

Data Types in Rust

Spoken Tutorial Project

<https://spoken-tutorial.org>

National Mission on Education through ICT

<https://sakshat.ac.in>

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Learning Objectives

In this tutorial, we will learn about:



Learning Objectives

In this tutorial, we will learn about:

- ▶ **Supported Data Types**



Learning Objectives

In this tutorial, we will learn about:

- ▶ **Supported Data Types**
- ▶ **Scalar Data Types**



Learning Objectives

In this tutorial, we will learn about:

- ▶ Supported Data Types
- ▶ Scalar Data Types
- ▶ Compound Data Types



Learning Objectives

In this tutorial, we will learn about:

- ▶ Supported Data Types
- ▶ Scalar Data Types
- ▶ Compound Data Types
- ▶ It's types in Rust



System Specifications

This tutorial is recorded using:



System Specifications

This tutorial is recorded using:

▶ **Ubuntu Linux OS version 18.04**



System Specifications

This tutorial is recorded using:

- ▶ **Ubuntu Linux OS version 18.04**
- ▶ **Rust version 1.47.0**



System Specifications

This tutorial is recorded using:

- ▶ **Ubuntu Linux OS version 18.04**
- ▶ **Rust version 1.47.0**
- ▶ **Visual Studio Code version 1.45.0**
(code editor)



Prerequisites



Prerequisites

- ▶ **You should be familiar with** `compiling and running Rust files`



Prerequisites

- ▶ **You should be familiar with** compiling and running Rust **files**
- ▶ **If not, please go through the prerequisite Rust tutorials on** <https://spoken-tutorial.org>



Code Files

- ▶ The file used in this tutorial is available in the `Code files` link on this tutorial page



Code Files

- ▶ **The file used in this tutorial is available in the Code files link on this tutorial page**
- ▶ **Pls download and extract the file**



Code Files

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- ▶ Pls download and extract the file
- ▶ Make a copy and then use it for practising



Data Types in Rust

- ▶ **Every value in Rust is of a certain Type**



Data Types in Rust

- ▶ **Every value in Rust is of a certain Type**
- ▶ **It tells the compiler what kind of data is being specified**



Data Types in Rust

- ▶ **This helps the compiler know how to work with that data**



Data Types in Rust

- ▶ **This helps the compiler know how to work with that data**
- ▶ **Helps optimize for efficient & faster runtime execution**



Data Types in Rust

- ▶ **This helps the compiler know how to work with that data**
- ▶ **Helps optimize for efficient & faster runtime execution**
- ▶ **There are a number of in-built Data Types in Rust**



Data Types in Rust



Data Types in Rust

► Scalar



Data Types in Rust

- ▶ **Scalar**
- ▶ **Compound**



Scalar Data Types

- ▶ A Scalar Data Type **represents a single value**



Scalar Data Types

Rust **has four primary** scalar data types



Scalar Data Types

Rust **has four primary** scalar data types

► **Integers**



Scalar Data Types

Rust **has four primary** scalar data types

- ▶ **Integers**
- ▶ **Float**



Scalar Data Types

Rust **has four primary** scalar data types

- ▶ **Integers**
- ▶ **Float**
- ▶ **Boolean**



Scalar Data Types

Rust **has four primary** scalar data types

- ▶ **Integers**
- ▶ **Float**
- ▶ **Boolean**
- ▶ **Character**



Float

- ▶ Rust has **2 primitive** types for float similar to integers
 - ▶ f32
 - ▶ f64



Float

- ▶ Here the numbers are with decimal points



Float

- ▶ Here the numbers are with decimal points
- ▶ **For** float, **by default** Rust **allocates** 64-bits



Float

- ▶ Here the numbers are with decimal points
- ▶ For float, by default Rust allocates 64-bits
- ▶ `let a = 1.0`
rust allocates 64-bits of memory



Float

- ▶ If you want Rust to allocate 32-bits of memory, we need to explicitly typecast to 32-bits using `f32`

```
let a:f32 = 1.0;
```



