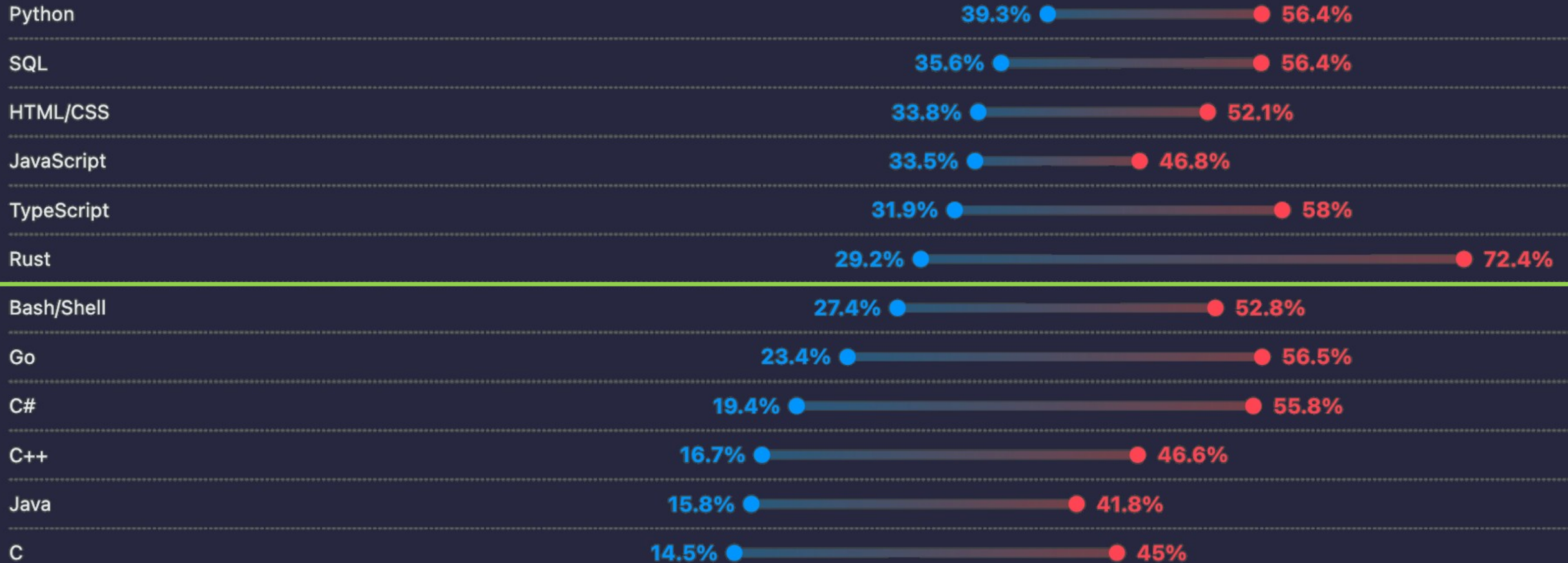


RUST

(FOR GIS)



