tokio::main]#
} ()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. (!!!!!)tx.send(String::from
; ("!!!! !!!! !!!!!)listener.await.expect
{

```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

- `async` 关键字用于声明异步函数。这类似于 JavaScript 中的 `async` 关键字，但 `async` 关键字不会抛出异常，而是返回一个 `Result` 类型的值，该值在等待完成时会返回其值。
- `sleep` 方法用于等待指定的时间。这类似于 JavaScript 中的 `sleep` 方法，但 `sleep` 方法不会抛出异常，而是返回一个 `Result` 类型的值，该值在等待完成时会返回其值。

`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 66 66 66 66 66 66 Async / await
 66 66 pitfall 66 66 66 66 66 Rust 66 66 async/wait 66 66 66 66 66 66
 .66
 :66 66

66 66	66 66
66 66	66 66
66 66	66 66
66 66	66 66
66 66	66 66
66 66	66 66

executor 66 66 66.1

66 (concurrent) 66 66 66 66 66 IO task 66 66 66 async runtime 66
 66 66 66 executor 66 66 66 CPU 66 66 block 66 66 66 66 66 66 66
 66
 .66 66

```

;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
;({
{

[("tokio::main(flavor = "current_thread"#
} ()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 {
```

.This slide should take about 10 minutes

• sleep 100ms 1000 times concurrently. (concurrent) 1000 times

• thread local task "current_thread" multi-threaded 1000 times

• tokio::time::sleep 100ms std::thread::sleep 100ms

• tokio::task::spawn_blocking 1000 times future executor 1000 times handle

• thread local task executor 1000 times thread 1000 times FFI 1000 times (CUDA 1000 times) thread (map) 1000 times tokio::task::spawn_blocking 1000 times

• await. mutex 1000 times mutex 1000 times thread 1000 times task 1000 times task 1000 times

Pin 66.2

.Future Async 1000 times future

.pointer 1000 times future 1000 times

.pointer 1000 times future 1000 times reference wrapper Pin 1000 times

```
;{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 // [(derive(Debug)]# } 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
                                {
                                [tokio::main]#
                                } ()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
                                {
                                {

```

.This slide should take about 20 minutes

```

.0000 00000 (actor pattern) 000000 00000 00 00 00000 00000 00 00 000 000 0000 000 •
.0000000 000 0000 00 00 00 !select 00000000 000000000
00 000 00 000 000 000000000 0000 00 000 0000 000 000 00 00000000 00 00000 00 000 •
.0000
(..)!sleep(Duration::from_millis(100)) => { println = _00 00000000 -
0000 .000 000 0000 0000 0000 000 .0000 000000 !select 00 00 {
:0000 000000 loop 00 0000 future 00 0000 timeout_fut 00 000000 -
;((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 000000 00 00 000 0000000 00000000 0000 000 –
    0000 000000000000 .(000000 000 000000 000 00 0000000 future) 000 Poll::Ready
    :000000 000000 00 000 00 timeout_fut 00000000
;(((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

- 000000 000000 task 0000 0000000 00000000 pin 00 000 000 00 00 000 000 00000 00000000 .000000 000000 oneshot 000000 00 00 0000000000 100 00 00 0000
- 000000 (self-referential) 0000000 000 0000000 000 00 00000000000000 0000 00 0000000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 00 Rust borrow checker 0000000 0000 00 .0000 00 0000 00000000 000000 0000 00 00 0000000000 00 000000 0000000000 000000 0000 00000000 000000 borrow checker 00000 async 00000 0 0000000 0000 00 000000 0000000000 .0000000 .0000000
- 00 00 00000000 00 00000000 00 object 00 .000 reference 00 000000 00 wrapper 00 Pin 00 0000 00 00 00 0000000 00 0000 0000 000 00 .000 0000 000 000 00 000 000 pointer .000 000000 000 00000 pointer
- 00 000000 0000 mut Self& 000 00 <Pin<&mut Self 00 Future 000000 00 poll 000 00 000 00 00 0000000 000 00 000 0000 0000 00 .000000 00000000 (instance) 000000 .000 0000000000 000 000 00000000

