

W drodze ku... Roslyn



```
using System;  
namespace HelloWorld {  
class Hello {  
    static void Main()  
    { Console.WriteLine("Hello World!");  
    }  
}  
}
```

```
using System;  
namespace HelloWorld {  
class Hello {  
    static void Main()  
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}  
}
```



F5

```
using System;  
namespace HelloWorld {  
class Hello {  
    static void Main()  
    { Console.WriteLine("Hello World!");  
    }  
}  
}
```



F5



.exe
.dll

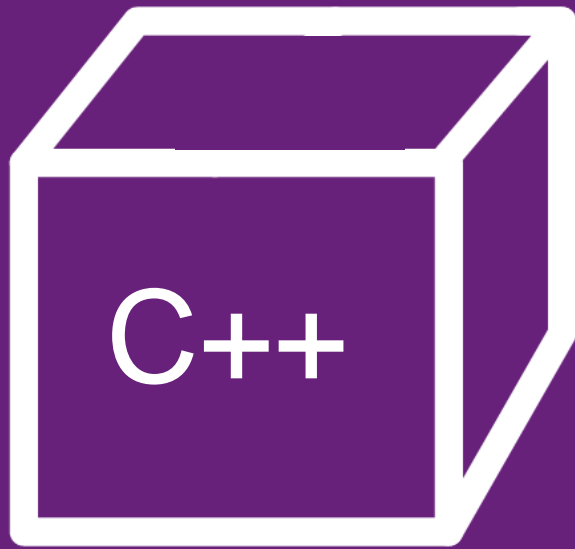
F5 ???

