

# Understanding Value Types and Reference Types

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# Agenda



**The Common Type System**

**Understanding custom types**

**Creating enumerations**

**Working with struct**

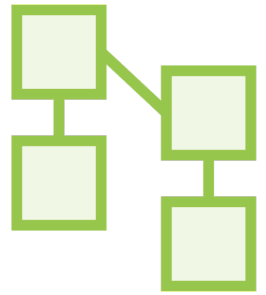


# The Common Type System

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# The Common Type System



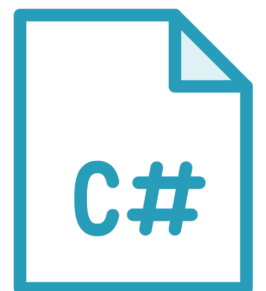
**.NET specific**



**Standard**



**Defines how type definitions and values are handled in memory**



**Shared across multiple languages including C#**



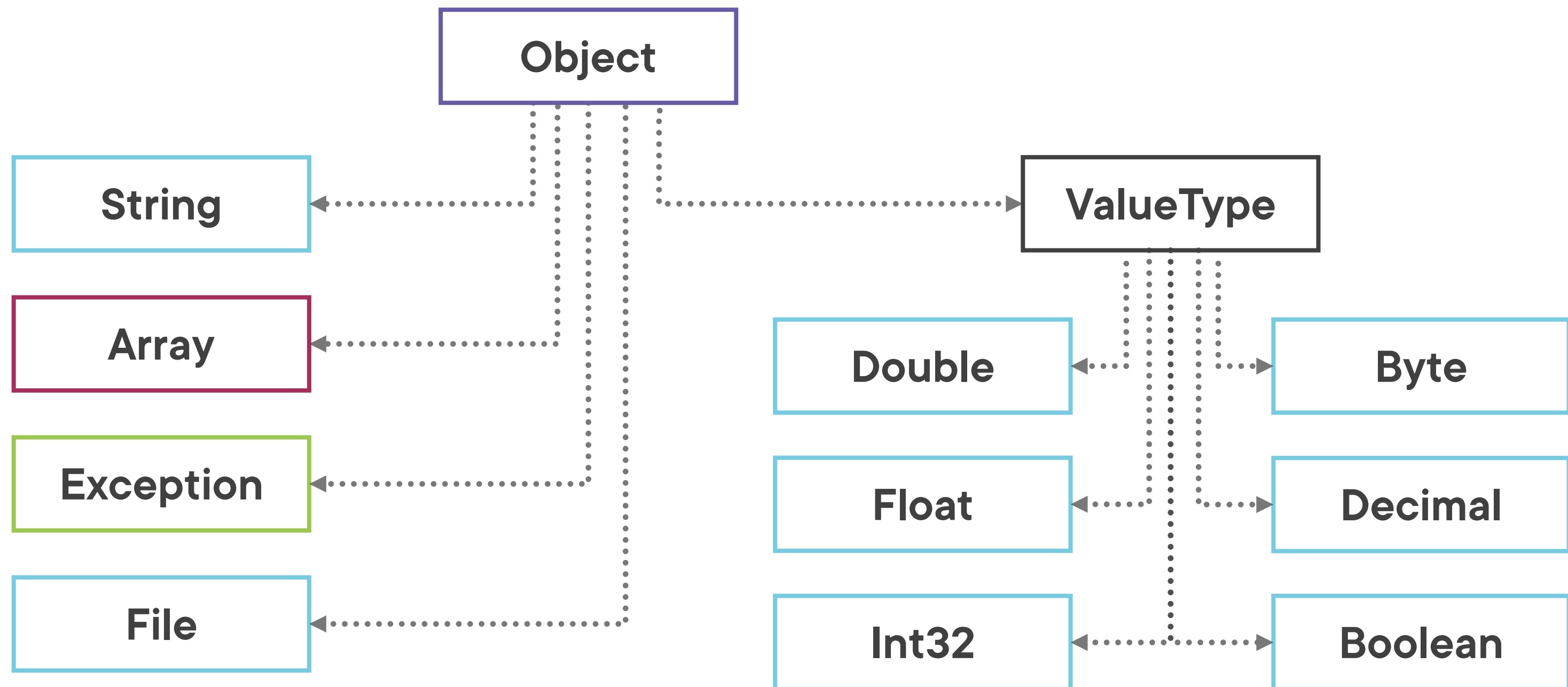