Boolean

- ▶ In Rust also we have two possible values for `boolean`



Boolean

- ▶ **In Rust also we have two possible values for boolean**
 - ▶ **True**



Boolean

- ▶ In Rust also we have two possible values for boolean
 - ▶ True
 - ▶ False



Boolean

```
let a:bool = true;
```

► **To** typecast **a** boolean variable **we use** bool



Boolean

```
let a:bool = true;
```

- ▶ **To** typecast **a** boolean variable **we use** `bool`
- ▶ **Typically these** variables **would be used**
whenever we set flags



Boolean

```
let a:bool = true;
```

- ▶ **Depending upon the state of flag we allow further execution of the program**



Character



Character

- ▶ **The Character type is the most primitive alphabetic type**



Character

- ▶ **The Character type is the most primitive alphabetic type**
- ▶ **The value should be declared between single quotes**



Character

- ▶ **The Character type is the most primitive alphabetic type**
- ▶ **The value should be declared between single quotes**
- ▶ `let a:char = 'z';`



Compound Data Types

- ▶ Compound Types **group multiple values of other types into one type**



Compound Data Types

- ▶ Rust **has two primitive** Compound types **namely**



Compound Data Types

- ▶ Rust **has two primitive** Compound types
namely
 - ▶ Tuples



Compound Data Types

- ▶ Rust **has two primitive** Compound types **namely**
 - ▶ Tuples
 - ▶ Arrays



Tuples

- ▶ **A Tuple is a general way of grouping together some number of other values**



Tuples

- ▶ **A Tuple is a general way of grouping together some number of other values**
- ▶ **A Tuple can contain a variety of types**



Tuples

- ▶ We create Tuples by writing a comma separated list of values within parentheses



Tuples

- ▶ Destructing is a process where a Tuple is broken into a number of parts using pattern matching



Tuples

- ▶ Destructing is a process where a Tuple is broken into a number of parts using pattern matching
- ▶ Also we can directly access a Tuple element using a period .



Arrays



Arrays

- ▶ **Unlike a tuple, every element in an array should have the same data type**



Arrays

- ▶ **Unlike a tuple, every element in an array should have the same data type**
- ▶ **Arrays in Rust are different as compared to other programming languages**



Arrays

- ▶ **Unlike a tuple, every element in an array should have the same data type**
- ▶ **Arrays in Rust are different as compared to other programming languages**
- ▶ **As they have a fixed length**



Arrays

- ▶ Once declared they cannot grow or shrink in size



Arrays

- ▶ Once declared they cannot grow or shrink in size
- ▶ In Arrays, the data is allocated in a stack rather than a heap and has a fixed number of elements



Summary

In this tutorial, we have learnt:

- ▶ **Supported Data Types**
- ▶ **Scalar Data Types**
- ▶ **Compound Data Types**
- ▶ **Its types in Rust**



Assignment

- ▶ **Go to the project folder** `rust-assignment`
- ▶ **In the `main.rs` file**
 - ▶ **Initialize a variable named `m` and assign an array to it**
 - ▶ **The array should contain 5 numbers as elements**
 - ▶ **Print the elements of the array**



Assignment

- ▶ Compile **and** execute **the project**
- ▶ **Observe the output in the Terminal**



About Spoken Tutorial project

- ▶ Watch the video available at https://spoken-tutorial.org/What_is_a_Spoken_Tutorial
- ▶ It summarises the Spoken Tutorial project
- ▶ If you do not have good bandwidth, you can download and watch it



Spoken Tutorial Workshops

The Spoken Tutorial Project Team

- ▶ Conducts workshops using spoken tutorials
- ▶ Gives certificates to those who pass an online test
- ▶ For more details, please write to contact@spoken-tutorial.org



Answers for THIS Spoken Tutorial

- ▶ Questions in THIS Spoken Tutorial?
- ▶ Visit <https://forums.spoken-tutorial.org>
- ▶ Choose the minute and second where you have the question
- ▶ Explain your question briefly
- ▶ The Spoken Tutorial project will ensure an answer
- ▶ You will have to register to ask questions



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Thank you

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