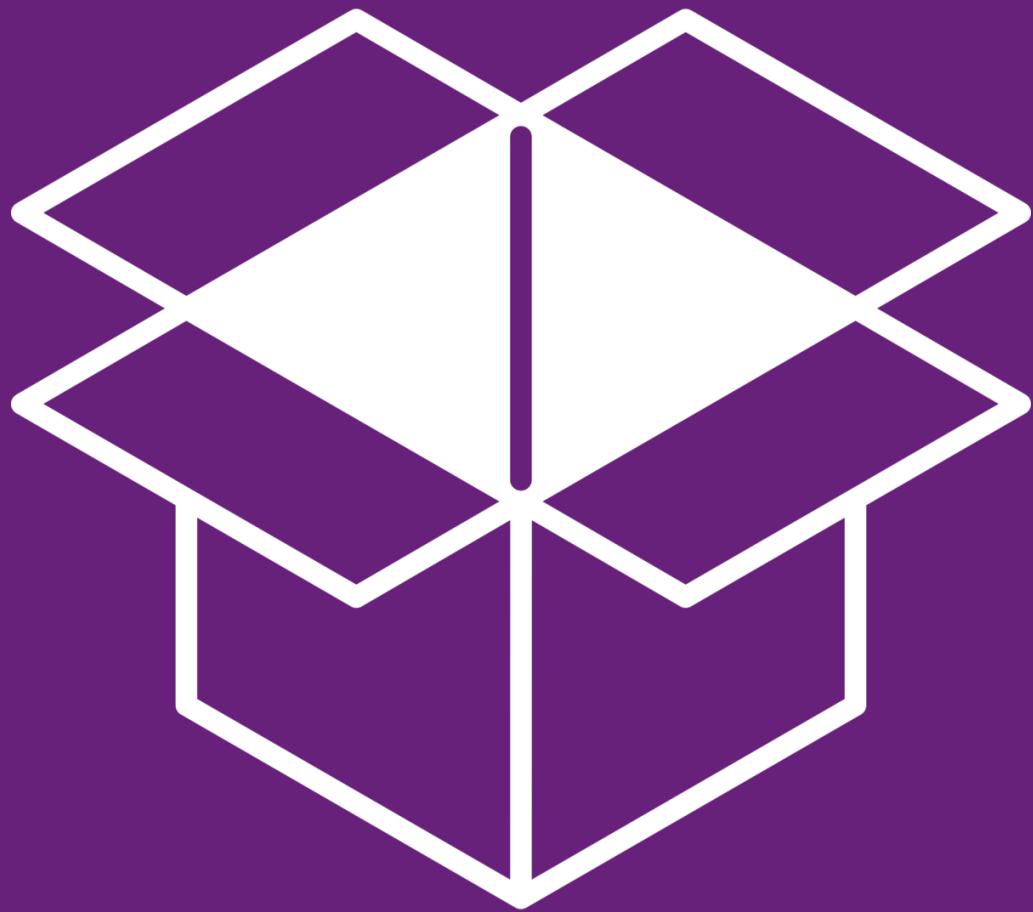


MAGIC

Kompilator







Roslyn

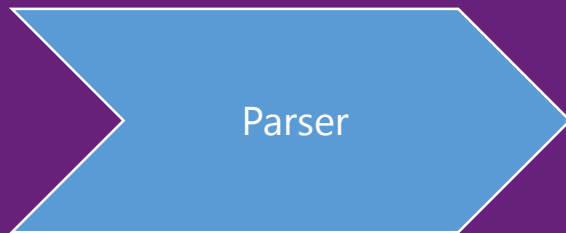


Visual Studio 2015

Jak zacząć ?

Kompilacja

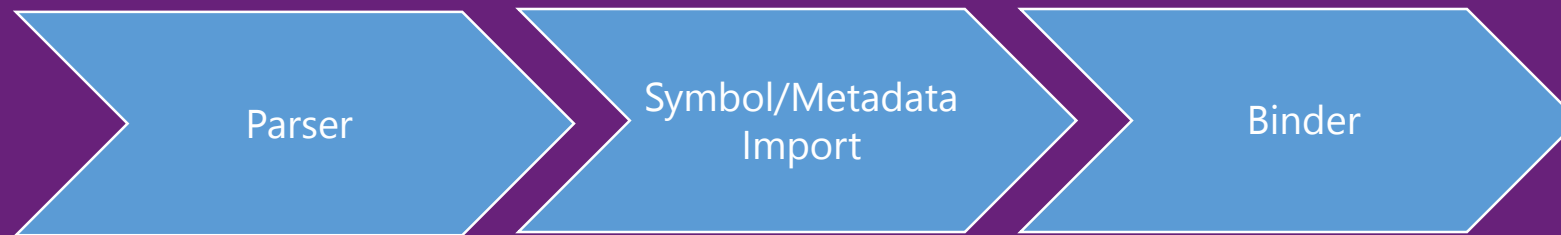
Proces kompilacji



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Compiler API



```
graph LR; A[Compiler Pipeline] --> B[Parser]; B --> C[Symbols / Metadata Import]; C --> D[Binder]; D --> E[IL Emitter];
```

