



# Rust Language Cheat Sheet

02.12.2018

Contains clickable links to [The Book](#)<sup>BK</sup>, [Rust by Example](#)<sup>EX</sup>, [Std Docs](#)<sup>STD</sup>, [Nomicon](#)<sup>NOM</sup>, [Reference](#)<sup>REF</sup>. Furthermore, entries are marked as largely **deprecated**<sup>☒</sup>, have a **minimum edition**<sup>'18</sup>, or are **bad**<sup>⚡</sup>.

The latest version of this document can be found at [cheats.rs](https://cheats.rs).

## Data Structures

Define data types and memory locations, and use them.

Example	Explanation
<code>struct S {}</code>	Define a <b>struct</b> , <sup>BK EX STD REF</sup> with named fields.
<code>struct S ()</code>	Define "tupled" struct with numbered fields <code>.0</code> , <code>.1</code> , ...
<code>struct S;</code>	Define zero sized unit struct.
<code>enum E {}</code>	Define an <b>enum</b> <sup>BK EX REF</sup> , c. <a href="#">algebraic data types</a> , <a href="#">tagged unions</a> .
<code>enum E { A, C {} }</code>	Define variants of enum; can be unit- <b>A</b> , tuple- <b>B ()</b> and struct-like <b>C {}</b> .
<code>enum E { A = 1 }</code>	If variants are only unit-like, allow discriminants values, e.g., for FFI.
<code>union U {}</code>	Unsafe C-like <b>union</b> <sup>REF</sup> for FFI compatibility.
<code>static X: T = x;</code>	<b>Global variable</b> <sup>BK EX REF</sup> with <code>'static</code> lifetime, single memory location.
<code>const X: T = x;</code>	Define inlineable <b>constant</b> , <sup>BK EX REF</sup> Inlined values are mutable!!!
<code>let x;</code>	<b>Variable binding</b> <sup>?</sup> that can't be changed or <code>&amp;mut</code> 'ed.
<code>let mut x;</code>	Same, but allow for change or mutable borrow.

Example	Explanation
<code>S { x: y }</code>	Create <code>struct S {}</code> or <code>use</code> 'ed <code>enum E::S {}</code> with field <code>x</code> set to <code>y</code> .
<code>S { x }</code>	Same, but use local variable <code>x</code> for field <code>x</code> .
<code>S { ..s }</code>	Fill remaining fields from <code>s</code> , esp. useful with <a href="#">Default</a> .
<code>S(x)</code>	Create <code>struct S(T)</code> or <code>use</code> 'ed <code>enum E::S ()</code> with field <code>.0</code> set to <code>x</code> .
<code>S</code>	If <code>S</code> is unit <code>struct S</code> ; or <code>use</code> 'ed <code>enum E::S</code> create value of <code>S</code> .
<code>E::C { x: y }</code>	Create enum variant <code>C</code> . Other methods above also work.
<code>()</code>	Empty tuple, both literal and type, aka <b>unit</b> <sup>STD</sup>
<code>(x)</code>	Parenthesized expression.
<code>(x,)</code>	Single-element <b>tuple</b> expression. <sup>EX STD REF</sup>
<code>(T,)</code>	Single-element tuple type.
<code>[T; n]</code>	<b>Array type</b> <sup>EX STD</sup> with <code>n</code> elements of type <code>T</code> .
<code>[x; n]</code>	Array with <code>n</code> copies of <code>x</code> . <sup>REF</sup>
<code>[x, y]</code>	Array with given elements.
<code>x[0]</code>	Collection indexing. Overloadable <a href="#">Index</a> , <a href="#">IndexMut</a>
<code>x[..]</code>	Collection slice-like indexing via <a href="#">RangeFull</a> , c. <b>sllices</b> <sup>STD EX REF</sup>
<code>x[a..]</code>	Collection slice-like indexing via <a href="#">RangeFrom</a> .
<code>x[..b]</code>	Collection slice-like indexing <a href="#">RangeTo</a> .
<code>x[a..b]</code>	Collection slice-like indexing via <a href="#">Range</a> .

Example	Explanation
<code>a..b</code>	Right-exclusive <b>range</b> <sup>BK REF</sup> creation, also seen as <code>..</code> , <code>a..</code> , <code>..b</code> .
<code>a..=b</code>	Inclusive range creation, also seen as <code>..=b</code> .
<code>x.i</code>	Member <b>access</b> . <sup>REF</sup>
<code>x.0</code>	Tuple access

## References & Pointers

Granting access to un-owned memory. Also see section on Generics & Constraints.

