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Partial Classes & Partial Methods

Introducing Partial Classes

- > Partial Class is a class that splits into multiple files.
- > Each file is treated as a "part of the class".

```
File1.cs

partial class ClassName
{
    member1
}

File2.cs

partial class ClassName
{
    member2
}
```

- At compilation time, all partial classes that have same name, become as a "single class".
- All the partial classes (that want to be a part of a class) should have same name and should be in the same namespace and same assembly & should have same access-modifier (such as 'internal' or 'public').
- > Duplicate members are not allowed in partial classes.
- Any attributes / modifiers (such as abstract, sealed) applied on one partial class, will be applied to all partial classes that have same name.
- > The 'partial' keyword can be used only at before the keywords 'class', 'struct', 'interface' and 'void'.

- Each partial class can be developed individually, by different developers / teams.
- > In WinForms / WebForms, the 'Designer-generated code' will be kept in one partial class; the 'code written by developer' will be kept in another partial class with same name; so both become as a single class at compilation time.

Introducing Partial Methods

> Partial Methods are "declared in one partial class" (just like abstract method), and "implemented in another partial class", that have same name.

```
First Partial Class

partial class ClassName
{
    partial void MethodName(param1,...)
}

Second Partial Class

partial class ClassName
{
    public void OtherMethod()
    {
        partial void MethodName(param1,...)
    }
}

//method body here
}

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Third Partial Class

partial class ClassName
{
    public void OtherMethod()
    {
        this.MethodName(arg1,...); //calling the partial method
    }
}
```

- Assume, there are two developers; the first developer develops the first partial class; second developer develops the second partial class.
- > The partial method lets the first developer to declare a partial method in one partial class; and the second developer implements the partial method in the other partial class.
- > Partial Methods can only be created in partial class or partial structs.
- Partial Methods are implicitly private. It can't have any other access modifier.
- > Partial Methods can have only "void" return type.
- > Implementation of partial methods is optional. If there is no implementation of partial methods in any parts of the partial class, the method calls are removed by the compiler, at compilation time.
- > If you are building large class libraries and decide extension of methods to other developers, partial methods can be used.