

Course Introduction

Rust, in Practice and in Theory

Lecture 1

CAS CS 392 (M1)

Outline

- » Discuss the expectations of this course
- » Look at what this course is about
- » **Workshop:** Install Rust
- » **If you finish:** Set up a Cargo project

Course Information

Minutiae

Instructor: Nathan Mull

Course Webpage: <https://nmmull.github.io/CS392-S25/index.html>

Midterm Date: March 6

Grade Breakdown

30% Assignments

40% Final Project (4 parts, 10% each)

20% Midterm Exam (in class)

10% Participation

Disclaimer

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I am *not* an expert of Rust. I'm learning a lot myself. But I'm an expert in **type theory**. My goal is to show you all how *I* learn PLs

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I want this course to be [very collaborative](#). I'll expect that you're working in groups, pair/group programming, and one-on-one discussions with me and the other students

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Even if you pair/group program a problem, try to type your own solution and cite who you worked with

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By the end of the course, you should have a working interpreter

Participation

The participation part of the grade is made up of:

» Attendance

» Pre-lecture quizzes

» Participation in class discussion and online

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(If you convince me you've learned something, you'll almost certainly get an A in the course)

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I won't respond to emails regarding material, but you can email me if you have logistical questions

Course Webpage

<https://nmmull.github.io/CS392-S25/index.html>

The course webpage will have all material, links to reading, etcetera

Make sure to check it frequently

Questions?

If I miss anything, ask on Piazza

Remember: This is a *small, experimental* course. If you have suggestions on the course, please let me know

By continuing in this course you're agreeing to all these conditions

Last thing: What's your name?

Name:

Year:

Interest in CS:

Interest outside of CS:

Take 1 minute to think about it, and then we'll go around the room

What is this course?

The Idea

If you took CS320 last semester, then the concept should be familiar:

1. **Learn Rust** (a somewhat difficult PL)
2. **Implement Rust** (in Rust, to check our understanding)

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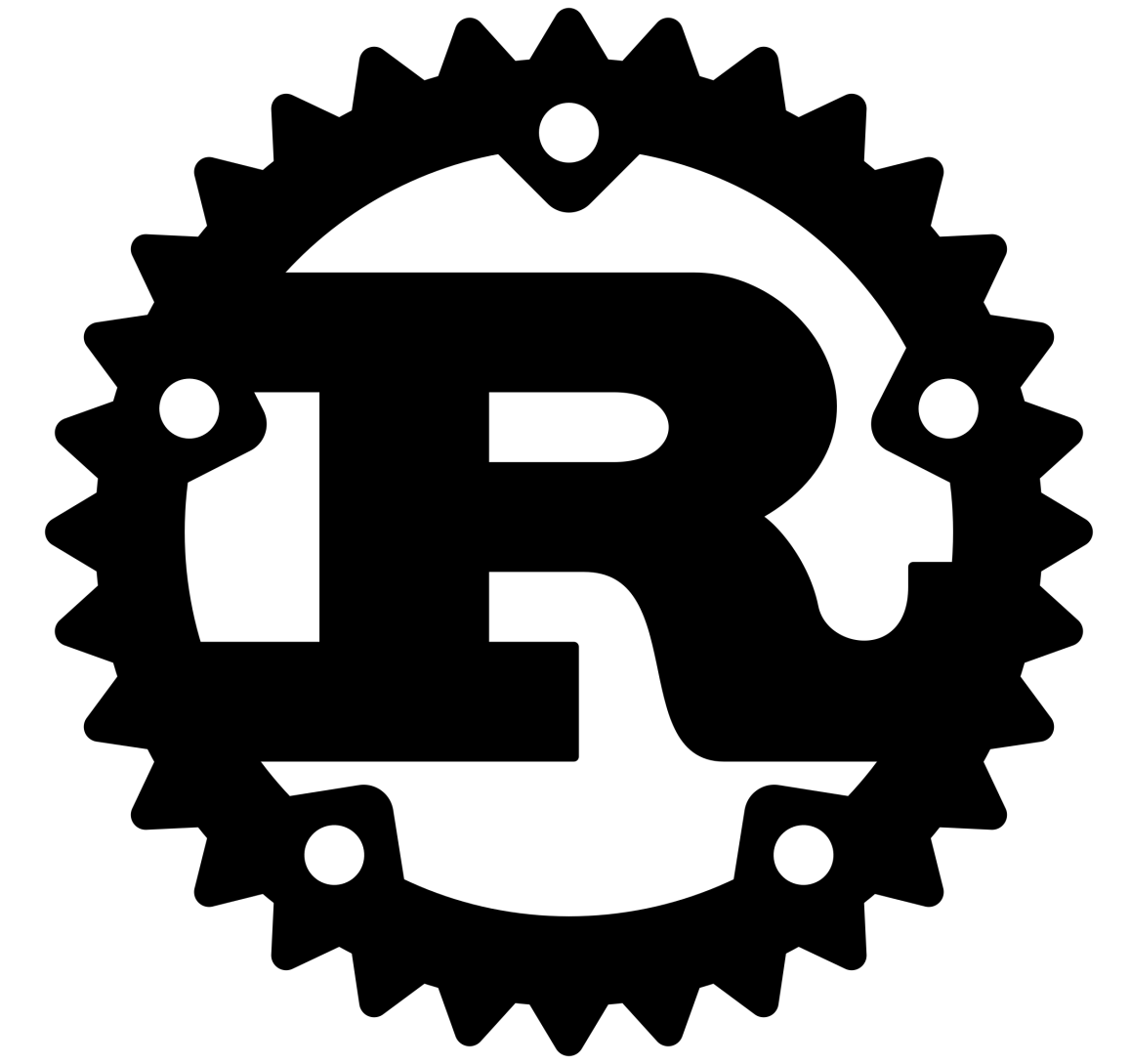
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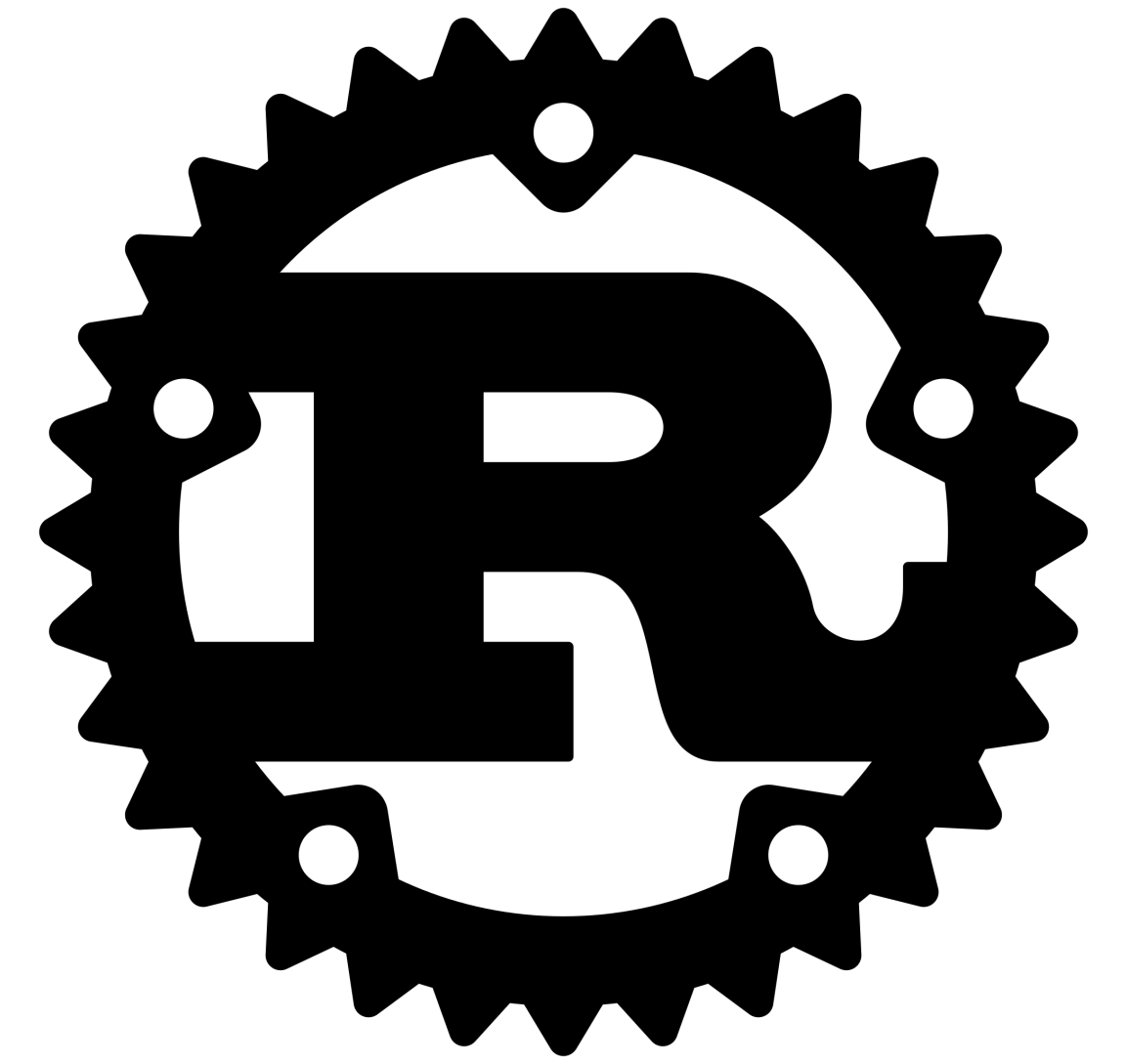
Some things will move very slow (We'll dwell a bit on things like memory management)

What's Rust?