Example	Explanation
<code>&amp;t</code>	Immutable <b>borrow</b> <sup>BK EX STD</sup> (i.e., an actual "pointer to t", like <code>0x1234</code> ).
<code>&amp;T</code>	Immutable <b>reference</b> <sup>BK STD NOM REF</sup> (i.e., safe pointer <i>type</i> holding <i>any</i> <code>&amp;t</code> ).
<code>&amp;mut t</code>	Borrow that allows <b>mutability</b> . <sup>EX</sup>
<code>&amp;mut T</code>	Reference that allows mutability.
<code>*const T</code>	Immutable <b>raw pointer type</b> <sup>BK STD REF</sup> .
<code>*mut T</code>	Mutable raw pointer type.
<code>ref t</code>	<b>Bind by reference</b> . <sup>BK EX</sup>
<code>*x</code>	<b>Dereference</b> . <sup>BK STD NOM</sup>
<code>'static</code>	Lifetime lasting the entire program execution.
<code>'a</code>	Often seen as <code>&amp;'a T</code> , a <b>lifetime parameter</b> . <sup>BK EX NOM REF</sup>

## Functions & Behavior

Define units of code and their abstractions.

Sigil	Explanation
<code>trait T {}</code>	Define a <b>trait</b> . <sup>BK EX REF</sup>
<code>trait T : R {}</code>	T is subtrait of <b>supertrait</b> <sup>REF</sup> R. Any S must <code>impl R</code> before it can <code>impl T</code> .
<code>impl S {}</code>	<b>Implementation</b> <sup>REF</sup> of functionality for a type S.
<code>impl T for S {}</code>	Implement trait T for type S.
<code>impl !T for S {}</code>	Disable an automatically derived <b>auto trait</b> <sup>NOM REF</sup> .
<code>fn f() {}</code>	Definition of a <b>function</b> <sup>BK EX REF</sup> , or associated function if inside <code>impl</code> .
<code>fn f() -&gt; T {}</code>	Same, returning a type T.
<code>fn f(&amp;self) {}</code>	Define a method as part of an <code>impl</code> .
<code>fn() -&gt; T</code>	<b>Function pointers</b> , <sup>BK STD REF</sup> don't confuse with traits <code>Fn</code> , <code>FnOnce</code> , <code>FnMut</code> .
<code>   {}</code>	A <b>closure</b> <sup>BK EX REF</sup> that borrows its captures.
<code> x  {}</code>	Closure with a bound parameter x.
<code> x  x + x</code>	Closure without block expression.
<code>move  x  x + y</code>	Closure taking ownership of its captures.
<code>return    true</code>	Closures may sometimes look like logical ORs (here: return a closure).
<code>x.f()</code>	Call member function, requires f takes <code>self</code> , <code>&amp;self</code> , ... as first argument.
<code>X::f(x)</code>	Same as <code>x.f()</code> . Unless <code>impl Copy for X {}</code> , f can only be called once.
<code>X::f(&amp;x)</code>	Same as <code>x.f()</code> .
<code>X::f(&amp;mut x)</code>	Same as <code>x.f()</code> .
<code>S::f(&amp;x)</code>	Same as <code>x.f()</code> if X derefs to S (i.e., <code>x.f()</code> finds methods of S).
<code>T::f(&amp;x)</code>	Same as <code>x.f()</code> if X <code>impl T</code> (i.e., <code>x.f()</code> finds methods of T if in scope).
<code>X::f()</code>	Call associated function, e.g., <code>X::new()</code> .
<code>&lt;X as T&gt;::f()</code>	Call <code>T::f()</code> implemented for X.
<code>unsafe {}</code>	Marker for <b>unsafe code</b> . <sup>BK EX NOM REF</sup> that will probably segfa#%\$@.

## Control Flow

Control execution within a function.

Sigil	Explanation
<code>while x {}</code>	<b>Loop</b> <sup>REF</sup> , run while expression <code>x</code> is true.
<code>loop {}</code>	<b>Loop infinitely</b> <sup>REF</sup> until <code>break</code> . Can yield value with <code>break x</code> .
<code>for x in iter {}</code>	Syntactic sugar to loop over <b>iterators</b> . <sup>BK STD REF</sup>
<code>if x {} else {}</code>	<b>Conditional branch</b> <sup>REF</sup> if expression is true.
<code>'label: loop {}</code>	<b>Loop label</b> <sup>EX REF</sup> , useful for flow control in nested loops.
<code>break</code>	<b>Break expression</b> <sup>REF</sup> to exit a loop.
<code>break x</code>	Same, but make <code>x</code> value of the loop expression (only in actual <code>loop</code> ).
<code>break 'label</code>	Exit not only this loop, but the enclosing one marked with <code>'label</code> .
<code>continue</code>	<b>Continue expression</b> <sup>REF</sup> to the next loop iteration of this loop.
<code>continue 'label</code>	Same, but instead of enclosing loop marked with <code>'label</code> .
<code>return x</code>	Early return from function. More idiomatic way is to end with expression.
<code>x?</code>	If <code>x</code> is <code>Result::Err</code> or <code>Option::None</code> , <b>return and propagate</b> . <sup>BK EX STD REF</sup>

