

I will make you
a better C# developer
2018 edition
.NET Standard (short version)

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<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCaFP8iQMTuPXinXBMEXsSuw>



Search:
YouTube Immo .net



- .NET Full Framework
 - The .NET framework we've been using for years and love
 - .NET 4.5.2...NET 4.7.1 (Fall Creator's Update)
- .NET Core
 - A new cross platform .NET
 - Doesn't do Windows stuff
 - .NET Core 2.0 with .NET Core 2.1 in preview
- .NET Standard
 - A ***standard*** for .NET
 - Definition for what makes something able to be .NET
 - .NET Standard 2.0, no 2.1 preview

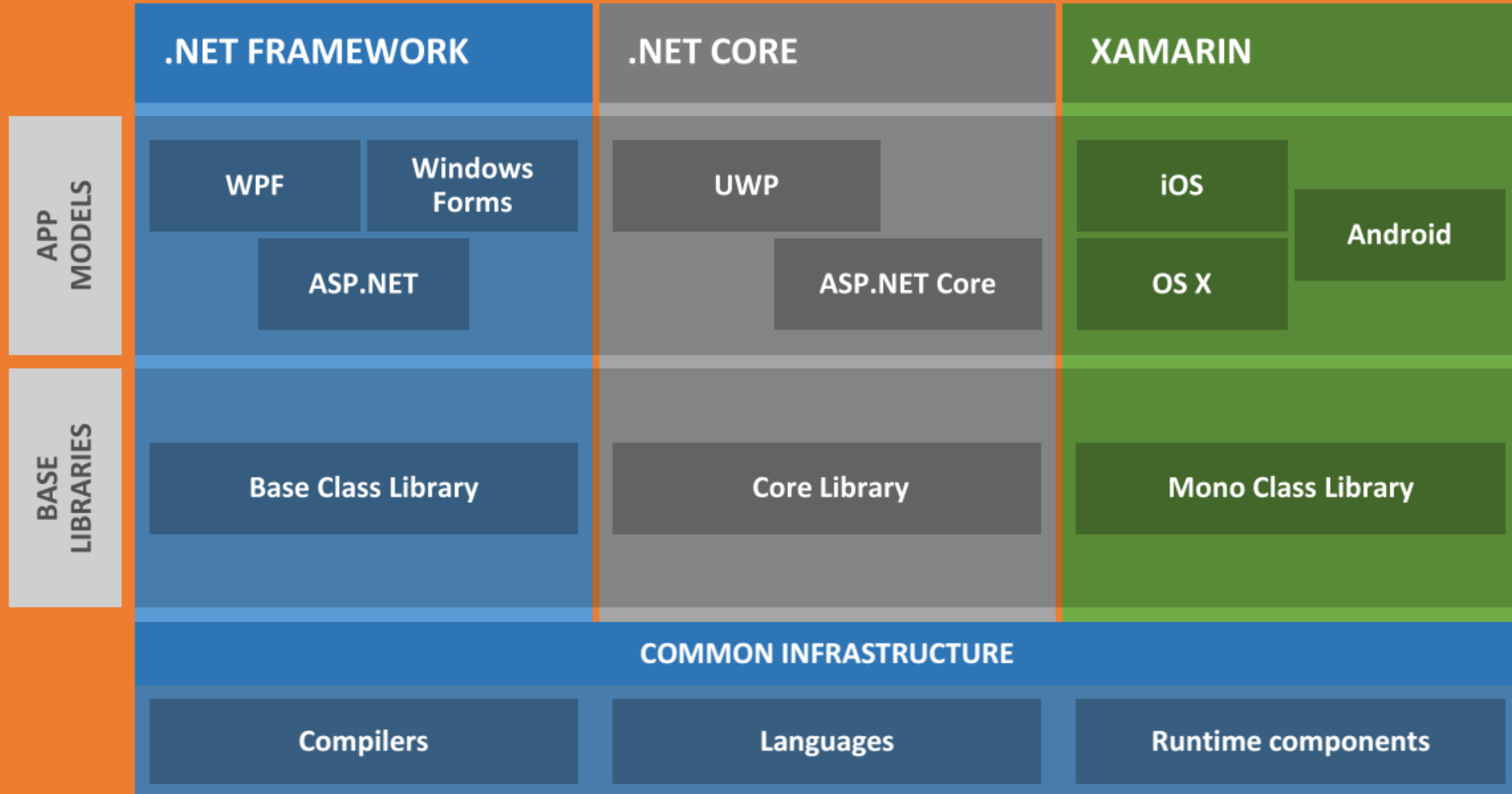


- .NET Full Framework *implementation*
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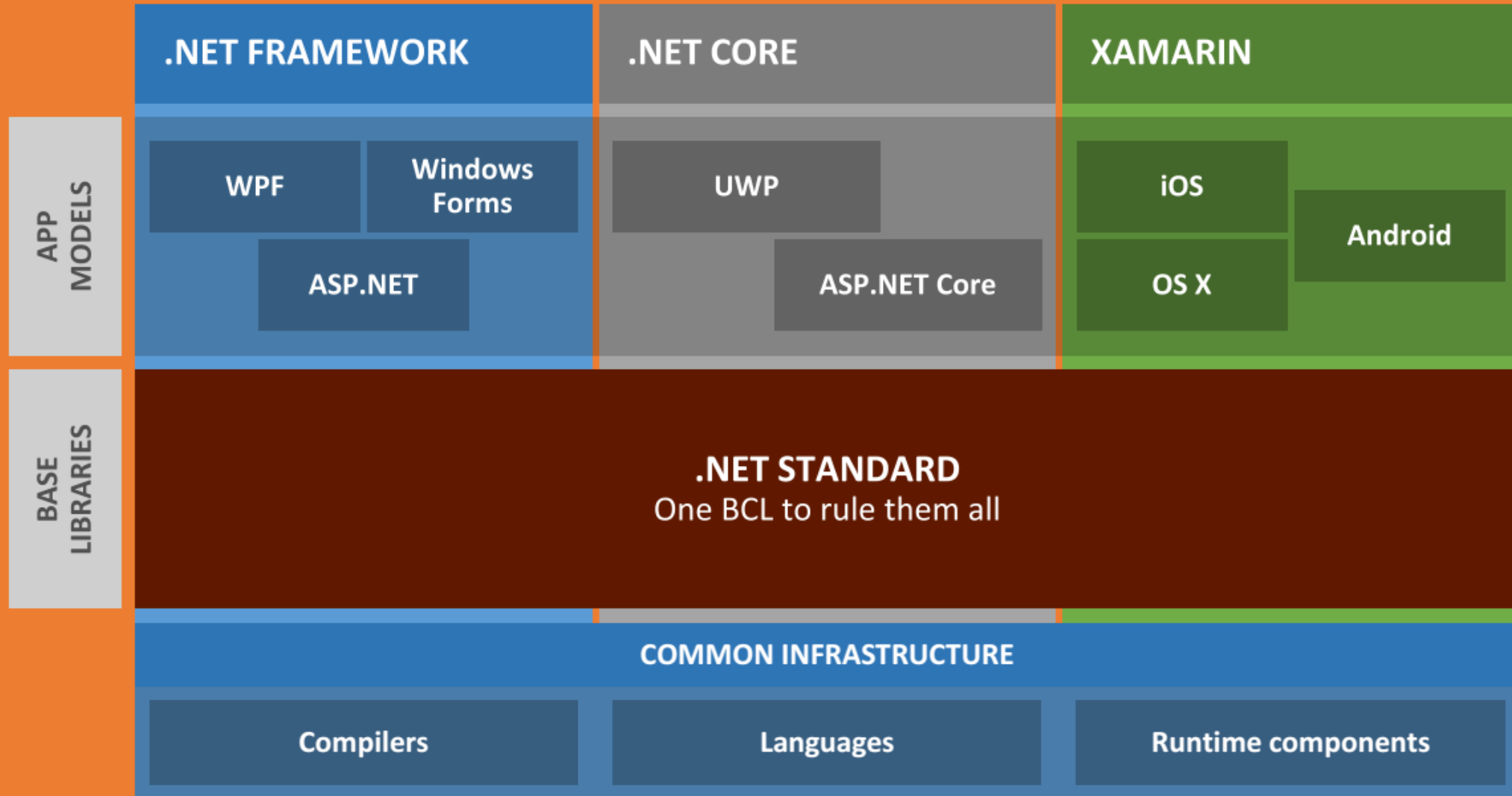
Other implementations

		Available API Set							
.NET Standard	2.0+ ▼	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.0
.NET Core								1.0	2.0
.NET Framework		4.5	4.5.1	4.6					4.6.1
Mono								4.6	5.4
Xamarin.iOS								10.0	10.14
Xamarin.Android								7.0	8.0
Universal Windows Platform						10.0			10.0.16299
Windows		8.0	8.1						
Windows Phone			8.1						
Windows Phone Silverlight		8.0							