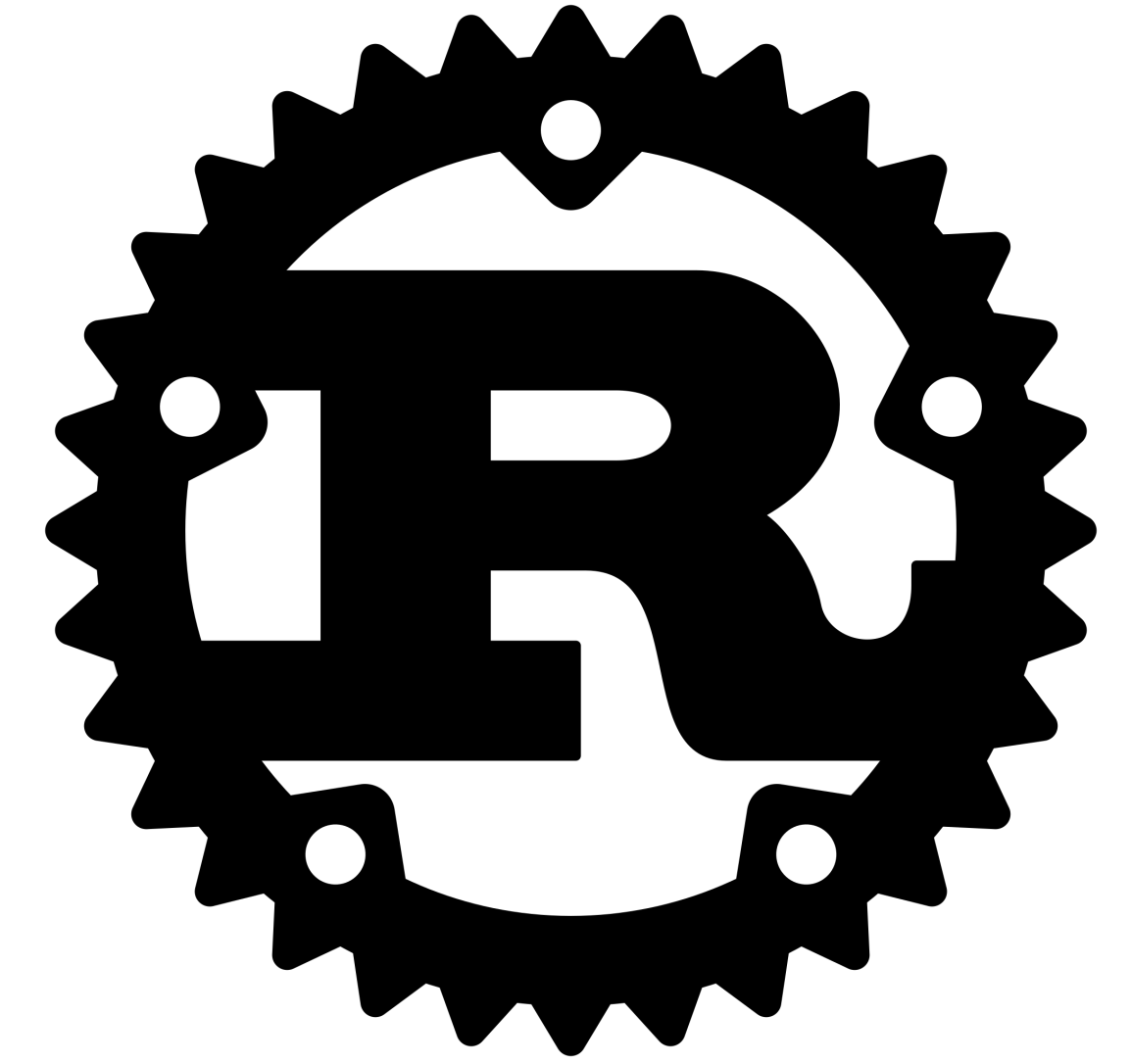


What's Rust?

Rust is a type-safe memory-safe PL



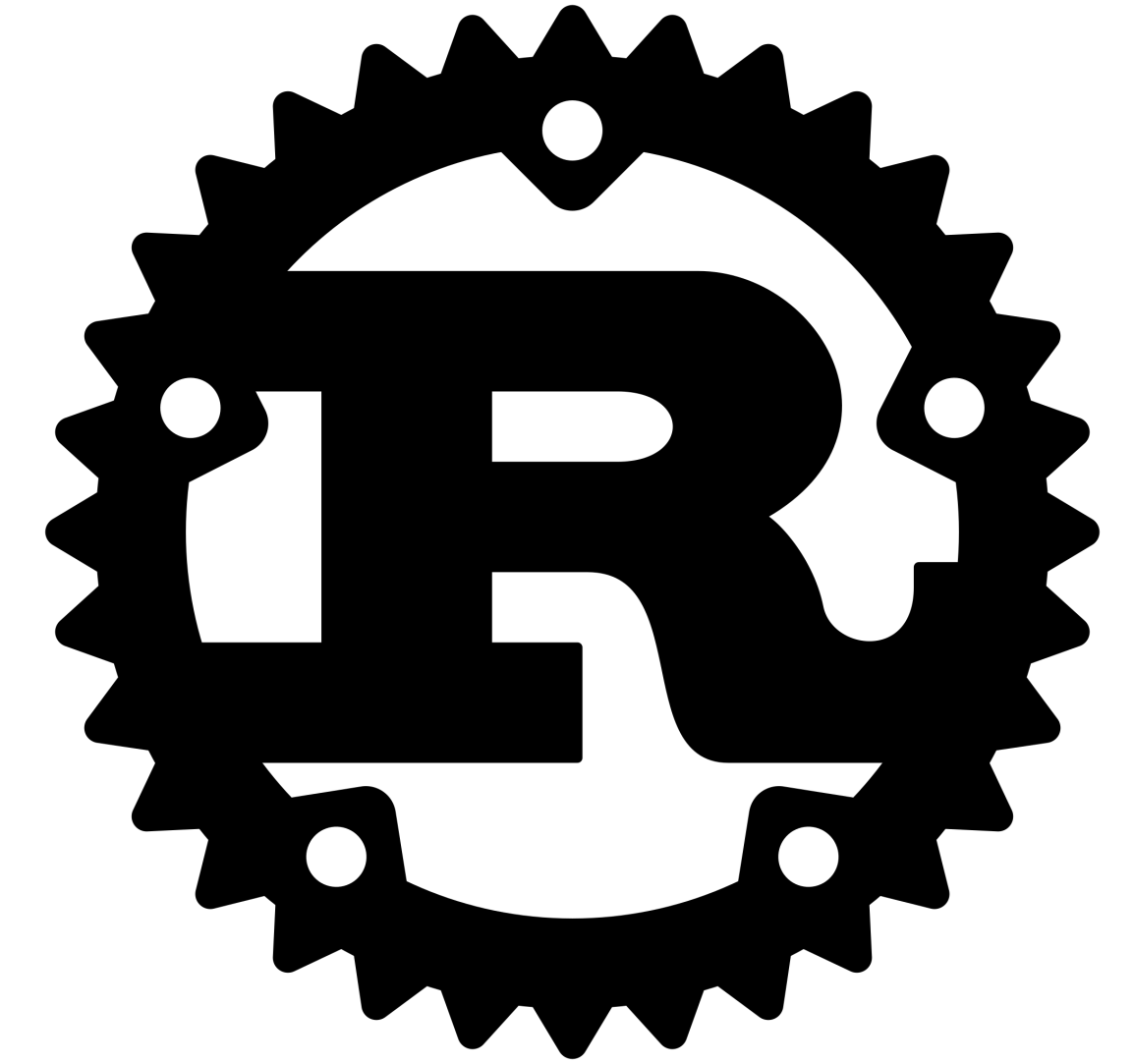
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It's an **alternative to C or C++** which can be used in production settings for rapid development without fear of crashes or memory leaks

