.NET 6

What's new



Highlights

- Simplified development
- Better performance
- Visual Studio 2022
- Hot reload
- C# 10
- F# 6

Highlights

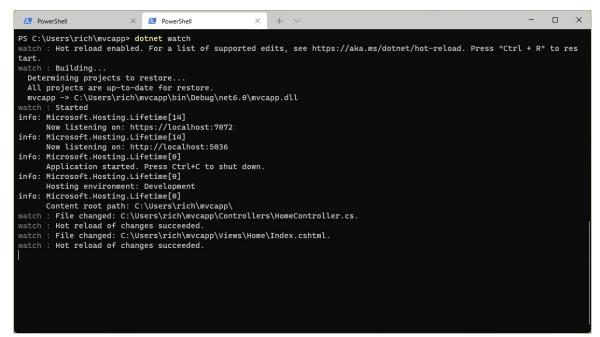
- Minimal APIs
- System.Text.Json APIs
- Blazor
- Single-file apps
- Arm64 support
- Unified Platform MAUI Preview
- HTTP/3 Preview
- LTS 3 years

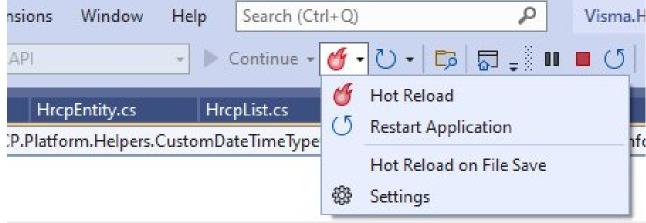
Unified and extended platform



Hot Reload

- Enabled to make a wide variety of code edits to a running application.
- Available through both the dotnet watch CLI tool and Visual Studio 2022.







Performance - FileStream

- System.IO.FileStream type has been almost entirely rewritten for .NET 6
- Async file IO few times faster for some cases
- Async file IO on Windows is not using blocking API anymore
- New stateless and offset-based APIs for thread-safe file IO.
- New APIs for specifying file preallocation size.
- Concurrent reads and writes.
- Scatter/Gather IO Allows reducing the number of expensive sys-calls by passing multiple buffers in a single sys-call.
- FileStream.Position is not synchronized with the OS anymore.
- FileStream.Position is updated after the async operation has completed, not before it was started.



Blazor

- Razor components can be dynamically-rendered from JavaScript (JS) for existing JS apps.
- Custom elements usable with any web framework (React, Angular) -Experimental.
- WebAssembly AOT compilation for Blazor WebAssembly (Wasm)
 apps, as well as support for runtime relinking and native dependencies.

<my-counter increment-amount={incrementAmount}></my-counter>

Security

- Added support for OpenSSL 3.
- .NET 6 requires **OpenSSL 1.1** or higher.
- Preferred the highest installed version of OpenSSL.
- Initial implementations of W^X ("write xor execute").
- Initial implementations of Intel Control-flow enforcement technology (CET)

Single-file Apps

- In-memory single file apps have been enabled for Windows and macOS. In .NET 5, this deployment type was limited to Linux.
- Enabled to publish a **single-file binary** that is both deployed and launched as a **single file**.
- Single files apps no longer extract any core runtime assemblies to temporary directories.
- This expanded capability is based on a building block called "superhost".
- "apphost" is the executable that launches your application in the non-single-file case, like myapp.exe or ./myapp.
- Compression support.



Libraries APIs

- WebSocket Compression.
- Socks proxy support.
- Microsoft.Extensions.Hosting ConfigureHostOptions API.
- Microsoft.Extensions.DependencyInjection CreateAsyncScope APIs.
- Microsoft.Extensions.Logging compile-time source generator.
- System.Linq
 - Enumerable support for Index and Range parameters.
 - TryGetNonEnumeratedCount.
 - DistinctBy/UnionBy/IntersectBy/ExceptBy.
 - MaxBy/MinBy.
 - Chunk.
 - FirstOrDefault/LastOrDefault/SingleOrDefault overloads taking default parameters.
 - Zip overload accepting three enumerables.