# Types in .NET and C#

**Value types**

**Reference types**



# The Type Hierarchy



Everything is an object



# Types in the CTS

**Enumeration**

**Struct**

**Class**

**Interface**

**Delegate**



# Types in .NET and C#

## Value types

**Enumerations & Structs**

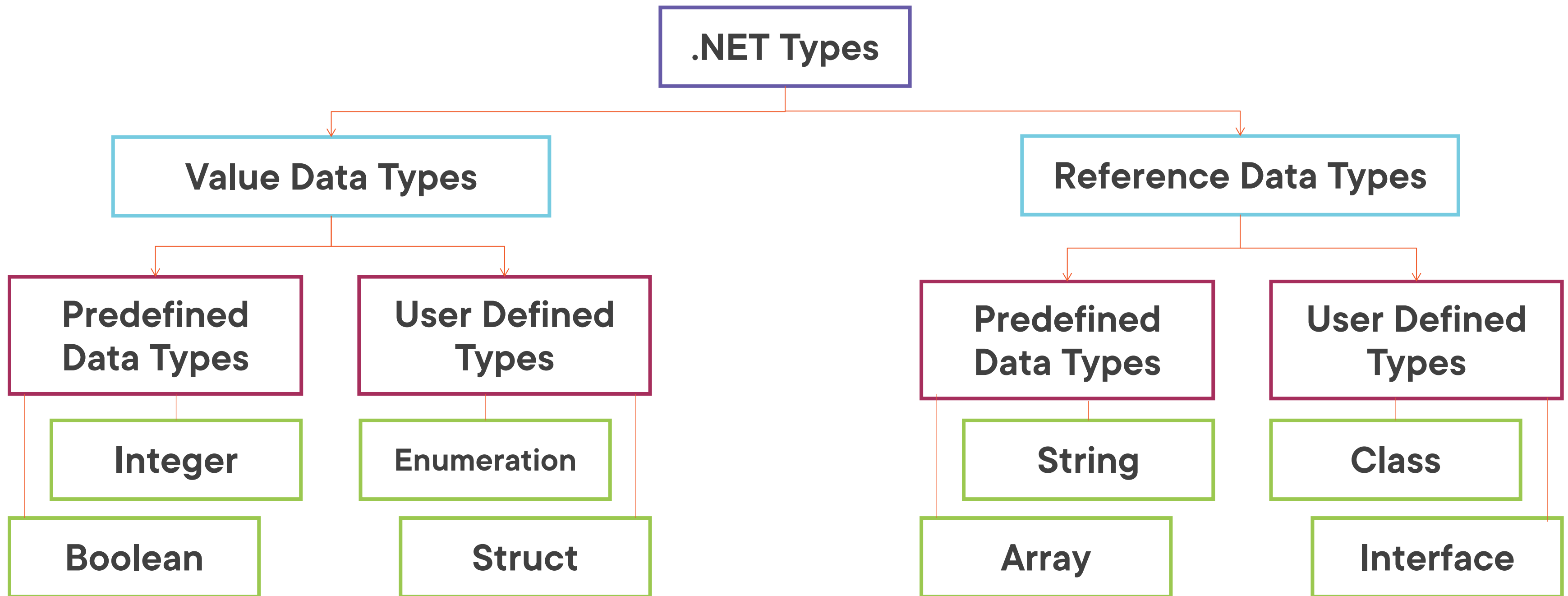
## Reference types

**Classes, Interfaces & Delegates**

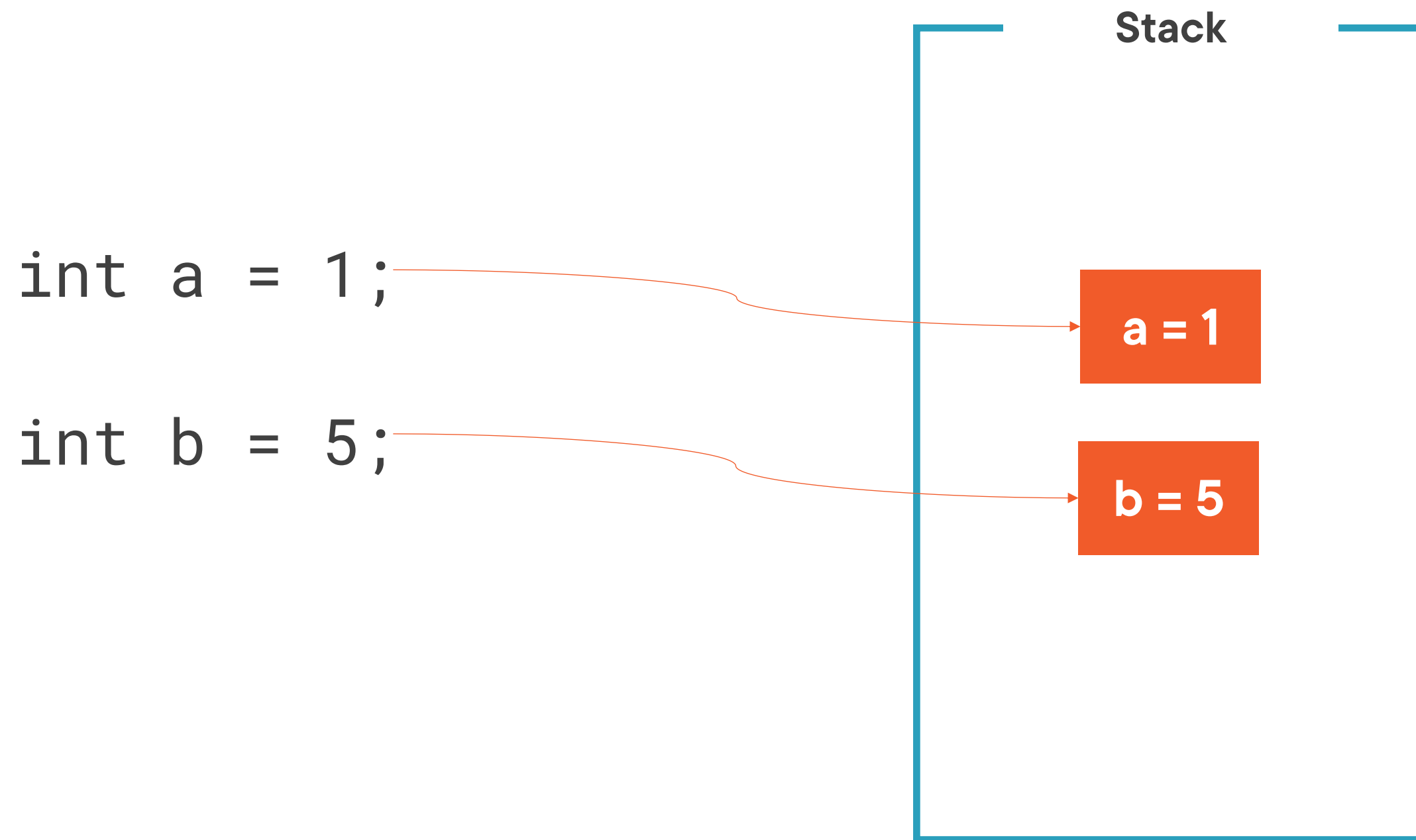




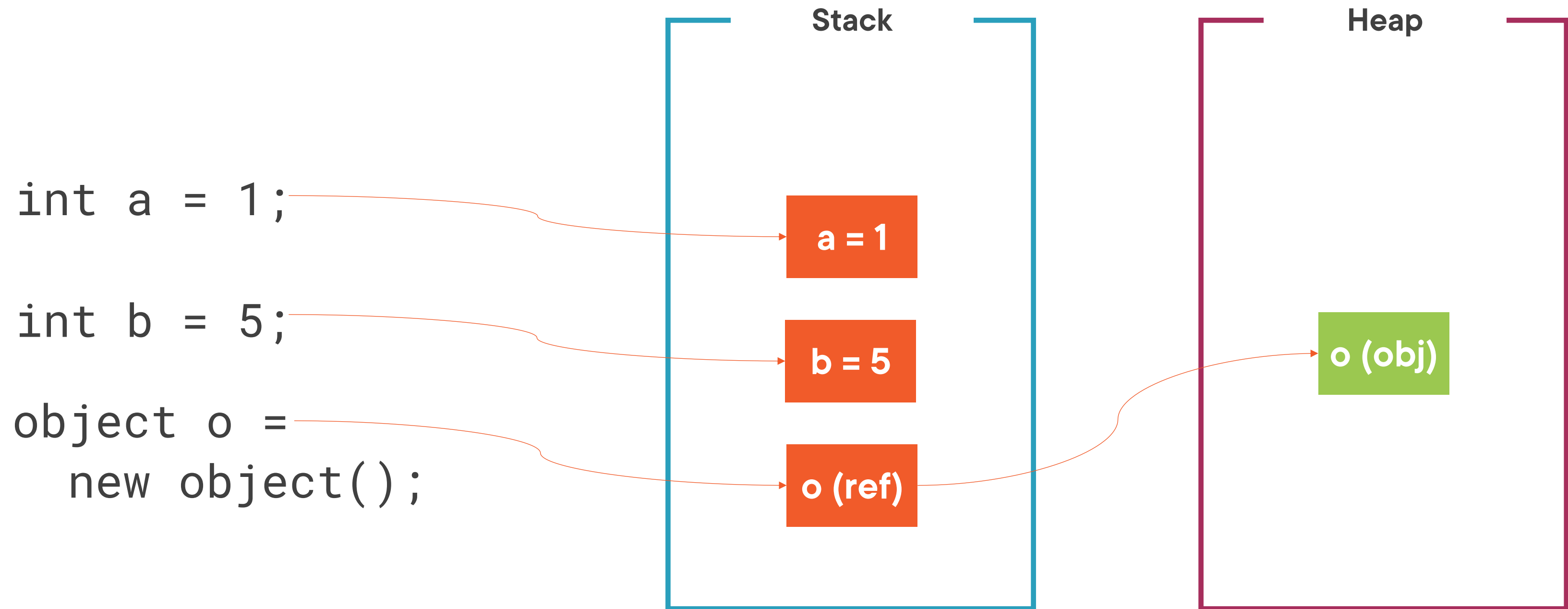
# Types in .NET and C#



# Working with Value Types



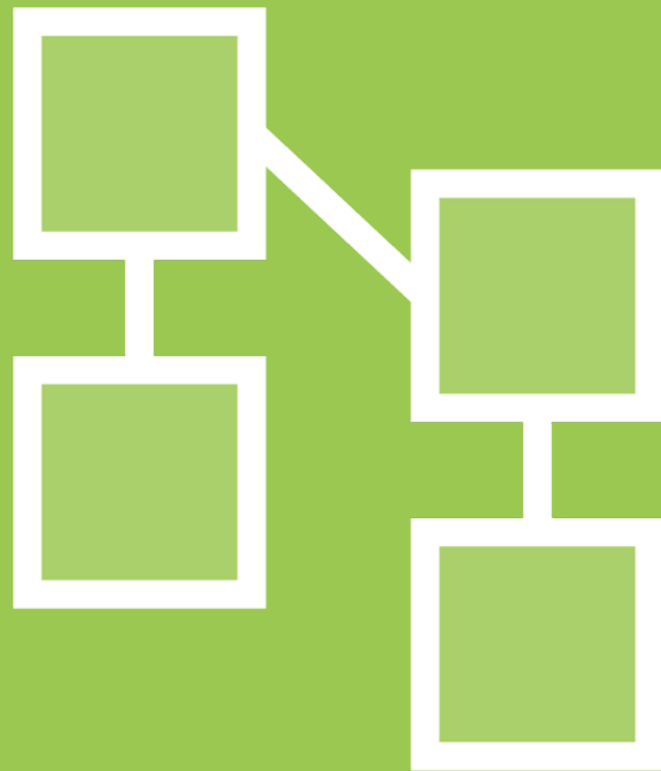