Compiler
Pipeline

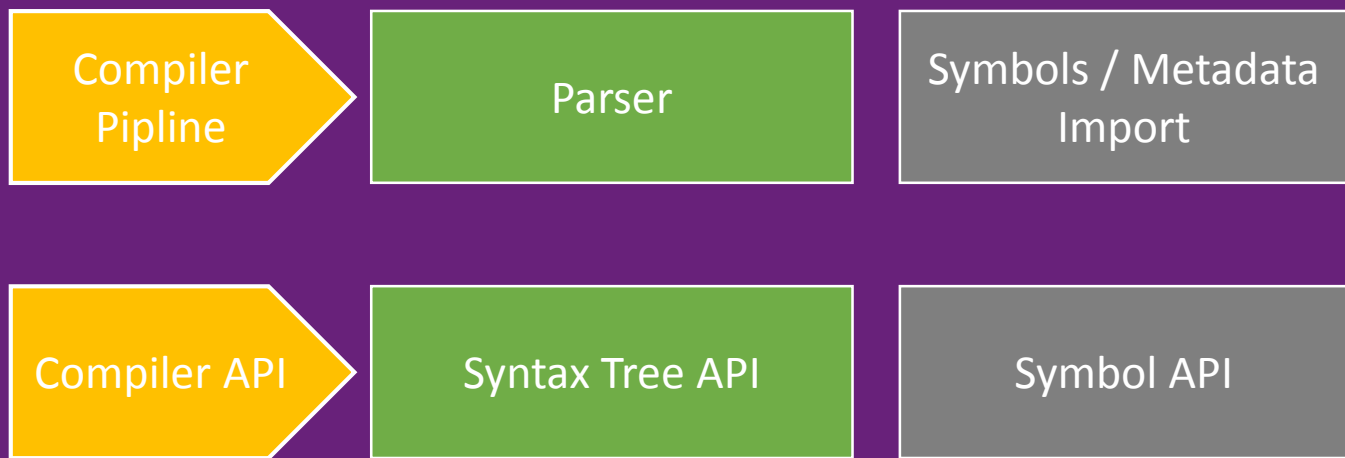
Parser

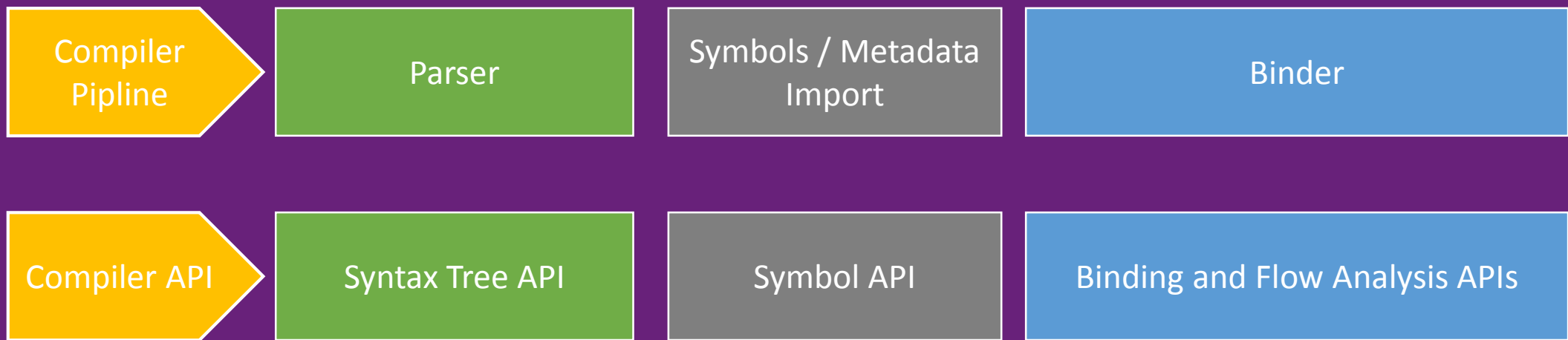