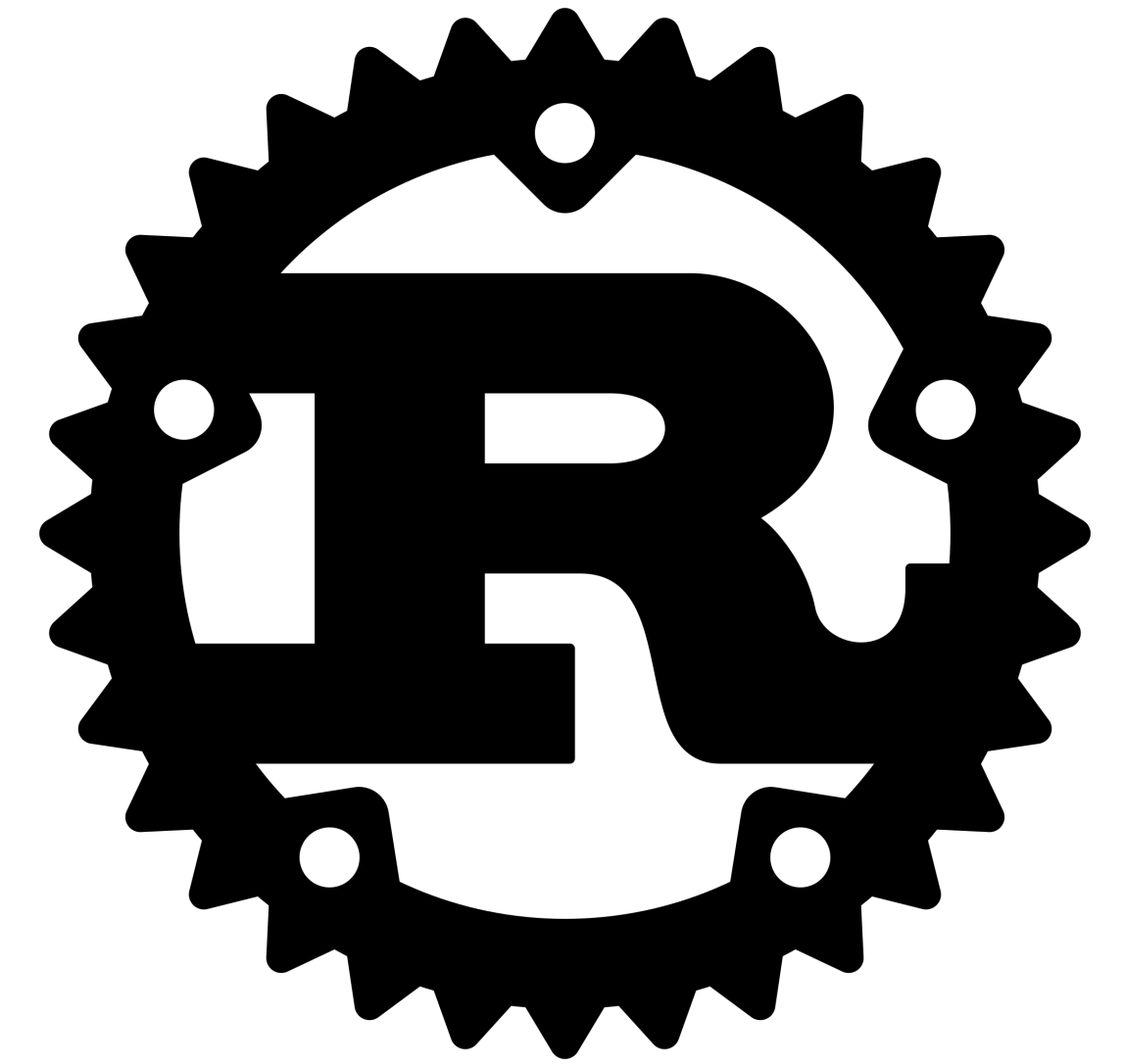
About Rust

Developed by Graydon Hoare out of Mozilla in the 2000s
(originally implemented in OCaml)

It became stable (in particular with its type system)
in the late 2010s

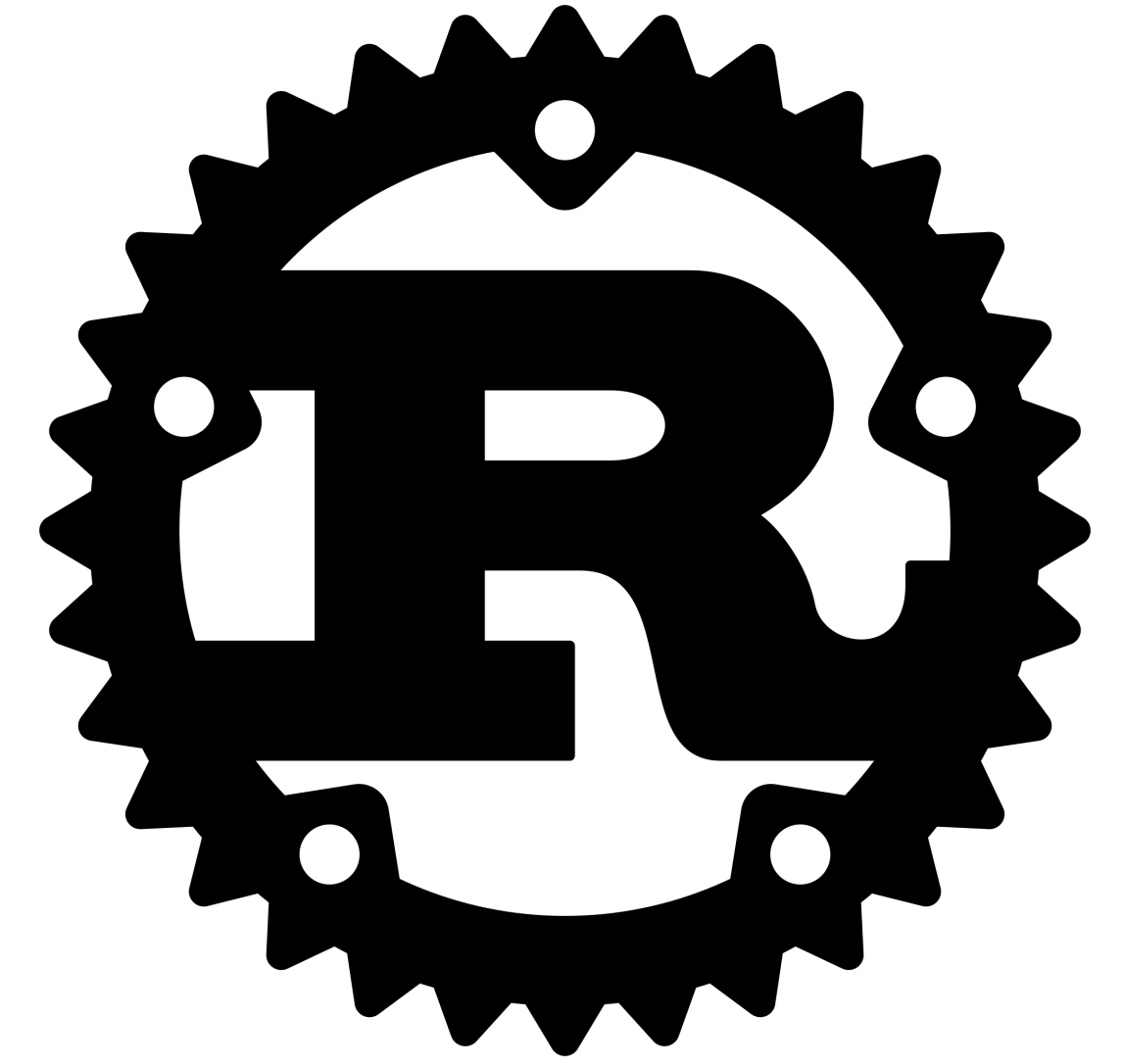
The Rust Foundation was started in 2021 and is the
basis for Rust information and adoption today

It's community members are called **Rustacians**, which is
the basis for the unofficial mascot **Ferris** the crab



