



Introduction to C#

1



OUTLINE

- What is .NET?
- .NET compilation
- What is C#?
- Hello World in .NET 6 and .NET 5
- Hello World explained
- Namespaces
- Visual Studio
- Keyboard shortcuts

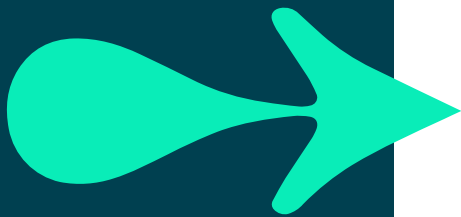


2

2



WHAT IS .NET?

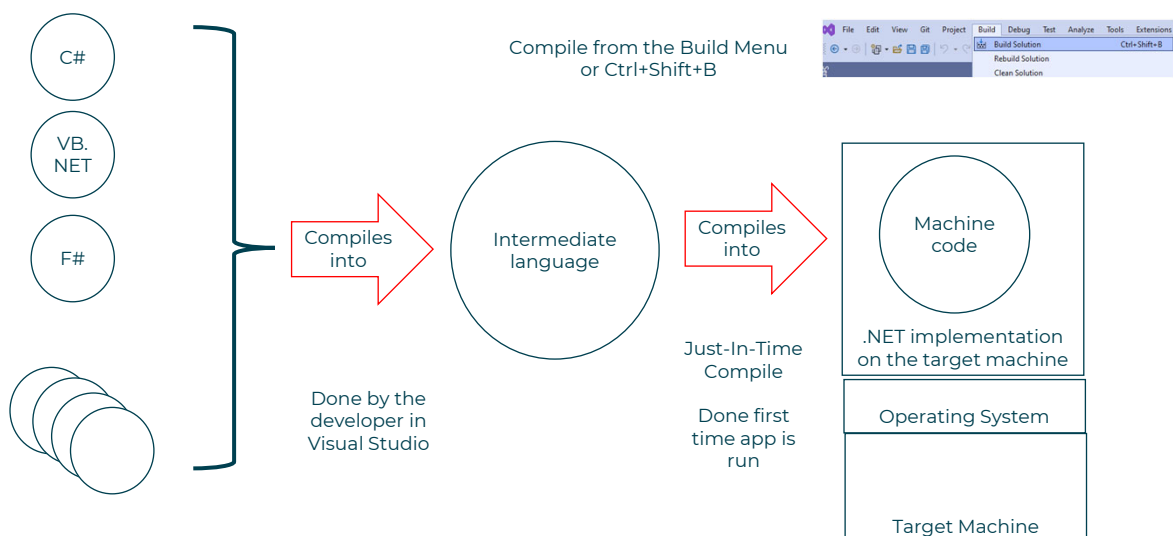


- .NET is a free, cross-platform, open source developer platform
- With .NET, you can build different applications such as web, mobile, desktop, games, and IoT
- You can write .NET apps in C#, F#, or Visual Basic
- Different .NET implementations target different operating systems:
 - .NET is a cross-platform implementation for websites, servers, and console apps on Windows, Linux, and macOS
 - .NET Framework supports websites, services, desktop apps, and more on the Windows operating system
 - Xamarin/Mono is an implementation for running apps on all major mobile operating systems
- .NET Standard is a base set of APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) that are common to all .NET implementations
- NuGet is a package manager that stores tens of thousands of packages that can extend the base functionality of .NET

3

3

QA .NET Compilation



4

4



WHAT IS C#?

- C# is an object-oriented and type-safe programming language
- Type safety means C# declares data with a specific datatype and it checks either at compile time or runtime that the correct type of data is being used for the operations that are being performed
- C# is case sensitive
- NOTE: This course uses C# 10.0 and .NET 6

5

5



HELLO WORLD .NET 6

With .NET 6, a Console Application contains the following code only:

```
Console.WriteLine("Hello, World!");
```

```
Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Hello, World!
C:\Labs\HelloWorldSolution\HelloWorld\bin\Debug\net6.0\HelloWorld.exe
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable Tools->Options->Debug->Automatically close the console when debugging stops.
Press any key to close this window . . .
```

6

6



HELLO WORLD .NET 5

With .NET 5, a console application contains the following code:

```

1  using System;
2
3  namespace HelloWorld_NET5
4  {
5      0 references
6      internal class Program
7      {
8          0 references
9          static void Main(string[] args)
10         {
11             Console.WriteLine("Hello World!");
12         }
13     }

```

```

Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console
Hello World!
C:\Labs\HelloWorld_NET5\HelloWorld_NET5\bin\Debug\net5.0\HelloWorld_NET5.exe
To automatically close the console when debugging stops, enable Tools->Options
Press any key to close this window . . .

