



Quality software. On time. Every time.

Georgescu Claudiu, Dev Team Leader

www.essensys.ro

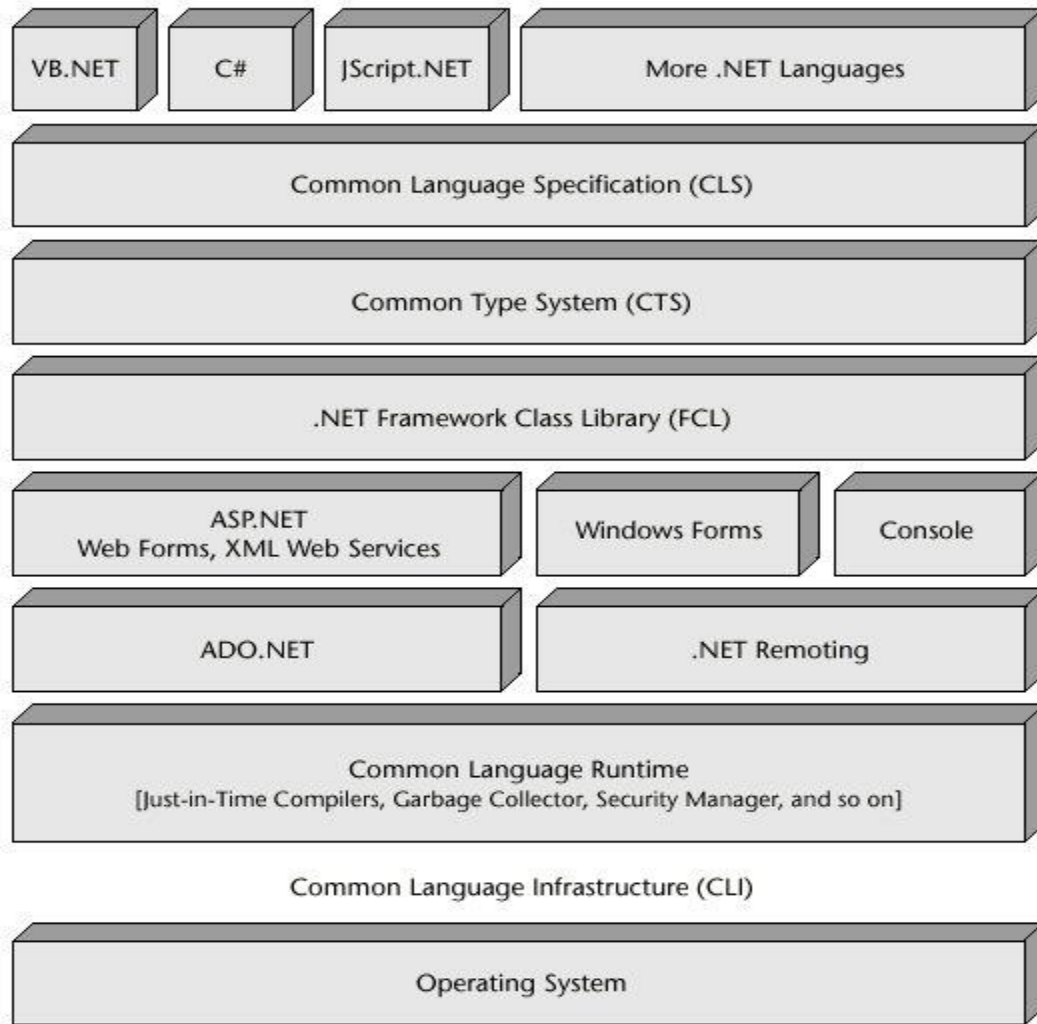


Data Management Solutions
Custom Development Solutions

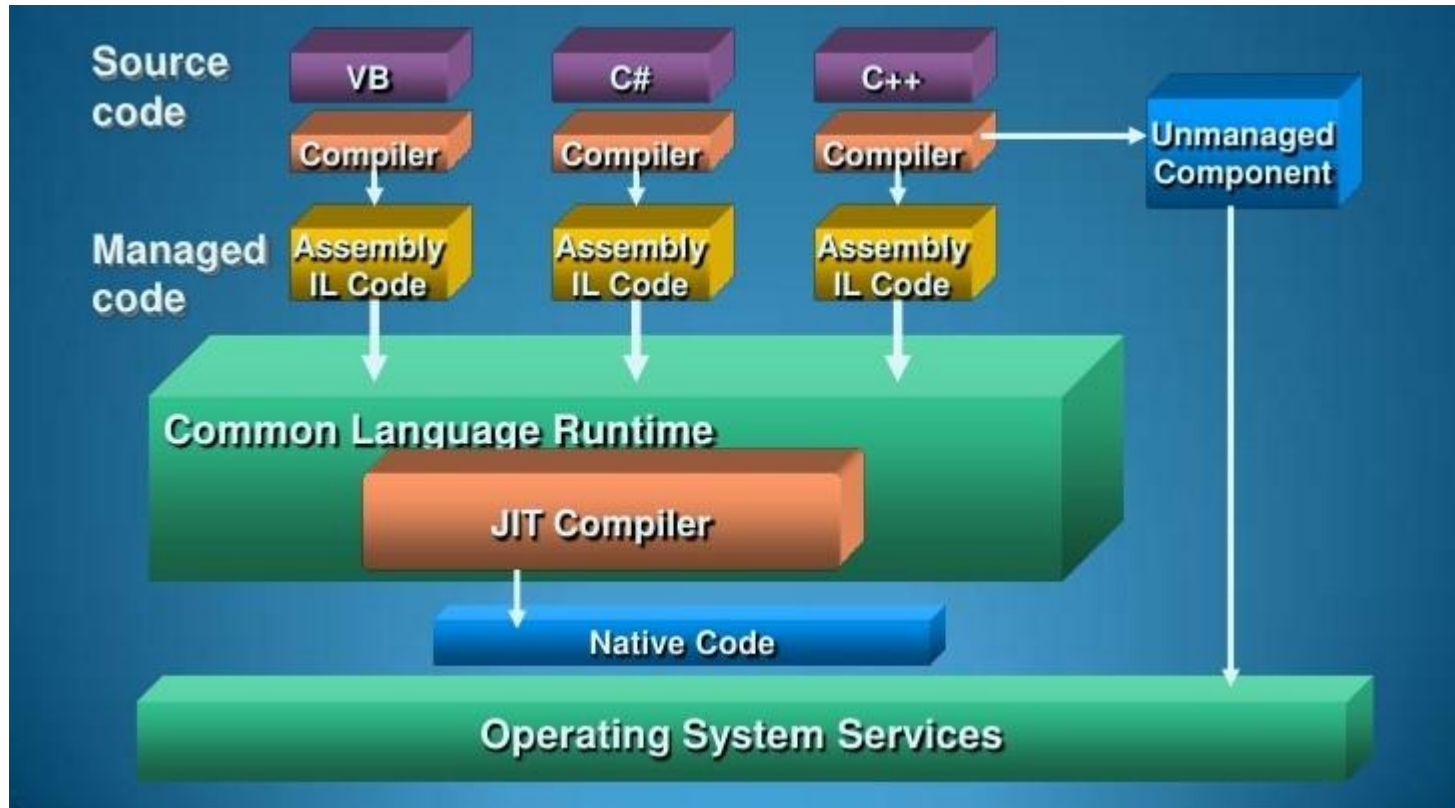
Agenda

- 1 What is .NET?
- 2 How does it work?
- 3 Hello world
- 4 Visual Studio & NuGet
- 5 Data types
- 6 Namespaces
- 7 Classes/Constructors/Methods/Properties
- 8 Inheritance
- 9 Polymorphism
- 10 Encapsulation
- 11 Exception handling
- 12 Disposables
- 13 What is POCO & DTO?
- 14 What is N-Tier application?