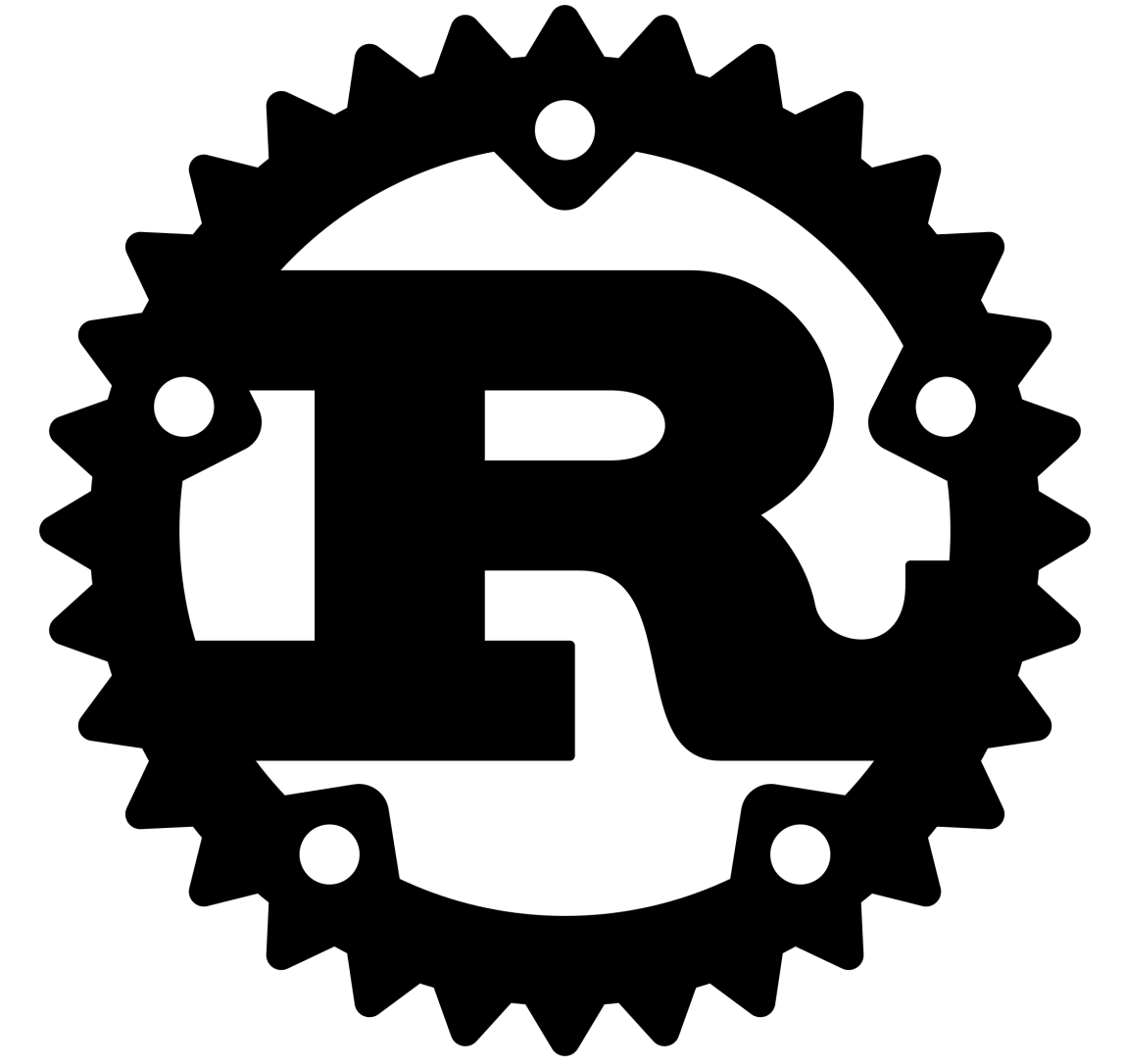
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Why Rust?

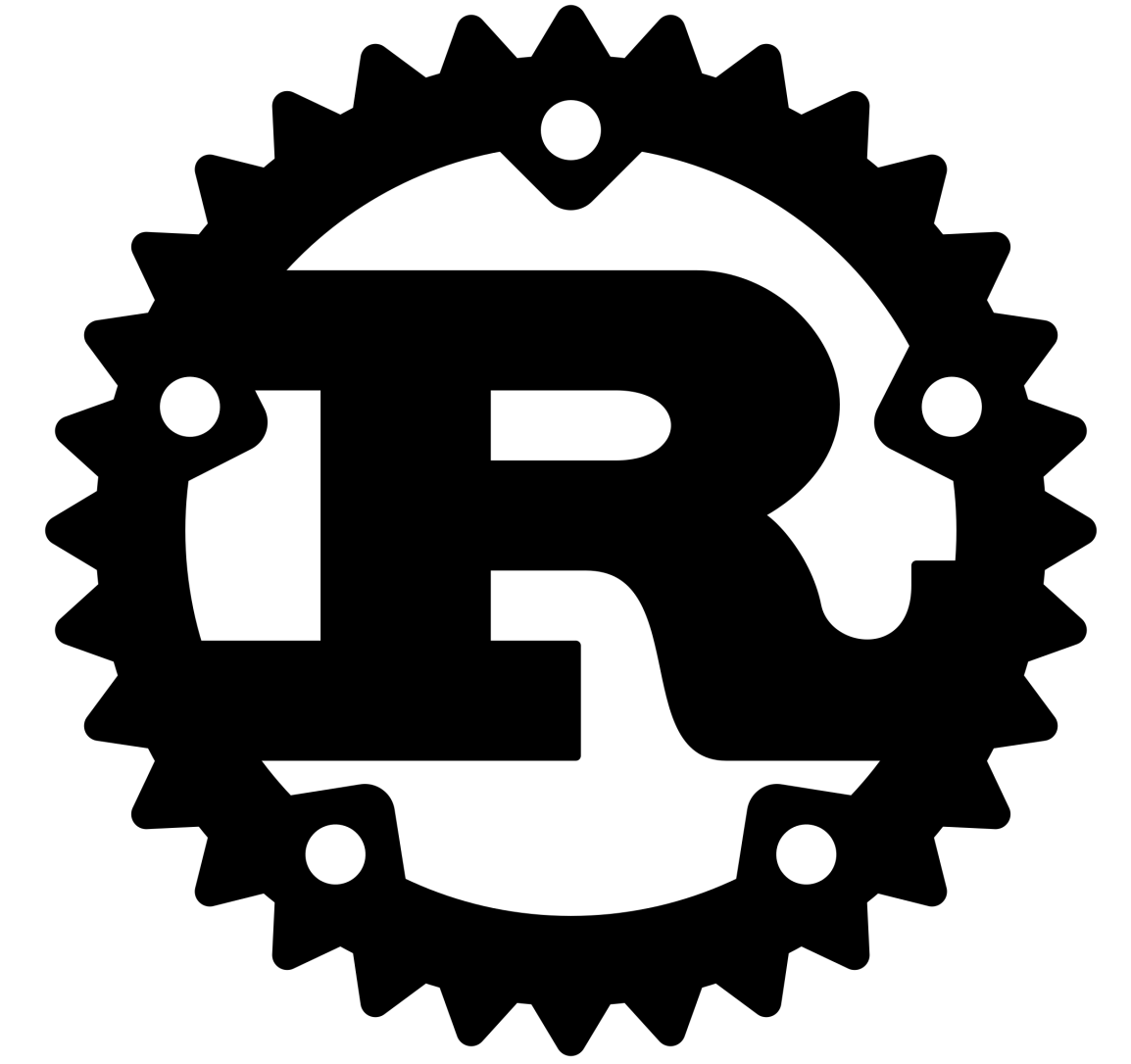


Why Rust?