# Working with Reference Types



# Understanding Custom Types

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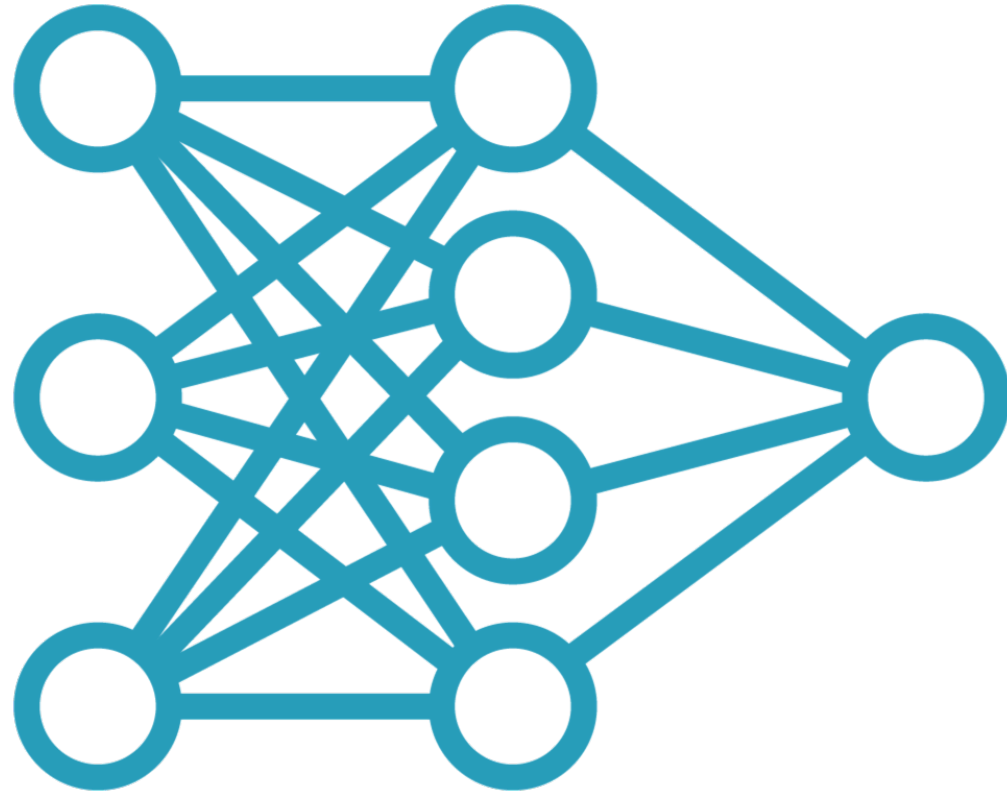


With just variables,  
we only get so far.

If we want to represent a structure, we  
need a custom type.



