**Static class**

* A static class can have only static member and static methods.
* Static class can have only one static constructor.
* We cannot have instance constructor in static class.
* Static class is sealed by default.

**Static Constructor**

* In class we can have only one static constructor.
* Static constructor must be parameter less.
* Access modifiers are NOT allowed to static constructor.
* It is used to initialize static members of a class
* It is called by CLR, so it is not certain when it is called
* It cannot be explicitly called by code

**Private Constructor**

* Private Constructor is used to restrict a class from being inherited.
* We can have both private and public constructor in a class.
* If a class have public constructor it can be inherited regardless of private constructor.

**Sealed class**

* We cannot inherit from the sealed class.
* A sealed class can have multiple constructor.
* We can create object of sealed class.

**Sealed class Constructor**

* Sealed class constructors can be parameterized or parameter less.

**Sealed Keyword**

* To prevent a method from being further override in derived classes.

**Basic:**

Pillars of OOPs (E-API)

1. Encapsulation
2. Abstraction
3. Polymorphism
4. Inheritance

- By default a class is private, also we cannot explicitly define a class as private directly in namespace it can be a subclass and private class cannot be inherited.

- By default a method is private, private method can be used only inside the same class.

- If a class has private constructor, it cannot be inherited.

**Method Overloading:**

* Deals with the methods inside the same class.
* Method with Same Name but Different type or number of arguments.
* Overloading has nothing to do with the return type of method.

**Method Overriding:**

* Deals with the methods in parent and child class.
* Method in base class is virtual and in child class it is decorated with override keyword.
* Methods must have same signature and return type in both parent and child classes.

public class AA

{

public virtual void GetName()

{

Console.WriteLine("Hello Base");

}

public virtual void GetName(string name) // Overloading GetName()

{

Console.WriteLine("From Base :" + name);

}

}

public class BB : AA

{

//Overriding the base class method GetName()

public override void GetName() //public new void GetName()

{

Console.WriteLine("Hello Child");

}

}

public class mainClass

{

static void Main(string[] args)

{

AA ob = new AA();

ob.GetName();

AA obj1 = new BB();

obj1.GetName();

BB obj = new BB();

obj.GetName();

//BB obj2 = new AA(); //Child class cannot have the object of parent class.

Console.ReadLine();

}

}

**Output :**

1. **If GetName() method in BB is decorated with override**

**Hello Base**

**Hello Child**

**Hello Child**

1. **If GetName() method in BB is decorated with new**

**Hello Base**

**Hello Base**

**Hello Child**

**Static Constructor**

In c#, Static Constructor **is useful to perform a particular action only once throughout the application**. If we declare a constructor as static, then **it will be invoked only once** irrespective of the number of class instances and **it will be called automatically before the first instance is created**.

Generally, **in c# the static constructor will not accept any access modifiers and parameters**. In simple words, we can say it is parameterless.

The following are the properties of static constructor in c# programming language.

* Static constructor in c# won’t accept any parameters and access modifiers.
* The static constructor will invoke automatically, whenever we create the first instance of a class.
* The static constructor will be invoked by CLR so we don’t have a control on static constructor execution order in c#.
* In c#, only one static constructor is allowed to create.

using System;

namespace Tutlane

{

    class User

    {

        // Static Constructor

        static User()

        {

            Console.WriteLine("I am Static Constructor");

        }

// Default Constructor

        public User()

        {

            Console.WriteLine("I am Default Constructor");

        }

    }

    class Program

    {

        static void Main(string[] args)

        {

            // Both Static and Default constructors will invoke for first instance

            User user = new User();

            // Only Default constructor will invoke

            User user1 = new User();

            Console.WriteLine("\nPress Enter Key to Exit..");

            Console.ReadLine();

        }

    }

}

**Output:**

I am Static Constructor

I am Default Constructor

I am Default Constructor

Press Enter Key to Exit.

**Abstract Class:**

* It is best to use when we have some common methods/functionality for the child classes.
* Put all the common functionality in simple methods and all the methods whose implementation is different but name is same, make them Abstract method.
* An abstract class should be a base class.
* An abstract class can inherit abstract/non-abstract class.
* It prevents user to create object of base class.
* It is mandatory to implement all abstract methods.
* An abstract class cannot be a sealed or static class because we need to inherit abstract class.
* Declaration of abstract methods is only allowed in abstract classes.
* The access modifier of the abstract method should be same in both the abstract class and its derived class.
* Can have abstract method and concrete methods.
  1. These methods can be public, protected or private.
  2. Private methods in abstract class can be called only from abstract class constructor.
  3. Public void method of abstract class can only be used by inherited class while public void method of normal class can be access directly by creating class object.
* Can have constructor, but cannot create object of abstract class.
  1. Abstract class constructor can be invoked from the child class.