1. Rust is *weird*



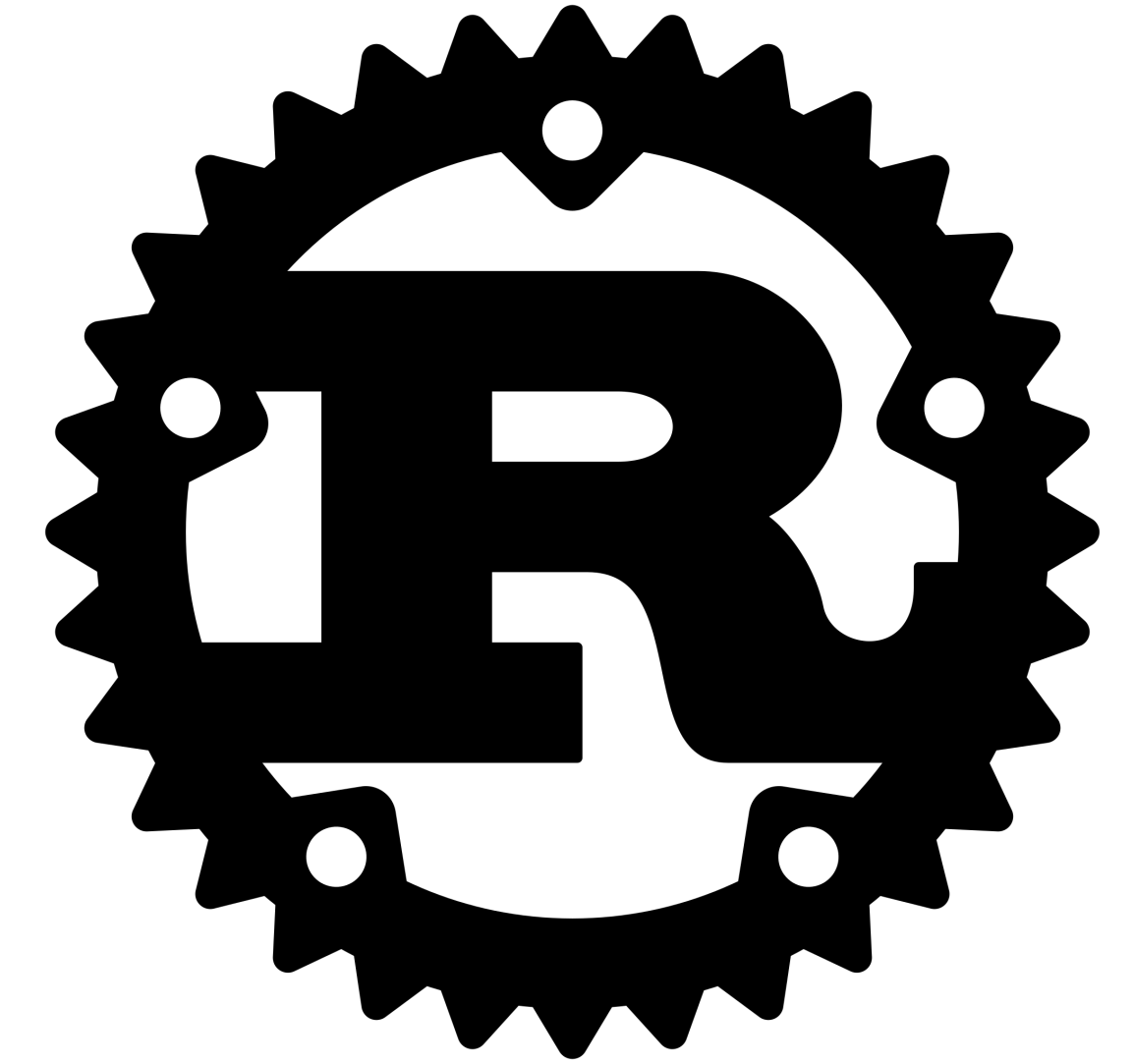
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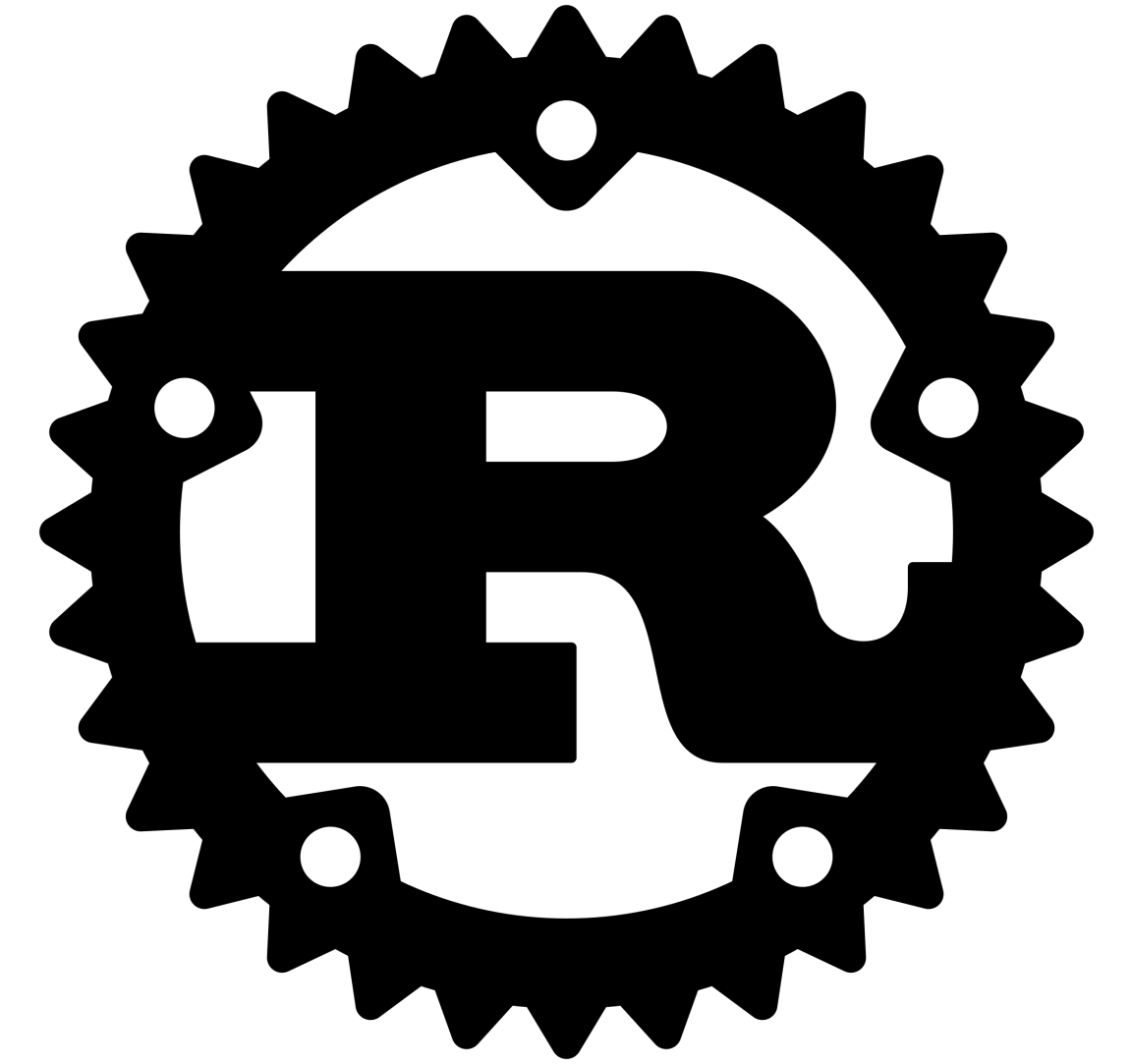


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2. Rust is becoming *popular*

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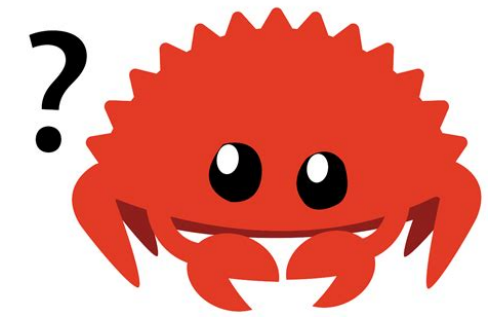
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2. Rust is becoming *popular*

Firefox, Dropbox, Yelp, Amazon (along with lots of others) are all adopting Rust in large-scale projects

Example: Rust being Weird



```
void swap(char **x, char **y) {  
    char *z = *x;  
    *x = *y;  
    *y = z;  
}
```

C

```
fn swap(x : &mut String, y : &mut String) {  
    let z : String = *x;  
    *x = *y;  
    *y = z;  
}
```

Rust

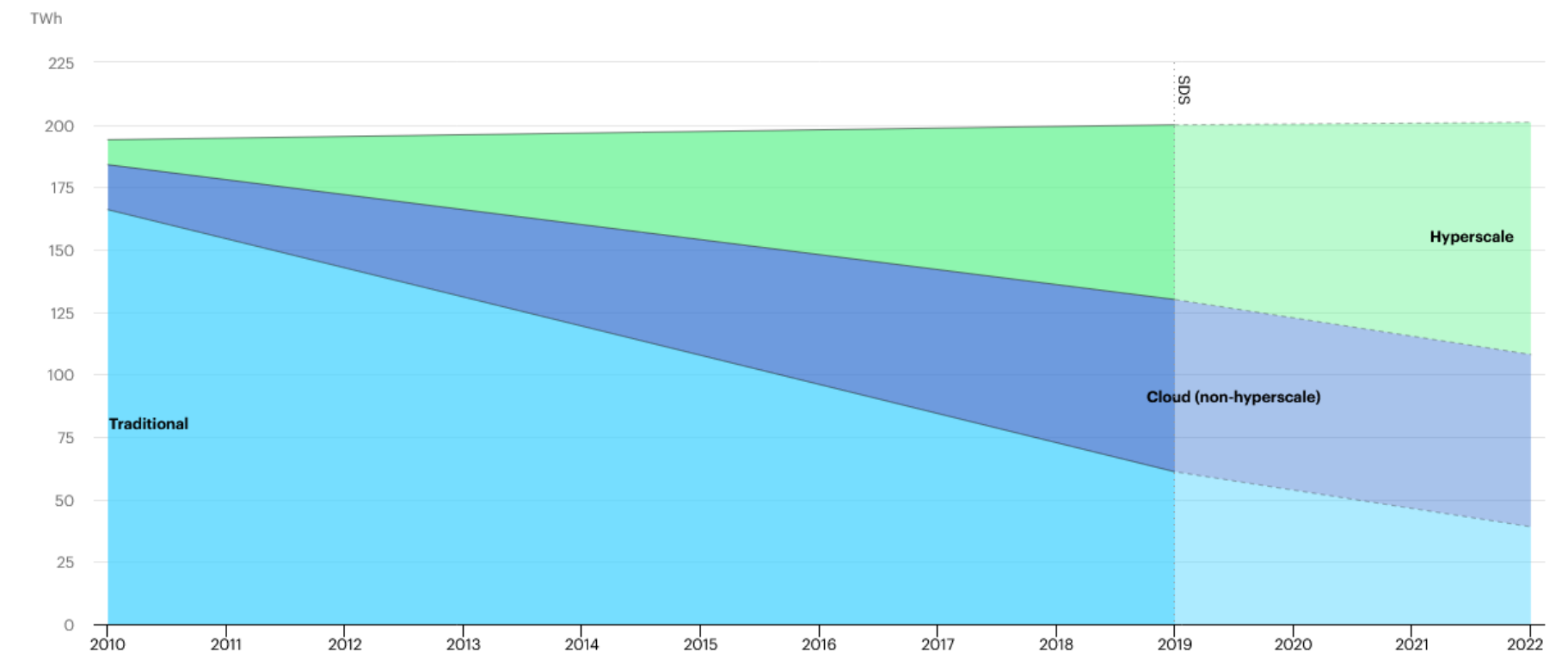
Rust has a notion of references, but it's *not possible* to write the swap-string-pointer function