```

7

7



Hello World Explained

```

1  using System;
2
3  namespace HelloWorld_NET5
4  {
5      0 references
6      internal class Program
7      {
8          0 references
9          static void Main(string[] args)
10         {
11             Console.WriteLine("Hello World!");
12         }
13     }

```

using System

Use the System library to access useful functions such as the Console class's WriteLine method, without having to use its fully-qualified name

namespace HelloWorld_NET5

A namespace is used to logically arrange items such as classes and control the scope of their names in large projects

internal class Program

A class defines a type of object

static void Main(string[] args)

Main is a method which is a code block that contains a series of statements

In C#, every executed instruction is performed in the context of a method

Main returns nothing (**void**) and accepts an array (collection) of text strings as input

8

8

QA Top-level Statements

```
Console.WriteLine("Hello, World!");
```

When you use top-level statements such as the .NET 6 console application above, the .NET compiler synthesises a **Program** class with a **Main** method and places all your top level statements in that Main method.

The compiler effectively converts the above code to code equivalent to that on the right-hand side.

```
1  using System;
2
3  namespace HelloWorld_NET5
4  {
5      0 references
6      internal class Program
7      {
8          0 references
9          static void Main(string[] args)
10         {
11             Console.WriteLine("Hello World!");
12         }
13     }
```

9

9



REFERRING TO NAMESPACES



Option A: Use the fully-qualified name

```
1  namespace HelloWorld_NET5
2  {
3      0 references
4      internal class Program
5      {
6          0 references
7          static void Main(string[] args)
8          {
9              Console.WriteLine("This will not work without the using directive");
10             System.Console.WriteLine("This is fully qualified and will work");
11         }
12     }
```

Option B: Issue a 'using' directive

```
1  using System;
2
3  namespace HelloWorld_NET5
4  {
5      0 references
6      internal class Program
7      {
8          0 references
9          static void Main(string[] args)
10         {
11             Console.WriteLine("This will work because of the using directive");
12             System.Console.WriteLine("This is fully qualified but verbose");
13         }
14     }
```

10

10



CREATING NAMESPACES

The intent of a Namespace is to uniquely identify the items it contains.

Below there are two classes, both called 'Car'.

They can be disambiguated using their fully-qualified names of **Volkswagen.Car** and **Ferrari.Car**

```
namespace Volkswagen
{
    0 references
    public class Car
    {
    }
}
```

```
namespace Ferrari
{
    0 references
    public class Car
    {
    }
}
```

If only one class is required, you can issue a 'using' directive to import that namespace or use an alias.

```
using Volkswagen;
```

```
using v = Volkswagen;
```

11

11



NAMESPACE ALIASES

Namespaces can be nested.

```
namespace PC
{
    namespace MyCompany
    {
        namespace Project
        {
            1 reference
            public class MyClass { }
        }
    }
}
```

Use an alias to shorten a long namespace.

```
using Project = PC.MyCompany.Project;
```

12

12



FILE SCOPED NAMESPACE DECLARATIONS



File scoped namespace declarations are available from C# 10. They enable you to declare that all types in a file are in a single namespace.

```
using System;  
  
namespace SampleFileScopedNamespace;  
  
class SampleClass { }  
  
interface ISampleInterface { }  
  
struct SampleStruct { }  
  
enum SampleEnum { a, b }  
  
delegate void SampleDelegate(int i);
```

You cannot include nested namespaces in a file scoped declaration.

13

13



IMPLICIT USING DIRECTIVES



The compiler automatically adds a set of using directives based on the project type. For console applications, the following directives are implicitly included in the application:

- `using System;`
- `using System.IO;`
- `using System.Collections.Generic;`
- `using System.Linq;`
- `using System.Net.Http;`
- `using System.Threading;`
- `using System.Threading.Tasks;`

14

14



GLOBAL USING DIRECTIVES

A global using directive imports a namespace for your whole application instead of a single file.