Without .NET Standard

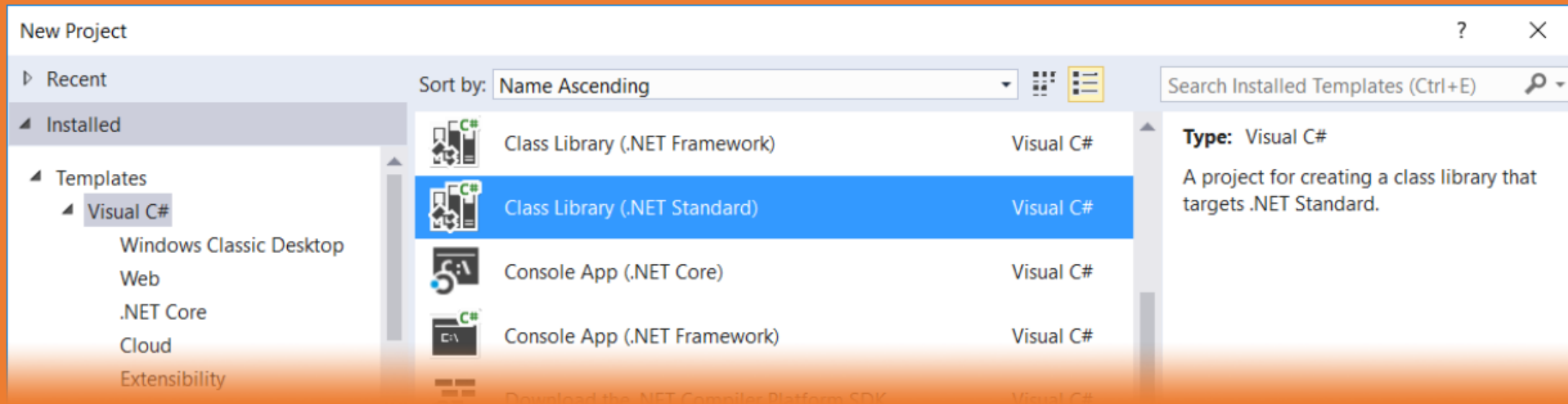


With .NET Standard



What is .NET Standard

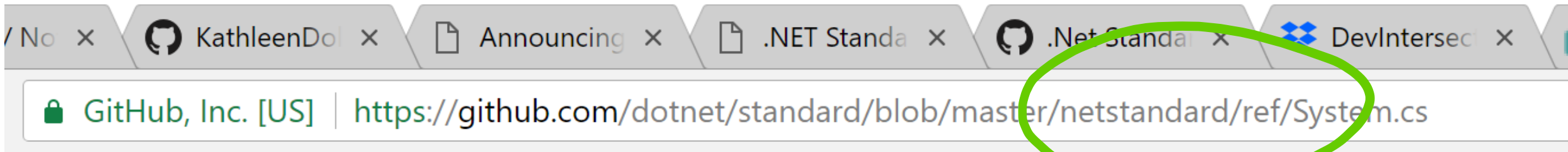
- It is a specification
- It represents a set of APIs all .NET Standard platforms implement
- If you're class libraries just use Standard, they conform to it
 - .NET Core supplies a host letting you can .NET Standard libraries



So .NET Standard
is a standard,
a document
written in code



```
19 {
20     public partial class FileStyleUriParser : System.UriParser
21     {
22         public FileStyleUriParser() { }
23     }
24     public partial class FtpStyleUriParser : System.UriParser
25     {
26         public FtpStyleUriParser() { }
27     }
28     public partial class GenericUriParser : System.UriParser
29     {
30         public GenericUriParser(System.GenericUriParserOptions options) { }
31     }
32     [System.FlagsAttribute]
33     public enum GenericUriParserOptions
34     {
35         AllowEmptyAuthority = 2,
36         Default = 0,
37         DontCompressPath = 128,
38         DontConvertPathBackslashes = 64,
39         DontUnescapePathDotsAndSlashes = 256,
40         GenericAuthority = 1,
41         Idn = 512
```



```
19 {  
20     public partial class FileStyleUriParser : System.Uri  
21     {  
22         public FileStyleUriParser() { }  
23     }  
24     public partial class FtpStyleUriParser : System.Uri  
25     {  
26         public FtpStyleUriParser() { }
```

Wat!

BINARY

compat



How does .NET Standard work?

.NET Standard is represented by

- The NuGet package **NetStandard.Library** which contains
- The reference assembly **netstandard.dll**

At build time

- .NET Standard bridges references to existing .NET Framework and PCL assemblies via type forwarding

At runtime

- Each platform provides an implementation for netstandard.dll that type forwards to its implementation

I thought
Portable Class
Libraries were
supposed to
do handle
platforms?