THE MOST LOVED LANGUAGE



● Desired ● Admired

<https://survey.stackoverflow.co/2025/technology#admired-and-desired>



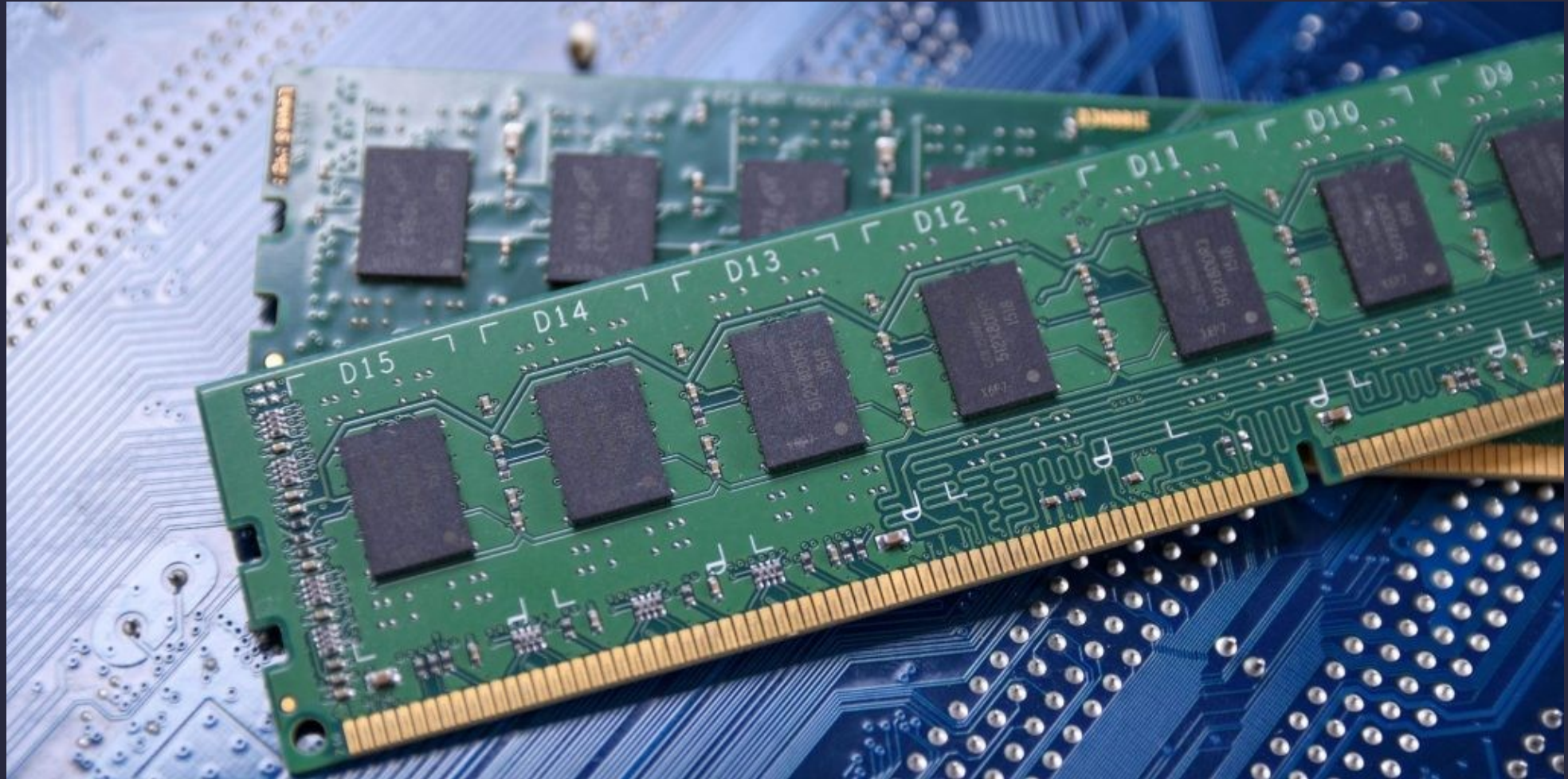


Graydon
Hoare



“It’s ridiculous, that we
computer people couldn’t even
make an elevator that works
without crashing!”