## Organizing Code

Segment projects into smaller units and minimize dependencies.

Sigil	Explanation
<code>mod m {}</code>	Define a <b>module</b> . <sup>BK EX REF</sup>
<code>a::b</code>	Namespace <b>path</b> <sup>BK EX REF</sup> to element <code>b</code> within <code>a</code> ( <code>mod</code> , <code>enum</code> , ...).
<code>::x</code>	Search <code>x</code> relative to crate root. <sup>18</sup>
<code>crate::x</code>	Search <code>x</code> relative to crate root. <sup>18</sup>
<code>self::x</code>	Search <code>x</code> relative to current module.
<code>super::x</code>	Search <code>x</code> relative to parent module.
<code>use a::b;</code>	<b>Use</b> <sup>EX REF</sup> <code>b</code> directly in this scope without requiring <code>a</code> anymore.
<code>use a::{b, c};</code>	Same, but bring <code>b</code> and <code>c</code> into scope.
<code>use a::*;</code>	Bring everything from <code>a</code> into scope and reexport.
<code>pub use a::b;</code>	Bring <code>a::b</code> into scope and reexport from here.
<code>pub T</code>	"Public if parent path public" <b>visibility</b> <sup>BK EX REF</sup> for <code>T</code> .
<code>pub(crate) T</code>	Visible at most in current crate.
<code>pub(self) T</code>	Visible at most in current module.
<code>pub(super) T</code>	Visible at most in parent.
<code>pub(in a::b) T</code>	Visible at most in <code>a::b</code> .
<code>extern crate x;</code>	Declare dependency on external <b>crate</b> <sup>BK EX REF</sup> <sup>18</sup> ; just <code>use x::f</code> in <sup>18</sup> .
<code>extern "C" fn</code>	External dependency for <b>FFI</b> . <sup>BK EX NOM REF</sup>

## Type Aliases and Casts

Short-hand names of types, and methods to convert one type to another.

Sigil	Explanation
<code>type T = S;</code>	Create a <b>type alias</b> <sup>BK REF</sup> , i.e., another name for <code>S</code> .
<code>Self</code>	Type alias for <b>implementing type</b> <sup>REF</sup> , e.g. <code>fn new() -&gt; Self</code> .
<code>self</code>	Method subject in <code>fn f(self) {}</code> , same as <code>fn f(self: Self) {}</code> .
<code>&amp;self</code>	Same, but refers to self as borrowed, same as <code>f(self: &amp;Self)</code>
<code>&amp;mut self</code>	Same, but mutably borrowed, same as <code>f(self: &amp;mut Self)</code>
<code>self: Box&lt;Self&gt;</code>	<b>Arbitrary self type</b> , add methods to smart pointers ( <code>my_box.f_of_self()</code> ).
<code>S as T</code>	<b>Disambiguate</b> <sup>BK REF</sup> type <code>S</code> as trait <code>T</code> .

Sigil	Explanation
<code>x as u32</code>	Primitive <b>cast</b> <sup>EX REF</sup> , may truncate and be a bit surprising. <sup>NOM</sup>

## Code Generation

Constructs expanded before the actual compilation happens.

Example	Explanation
<code>m!()</code>	<b>Macro</b> <sup>BK STD REF</sup> invocation, also <code>m!{}</code> , <code>m![]</code> (depending on macro).
<code>\$x:ty</code>	Macro capture, also <code>\$x:expr</code> , <code>\$x:ty</code> , <code>\$x:path</code> , ... <sup>REF</sup>
<code>\$x</code>	Macro substitution in <b>macros by example</b> . <sup>BK EX REF</sup>
<code>\$(x),*</code>	Macro repetition "zero or more times" in macros by example.
<code>\$(x),+</code>	Same, but "one or more times".
<code>\$(x)&lt;&lt;+</code>	In fact separators other than <code>,</code> are also accepted. Here: <code>&lt;&lt;</code> .
<code>\$crate</code>	Special hygiene variable, crate where macros is defined. <sup>?</sup>
<code>#[attr]</code>	Outer <b>attribute</b> . <sup>EX REF</sup> , annotating the following item.
<code>#![attr]</code>	Inner attribute, annotating the surrounding item.

