

# 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:**



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**In this tutorial, we will learn about:**

- ▶ **Supported Data Types**



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- ▶ **Scalar Data Types**



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



# System Specifications

**This tutorial is recorded using:**



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**This tutorial is recorded using:**

▶ **Ubuntu Linux OS version 18.04**



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**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**



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



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- ▶ **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](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](mailto: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**



# Acknowledgements

- ▶ **Spoken Tutorial project is funded by Ministry of Education (MoE), Govt. of India**



# Thank you

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