CMSC 330: Organization of Programming Languages

Working with Rust

Installing Rust

- Instructions, and stable installers, here: https://www.rust-lang.org/en-US/install.html
- On a Mac or Linux (VM), open a terminal and run
 curl https://sh.rustup.rs -sSf | sh
- On Windows, download+run rustup-init.exe https://static.rust-lang.org/rustup/dist/i686-pcwindows-gnu/rustup-init.exe

Rust compiler, build system

- Rust programs can be compiled using rustc
 - Source files end in suffix .rs
 - Compilation, by default, produces an executable
 - No –c option
- Preferred: Use the cargo package manager
 - Will invoke rustc as needed to build files
 - Will download and build dependencies
 - Based on a .toml file and .lock file
 - You won't have to mess with these for this class
 - Like ocamlbuild

Using rustc

Compiling and running a program

```
main.rs:
fn main() {
    println!("Hello, world!")
}
```

```
% rustc main.rs
% ./main
Hello, world!
%
```

Using cargo

Make a project, build it, run it

```
% cargo new hello cargo --bin
% cd hello cargo
% 1s
Cargo.toml src/
                      fn main() {
% ls src
                          println!("Hello, world!")
main.rs <
% cargo build
 Compiling hello cargo v0.1.0 (file:///...)
 Finished dev [unoptimized + debuginfo] ...
% ./target/debug/hello cargo
Hello, world!
```

Rust, interactively

- Rust has no top-level a la OCaml or Ruby
- There is an in-browser execution environment
 - See, for example,https://rustbyexample.com/hello.html

Hello World

This is the source code of the traditional Hello World program.

```
// This is the main function
fn main() {
    // The statements here will be executed when the compiled binary is called

    // Print text to the console
    println!("Hello World!");
}
Hello World!
```