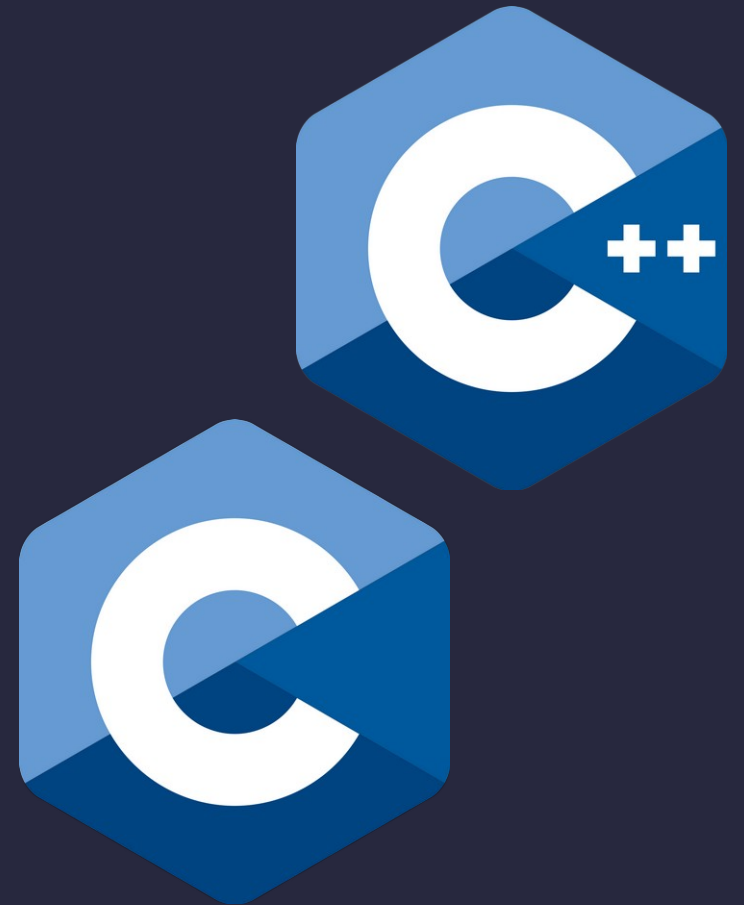
MEMORY MANAGEMENT



MANUAL



MANUAL



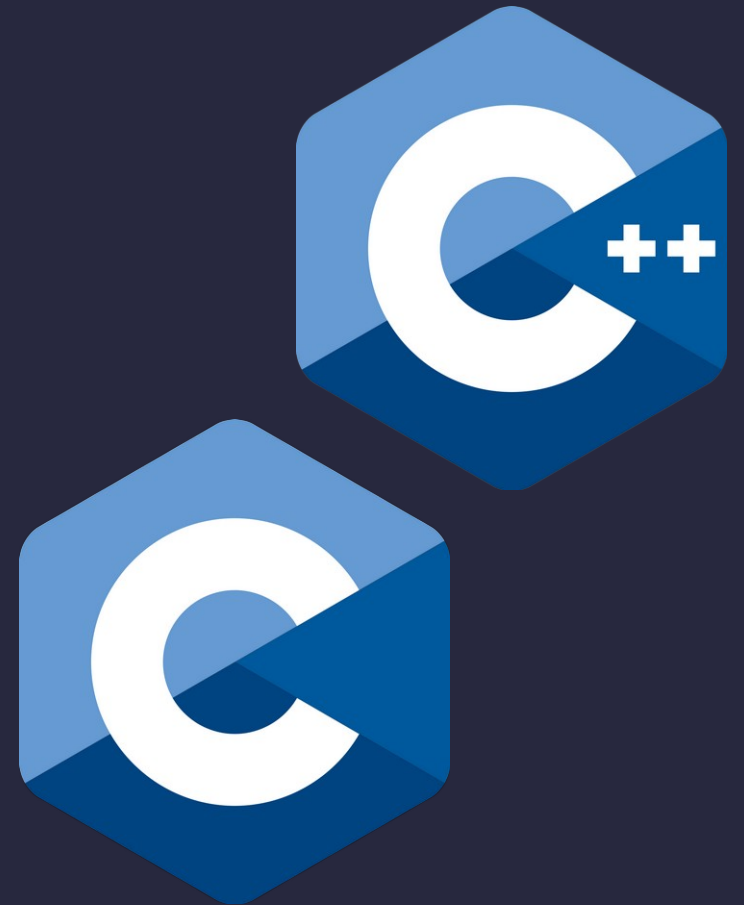
MANUAL

malloc()

free()

calloc()

realloc()



MANUAL

malloc()

free()

calloc()

realloc()



Fine-grained
control over
memory

MANUAL

malloc()

free()

calloc()

realloc()



Fine-grained
control over
memory

70% of the
vulnerabilities
are due to
memory errors

GARBAGE COLLECTOR



GARBAGE COLLECTOR



GARBAGE COLLECTOR

Simplifies development



GARBAGE COLLECTOR

Simplifies development

Runtime overhead

Unpredictable pause
times



MANUAL VS. GC

Programmers manage memory.
Software is **fast**.



Runtime manages memory.
Software is **safe**.





Rust tries to make
fast software and
safe software the
same thing.

Rust moves many bugs from
production incidents to
compiler errors.

Memory is managed through a **system of ownership** with a **set of rules** that the **compiler checks**. If any of the rules are violated, the program **won't compile**.

None of the features of
ownership will slow down your
program while it's running.



```
fn main() {  
    let conference_title: String = String::from("FOSS4G.hu");  
    let year: i32 = 2026;  
  
    greet(conference_title, year);  
}
```

```
fn greet(title: String, year: i32) {  
    println!("Welcome to {title} in {year}.");  
}
```

foss4g_hu on  main [?] via  v1.89.0

> cargo run

Compiling foss4g_hu v0.1.0 (/Users/padanyig/code/foss4g_hu)

Finished `dev` profile [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 0.20s

Running `target/debug/foss4g\_hu`

Welcome to FOSS4G.hu in 2026.