## Pattern Matching

These constructs are found in `match` or `let` expressions.

Example	Explanation
<code>match m {}</code>	Initiate <b>pattern matching</b> . <sup>BK EX REF</sup>
<code>E::A =&gt; {}</code>	Match enum variant <b>A</b> , c. <b>pattern matching</b> . <sup>BK EX REF</sup>
<code>E::B ( .. ) =&gt; {}</code>	Match enum tuple variant <b>B</b> , wildcard any index.
<code>E::C { .. } =&gt; {}</code>	Match enum struct variant <b>C</b> , wildcard any field.
<code>S { x: 0, y: 1 } =&gt; {}</code>	Match struct with specific params.
<code>S { x, y } =&gt; {}</code>	Match struct with any values for fields <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> .
<code>S { .. } =&gt; {}</code>	Match struct with any values.
<code>D =&gt; {}</code>	Match enum variant <b>E::D</b> if <b>D</b> in <b>use</b> .
<code>D =&gt; {}</code>	Match anything, bind <b>D</b> ; ⚡ possibly false friend of <code>E::D</code> if <b>D</b> not in <b>use</b> .
<code>_ =&gt; {}</code>	Proper wildcard that matches anything / "all the rest".
<code>[a, 0] =&gt; {}</code>	Match array with any value for <code>a</code> and <code>0</code> for second.
<code>(a, 0) =&gt; {}</code>	Match tuple with any value for <code>a</code> and <code>0</code> for second.
<code>x @ 1 .. 5 =&gt; {}</code>	Bind matched to <code>x</code> ; <b>pattern binding</b> <sup>BK EX</sup> .
<code>0   1 =&gt; {}</code>	Pattern alternatives (or-patterns).
<code>S { x } if x &gt; 10</code>	Pattern match <b>guards</b> . <sup>BK EX</sup>

Example	Explanation
<code>let Some(x) = Some(5)</code>	Notably, <code>let</code> also pattern matches similar to the table above.
<code>let S { x } = s</code>	Only <code>x</code> will be bound to value <code>s.x</code> .
<code>let (_, b, _) = abc</code>	Only <code>b</code> will be bound to value <code>abc.1</code> .
<code>let (a, ..) = abc</code>	Ignoring 'the rest' also works.
<code>let Some(x) = get()</code>	⚡ Will <b>not</b> work if pattern can be 'refuted', use <code>if let</code> instead.
<code>if let Some(x) = get()</code>	Branch if pattern can actually be assigned <sup>REF</sup> (e.g., <code>enum</code> variant).
<code>fn f(S { x }: S)</code>	Function parameters also work like <code>let</code> , here <code>x</code> bound to <code>s.x</code> of <code>f(s)</code> .

## Generics & Constraints

Generics combine with many other constructs such as `struct S<T>`, `fn f<T>()`, ...

Example	Explanation
---------	-------------

Example	Explanation
<code>S&lt;T&gt;</code>	A <b>generic</b> <sup>BK EX</sup> type with a type parameter (T is placeholder name).
<code>S&lt;T: R&gt;</code>	Type short hand <b>trait bound</b> <sup>BK EX</sup> specification (R <i>must</i> be trait).
<code>T: R + S</code>	<b>Compound type bound</b> <sup>BK EX</sup> , also seen as <code>T: R + 'a</code>
<code>T: ?Sized</code>	Opt out of a pre-defined trait bound <code>Sized</code> . <sup>?</sup>
<code>T: 'a</code>	Type <b>lifetime bound</b> <sup>EX</sup> , all references in T must outlive 'a.
<code>'b: 'a</code>	Lifetime 'b must live at least as long as (i.e., <i>outlives</i> ) 'a bound.
<code>S&lt;T&gt; where T: R</code>	Same as <code>S&lt;T: R&gt;</code> but easier for longer bounds.
<code>S&lt;T = R&gt;</code>	<b>Default type parameter</b> <sup>BK</sup> for associated type.
<code>S&lt;'_&gt;</code>	Inferred <b>anonymous lifetime</b> . <sup>BK</sup>
<code>S&lt;_&gt;</code>	Inferred <b>anonymous type</b> . <sup>?</sup>
<code>S::&lt;T&gt;</code>	<b>Turbofish</b> <sup>STD</sup> call site type disambiguation, e.g. <code>f::&lt;u32&gt;()</code> .
<code>trait T { type X; }</code>	Defines an <b>associated type</b> <sup>BK REF</sup> X for trait T.
<code>type X = R;</code>	Set associated type within <code>impl T for S { type X = R; }</code> .
<code>impl&lt;T&gt; S&lt;T&gt; {}</code>	Implement functionality for any T in <code>S&lt;T&gt;</code> .
<code>impl S&lt;T&gt; {}</code>	Implement functionality for exactly <code>S&lt;T&gt;</code> (e.g., <code>S&lt;u32&gt;</code> ).
<code>fn f() -&gt; impl T</code>	<b>Existential types</b> <sup>BK</sup> , returns an unknown-to-caller S that <code>impl T</code> .
<code>fn f(x: &amp;impl T)</code>	Trait bound, "impl traits" <sup>BK</sup> , somewhat similar to <code>fn f&lt;S: T&gt;(x: &amp;S)</code> .
<code>fn f(x: &amp;dyn T)</code>	Marker for <b>dynamic dispatch</b> <sup>BK REF</sup> , f will not be monomorphized.
<code>for&lt;'a&gt;</code>	<b>Higher-rank trait bounds</b> . <sup>NOM REF</sup>