Async 0000 66.3

0000 0000000000 00 0000 000 .0000000 000000 1.75 0000000 00 0000000 00trait 00 Async 0000000 0000000000000 0000 000000 00 00trait 00 (impl Trait (RPIT 000000000 00000000 00 00000000 .000 <... = impl Future<Output <- 0000 async fn 0000 (desugaring)

RPIT `async fn` `native` `Return-position impl Trait` •
 (borrowing) `dyn` `impl trait` `dyn`

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};

[async_trait]#
trait Sleeper {
    async fn sleep(&self) {
        // ...
    }
}

struct FixedSleeper {
    sleep_ms: u64,
}

[async_trait]#
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());
        }
    }
}

[tokio::main]#
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;
}
  
```

.This slide should take about 5 minutes

66.4

0000 000 00 .000 poll 00 00 00000000 0000 0000 00 000 0000 000 00 future 000000 0000
 0000 000000 00 00000000 0000 .000 00 await 0000 00 00 00000000 0 00000000 cancellation
 00 000000 000000 000000 00000000 .000 0000 000000 000 0000future 000 0000 00 000 000000
 .0000 (deadlock) 000000 00 00 0000 000 00

```

;{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 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.
        ... //
    {
    {
    000000 tick 00 000 00 000000 00000000 0000 000 cancellation-safe 0000 'Interval::tick' •
        .000 000 0000
    00 000000000000 00 0000000 0000 000 cancellation-safe 0000 AsyncReadExt::read •
        .0000000000
    0000 .0000 cancellation-safe 0000 0 000 0000 000000 AsyncBufReadExt::read_line •
        .0000 0000000 00 00000000 00 00000000 000000 0 0000000

```

67 □□□

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

0000 000	000000
00000 00	Dining 00000
00000 00	00 000000 000
00000 00	0000 000

Dining Philosophers --- Async 67.1

dining philosophers

[illegible]

```
use std::sync::Arc  
;{use tokio::sync::mpsc::{self, Sender  
    ;use tokio::sync::Mutex  
        ;use tokio::time  
  
    ;struct Forker {  
        } struct Philosopher {  
            ,name: String  
            ... :left_fork //  
            ... :right_fork //  
            ... :thoughts //  
        }  
    }  
    } impl Philosopher {  
        } (async fn think(&self  
            self.thoughts  
            ((self.name& ,"!0000 0000 00 {} !0000")!send(format.  
                await.
```



```

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 crate provides a `tokio` compatible `WebSocketStream` API.

The `WebSocketStream` implements the `Stream` trait and the `Sink` trait.

The `WebSocketStream` implements the `Stream` trait and the `Sink` trait.

The `WebSocketStream` implements the `Stream` trait and the `Sink` trait.

The `WebSocketStream` implements the `Stream` trait and the `Sink` trait.

Usage

The `WebSocketStream` crate is a Cargo crate. It is located in the `src/main.rs` file.

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The `WebSocketStream` crate is a Cargo crate. It is located in the `src/main.rs` file.

`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>,
) {
    let (res, err) = tokio::select! {
        res = ws_stream.next() => res,
        err = bcast_tx.send("hello") => err
    };
    if let Err(err) = res {
        println!("WebSocketStream error: {}", err);
    }
    if let Err(err) = err {
        println!("Broadcast channel error: {}", err);
    }
}

// TODO: For a hint, see the description of the task below //

```



```
cargo run --bin client
```

Task

```

        .poll() { poll_timeout } src/bin/server.rs 00 00 handle_connection 0000 •
00000000 00000000 0000 00 00 task 00 00000000 000000 0000 !tokio::select 00 :0000 -
(broadcast)0000 00 0000 0 000000 00000000 00000000 00 00 000000000 task 00 .0000
    .000000 000000 000000 0000 00 0000 0000 000 00000000 00000000 000000 .000000
                                .0000 000000 src/bin/client.rs 00 00 0000 0000 •
00000000 000000 0000 00000000 0000 00 00 !tokio::select 00 0000 000000 :0000 -
000000 0 00000000000 000000 00 000000 000 0000 00000000 (0):0000 00000000 task 00
    .000000 0000 0000 000000 0 0000 00 0000 00000000 (0) 0 0000 00 0000
00 00 000000000000 0000 0000 00000000 00 0000 000000 00 00 0000 000000 00 00 :00000000 •
                                .000 000000 000000 00000000

```

□□□□ □□□ **67.3**

Dining Philosophers --- Async