**Interface:**

* It is best to use when we have only unique methods/functionality for the child classes.
* Provides the feature of multiple inheritance and avoids the Diamond problem that we have in c++.
* All members are by default public, static and final.
* The class which implements the interface will be responsible for implementing all of its methods.
* Cannot create constructor of interface, so we cannot create object of it.

**Delegate:**

It is a special type of user-defined variable that is declared globally like a class.

A delegate provides a template for a method, likes an interface provides a template for a class.

A delegate provides necessary information for a method which includes a return type, no argument or one or more argument.

It is a method template which used to implement the concept of function pointer.

**Types of Delegate:**

1. **Singlecast Delegate:** Delegates that **represent only a single function** are known as single cast delegate.

namespace TestLogics

{

delegate int Operation(int x, int y);

public class SingleDelegate

{

public static int Add(int a,int b)

{

return a + b;

}

public static int Sub(int a, int b)

{

return a - b;

}

}

class TestDelegate

{

public static void Main(string[] args)

{

Operation opr1 = new Operation(SingleDelegate.Add);

Operation opr2 = new Operation(SingleDelegate.Sub);

int ans1 = opr1(200, 100);

int ans2 = opr2(200, 100);

Console.WriteLine($"Addition of 200 and 100 is : {ans1}");

Console.WriteLine($"Substraction of 200 and 100 is : {ans2}");

Console.ReadLine();

}

}

}

1. **Multicast Delegate:** delegates that **represent more than one function** are called Multicast delegate.

public delegate void MathDelegate(int No1, int No2);

public class Program

{

public static void Add(int x, int y)

{

Console.WriteLine("THE SUM IS : " + (x + y));

}

public static void Sub(int x, int y)

{

Console.WriteLine("THE SUB IS : " + (x - y));

}

public void Mul(int x, int y)

{

Console.WriteLine("THE MUL IS : " + (x \* y));

}

public void Div(int x, int y)

{

Console.WriteLine("THE DIV IS : " + (x / y));

}

static void Main(string[] args)

{

Program p = new Program();

MathDelegate del1 = new MathDelegate(Add);

MathDelegate del2 = new MathDelegate(Program.Sub);

MathDelegate del3 = p.Mul;

MathDelegate del4 = new MathDelegate(p.Div); ;

//In this example del5 is a multicast delegate. We can use +(plus)

// operator to chain delegates together and -(minus) operator to remove.

MathDelegate del5 = del1 + del2 + del3 + del4;

del5.Invoke(20, 5);

Console.WriteLine();

del5 **-**= del2;

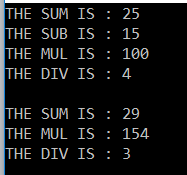
del5(22, 7);

Console.ReadKey();

}

}

**OUTPUT:**



* A multicast delegate invokes the methods in the invocation list, in the same order in which they are added.
* If the delegate has a return type other than void and if the delegate is a multicast delegate then only the value of the last invoked method will be returned.

namespace MulticastDelegateDemo

{

**// Deletegate's return type is int**

public delegate int SampleDelegate();

public class Program

{

static void Main()

{

SampleDelegate del = new SampleDelegate(MethodOne);

del += MethodTwo;

// The ValueReturnedByDelegate will be 2, returned by the MethodTwo(),

// as it is the last method in the invocation list.

int ValueReturnedByDelegate = del();

Console.WriteLine("Returned Value = {0}", ValueReturnedByDelegate);

Console.ReadKey();

}

// This method returns one

public static int MethodOne()

{

return 1;

}

// This method returns two

public static int MethodTwo()

{

return 2;

}

}

}

**Output:**

**Returned Value = 2**

* Along the same lines, if the delegate has an out parameter, the value of the output parameter will be the value assigned by the last method.

namespace MulticastDelegateDemo

{

**// Deletegate has an int output parameter**

public delegate void SampleDelegate(out int Integer);

public class Program

{

static void Main()

{

SampleDelegate del = new SampleDelegate(MethodOne);

del += MethodTwo;