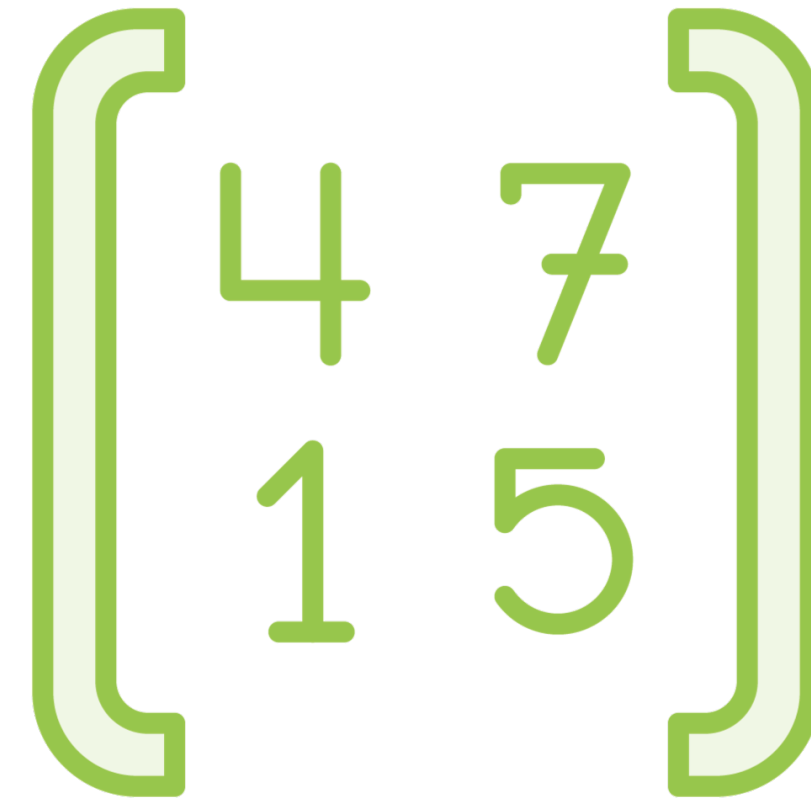
# Custom Types



**Class**

**Reference type**

**Most commonly used**

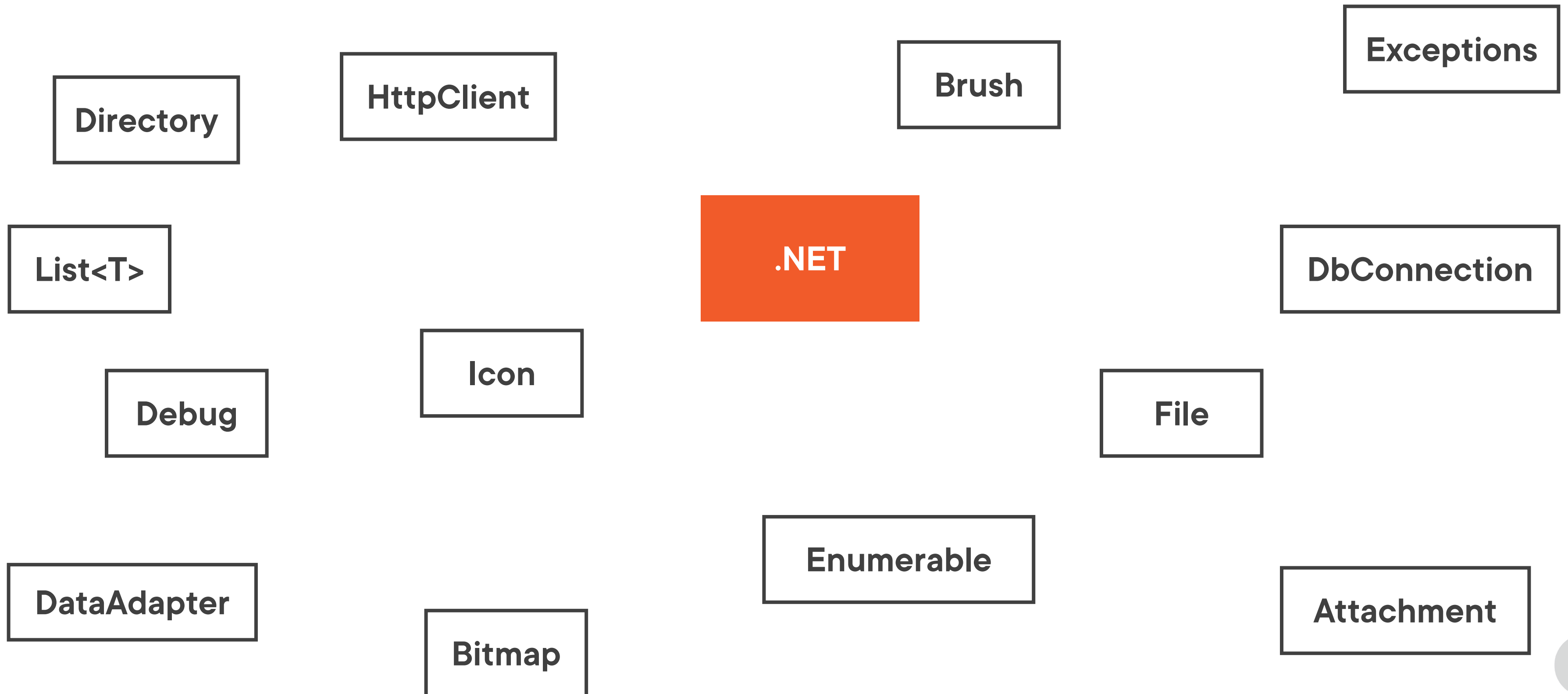


**Struct**

**Value type**



# Custom Types in .NET



# Working with Custom Types



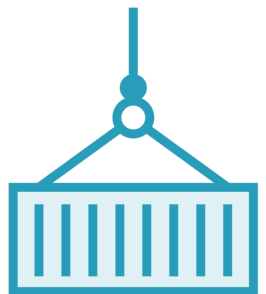
**Contain data**



**Define their functionality**



**.NET library contains many types**



**Some are known, some need to be imported through assembly ref**





# Organizing Types in Namespaces

System

System.Web

System.IO

System.Windows

System.Data

System.Data.Common

System.Data.SqlTypes



```
using System;
```

```
using System.Data;
```

```
DataTable dataTable = new DataTable();//available through System.Data namespace
```