Either add a global using directive to the top of one of your code files:

```
global using PC.MyCompany.Project;
```

or, add a **<Using>** item to your project file:

```
<Project Sdk="Microsoft.NET.Sdk">
  <PropertyGroup>
    <OutputType>Exe</OutputType>
    <TargetFramework>net6.0</TargetFramework>
    <ImplicitUsings>enable</ImplicitUsings>
    <Nullable>enable</Nullable>
  </PropertyGroup>

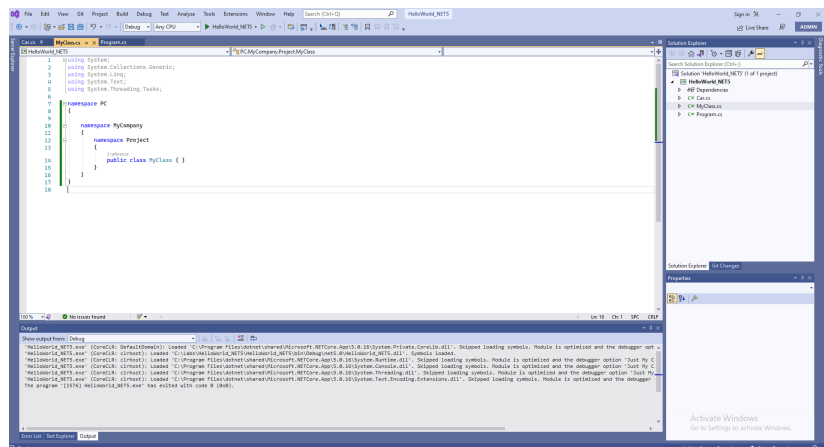
  <ItemGroup>
    <Using Include="PC.MyCompany.Project" />
  </ItemGroup>
</Project>
```

