# Core C# and .NET

# Quick Reference

### 1. Data Types

Primitive <b>Primitive</b>	Size	Exam ple
string	2 bytes/char	s = "reference";
bool		b = true;
char	2 bytes	ch = 'a';
byte	1 byte	b = 0x78;
short	2 bytes	lval = 54;
int	4 bytes	val  = 540;
long	8 bytes	ival = 5400;
float	4 bytes	val = 54.0F;
double	8 bytes	val = 54.0D;
decimal	16 bytes	val = 54.0M;

## 2. Arrays

# Declaration

int[] numArray = {1903, 1907, 1910}; int[] numArray = new int[3]:

// 3 row s and 2 columns

 $int[,] nums = \{\{1907, 1990\}, \{1904, 1986\}, \{1910, 1980\}\};$ 

#### Array Operations

Array.Sort(numArray); //sort ascending

// Sort begins at element 4 and sorts 10 elements Array. Sort(numArray, 4,10);

// Use one array as a key and sort two arrays string[] values = {"Cary", "Gary", "Barbara"}; string[] keys = {"Grant", "Cooper", "Stanw yck"}; Array. Sort(keys, values);

// Clear elements in array (array, 1<sup>st</sup> element, # elements) Array. Clear (numArray, 0, numArray. Length);

// Copy elements from one array to another

Array. Copy(src, target, numelements);

## 3. String Operations

Method	Description	
Compare	String.Compare(stra, strb, case, ci) bool case – true for case insensitive ci – new CultureInfo("en-US") returns: <0 if a <b, 0="" 1="" a="" if="">b</b,>	
IndexOf	str.IndexOf(val, start, num) val – string to search for start – w here to begin in string num – number of chars to search returns (–1) if no match.	
LastIndexOf	Search from end of string.	
Replace	new str=oldstr.Replace("old","new");	
Split	Char[] delim= {',',','}; string w = "Kim, Joanna Leslie"; // create array w ith three names string[] names= w .Split(delim);	

Method	Description
Substring	mystring.Substring(ndx, len) string alpha = "abcdef"; // returns "cdef" string s= alpha.Substring(2); // returns "de" s = alpha.Substring(3,2);
ToChar Array	Places selected characters in a string in a chararray:
	String vow el = "aeiou"; // create array of 5 vowelschar[] c = vowel.ToCharArray(); // create array of 'i' and 'o'. char[] c = vow el.ToCharArray(2,2);

## 4. System.Text.StringBuilder

#### Constructor

StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(); StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(mystring);

StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(mystring, capacity);

mystring - Initial value of StringBuilder object capacity-Initial size (characters) of buffer.

Using StringBuilderMembers decimal bmi = 22.2M;

int w t=168;

StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder("My w eight is"); sb = sb.Append(wt); // can append number sb=sb.Append(" and my bmi is").Append(bmi); // my weight is 168 and my bmi is 22.2 sb= sb.**Replace**("22.2","22.4"); string s = sb.ToString(): // Clear and set to new value sb.Length=0; sb.Append("Xanadu");

#### 5. Date Time and Time Span

DateTime Constructor DateTime(yr, mo, day)

DateTime(yr, mo, day, hr, min, sec)

DateTime bday = new DateTime(1964,12,20,11,2,0); DateTime newyr= DateTime.Parse("1/1/2005"); DateTime currdt =

DateTime.Now:

// also AddHours, AddMonths, AddYears DateTime tomorrow = currdt.AddDavs(1): TimeSpan diff = currdt.Subtract(bday);

// 14795 days from 12/20/64 to 6/24/05 Console.WriteLine("{0}", diff.Days);

// TimeSpan(hrs. min. sec)

TimeSpan ts = new TimeSpan(6, 30, 10);

// also FromMinutes, FromHours, FromDays TimeSpan ts = TimeSpan. From Seconds(120): TimeSpan ts = ts2 - ts1: // +.-,>,<,==, !=

### 6. C# Language Fundamentals

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	Control Flow Statem	ents			
	<pre>switch (expression) { case expression:     // statements     break / goto / return()     case     default:     // statements     break / goto / return() } expression may be integer, string, or enum.</pre>	switch (genre) {     case "vhs":     price=10.00M;     break;     case "dvd":     price=16.00M;     break;     default:     price=12.00M:     break; }			
	<pre>if (condition) {   // statements } else {   // statements }</pre>	if (genre=="vhs") price=10.00M; else if (genre=="dvd") price=16.00M; else price=12.00M;			
	Loop Constructs				
	while (condition) { body }	w hile ( ct < 8) { tot += ct; ct++; }			
	<pre>do { body } w hile (condition);</pre>	do { tot += ct; ct++;} w hile (ct < 8);			
	<pre>for (initializer; termination condition; iteration;) {// statements }</pre>	for (int i=0;i<8;i++) {     tot += i; }			
	<pre>foreach (type identifier in   collection) {// statements }</pre>	int[] ages = {27, 33, 44}; foreach(int age in ages) { tot += age;}			