## Strings & Chars

Rust has several ways to create string or char literals, depending on your needs.

Example	Explanation
<code>"..."</code>	<b>String literal</b> <sup>REF</sup> , will escape <code>\n</code> , ...
<code>r"..."</code>	<b>Raw string literal</b> . <sup>REF</sup> , won't escape <code>\n</code> , ...
<code>r#"..."#, etc.</code>	Raw string literal, but can also contain <code>"</code> .
<code>b"..."</code>	<b>Byte string literal</b> <sup>REF</sup> ; constructs ASCII <code>[u8]</code> , not a string.
<code>br"..."</code> , <code>br#"..."#, etc.</code>	Raw byte string literal, combination of the above.
<code>'🐛'</code>	<b>Character literal</b> <sup>REF</sup> , can contain unicode.
<code>b'x'</code>	ASCII <b>byte literal</b> . <sup>REF</sup>

## Comments

No comment.

Example	Explanation
<code>//</code>	Line comment.
<code>//!</code>	Inner line <b>doc comment</b> . <sup>BK EX REF</sup>
<code>///</code>	Outer line doc comment.
<code>/*...*/</code>	Block comment.
<code>/*!...*/</code>	Inner block doc comment.
<code>**...*/</code>	Outer block doc comment.

## Miscellaneous

These sigils did not fit any other category but are good to know nonetheless.

Example	Explanation
<code>!</code>	Always empty <b>never type</b> . <sup>BK EX STD REF</sup>
<code>_</code>	Unnamed variable binding, e.g., <code> x, _  {}</code> .

Example	Explanation
<code>_x</code>	Variable binding explicitly marked as unused.
<code>1_234_567</code>	Numeric separator for visual clarity.
<code>1u8</code>	Type specifier for <b>numeric literals</b> <sup>EX REF</sup> (also <code>i8</code> , <code>u16</code> , ...).
<code>r#foo</code>	A <b>raw identifier</b> <sup>BK EX</sup> for edition compatibility.
<code>x;</code>	<b>Statement</b> <sup>REF</sup> terminator, c. <b>expressions</b> <sup>EX REF</sup>

## Common Operators

Rust supports all common operators you would expect to find in a language (`+`, `*`, `%`, `=`, `==`...). Since they behave no differently in Rust we do not list them here. For some of them Rust also support **operator overloading**. <sup>STD</sup>

## Invisible Sugar

If something works that "shouldn't work now that you think about it", it might be due to one of these.

Name	Description
<b>Coercions</b> <sup>NOM</sup>	'Weaken' types to match signature, e.g., <code>&amp;mut T</code> to <code>&amp;T</code> .
<b>Deref</b> <sup>NOM</sup>	<code>Deref x: T</code> until <code>*x</code> , <code>**x</code> , ... compatible with some target <code>S</code> .
<b>Prelude</b> <sup>STD</sup>	Automatic import of basic types.
<b>Reborrow</b>	Since <code>x: &amp;mut T</code> can't be copied; move new <code>&amp;mut *x</code> instead.
<b>Lifetime Elision</b> <sup>BK NOM REF</sup>	Automatically annotate <code>f(x: &amp;T)</code> to <code>f(x: &amp;'a T)</code> .
<b>Method Resolution</b> <sup>REF</sup>	Deref or borrow <code>x</code> until <code>x.f()</code> works.