```

;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: Arc<Mutex<Fork
,<<right_fork: Arc<Mutex<Fork
,<thoughts: Sender<String
{

} impl Philosopher
} (async fn think(&self
self.thoughts
((self.name& , "!!!!! !!!!! !! {} !!!!!")!send(format.
await.
;())unwrap.
{

} (async fn eat(&self
Keep trying until we have both forks //
} let (_left_fork, _right_fork) = loop
...Pick up forks //
;()let left_fork = self.left_fork.try_lock
;()let right_fork = self.right_fork.try_lock
} let Ok(left_fork) = left_fork else
If we didn't get the left fork, drop the right fork if we //
.have it and let other tasks make progress //

```

```

                                ;(drop(right_fork
;time::sleep(time::Duration::from_millis(1)).await
                                ;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"]&

                                [tokio::main]#
                                } ()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 000000 000
                    :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
            {
                {
                    {
                        {
                            [tokio::main]#
                        } <<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 00000")!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

                                [tokio::main]#
                            } <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
    {
        ,{
,(()Some(Err(err)) => return Err(err.into
,(()None => return Ok
    {
        {
    } <= ()res = stdin.next_line
    } match res
,(()Ok(None) => return Ok
Some(line)) => ws_stream.send(Message::text(line.to_string())).await
,(()Err(err) => return Err(err.into
    {
        {
            {
                {
                    {

```

XV □□□

□□□ □□□□□

68 □□□

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本書は、Rust の基礎から応用まで、体系的に解説する。Rust の特徴である型安全、メモリ安全、並行性を理解し、実践的に応用する。Rust の生態系、ライブラリ、ツールについても詳しく紹介する。Rust の学習者、開発者、研究者に役立つ一冊である。

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```
{ ;h1#glossary ~ ul { list-style: none; padding-inline-start: 0  
h1#glossary ~ ul > li { /* Simplify with "text-indent: 2em hanging" when supported:  
https://caniuse.com/mdn-css_properties_text-indent_hanging */ padding-left: 2em; text-  
{ ;indent: -2em
```

```
{ ;h1#glossary ~ ul > li:first-line { font-weight: bold  
:allocate •  
(.heap](memory-management/review.md] 00 00000 0000000 000000
```

```
:argument •  
.0000000 0000000 0000 00 00000 00 00 00 0000000000  
00000 00type 0000 0000000 0000000 00000 .0000 0000000 0000 0000000 00 00 00 00000 :0000000 0000 •  
.0000
```

```
:Bare-metal Rust •  
.0000000 0000000 00000000000 000000000000 00 000000000000 00 00000 00Rust 0000000 0000 0000000  
.00000000 00 Bare-metal Rust
```

```
:block •  
.00000000 00 scope 0 (Blocks](control-flow-basics/blocks-and-scopes.md]
```

```
:borrow •  
.00000000 00 Borrowing
```

```
:borrow checker •  
.0000000 0000000 (borrows) 0000000 0000 00 0000000 0000000 00 Rust 00000000000 00 00000
```

```
brace:  
. { and }. Also called curly brace, they delimit blocks
```

```
:build •  
.00000000 0000000000 00000 00000000 00 00 00000000 00 00 00000 00 0000000 00000000
```

```
:call •  
.00000 00000000 00000 00 00000 00 0000000 00 000000000000 00000
```


- [channel](#)
- [\(concurrency/channels.md\)\[thread pool\]](#) [process pool](#) [task pool](#)
- [Comprehensive Rust](#)
- [Comprehensive Rust](#)
- [:concurrency](#)
- [process](#) [task](#) [pool](#)
- [Concurrency in Rust](#) [Rust](#) [Concurrency](#)
- [:constant](#)
- [control flow](#)
- [crash](#)
- [enumeration](#)
- [error](#)
- [error handling](#)
- [exercise](#)
- [function](#)
- [garbage collector](#)
- [generics](#)
- [immutable](#)
- [integration test](#)
- [keyword](#)
- [library](#)
- [macro](#)