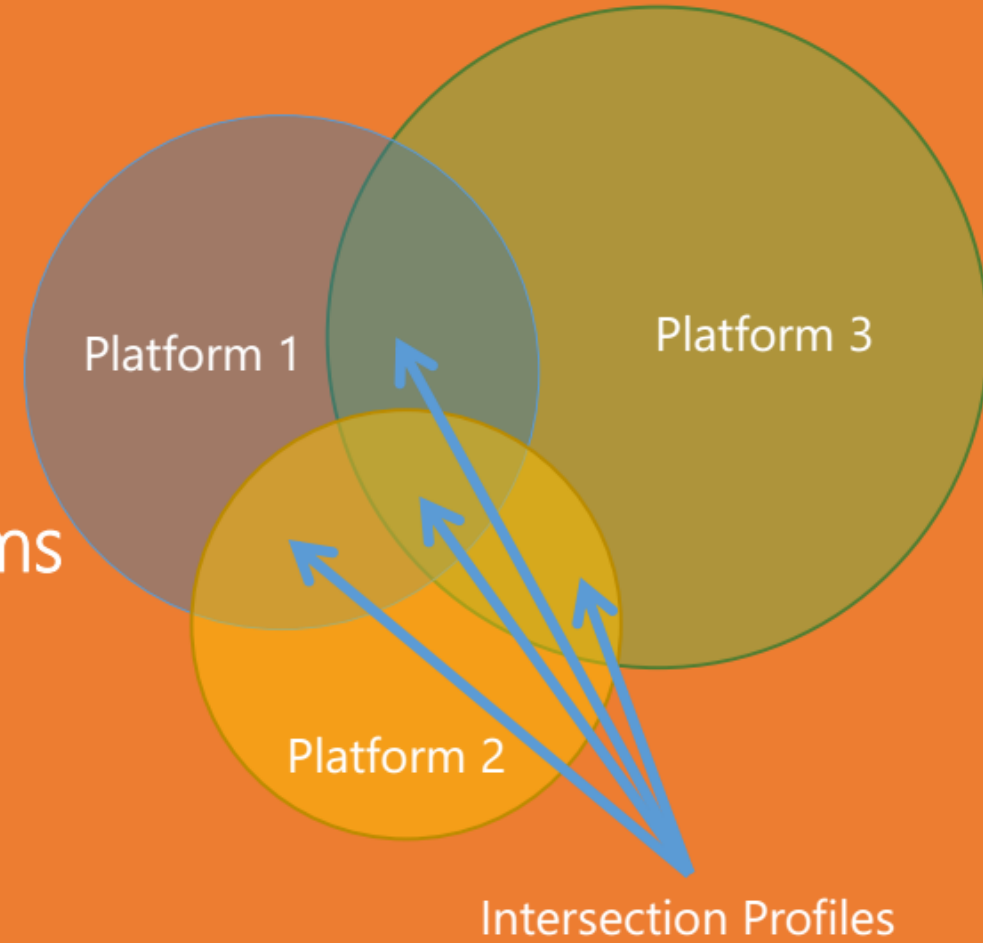
Difference to Portable Class Libraries (PCL)

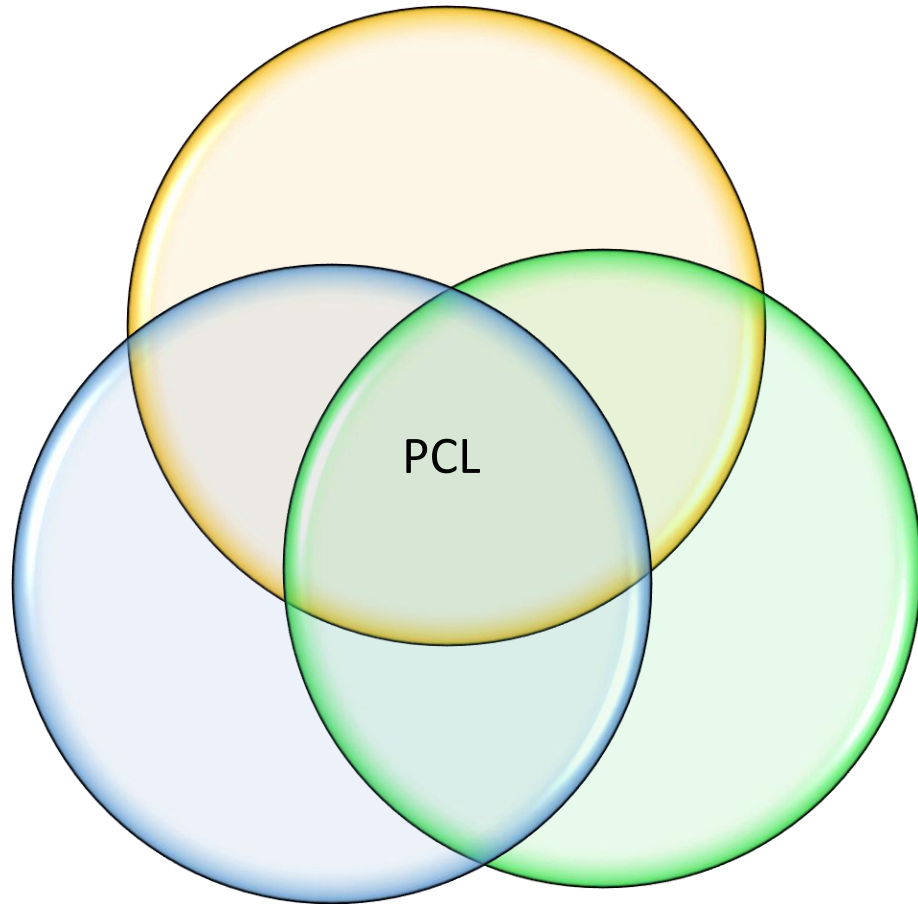
PCLs were an **after thought**, i.e. each **platform could decide** which APIs to includes

