

FEHLER PR4

Variablennamen

- ▶ kein SnakeCase:
tb_Firstname → txtFirstname
- ▶ bool-Variablen mit **is**/**can**/**has** beginnen lassen

Groß- / Kleinschreibung

- ▶ Properties groß
- ▶ Variablen klein
- ▶ Methoden groß
- ▶ Visual Studio – ändern mit <Strg>.:
 - ▶ `public int dummyProp { get; set; }`
 - ▶ `public int dummyProp { get; set; }`
 - ▶ 1 reference
 - ▶ `private void Window_Loaded(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)`
 - ▶ Fix Name Violation: DummyProp
 - ▶ IDE1006 Naming rule violation: These words must begin with upper case characters: dummyProp

```
public int dummyProp { get; set; }
```

1 reference

```
private void Window_Loaded(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)
```

Fix Name Violation: DummyProp

IDE1006 Naming rule violation: These words must begin with upper case characters: dummyProp

Error List	
Entire Solution	0 Errors 0 Warnings 1 Message Build + IntelliSense
Code	Description
IDE1006	Naming rule violation: These words must begin with upper case characters: dummyProp

bool?

► bool? bei IsChecked, ShowDialog(), ...

- `bool isMale = rdoMale.IsChecked ?? true;`
- `bool hasLicence = chkLicence.IsChecked ?? false;`
- `if (true != dialog.ShowDialog())`

ToString

- ▶ `public string toString()`
 - → `public override string ToString`
- ▶ Immer mit „ov“ + 2x<Tab> beginnen, dann Methodensignatur von VS erzeugen lassen
- ▶ `x + " " + y → $"{x} {y}"`
- ▶ Datum: `${myDate:dd.MM.yyyy}`
- ▶ Float: `${myValue:0.0#} Euro`

Konstrukturen

- oft Properties statt Instanzvariable besser

```
private readonly string firstname;  
private readonly string lastname;  
public Person(string firstname, string lastname)  
{  
    this.firstname = firstname;  
    this.lastname = lastname;  
}  
  
var person = new Person("Hansi", "Huber");
```

```
public string Firstname { get; set; }  
public string Lastname { get; set; }  
  
var person = new Person  
{  
    Firstname = "Hansi",  
    Lastname = "Huber"  
};
```

Properties / Lambdas

- ▶ getName()/setName()
- ▶ ➔ public string Name { get; set; }
- ▶ Wenn nur Wert geliefert wird
 - ➔Property statt Funktion
- ▶ Möglichst Lambda verwenden

```
private string GenderString => IsMale ? "Male" : "Female";  
private string DriverString => HasDriversLicence ? ", Driver" : "";  
public override string ToString() => $"{Lastname} {Firstname} - {Birthdate:dd.MM.yyyy} [{GenderString}{DriverString}]";
```

var

- ▶ Person p = new Person()
- ▶ ➔ var person = new Person()
- ▶ oder: Person person = new()

"Kurzes if"

- ▶ so nicht

```
string sOk;  
if (isOk)  
{  
    sOk = "Juhu";  
}  
else  
{  
    sOk = "Oje";  
}
```

- ▶ so schon

```
string sOk=isOk? "Juhu": "Oje";
```

Testen

- ▶ Testen soll nur einen Tastenklick erfolgen (F5)
- ▶ Eingabefelder in **Window_Loaded** befüllen
- ▶ Auch Button-Click simulieren
 - durch Aufruf mit Parameter null
 - z.B. BtnAddPerson_Clicked(null,null)

Shortcuts Visual Studio

- ▶ Noch einmal anschauen
- ▶ Mit ca. 15 kommt man aus!

#region

- ▶ verwenden, um Übersicht zu bewahren

```
#region ----- helpers  
public void MyHelper {...}  
#endregion
```