Libraries APIs

- PriorityQueue.
- Faster handling of structs as Dictionary values.
- New DateOnly and TimeOnly structs.
- Perf improvements to **DateTime.UtcNow**.
- Support for both Windows and IANA time zones on all platforms.
- Improved time zone display names.
- Improved support for Windows ACLs.
- HMAC one-shot methods.
- DependentHandle is now public.
- Portable thread pool.



C# 10 - What's new

- Record structs.
- Improvements of **structure** types.
- Interpolated string handler.
- Global using directives.
- File-scoped namespace declaration.
- Extended property patterns.
- Lambda expression improvements.
- Constant interpolated strings.



C# 10 - What's new

- Record types can seal ToString.
- Assignment and declaration in same deconstruction.
- Improved definite assignment.
- Allow AsyncMethodBuilder attribute on methods.
- CallerArgumentExpression attribute diagnostics.
- Enhanced #line pragma.
- Generic attributes.



C# 10 - Record structs

- Record struct and readonly records struct declarations.
- Reference type record using record class.

```
public readonly record struct Point(double X, double Y, double Z);
public record struct Point
  public double X { get; init; }
  public double Y { get; init; }
  public double Z { get; init; }
public record class Point
  public double X { get; init; }
  public double Y { get; init; }
  public double Z { get; init; }
```

C# 10 - Improvements of structure types

- Instance parameterless constructor.
- Field or property initializer.
- A left-hand operand of the with expression can be of any structure type or an anonymous (reference) type.

C# 10 - Improvements of structure types

```
public readonly struct Measurement
     public double Value { get; init; }
           public string Description { get; init; } = "Ordinary measurement";
     public Measurement()
           Value = double.NaN;
           Description = "Undefined";
     public Measurement(double value, string description)
           Value = value;
           Description = description;
```

```
Measurement m1 = new Measurement();
Measurement m2 = m1 with { Value = "Code and coffee" }
```



C# 10 - Interpolated string handler

- An interpolated string handler is a custom type that converts the interpolated string into a string
- The compiler checks if the interpolated string is assigned to a type that satisfies the interpolated string handler pattern
- System.Runtime.CompilerServices.InterpolatedStringHandlerAttribute

C# 10 - Interpolated string handler

```
[InterpolatedStringHandler]
public ref struct LogInterpolatedStringHandler
  StringBuilder builder; // Storage for the built-up string
  public LogInterpolatedStringHandler(int literalLength, int formattedCount)
    builder = new StringBuilder(literalLength);
  public void AppendLiteral(string s)
    builder.Append(s);
  public void AppendFormatted<T>(T t)
    builder.Append(t?.ToString());
  internal string GetFormattedText() => builder.ToString();
public void LogMessage(LogLevel level, LogInterpolatedStringHandler builder)
  Console.WriteLine(builder.GetFormattedText());
logger.LogMessage(LogLevel.Error, $"Error Level. CurrentTime: {time}. This is an error. It will be printed.");
```

C# 10 - Global using directives

- Global modifier on using directives instructs the compiler that the directive applies to all source files in the compilation.
- Used typically for all source files in a project.
- Can appear at the beginning of any source code file.
- Must appear before:
 - All **using** directives without the **global** modifier.
 - All **namespace** and **type** declarations in the file.

global using static System. Math;



C# 10 - File-scoped namespace declaration

- Enabled to declare that all types in a file are in a single namespace.
- Saves both horizontal and vertical space.
- Can't include additional namespace declarations.

```
using System;
namespace SampleFileScopedNamespace;
class SampleClass { }
interface | SampleInterface { }
struct SampleStruct { }
enum SampleEnum { a, b }
delegate void SampleDelegate(int i);
namespace AnotherNamespace; // Not allowed!
namespace ANestedNamespace // Not allowed!
 // declarations...
```

C# 10 - Extended property patterns

 Allowed to reference nested properties or fields within a property pattern.

```
// C# 8.0 and later
if (e is MethodCallExpression { Method: { Name: "MethodName" } })

// C# 10.0 and later
if (e is MethodCallExpression { Method.Name: "MethodName" })
```

C# 10 - Lambda expression improvements

- Natural typed lambda expression, where the compiler can infer a delegate type from the lambda expression or method group.
- May declare a **return type** when the compiler can't infer it.
- Attributes can be applied.
- More similar to methods and local functions.
- Easier to use without declaring a variable of a delegate type.