OWNERSHIP & BORROWING

OWNERSHIP

- Each value in Rust has an **owner**.
- There can **only be one owner** at a time.
- When the owner goes out of scope, the **value will be dropped**.

BORROWING

- There can be **any number of immutable references** (**&T**) to a resource.
- There can be **exactly one mutable reference** (**&mut T**).

```
fn main() {  
    let conference_title: String = String::from("FOSS4G.hu");  
    let year: i32 = 2026;  
  
    greet(conference_title, year);  
  
}
```

```
fn greet(title: String, year: i32) {  
    println!("Welcome to {title} in {year}.");  
}
```

```
fn main() {  
    let conference_title: String = String::from("FOSS4G.hu");  
    let year: i32 = 2026;  
  
    greet(conference_title, year);  
  
    println!("The conference title is {conference_title}.");  
}
```

```
fn greet(title: String, year: i32) {  
    println!("Welcome to {title} in {year}.");  
}
```

```
fn main() {  
    let conference_title: String = String::from("F0SS4G.hu");  
    let year: i32 = 2026;  
  
    greet(conference_title, year);  
  
    println!("The conference title is {conference_title}.");  
}
```

●● value moved here

```
fn greet(title: String, year: i32) {  
    println!("Welcome to {title} in {year}.");  
}
```

● consider changing this

Not Committed Yet

error[E0382]: borrow of moved value: ``conference_title``

→ `src/main.rs:7:40`

```
|  
2 |     let conference_title: String = String::from("FOSS4G.hu");  
|     ----- move occurs because `conference_title` has type `String`, which does  
not implement the `Copy` trait
```

...

```
5 |     greet(conference_title, year);  
|           ----- value moved here  
6 |  
7 |     println!("The conference title is {conference_title}.");  
|                                           ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^ value borrowed here after move  
|
```

note: consider changing this parameter type in function ``greet`` to borrow instead if owning the value isn't necessary

→ `src/main.rs:10:17`

```
|  
10 | fn greet(title: String, year: i32) {  
|     ----- ^^^^^^ this parameter takes ownership of the value  
|     |  
|     in this function
```

= note: this error originates in the macro ``$crate::format_args_nl`` which comes from the expansion of the macro ``println`` (in Nightly builds, run with `-Z macro-backtrace` for more info)

```
fn main() {  
    let conference_title: String = String::from("FOSS4G.hu");  
    let year: i32 = 2026;  
  
    greet( conference_title, year);  
  
    println!("The conference title is {conference_title}.");  
}
```

```
fn greet(title: String, year: i32) {  
    println!("Welcome to {title} in {year}.");  
}
```

```
fn main() {  
    let conference_title: String = String::from("FOSS4G.hu");  
    let year: i32 = 2026;  
  
    greet(&conference_title, year);  
  
    println!("The conference title is {conference_title}.");  
}
```

```
fn greet(title: &String, year: i32) {  
    println!("Welcome to {title} in {year}.");  
}
```

```
fn main() {  
    let conference_title: String = String::from("FOSS4G.hu");  
    let year: i32 = 2026;  
  
    greet(&conference_title, year);  
  
    println!("The conference title is {conference_title}.");  
}
```

```
fn greet(title: &String, year: i32) {  
    println!("Welcome to {title} in {year}.");  
}
```

foss4g_hu on  main  via  v1.89.0

> cargo run

Finished `dev` profile [unoptimized + debuginfo] target(s) in 0.01s

Running `target/debug/foss4g\_hu`

Welcome to FOSS4G.hu in 2026.

The conference title is FOSS4G.hu.

THE TRADE-OFF

- One needs to learn ownership & borrowing



THE TRADE-OFF

- One needs to **learn** ownership & borrowing
- **Fighting with the compiler**



THE WIN

- Better **software**
 - memory safety
 - concurrency safety
 - blazingly fast



Our
backend is
written in Rust.



Our
backend is
blazingly fast.

THE WIN

- Better **software**
 - memory safety
 - concurrency safety
 - blazingly fast
- Better **programmer**

“It’s *enjoyable* to write Rust, which is maybe kind of weird to say, but it’s just the language is fantastic. It’s fun. You feel like a magician, and that never happens in other languages.”