- No systematic approach to versioning
- Computed intersection profiles

Each PCLs is targeting a **specific set of platforms**

- Not compatible with newer platforms
- Hard to understand compatibility relationships





PCL is driven by other libraries



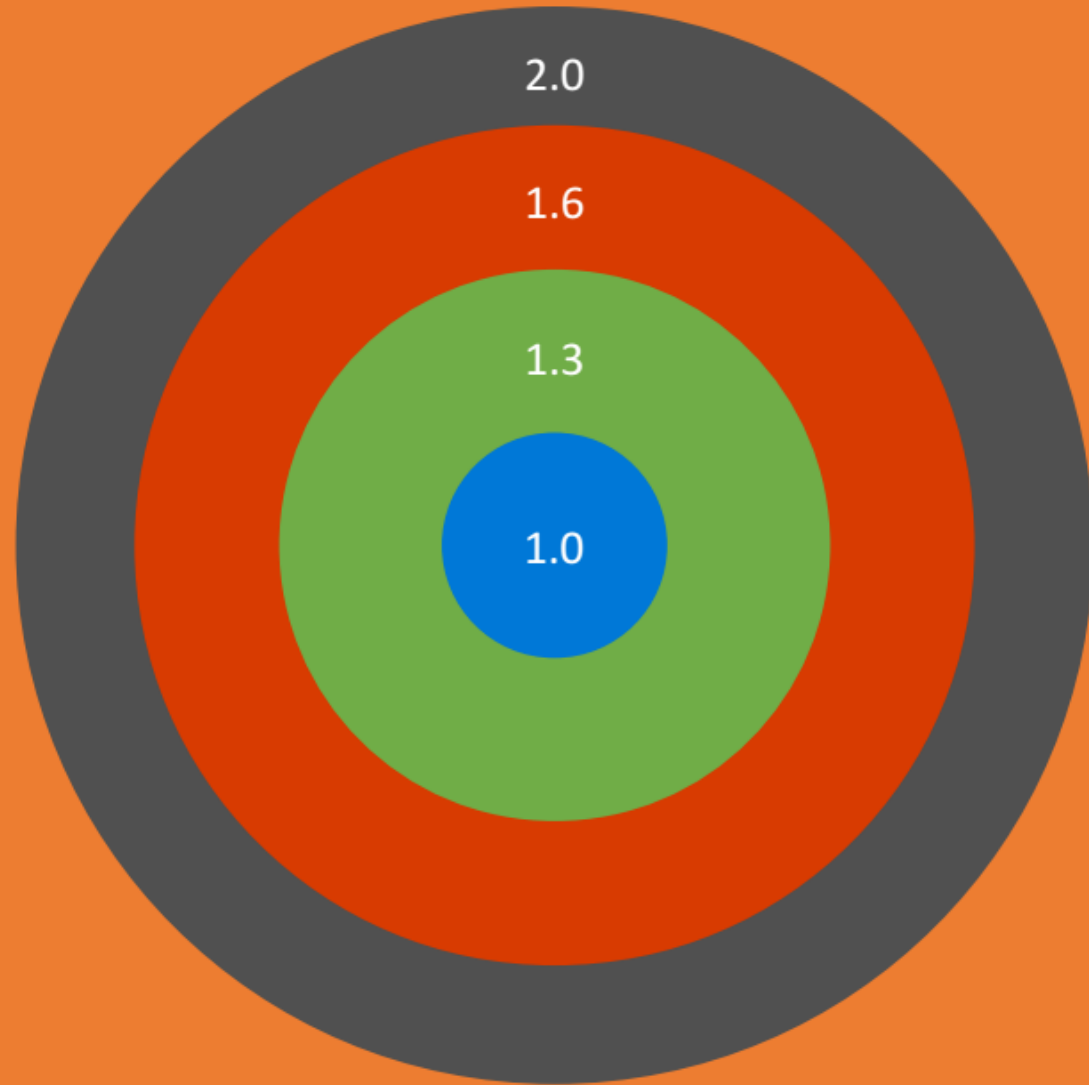
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.NET Standard drives

And now
we are
going to
chat about
versions



How does versioning work in .NET Standard?



Higher versions incorporate all APIs from previous versions.