C# 10 - Lambda expression improvements

Natural type

```
Func<string, int> parse = (string s) => int.Parse(s);

var parse = (string s) => int.Parse(s); // Func<string, int>

Delegate parse = (string s) => int.Parse(s); // Func<string, int>

var parse = s => int.Parse(s); // ERROR: Not enough type info in the lambda
```

Declared return type

```
var choose = (bool b) => b ? 1 : "two"; // ERROR: Can't infer return type

var choose = object (bool b) => b ? 1 : "two"; // Func<bool, object>
```

Attributes

```
Func<string, int> parse = [Example(1)] (s) => int.Parse(s);
var choose = [Example(2)][Example(3)] object (bool b) => b ? 1 : "two";
```



C# 10 - Constant interpolated strings

- Const strings may be initialized using string interpolation if all the placeholders are themselves constant strings.
- Placeholder expressions can't be numeric constants because those constants are converted to strings at run time.

```
const string language = "C# 10";
const string greeting = $"Hello from {language}.";
```

C# 10 - Record types can seal ToString

- Sealed modifier for overridden ToString in a record type.
- Prevents the compiler from synthesizing a **ToString** method for any derived record types.

```
record Point (double X, double Y)
{
    public override sealed string ToString() => $"({X}, {Y})";
}
```

C# 10 - Assignment and declaration in same deconstruction

- Removes a restriction, where deconstruction could:
 - assign all values to existing variables
 - or initialize newly declared variables

```
// Initialization:
(int x, int y) = point;

// assignment:
int x1 = 0;
int y1 = 0;
(x1, y1) = point;

// C# 10:
int x = 0;
(x, int y) = point;
```

C# 10 - Improved definite assignment

 Improvements in scenarios where definite assignment and null-state analysis produced warnings that were false positives.

```
string representation = "N/A";
if ((c!= null && c.GetDependentValue(out object obj)) == true)
  representation = obj.ToString(); // undesired error
// Or, using ?.
if (c?.GetDependentValue(out object obj) == true)
 representation = obj.ToString(); // undesired error
// Or, using ??
if (c?.GetDependentValue(out object obj) ?? false)
 representation = obj.ToString(); // undesired error
```

C# 10 - CallerArgumentExpression attribute diagnostics

- System.Runtime.CompilerServices.CallerArgumentExpressionAttribute to specify a parameter that the compiler replaces with the text representation of another argument.
- Enables libraries to create more specific diagnostics.

```
public static void Validate(bool condition, [CallerArgumentExpression("condition")] string? message=null)
{
    if (!condition)
    {
        throw new InvalidOperationException($"Argument failed validation: <{message}>");
    }
}
Validate(1 != /* test */ 1);
// Exception: Argument failed validation: <1 != /* test */ 1>
```

C# 10 - Generic attributes

- Preview feature.
- Allowed declaration of a generic class whose base class is System.Attribute.
- Previously needed to create an attribute that takes a Type as its constructor parameter.

C# 10 - Generic attributes

```
public class TypeAttribute : Attribute
 public TypeAttribute(Type t) => ParamType = t;
 public Type ParamType { get; }
[TypeAttribute(typeof(string))]
public string Method() => default;
// C# 10:
public class GenericAttribute<T> : Attribute { }
[GenericAttribute<string>()]
public string Method() => default;
public class GenericType<T>
 [GenericAttribute<T>()] // Not allowed! generic attributes must be fully closed types.
  public string Method() => default;
```



Demo



References

- What's new in .NET 6
- Announcing .NET 6
- Performance Improvements in .NET 6
- What's new in C# 10

Thank you

You are great ;)