Parker Timmerman, software engineer



Our
backend is
written in Rust.



Our
backend is
blazingly fast.

THE WIN

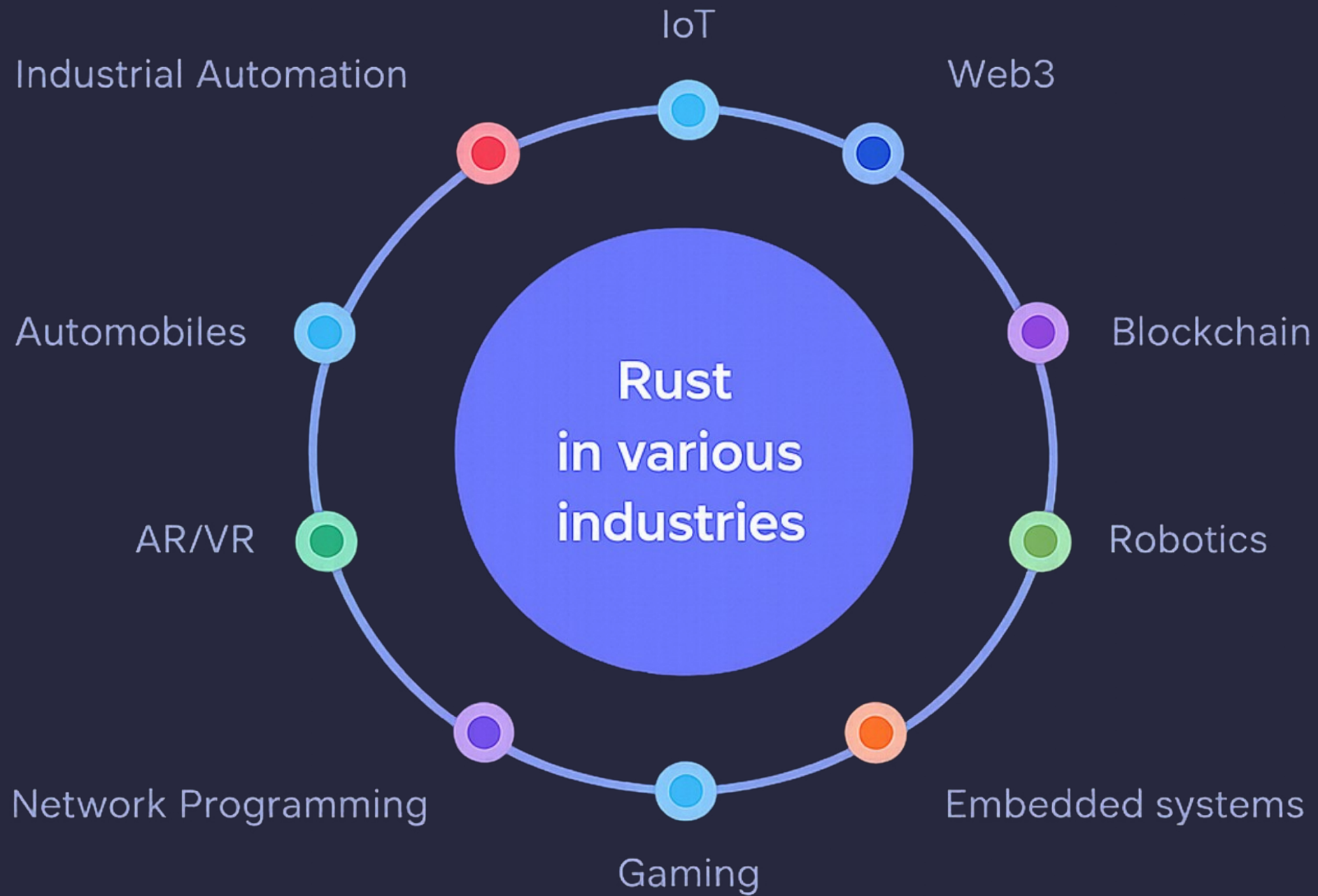


At **Discord**, engineers had long been annoyed that the **garbage collector in Go** would slow things down. Their Go software would carry out the procedure roughly every two minutes, even though the Discord engineers had written things so carefully there was no garbage to be collected. In 2020, they **rewrote that system in Rust**, and discovered it now ran **10 times faster**.