// The ValueFromOutPutParameter will be 2, initialized by MethodTwo(),

// as it is the last method in the invocation list.

int ValueFromOutPutParameter = -1;

del(out ValueFromOutPutParameter);

Console.WriteLine("Returned Value = {0}", ValueFromOutPutParameter);

Console.ReadKey();

}

// This method sets ouput parameter Number to 1

public static void MethodOne(out int Number)

{

Number = 1;

}

// This method sets ouput parameter Number to 2

public static void MethodTwo(out int Number)

{

Number = 2;

}

}

}

**Output:**

**Returned Value = 2**

**What will be the output of following program.**

class A

{

public virtual void Func1()

{

Console.WriteLine("A.Func1");

}

}

class B : A

{

public override void Func1()

{

Console.WriteLine("B.Func1");

}

}

class C : B

{

public void Func1()

{

Console.WriteLine("C.Func1");

}

}

class D : C

{

public void Func1()

{

Console.WriteLine("D.Func1");

}

}

A ab = new B();

A ac = new C();

C cb = new B(); // Error

A ad = new D();

C cd = new D();

ab.Func1(); //B.Func1

ac.Func1(); //B.Func1

cb.Func1(); // Error

ad.Func1(); //B.Func1

cd.Func1(); //C.Func1

**What is the use of Using block**

* The C# using statement defines a boundary for the object outside of which, the object is automatically destroyed.
* Provides a convenient syntax that ensures the correct use of IDisposable objects.
* The "using" statement allows you to specify multiple resources in a single statement.

using (A aObj = new A(), aObj1 = new A())//Objects should be of same type

{

}

* The object could also be created outside the "using" statement. The objects specified within the using block must implement the IDisposable interface.

Employee emp = new Employee();

using (emp)

{

emp.Use(); // Use emp ojbect

}//The compiler will dispose the emp object now

using (Employee emp = new Employee)

{

emp.Use(); // Use emp ojbect

}//The compiler will dispose the emp object now

* The objects specified within the using block must implement the IDisposable interface. The framework invokes the Dispose method of objects specified within the "using" statement when the block is exited.

**C# Language Preprocessor Directives**

The preprocessor directives give instruction to the compiler to preprocess the information before actual compilation starts.

All preprocessor directives begin with #, and only white-space characters may appear before a preprocessor directive on a line. Preprocessor directives are not statements, so they do not end with a semicolon (;).

**Main use of directives are**

**Conditional compilation:** Using special preprocessing directives, you can include or exclude parts of the program according to various conditions.

**e.g. -1**

#define TEST

using System;

#if (TEST) // or #if TEST

Console.WriteLine("TEST is defined");

Console.WriteLine("TEST is defined1");

#else

Console.WriteLine("TEST is not defined");

#endif

**e.g. -2**

#define DEBUG

#define VC\_V6

using System;

#if (DEBUG && !VC\_V6)

Console.WriteLine("DEBUG is defined");

#elif (!DEBUG && VC\_V6)

Console.WriteLine("VC\_V6 is defined");

#elif (DEBUG && VC\_V6)

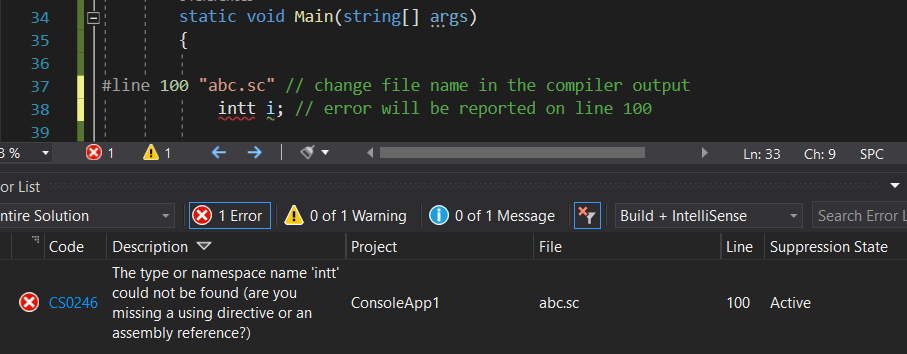
Console.WriteLine("DEBUG and VC\_V6 are defined");

#else

Console.WriteLine("DEBUG and VC\_V6 are not defined");