1 What is .NET?



2 How does it all work?



Working on:

C# 6

Visual Studio '14'(2015)

.NET 4.5.2

Latest:

C# 7

Visual Studio '15'(2017)

Stable: .NET 4.6.2

Cross platform: .NET Core 1.1

DEMO

4 Visual Studio & NuGet

NuGet a package manager for the Microsoft development platform that provides the ability to consume or produce/distribute packages



5 Data types

- Value types vs reference types
- Stack vs Heap
- Value types:
 - Int, Boolean, float(single), double, decimal
 - enums, custom structs
- Reference types:
 - String(reference type that behaves like a value type)
 - Classes
- Var
- Mutable vs immutable
- Casting: safe vs unsafe
- Out and Ref

- Determines the fullname for types
- Represents a virtual path for types
- Assures no conflicts between types with same name
- When using types in another namespace (even if child namespace) a using is required
- Intellisense can help with automatically adding usings

- Classes: static/non-static
- Static method/constructor/property
One method/constructor/property shared for all instances
- Non-static method/constructor/property
One per instance
- Abstract classes/Abstract methods
- Virtual methods

- All classes inherit from object
 - Vs C++: A class can only inherit from one class.
 - But it can inherit any number of interfaces
- (It makes for a simpler to understand inheritance model)

9 Polymorphism

Code:

```
public abstract class Person
{
    public abstract string GetPersonType();
}

public class Student : Person
{
    public override string GetPersonType()
    {
        return nameof(Student); // "Student"
    }
}

public class Teacher : Person
{
    public override string GetPersonType()
    {
        return nameof(Teacher); // "Teacher"
    }
}
```

How to test in console app:

```
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    var persons = new Person[2];
    persons[0] = new Student();
    persons[1] = new Teacher();

    foreach (var person in persons)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(person.GetType());
    }
}
```

- **public:**
Access is not restricted.
- **protected:**
Access is limited to the containing class or types derived from the containing class
- **internal:**
Access is limited to the current assembly
- **protected internal:**
Access is limited to the current assembly or types derived from the containing class
- **private:**
Access is limited to the containing type.
- They apply to: classes, properties, fields etc
- If nothing specified, lowest access modifier **available** is selected

- try, catch, throw and finally
- Catches can cascade from the more specific to the more general
- Only one catch will ever execute, the first one that fits from top to bottom
- If cascading, one should start catching specific errors and only then target more general ones
- Finally always gets executed
- Errors contain the stack trace which for a developer is sometimes more important than the actual message

For the majority of the objects that your app creates, you can rely on the .NET Framework's garbage collector to handle memory management. However, when you create objects that include **unmanaged resources**, you **must explicitly release those resources when you finish using them in your app**.

The most common types of unmanaged resource are objects that wrap operating system resources, such as files, windows, network connections, or database connections.

Although the garbage collector is able to track the lifetime of an object that encapsulates an unmanaged resource, it doesn't know how to release and clean up the unmanaged resource.