## The using Keyword

**A using Statement only brings the types within the specified namespace, not the ones in nested namespaces**

# Demo



**Browsing for existing types**

**Using a custom type**

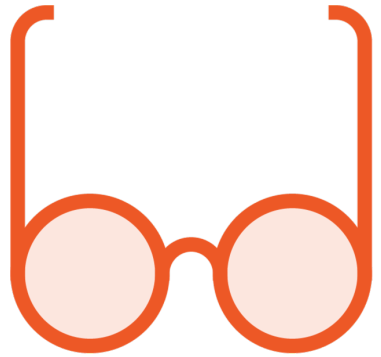


# Creating Enumerations

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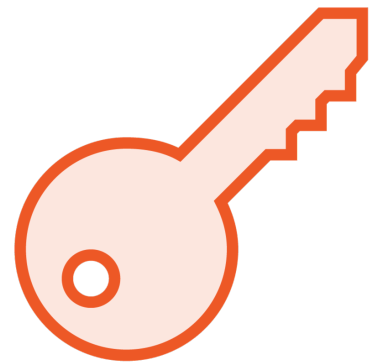
# Using an Enumeration in C#



**Named constants for improved readability**



**Value type**



**Uses enum keyword**



```
enum EmployeeType
{
    Sales,
    Manager,
    Research,
    StoreManager
}
```

## Creating an Enumeration

```
enum EmployeeType
{
    Sales, //0
    Manager, //1
    Research, //2
    StoreManager //3
}
```

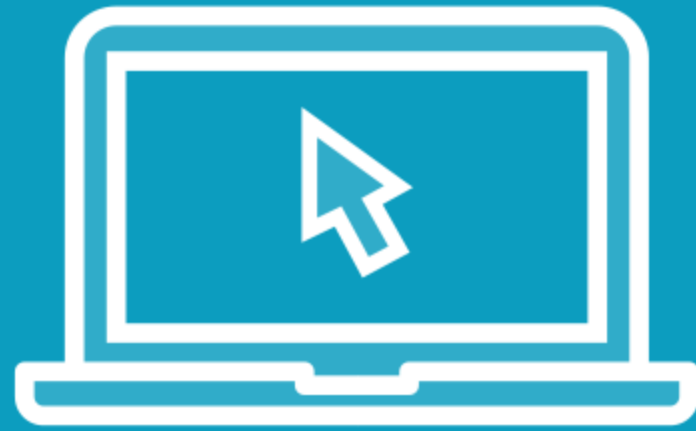
## Default Values for Enumerations

```
Console.WriteLine(EmployeeType.Sales);
```