THE WIN



At **AWS**, a study of Rust-based code found it runs so efficiently that it uses **half as much electricity as a similar program written in Java**, a language commonly used at AWS. “We can do the same work in a data center that’s half the size, letting you tuck one into a city instead of planting it in an exurban field.”



WHAT ABOUT GIS?



<https://>

Primitives

Geo	Geospatial primitives such as Point & LineString, and algorithms such as distance, convex hull, centroid calculations.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
Geo-Index	Packed, immutable, zero-copy spatial indexes.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
GEOS	Bindings for the Geometry Engine - Open Source (GEOS) library.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
PROJ	Bindings for the PROJ library for coordinate transformation and projections.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
Robust	Robust primitives for computational geometry.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
Rstar	A spatial index using an R*-tree.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>

GIS data formats

GDAL	Bindings for the Geographic Data Abstraction Library (GDAL) for reading and writing raster and vector GIS files.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
Geo-PostGIS	Conversion between geo-types and PostGIS types.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
GeoJSON	Work with GeoJSON files.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
GeoTIFF	Work with GeoTIFF raster files.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
GPX	Work with GPS files.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
KML	Work with KML files.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
netCDF	Bindings for Network Common Data Form (netCDF) library. Can read and write HDF5 files.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
OGC API	OGC API building blocks	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>

GIS data formats

OSM	Work with OpenStreetMap PBF files.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
PDAL	Bindings for PDAL point-cloud processing library.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
TileJSON	Work with TileJSON files.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
TopoJSON	Work with TopoJSON files.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
Transit	Work with GTFS files.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
WKB	Work with Well-Known Binary (WKB) buffers.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
WKT	Work with Well-Known Text (WKT) files.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
World-file	Work with World-files.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>

Utilities

Earcut	Polygon triangulation library.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
Geocoding	Enrich addresses, cities, countries with geographic coordinates through third-party geocoding web services.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
GeographicLib	A Rust port of GeographicLib.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
GeoHash	Compute geohash of locations.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
Geo-SVG	Generate SVGs for geo-types	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
GeoZero	Zero-Copy reading and writing of geospatial data.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>
Polyline	Encode and decode addresses using the Google Polyline format.	<u>GitHub</u>	<u>crates.io</u>

GEOS BINDINGS

```
use geos::Geom;
```

```
fn main() {
```

```
    let g1 = geos::Geometry::new_from_wkt("POLYGON ((0 0, 0 5, 5 5, 5 0, 0 0))"?;
```

```
    let g2 = geos::Geometry::new_from_wkt("POLYGON ((1 1, 1 3, 5 5, 5 0, 1 1))"?;
```

```
    let pg1 = geos::PreparedGeometry::new(&g1)?;
```

```
    assert_eq!(pg1.intersects(&g2)?, true);
```

```
}
```

PROJ BINDINGS

```
use proj::Proj;
```

```
fn main() {  
    let from = "EPSG:2230";  
    let to = "EPSG:26946";  
    let ft_to_m = Proj::new_known_crs(&from, &to, None).unwrap();  
    let result = ft_to_m  
        .convert((4760096.421921f64, 3744293.729449f64))  
        .unwrap();  
    assert_eq!(result.0, 1450880.2910605003);  
    assert_eq!(result.1, 1141263.0111604529);  
}
```

GDAL BINDINGS

```
use gdal::raster::RasterBand;
use gdal::{Dataset, Metadata};
use std::path::Path;

fn main() {
    let path = Path::new("./fixtures/tinymarble.tif");
    let dataset = Dataset::open(path).unwrap();
    println!("dataset description: {:?}", dataset.description());

    let rasterband: RasterBand = dataset.rasterband(1).unwrap();
    println!("rasterband no_data_value: {:?}", rasterband.no_data_value());
    println!("rasterband type: {:?}", rasterband.band_type());
    println!("rasterband offset: {:?}", rasterband.offset());
    if let Ok(rv) = rasterband.read_as::<u8>((20, 30), (2, 3), (2, 3), None) {
        println!("{:?}", rv.data());
    }
}
```

LINKS

- <https://rust-lang.org>
- <https://doc.rust-lang.org/book>
- <https://www.udemy.com/course/learn-to-code-with-rust>
- <https://georust.org>
- <https://www.technologyreview.com/2023/02/14/1067869/rust-worlds-fastest-growing-programming-language>

THANK YOU