A badly defined pointer-swap could cause a memory leak. Rust's type system disallows this *by fiat*

Example: Sustainability with Rust

An interesting (slightly dated) article out of AWS

Rust is performant, energy efficient and a whole lot more interesting than many other options



	Energy		Time		Mb
(c) C	1.00	(c) C	1.00	(c) Pascal	1.00
(c) Rust	1.03	(c) Rust	1.04	(c) Go	1.05
(c) C++	1.34	(c) C++	1.56	(c) C	1.17
(c) Ada	1.70	(c) Ada	1.85	(c) Fortran	1.24
(v) Java	1.98	(v) Java	1.89	(c) C++	1.34
(c) Pascal	2.14	(c) Chapel	2.14	(c) Ada	1.47
(c) Chapel	2.18	(c) Go	2.83	(c) Rust	1.54
(v) Lisp	2.27	(c) Pascal	3.02	(v) Lisp	1.92
(c) Ocaml	2.40	(c) Ocaml	3.09	(c) Haskell	2.45
(c) Fortran	2.52	(v) C#	3.14	(i) PHP	2.57
(c) Swift	2.79	(v) Lisp	3.40	(c) Swift	2.71
(c) Haskell	3.10	(c) Haskell	3.55	(i) Python	2.80
(v) C#	3.14	(c) Swift	4.20	(c) Ocaml	2.82
(c) Go	3.23	(c) Fortran	4.20	(v) C#	2.85
(i) Dart	3.83	(v) F#	6.30	(i) Hack	3.34
(v) F#	4.13	(i) JavaScript	6.52	(v) Racket	3.52
(i) JavaScript	4.45	(i) Dart	6.67	(i) Ruby	3.97
(v) Racket	7.91	(v) Racket	11.27	(c) Chapel	4.00
(i) TypeScript	21.50	(i) Hack	26.99	(v) F#	4.25
(i) Hack	24.02	(i) PHP	27.64	(i) JavaScript	4.59
(i) PHP	29.30	(v) Erlang	36.71	(i) TypeScript	4.69
(v) Erlang	42.23	(i) Jruby	43.44	(v) Java	6.01
(i) Lua	45.98	(i) TypeScript	46.20	(i) Perl	6.62
(i) Jruby	46.54	(i) Ruby	59.34	(i) Lua	6.72
(i) Ruby	69.91	(i) Perl	65.79	(v) Erlang	7.20
(i) Python	75.88	(i) Python	71.90	(i) Dart	8.64
(i) Perl	79.58	(i) Lua	82.91	(i) Jruby	19.84

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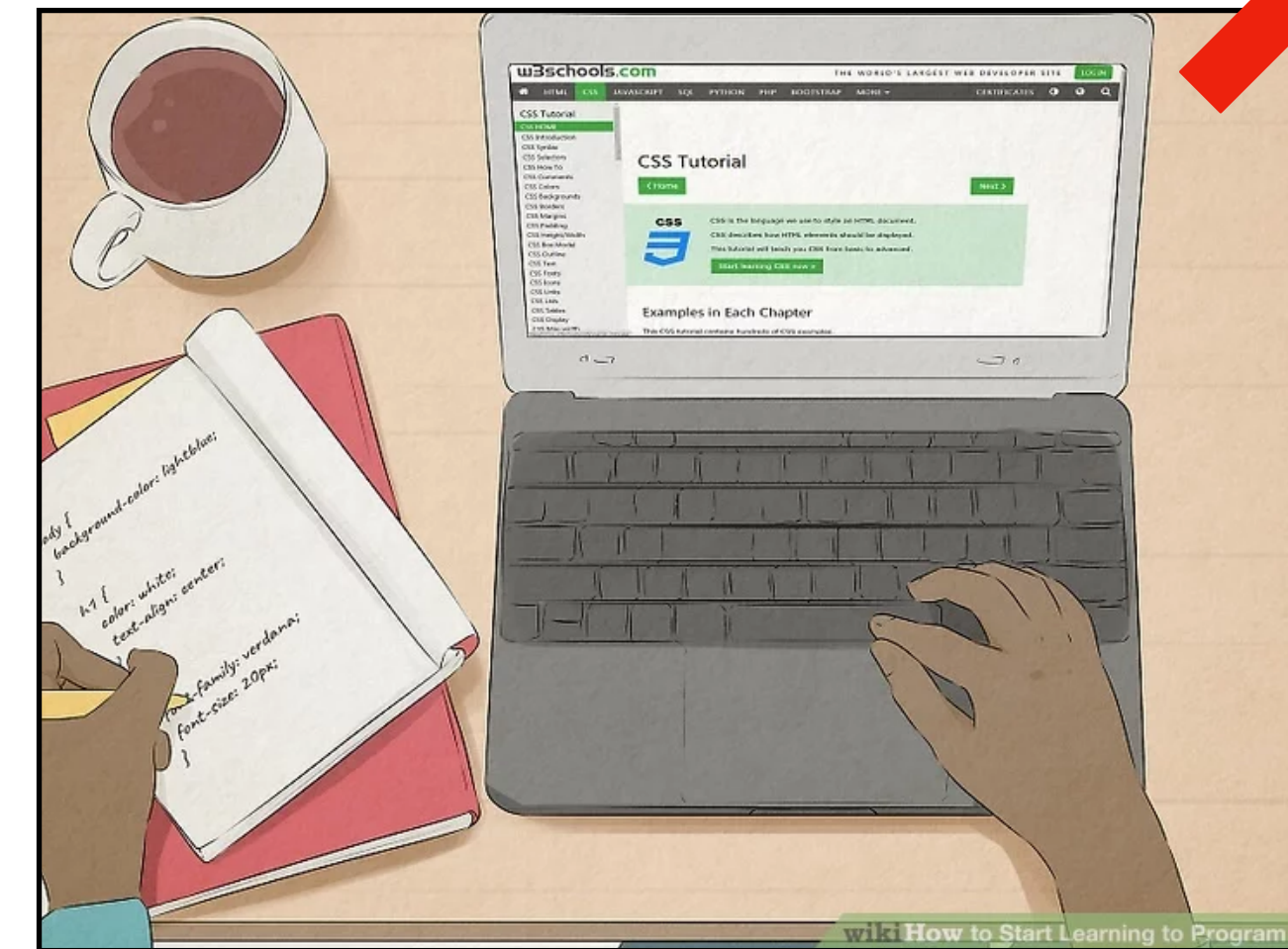
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The Definition of Standard ML

4 STATIC SEMANTICS FOR THE CORE 26

Match Rules $C \vdash mrule \Rightarrow \tau$

$$\frac{C \vdash pat \Rightarrow (VE, \tau) \quad C + VE \vdash exp \Rightarrow \tau' \quad \text{tynames } VE \subseteq T \text{ of } C}{C \vdash pat \Rightarrow exp \Rightarrow \tau \rightarrow \tau'} \quad (14)$$

Comment: This rule allows new free type variables to enter the context. These new type variables will be chosen, in effect, during the elaboration of *pat* (i.e., in the inference of the first hypothesis). In particular, their choice may have to be made to agree with type variables present in any explicit type expression occurring within *exp* (see rule 9).