## Accessing Enum Values



# Demo



**Creating an enumeration**

**Using the enumeration**

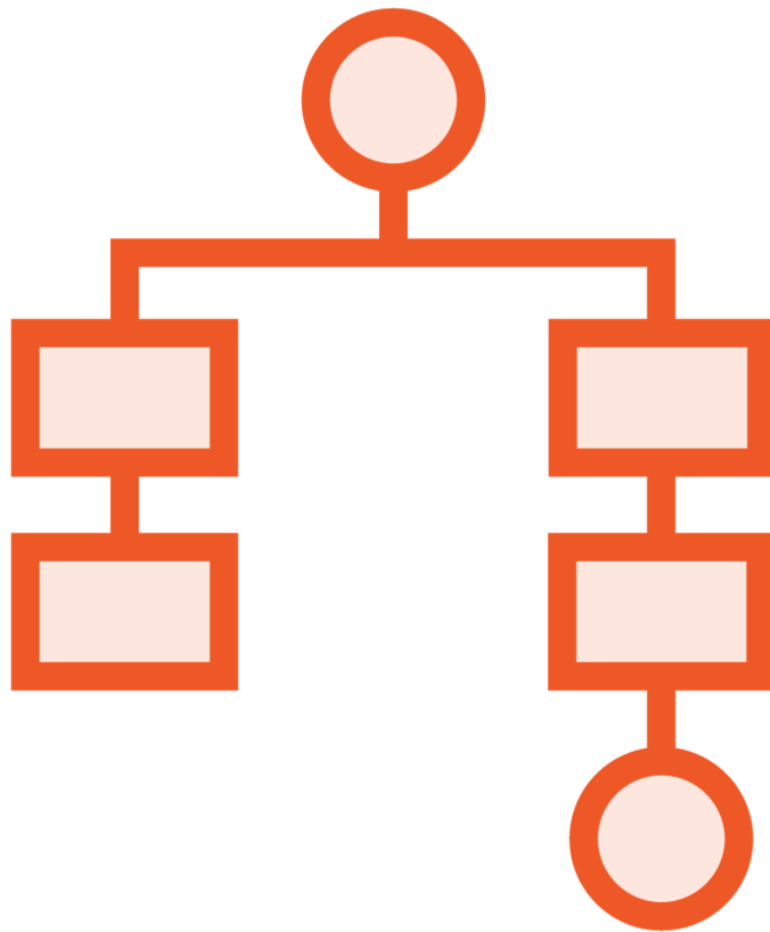
**Accessing the values**



# Working with Struct

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## Creating a Struct

- Represents a custom data structure
- Value type
- Can be new'ed
- Can contain methods and other members

# Declaring a Struct

```
struct Employee
{
    public string Name;
    public string Department;
}
```



# Using a Struct

Struct name	Variable name
----------------	------------------

 Employee	 employee;
---	---

```
employee.Name = "Bethany";
```

```
employee.Department = "Sales";
```



# Adding a Method to the Struct

```
struct Employee
{
    public string Name;
    public string Department;
    public void GetPaid()
    {
        //Code to pay out wage
    }
}
```



# Demo



**Creating a struct**

**Using the struct**



# Summary



**Types are the most essential building block in C#**

**CTS defines several custom options**

**Enumerations and structs offer ability to create custom types**



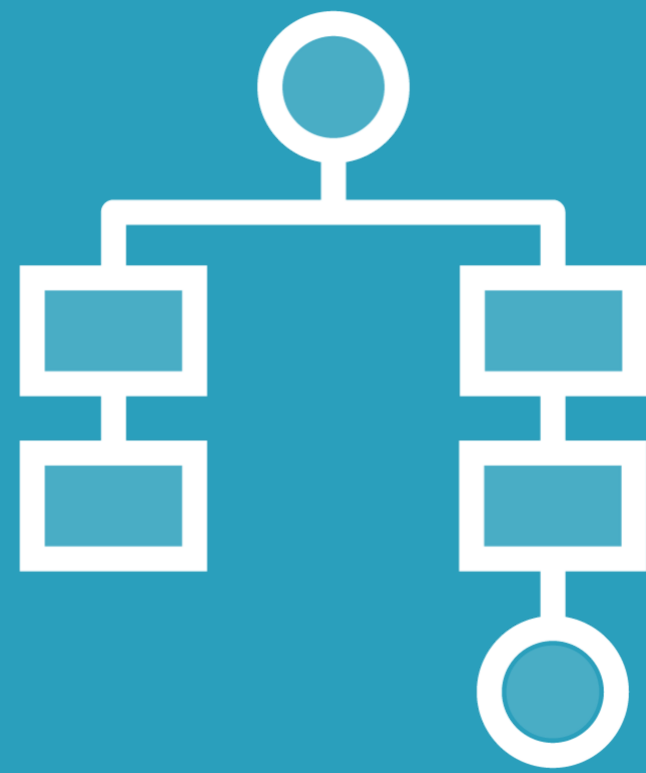


# Resources



- Other relevant courses in the C# path:**
- **Object Oriented development in C#**
    - **Deborah Kurata**





**Up next:**

Creating classes and objects