15

15



Visual Studio

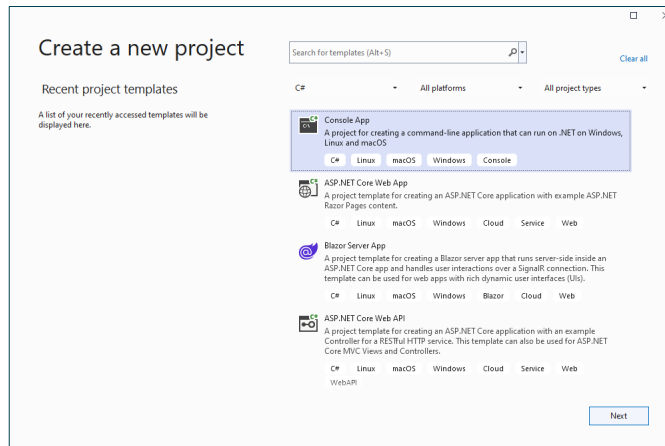


16

16



Visual Studio Project Templates

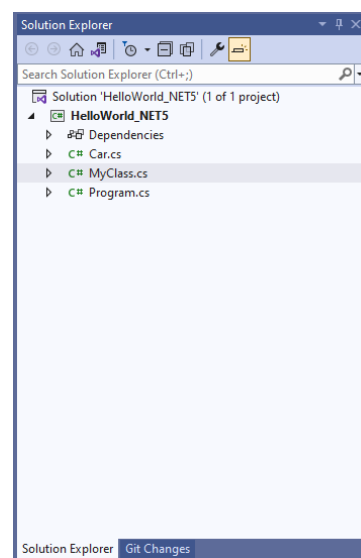


17

17



Visual Studio: Solution Explorer

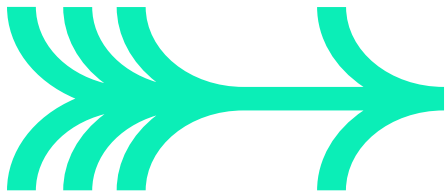


18

18



Visual Studio: Menu and Toolbar

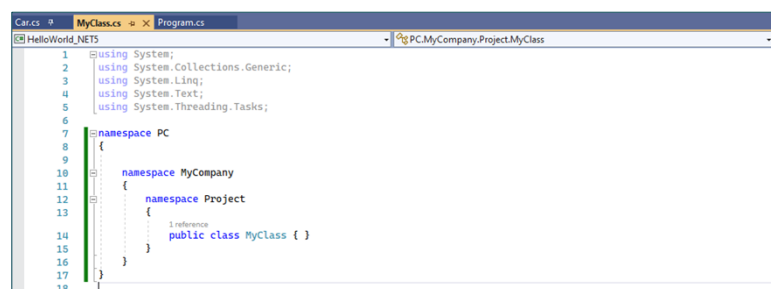


19

19



Visual Studio: Code Editors



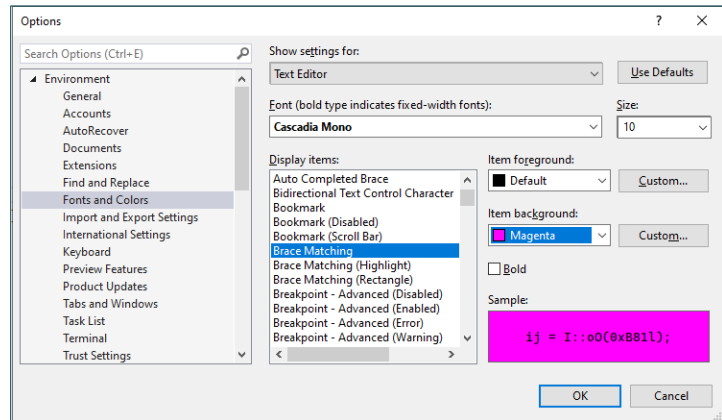
20

20



Brace Matching

Tools -> Options -> Fonts and Colors



```
0 references
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    Console.WriteLine("Hello World");
}
```

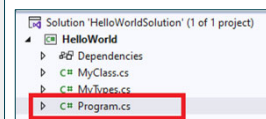
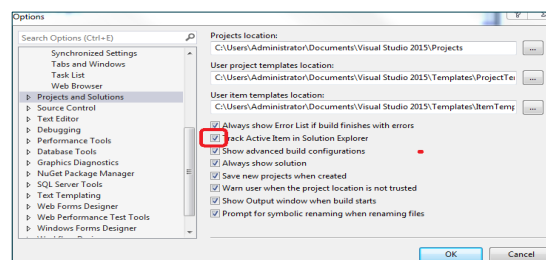
21

21

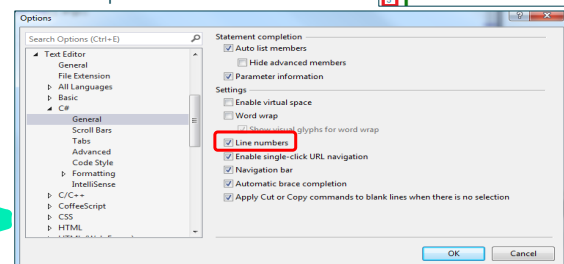


Tracking and Line Numbers

Tools -> Options -> Projects and Solutions



Tools -> Options -> Text Editor -> C#



22

22

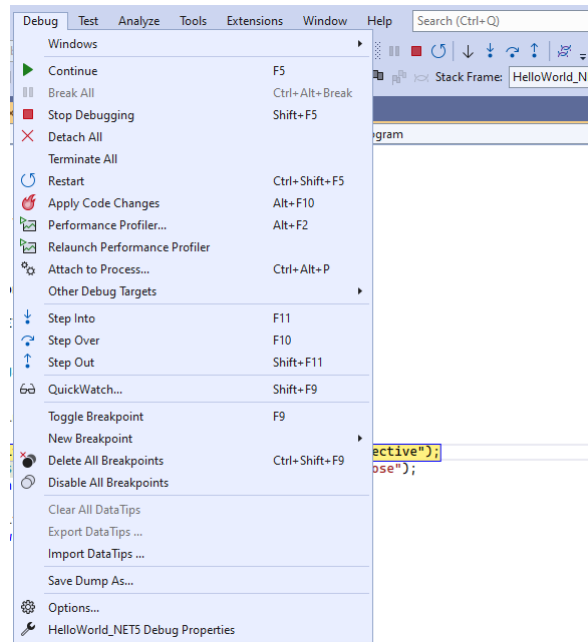
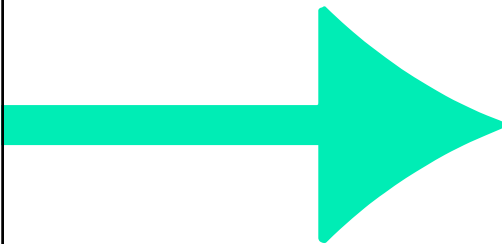


Debugging

```

15  static void Main(string[] args)
16  {
17      Console.WriteLine("This will work because of the using directive");
18      System.Console.WriteLine("This is fully qualified but verbose");
19  }
20