Symbols / Metadata
Import

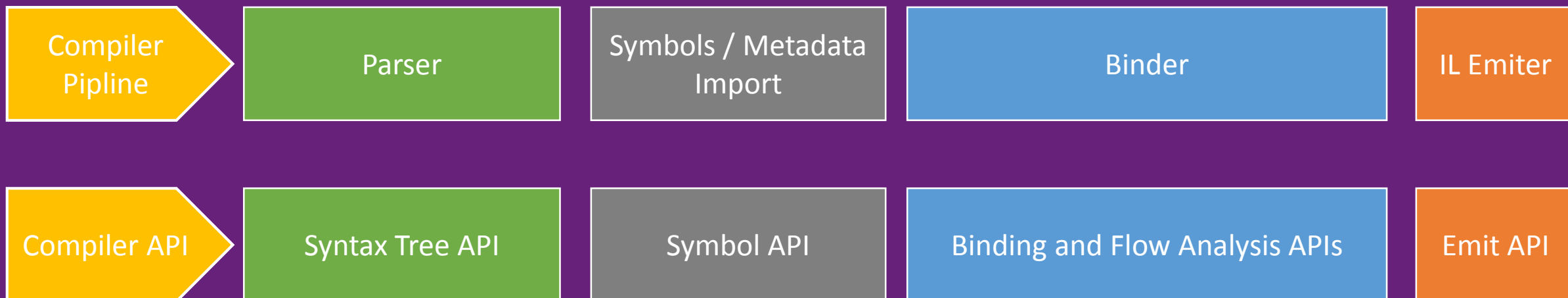
Binder

IL Emitter