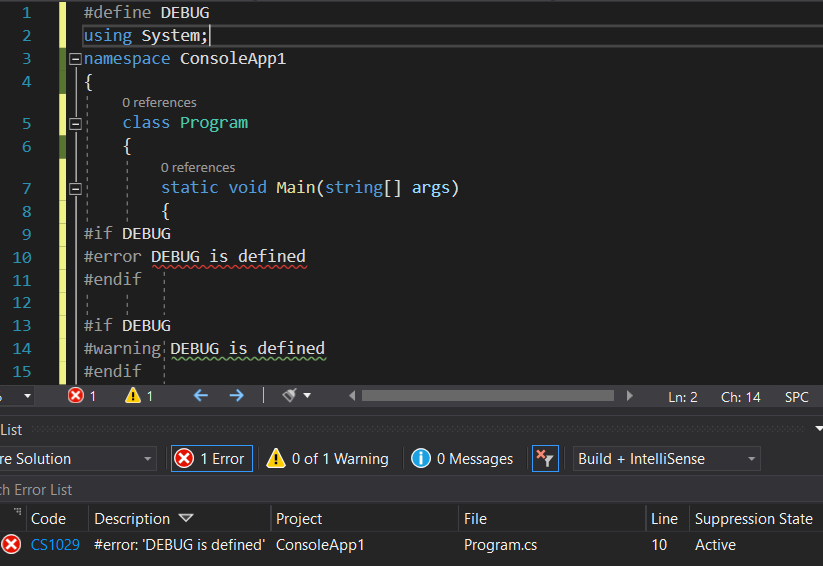
#endif

**Line control:** If you use a program to combine or rearrange source files into an intermediate file, which is then compiled, you can use line control to inform the compiler of where each source line originally came from.

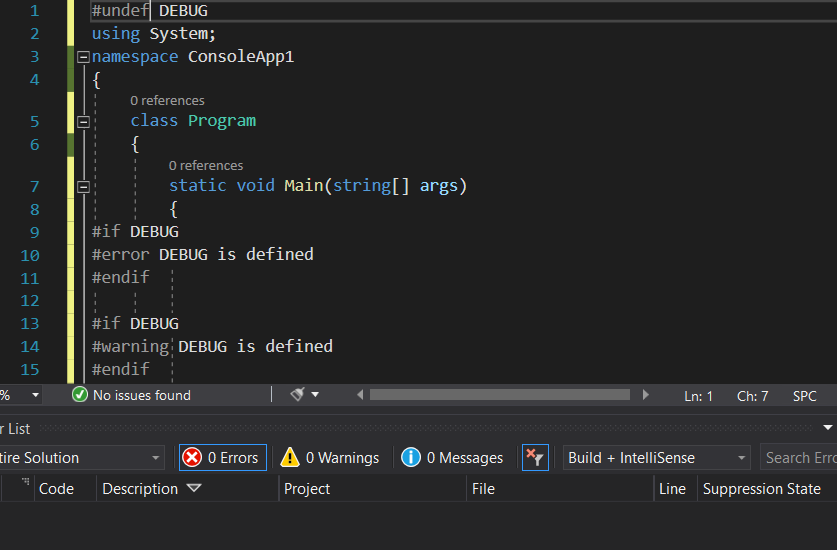


**Error and Warning reporting:** The directive '#error' causes the preprocessor to report a fatal error and the directive '#warning' is like the directive '#error', but causes the preprocessor to issue a warning and continue preprocessing.

**With #define**



**With #undef**



The C# language's preprocessor directives are as follows

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sr.No.** | **Preprocessor Directive & Description** |
| 1 | **#define**  It defines a sequence of characters, called symbol. |
| 2 | **#undef**  It allows you to undefine a symbol. |
| 3 | **#if**  It allows testing a symbol or symbols to see if they evaluate to true. |
| 4 | **#else**  It allows to create a compound conditional directive, along with #if. |
| 5 | **#elif**  It allows creating a compound conditional directive. |
| 6 | **#endif**  Specifies the end of a conditional directive. |
| 7 | **#line**  It lets you modify the compiler's line number and (optionally) the file name output for errors and warnings. |
| 8 | **#error**  It allows generating an error from a specific location in your code. |
| 9 | **#warning**  It allows generating a level one warning from a specific location in your code. |
| 10 | **#region**  It lets you specify a block of code that you can expand or collapse when using the outlining feature of the Visual Studio Code Editor. |
| 11 | **#endregion**  It marks the end of a #region block. |