Ownership and Borrowing and Lifetimes (Oh My!)

EECS 3/496 “Rust”

Spring 2018

Definitions

An *object* is a chunk of memory with a type

Examples:

- The number 4 is a *value*, not an object
- A word of memory containing the number 4 is an object

A *variable* is the name of an object

Ownership

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- a variable, or
- some other object

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Ownership comes with rights and responsibilities:

- The owner is allowed to modify the object
- The owner must free the object (or pass it to another owner)

Transferring ownership

Ownership can be transferred:

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    v[ix] += 1;
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#[test]
fn test_inc_vec() {
    let expected = vec![ 3, 4, 6 ];
    let actual   = vec![ 3, 4, 5 ];

    inc_vec(actual, 2);

    assert_eq!(expected, actual);
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fn test_inc_vec() {
    let expected = vec![ 3, 4, 6 ];
    let actual   = vec![ 3, 4, 5 ];

    inc_vec(actual, 2);

    assert_eq!(expected, actual); // Error! actual has been moved
}
```

One solution: FP style

```
pub fn inc_vec(mut v: Vec<usize>, ix: usize) -> Vec<usize> {
    v[ix] += 1;
    v
}

#[test]
fn test_inc_vec() {
    let     expected = vec![ 3, 4, 6 ];
    let mut actual   = vec![ 3, 4, 5 ];

    actual = inc_vec(actual, 2);

    assert_eq!(expected, actual);
}
```

The Rust solution: borrowing

```
pub fn inc_vec(v: &mut Vec<usize>, ix: usize) {
    v[ix] += 1;
}

#[test]
fn test_inc_vec() {
    let     expected = vec![ 3, 4, 6 ];
    let mut actual   = vec![ 3, 4, 5 ];

    inc_vec(&mut actual, 2);

    assert_eq!(expected, actual);
}
```

More idiomatic Rust: take a slice

```
pub fn inc_vec(v: &mut [usize], ix: usize) {
    v[ix] += 1;
}

#[test]
fn test_inc_vec() {
    let     expected = vec![ 3, 4, 6 ];
    let mut actual   = vec![ 3, 4, 5 ];

    inc_vec(actual.as_mut_slice(), 2);

    assert_eq!(expected, actual);
}
```

Borrowing implements reader/writer semantics

You can borrow

- as many immutable references as you like, or
- one mutable reference.

```
let mut x = SomeObject::new();

{
    let r1 = &x;
    let r2 = &x;
    let r3 = r1;
    let r4 = &mut x;        // error!
}

{
    let r5 = &mut x;        // ok
    let r6 = &x;            // error!
}
```

Hidden borrows

Methods calls may (mutable) borrow self:

```
impl SomeObject {
        pub fn f(&mut self) { ··· }
}


let x = SomeObject::new();
x.f();          // error: x isn't mutable
```

When borrowing won't do

- The Copy trait for cheap copies
- The Clone trait for expensive copies

The Copy trait

Types implementing the Copy trait are copied implicitly rather than moved:

- usize and other built-in numeric types
- &str and other immutable reference types
- In general, types that
  - are cheap to copy (small), and
  - don't involve a *resource* (*e.g., heap allocations*)

```
let a = 5;
let b = a;
f(a);
let c = a + b;
```

The Clone trait

The Clone trait supports explicity copying:

- String, Vec, HashMap, etc.
- In general, types that
  - may be expensive to copy, and
  - don't involve a *unique resource* (*e.g.,* a file handle)

```
let v = vec![ 3, 4, 5 ];
let u = v.clone();
f(v);
g(u);
```

Lifetimes

Object have lifetimes (or more precisely, death times)

```
{
    let mut r: &str;

    {
        let s = String::new();

        r = &s;        // error because r outlives s
    }        // s dies here
}        // r dies here
```

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    }        // s dies here
}        // r dies here
```

A reference must die before its referent!

The static lifetime

The only named lifetime is 'static—the lifetime of the whole program

String slice literals have static lifetime. That is,

```
let s: &str = "hello";
```

means

```
let s: &'static str = "hello";
```

Lifetime variables

Other lifetimes are relative:

```
fn choose<'a>(x: &'a usize, y: &'a usize) -> &'a usize
```

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Other lifetimes are relative:

```
fn choose<'a>(x: &'a usize, y: &'a usize) -> &'a usize{
    if is_even(*x) {x}
    else if is_even(*y) {y}
    else {&0}
}
```