- Projects targeting version $X.Y$ can reference libraries & projects targeting any version between 1.0 and $X.Y$

Concrete .NET platforms implement a specific version of .NET Standard

- From that platform you can reference libraries up to that version

		Available API Set							
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Windows			8.0	8.1					
Windows Phone				8.1					
Windows Phone Silverlight		8.0							

Deciding on a Version

- Create a standard library to work with an existing app targeting 4.5.0
 - Find .NET 4.5.1 in table-that's the version of .NET Standard you need to use
- Create a green-field app with .NET Standard architecture
 - Use .NET Standard 2.0
- Create a library for broadest possible reach
 - Use the lowest version of .NET Standard that has the features you require

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		Available API Set							
.NET Standard	1.1+ ▼	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.0
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The Version Table

To get the static version table

- <https://github.com/dotnet/standard/blob/master/docs/versions.md>

To get the dynamic version table

- <http://immo.landwerth.net/netstandard-versions/#>

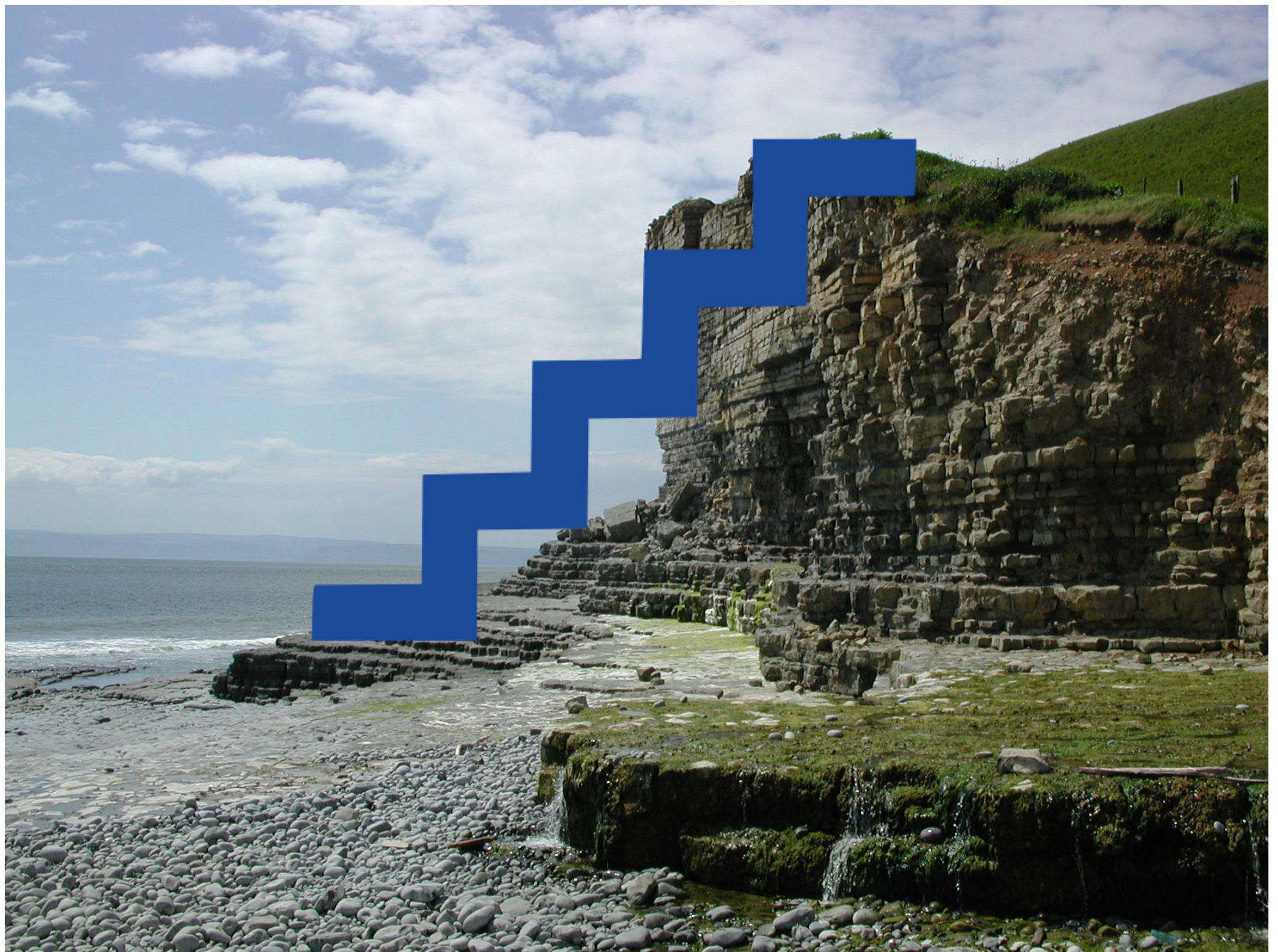
What about the next version of Standard?