- `:return`
 Rust 的返回值类型是 `return` 语句返回的值的类型。
 .返回值的类型
- `:Rust`
 .Rust 的 `concurrency` 和 `safety` 特性。
 .Rust 的 `concurrency` 和 `safety` 特性
- `:Rust Fundamentals`
 .Rust 的 `Fundamentals` 特性。
 .Rust 的 `Fundamentals` 特性
- `:Android` 和 `Rust`
 .Rust 在 Android 中的应用。
 .Rust 在 Android 中的应用
- `:Chromium` 和 `Rust`
 .Rust 在 Chromium 中的应用。
 .Rust 在 Chromium 中的应用
- `:safe`
 Rust 的 `safe` 特性 (ownership) 和 `unsafe` 特性。
 .Rust 的 `safe` 特性 (ownership) 和 `unsafe` 特性
- `:scope`
 .Rust 的 `scope` 特性。
 .Rust 的 `scope` 特性
- `:standard library`
 .Rust 的 `standard library` 特性。
 .Rust 的 `standard library` 特性
- `:static`
`static` 变量和 `static` 函数。
 .Rust 的 `static` 特性
- `:string`
 Rust 的 `Strings` 和 `String` 类型。
 .Rust 的 `string` 特性
- `:struct`
 .Rust 的 `struct` 特性。
 .Rust 的 `struct` 特性
- `:test`
 .Rust 的 `test` 特性。
 .Rust 的 `test` 特性
- `:thread`
 .Rust 的 `thread` 特性。
 .Rust 的 `thread` 特性
- `:thread safety`
 .Rust 的 `multithread` 特性。
 .Rust 的 `multithread` 特性
- `:trait`
 Rust 的 `type` 和 `polymorphism` 特性。
 .Rust 的 `trait` 特性
- `trait bound:`
 .An abstraction where you can require types to implement some traits of your interest
- `:tuple`
 Rust 的 `Tuple` 和 `data type` 特性。
 .Rust 的 `tuple` 特性
- `:type`
 Rust 的 `type` 特性。
 .Rust 的 `type` 特性

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- 00 000000 0000 00000000 00 0000 00 000 00 00 Rust syntax 0000 00 :**Rust By Example** •
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.0000 000000 00000000 00 00 00 000000 00000000 0000 00
- 0000000000 0000 00000000 :[/Rust Standard Library](<https://doc.rust-lang.org/std>) •
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- .000000 000000 00 Rust 000000 0000 0 000000 00 000000 0000 :**The Rust Reference** •

:Rust 0000 0000 00 000 000000000 000000 000000 00000000000

- 0 000 000pointer 00 000 00000 00 0000000 0000 00 000000 unsafe Rust 00 :**Rustonomicon** •
.000000 000000 00 (FFI) 0000 000 0000 00 0000interface
- asynchronous) 0000000000 0000000000000000 0000 :**Rust 00 0000000000 000000 00000000** •
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00 00embedded device 00 Rust 00 000000000 00 00000000 :**The Embedded Rust Book** •
.000000 0000 00 000000 000000000000 0000

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:Rust 0000 0000 0000000000 0 0000000000 00 000000 00000000

- 000000 000 00000000000000000000 0000000 00 00 Rust 0000000 :**Learn Rust the Dangerous Way** •
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- 000000 00 0000000000000000000000 00000000 00 00 Rust 00 :**Rust for Embedded C Programmers** •
.000000 0000 0000000000 C 0000 00 00 0000
- 00 000000 000000000000 0000 00 00 Rust 000000000 0000 syntax 00 :**Rust for Professionals** •
.000000 0000 Python 0 C0 C++0 Java0 JavaScript 000000 0000 00000000

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(/Rust by Example)(<https://doc.rust-lang.org/rust-by-example>) □□ □□□□□□ □ □□□□□□ □□ □□□□
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