```

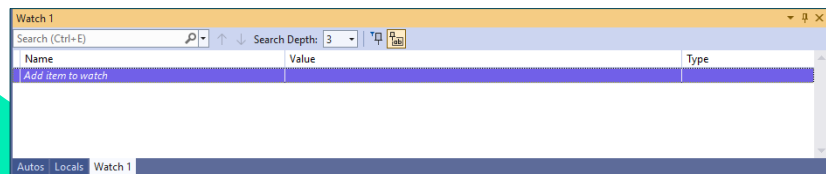
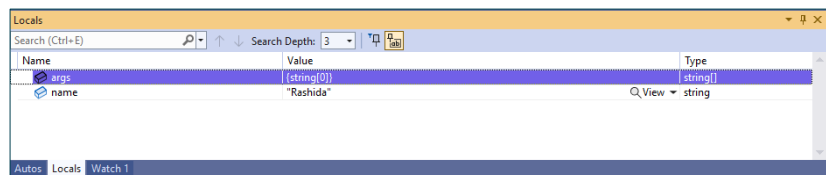
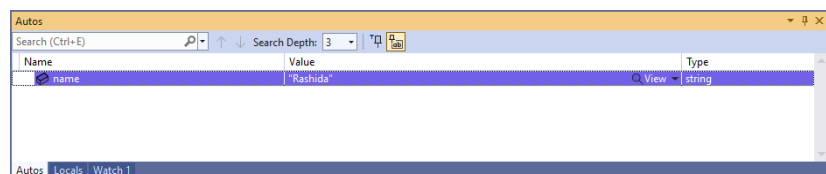


23

23



Debugging Windows

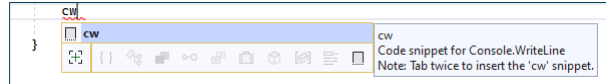


24

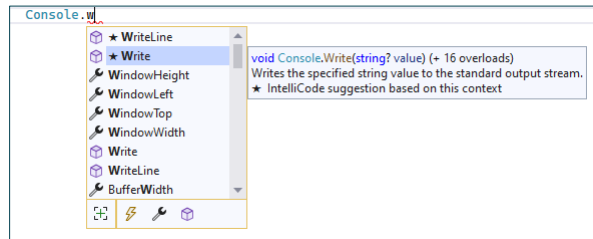
24



IntelliSense



Code snippets



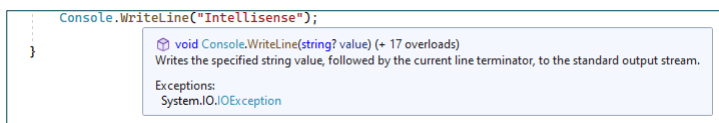
List members

25

25

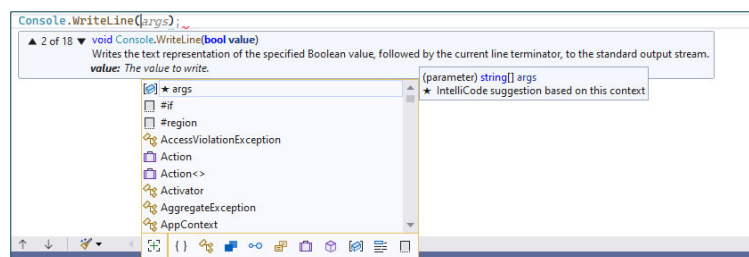
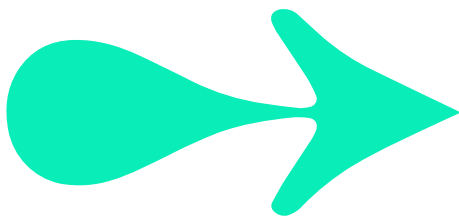


IntelliSense



Quick info

Parameter info

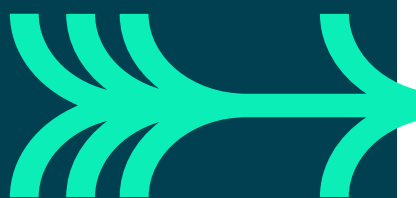


26

26



KEYBOARD SHORTCUTS



Shortcut (general)	Shortcut (C#)	Purpose
Ctrl + .		'Ctrl+dot' is for quick actions and refactoring. Visual Studio will help resolve by issuing using directives and generating code such as for classes or properties
Ctrl + R, Ctrl + R	F2	Rename an item.
Ctrl + K, Ctrl + D	Ctrl + E, D	Reformat document.
Ctrl + Alt + Spacebar		Toggle IntelliSense completion mode.
F12		Go to definition.
Ctrl + -		Go back to where you were.
F5		Start with debugging.
Ctrl + F5		Start without debugging.
F9		Toggle breakpoint on current line.
F10 / F11		Step over/into.

27

27



SUMMARY



- What is .NET?
- .NET compilation
- What is C#?
- Hello World in .NET 6 and .NET 5
- Hello World explained
- Namespaces
- Visual Studio
- Keyboard shortcuts

28

28



ACTIVITY: Exercise 2

29