Declarations $C \vdash dec \Rightarrow E$

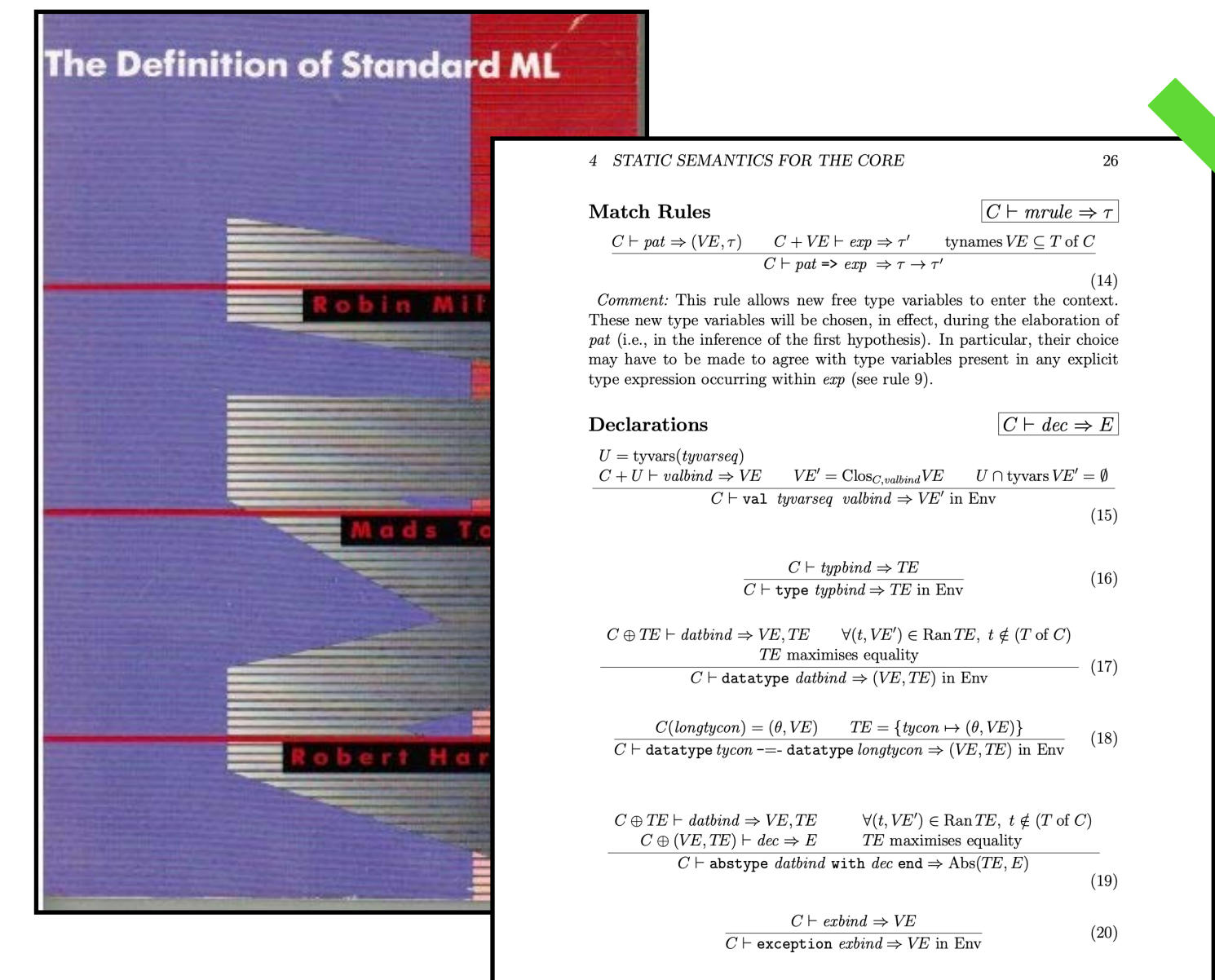
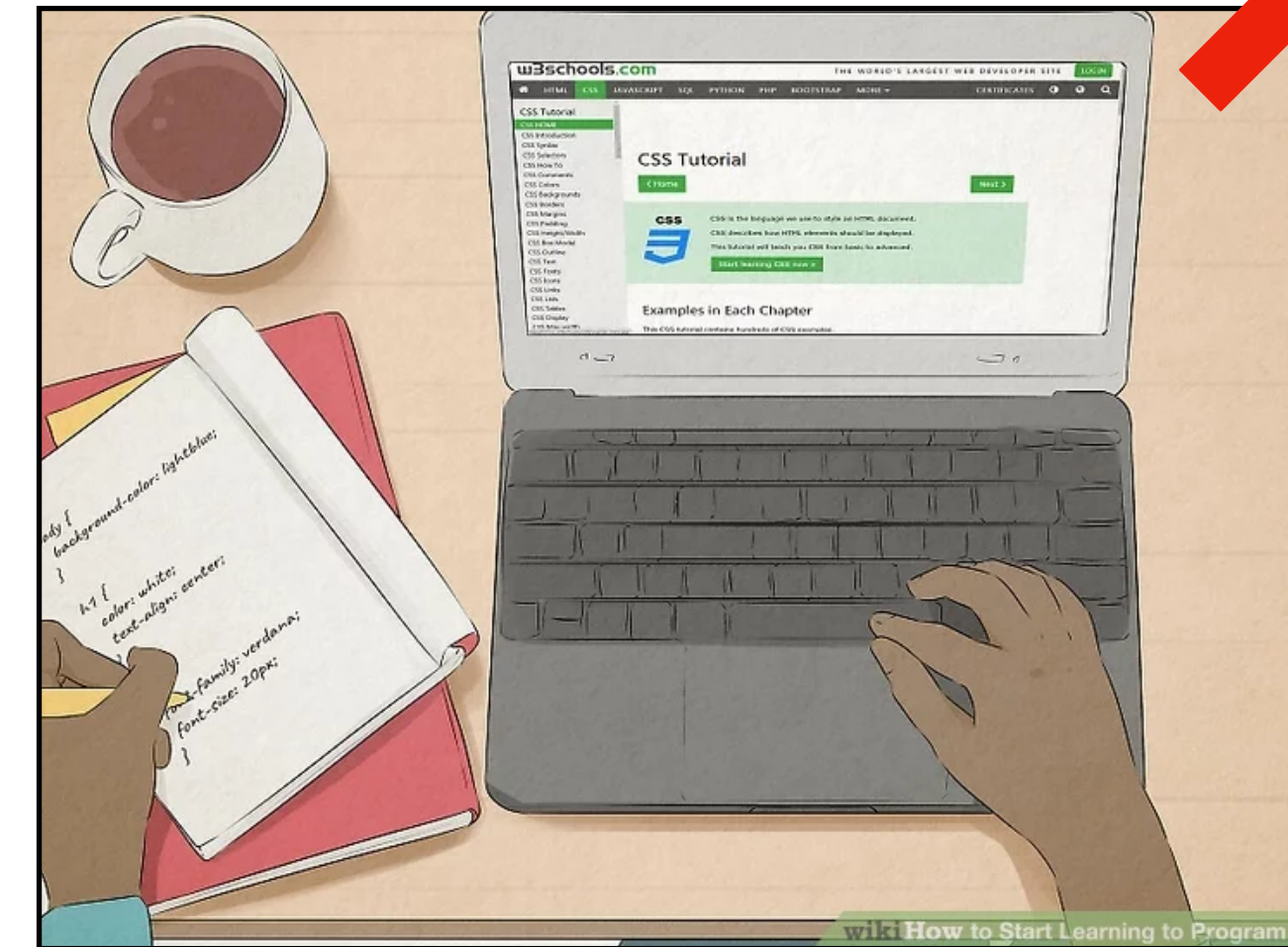
$$\frac{U = \text{tyvars}(\text{tyvarseq}) \quad C + U \vdash \text{valbind} \Rightarrow VE \quad VE' = \text{Clos}_{C, \text{valbind}} VE \quad U \cap \text{tyvars } VE' = \emptyset}{C \vdash \text{val } \text{tyvarseq } \text{valbind} \Rightarrow VE' \text{ in Env}} \quad (15)$$
$$\frac{C \vdash \text{typbind} \Rightarrow TE}{C \vdash \text{type } \text{typbind} \Rightarrow TE \text{ in Env}} \quad (16)$$
$$\frac{C \oplus TE \vdash \text{datbind} \Rightarrow VE, TE \quad \forall (t, VE') \in \text{Ran } TE, t \notin (T \text{ of } C) \quad TE \text{ maximises equality}}{C \vdash \text{datatype } \text{datbind} \Rightarrow (VE, TE) \text{ in Env}} \quad (17)$$
$$\frac{C(\text{longtycon}) = (\emptyset, VE) \quad TE = \{\text{tycon} \mapsto (\emptyset, VE)\}}{C \vdash \text{datatype } \text{tycon} \mapsto \text{datatype } \text{longtycon} \Rightarrow (VE, TE) \text{ in Env}} \quad (18)$$
$$\frac{C \oplus TE \vdash \text{datbind} \Rightarrow VE, TE \quad \forall (t, VE') \in \text{Ran } TE, t \notin (T \text{ of } C) \quad C \oplus (VE, TE) \vdash \text{dec} \Rightarrow E \quad TE \text{ maximises equality}}{C \vdash \text{abstype } \text{datbind with dec end} \Rightarrow \text{Abs}(TE, E)} \quad (19)$$
$$\frac{C \vdash \text{exbind} \Rightarrow VE}{C \vdash \text{exception } \text{exbind} \Rightarrow VE \text{ in Env}} \quad (20)$$

