As for what to use when:

* For values which are "naturally exact decimals" it's good to use decimal. This is usually suitable for any concepts invented by humans: financial values are the most obvious example, but there are others too. Consider the score given to divers or ice skaters, for example.
* For values which are more artefacts of nature which can't really be measured exactly anyway, float/double are more appropriate. For example, scientific data would usually be represented in this form. Here, the original values won't be "decimally accurate" to start with, so it's not important for the expected results to maintain the "decimal accuracy". Floating binary point types are much faster to work with than decimals.

**Local functions**

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/programming-guide/classes-and-structs/local-functions

**Static class**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/keywords/static>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/programming-guide/classes-and-structs/static-classes-and-static-class-members>

**Local Functions**

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/programming-guide/classes-and-structs/local-functions>

* Querying data from a database, IEnumerable execute a select query on the server side, load data in-memory on a client-side and then filter data.
* Querying data from a database, IQueryable execute the select query on the server side with all filters.
* IEnumerable exists in System.Collections Namespace.
* IQueryable exists in System. Linq Namespace.
* Both IEnumerable and IQueryable are forward collection.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Static Class** | **Non-Static Class** |
| Static class always contains static members. | Non-static class may contain both static and non-static methods. |
| Static class does not contain an instance constructor. | Non-static class contains an instance constructor. |

ECMA – <https://www.ecma-international.org/publications-and-standards/standards/ecma-334/>

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**Strongly type**

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For e.g you cannot Multiply or Divide two different types i.e String vs Integer

var answer = 1 \* "1"; // you cannot do this

You have to explicity cast it, this is known as strongly typed

Where as if you see in php

$x = "3" \* 1; // is correct in php

So here you dont need to explicitly cast it.

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.net Framework

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/.NET_Framework>

Binary files - A binary file is a computer file that is not a text file. The term "binary file" is often used as a term meaning "non-text file"