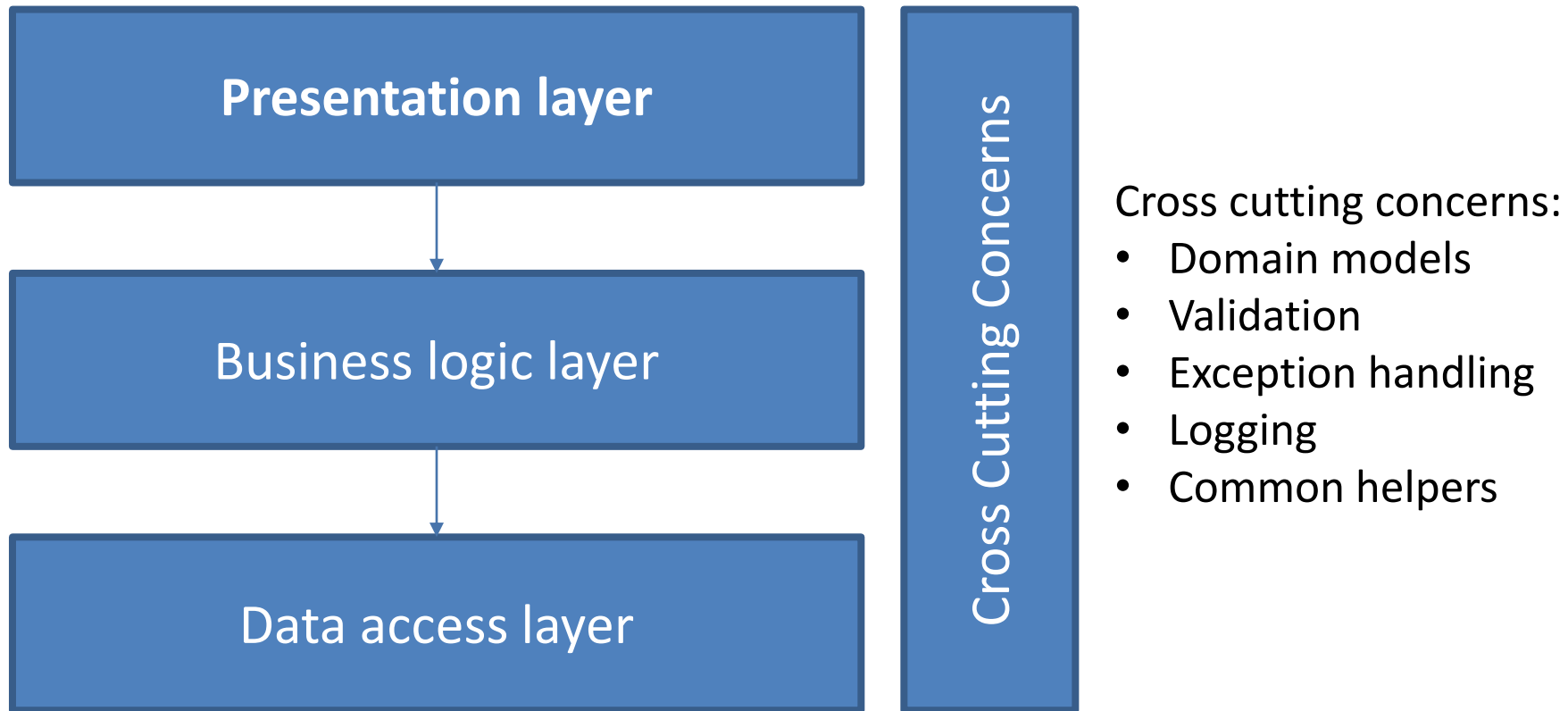
The caller disposes of unmanaged resources with the “Using” or try, catch, finally(same thing)

13 What is POCO & DTO?

POCO - In software engineering, a **Plain Old CLR Object** is a simple object created in the Common Language Runtime (CLR) of the .NET Framework which is unencumbered by inheritance or attribute. It can contain state and some behavior.

DTO - A **Data Transfer Object** is an object that carries data between processes; A DTO is a POCO subset. It can only contain state

14 What is N-Tier application?



DEMO

Q & A

Exercitii:

- Download Visual Studio Community Edition de pe site-ul Microsoft
- Creati o solutie cu cel putin 2 proiecte: un proiect de consola si un class library referentiat in proiectul de consola
- Jucati-va cat mai mult: Clase, metode, constructori, statice/non-statice etc
- Sfat: Stack Overflow e cel mai bun prieten, dar intelegeti ce se intampla, nu copy/paste



Quality software. On time. Every time.

Georgescu Claudiu, Dev Team Leader

www.essensys.ro

Microsoft
GOLD CERTIFIED
Partner

Data Management Solutions
Custom Development Solutions