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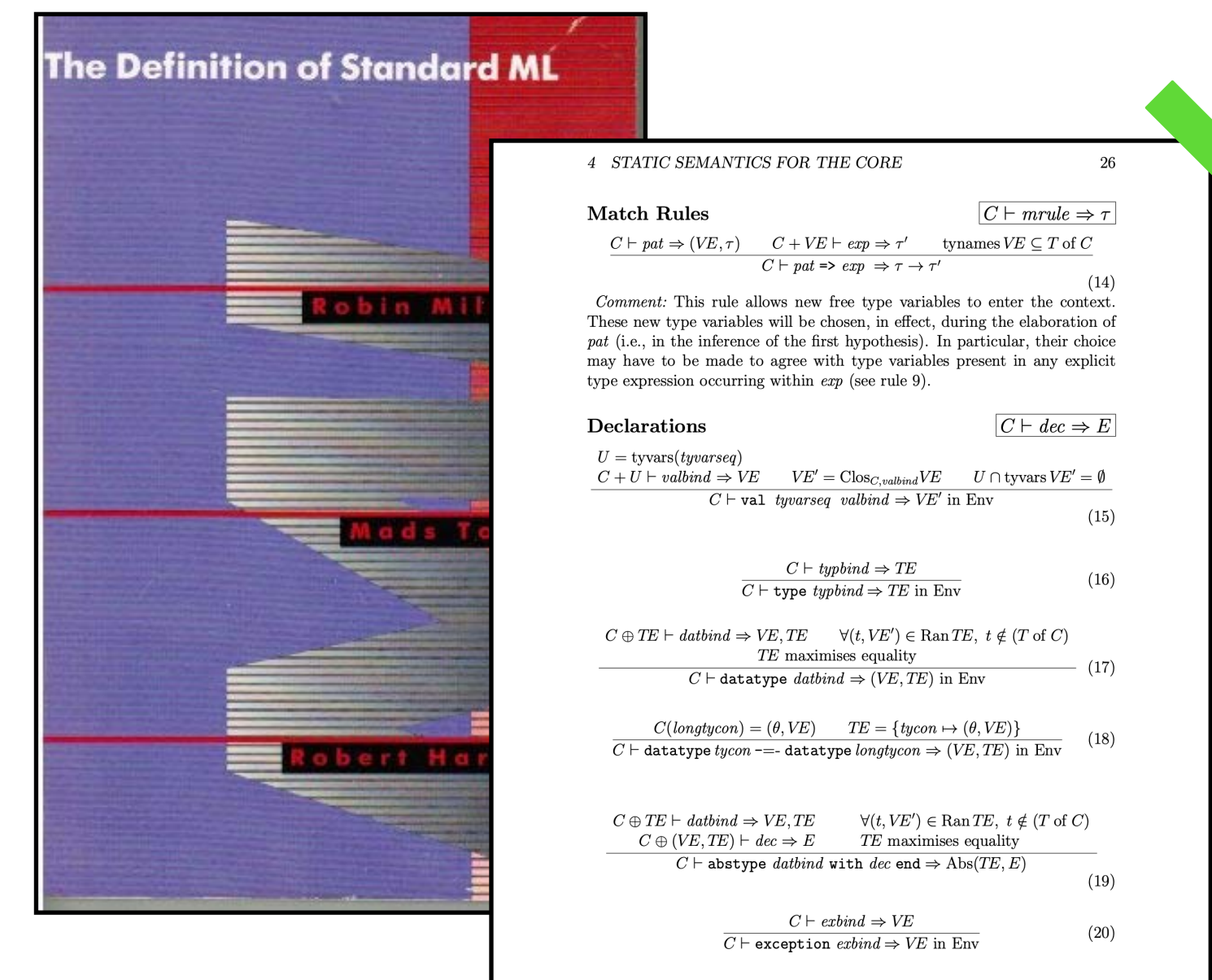
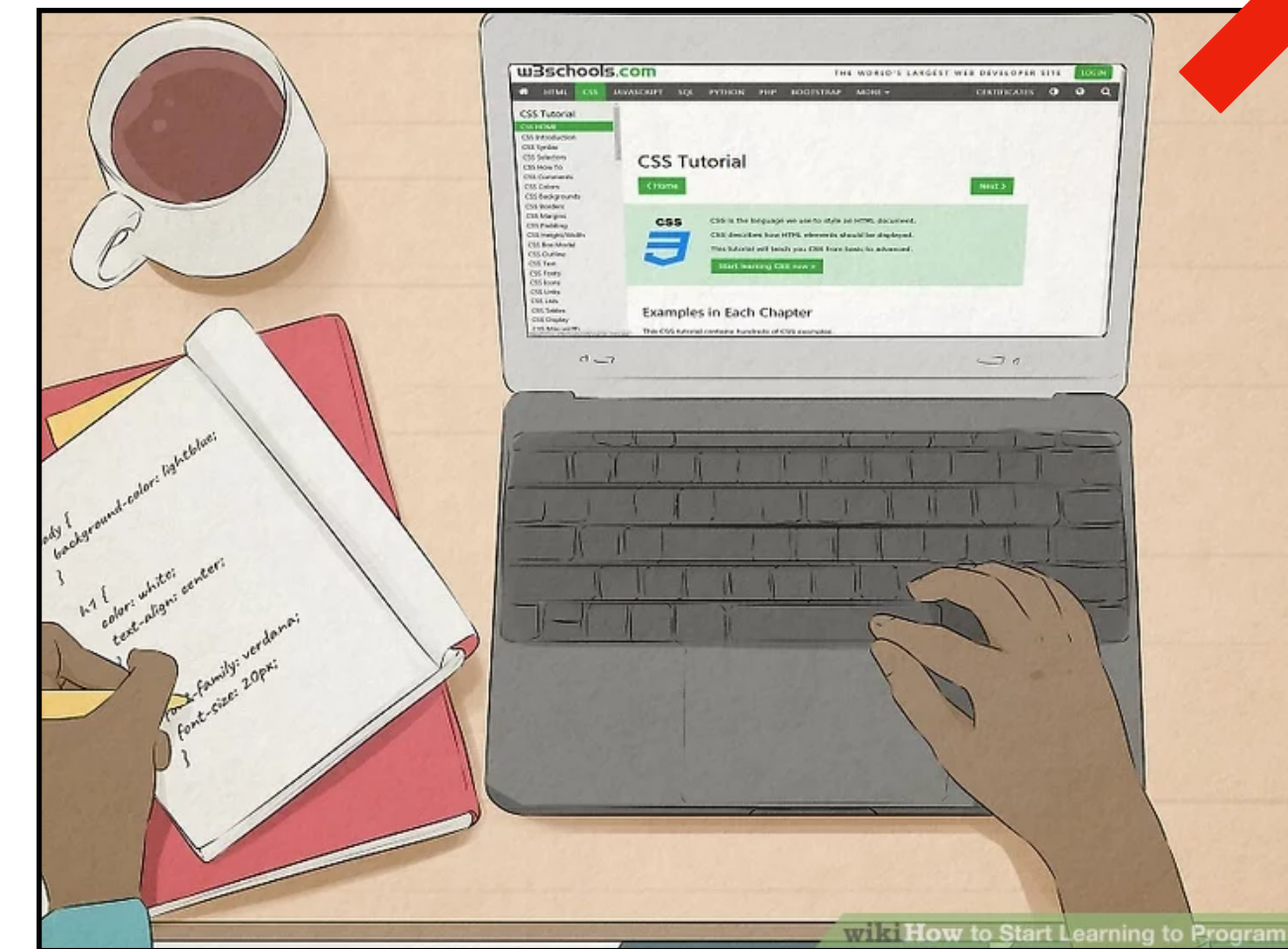
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We *will* learn why Rust makes us tackle with the type system, and how it works



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This is exactly the kind of information we need to know to make sure that, e.g., there are no dangling pointers **without actually specifying it** (Rust doesn't work exactly like this)

Workshop:
Install Rust
Set up a Cargo Project

The Task

Follow the in The Rust Programming Language (RPL) on installing **rustup**. If you're using windows I *highly recommend* using WSL. If you finish, then follow the tutorial in RPL called **Hello, Cargo!**

Note: This is how I'll take attendance, so please make sure to talk to me before the end of lecture