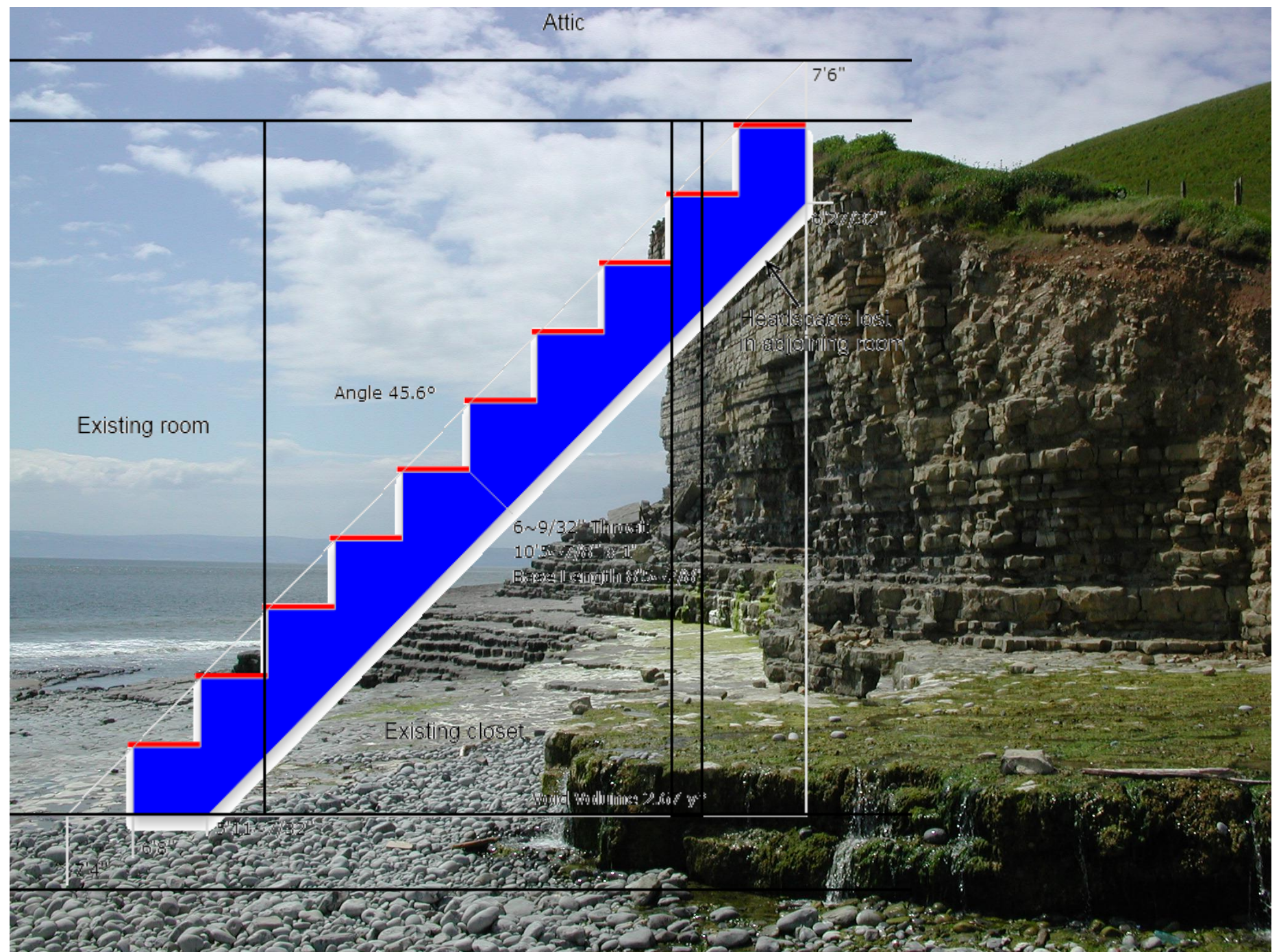
- It's a reference assembly, it only evolves on new features
 - Don't expect to see patches
- Platforms must adapt for a new .NET Standard to be meaningful
 - Imagine a new column in the table
 - Initially empty
 - As each platform adapts, it gets an entry
- Don't worry about seeing another massive change soon
 - Platforms and Standard now largely align

And
what
about
me?









Every step adds value



Every step adds value

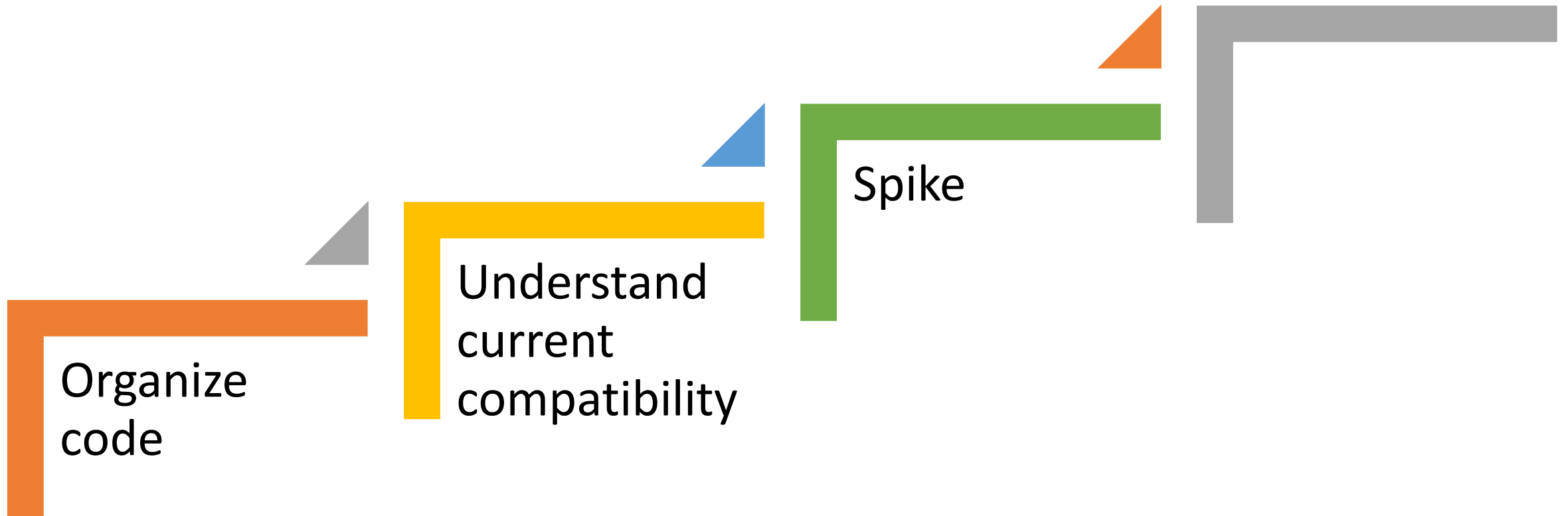


Figuring Out Compatibility

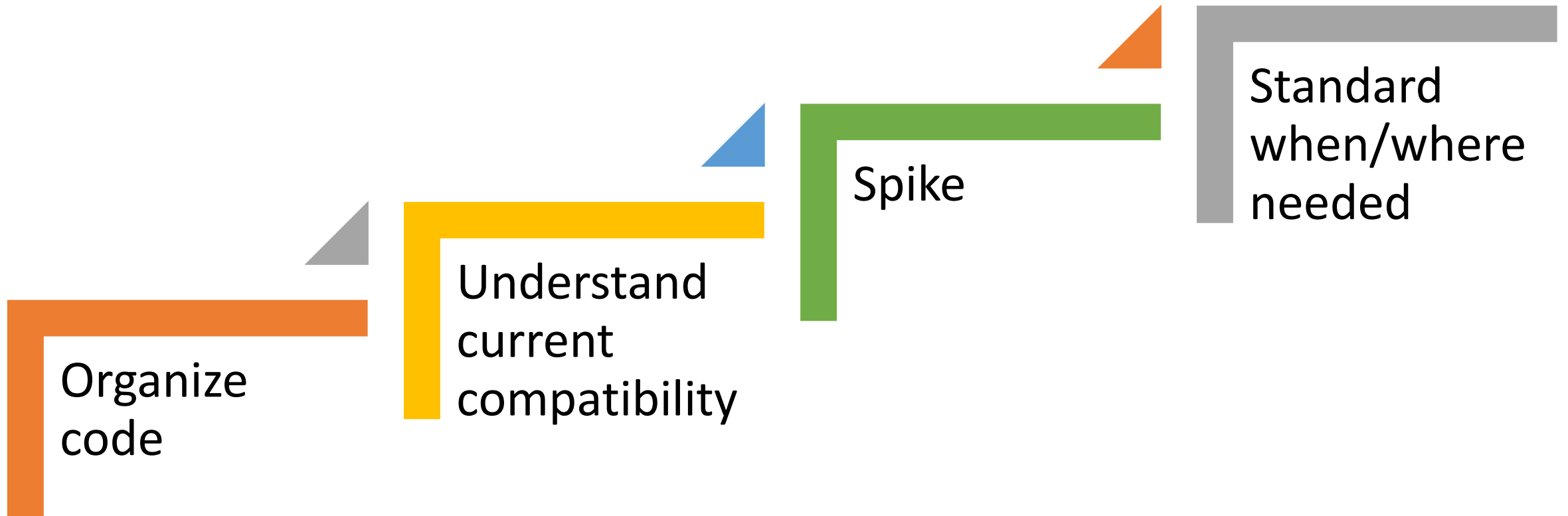
Demo

- apisof.net
- .NET PortabilityAnalyzer
 - VS extension and EXE for command – in Gallery
- API Analyzer
 - Analyzer downloaded via NuGet – `Microsoft.DotNet.Analyzers.Compatibility`

Every step adds value



Every step adds value



Standard When/Where Needed



- Standard is awesome!
 - Allows you to write for cross platform
 - Maintains a broad and effective API surface (2.0)
 - Has a broad reach (1.n)
 - Defines a common future
- Your projects can have multiple targets
 - Compile for .NET Standard for most platforms
 - Also, compile for .NET Full Framework if that makes sense

Every step adds value