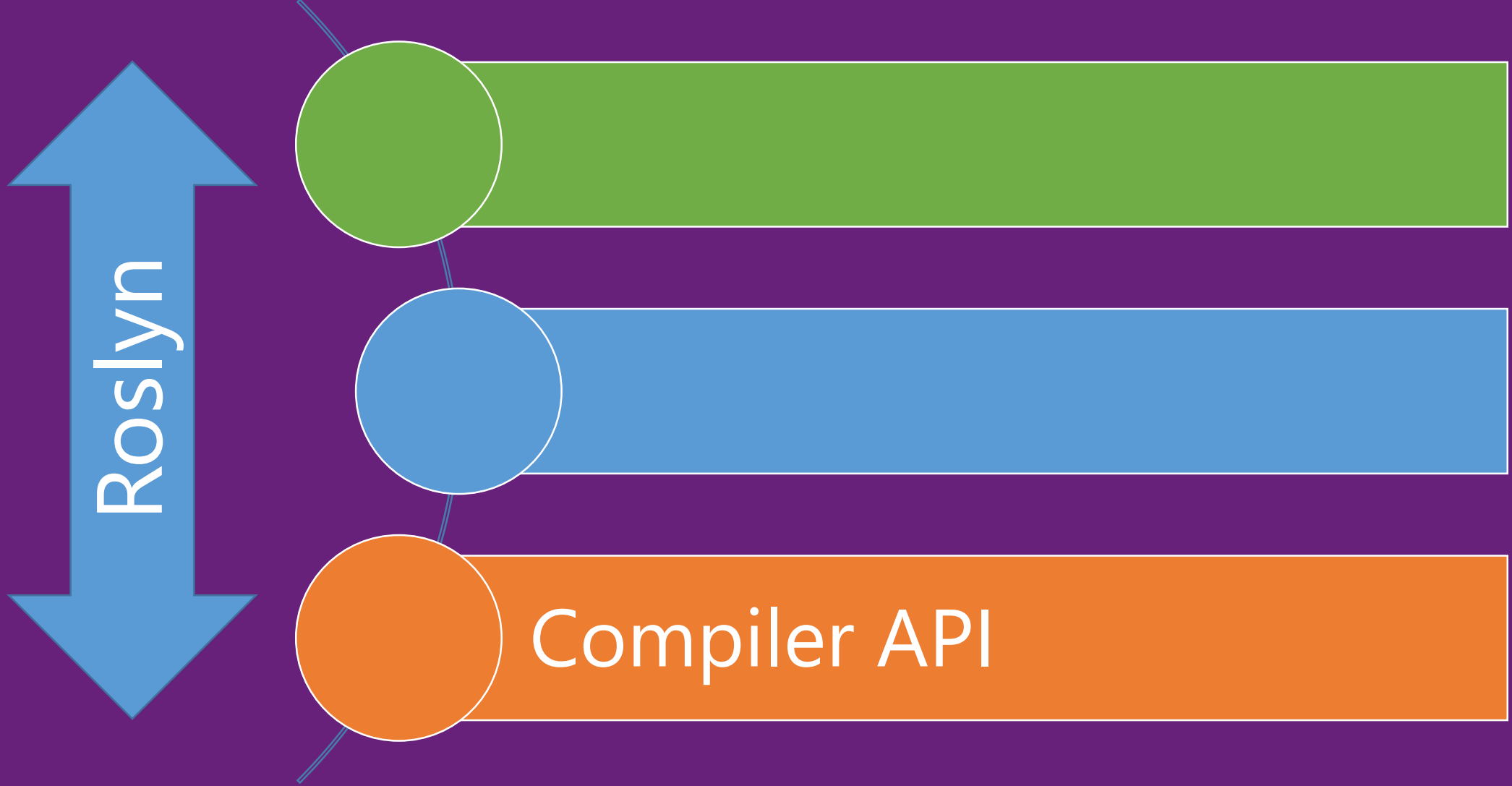


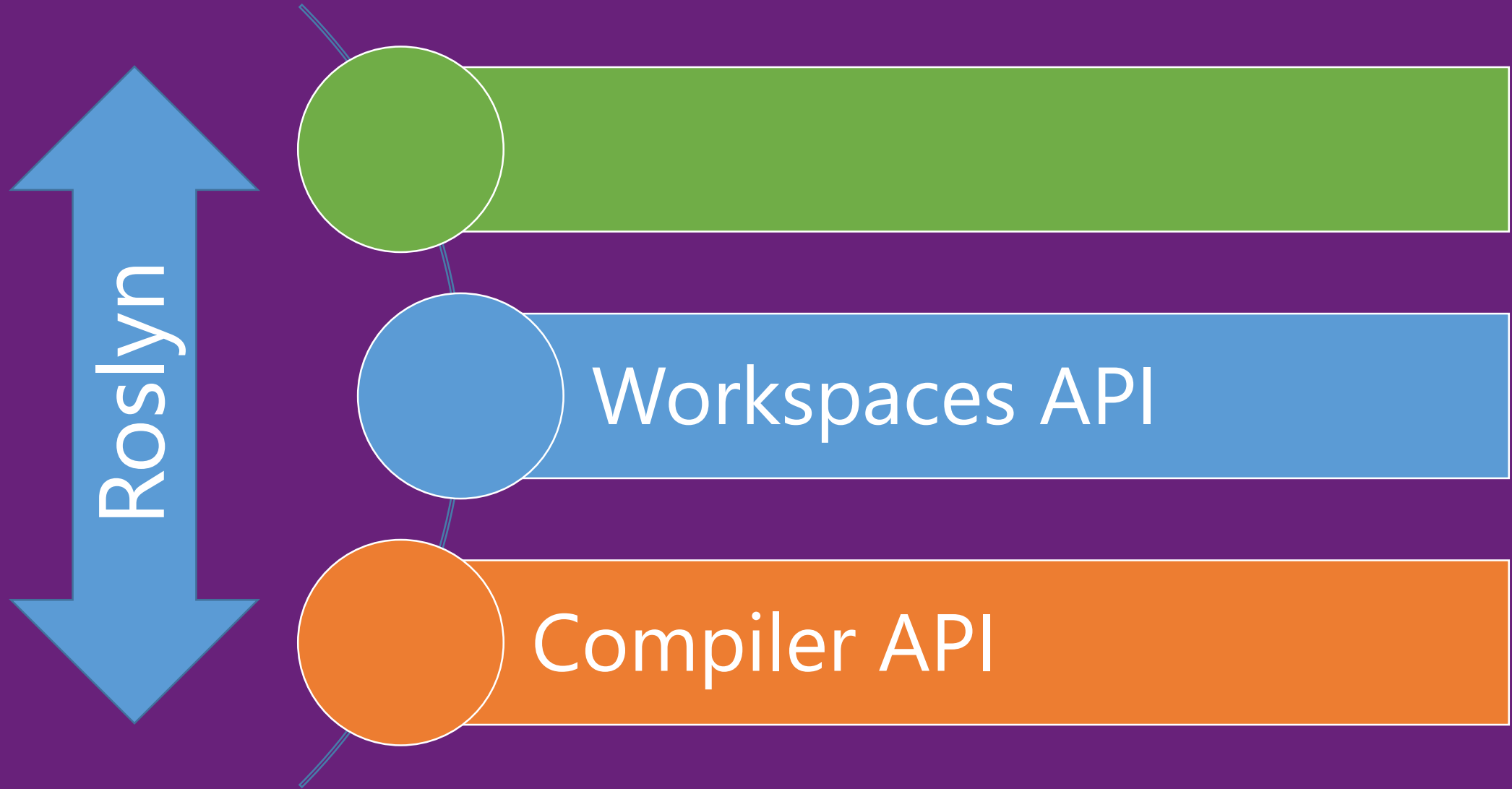
Przykład 1 – Compiler API

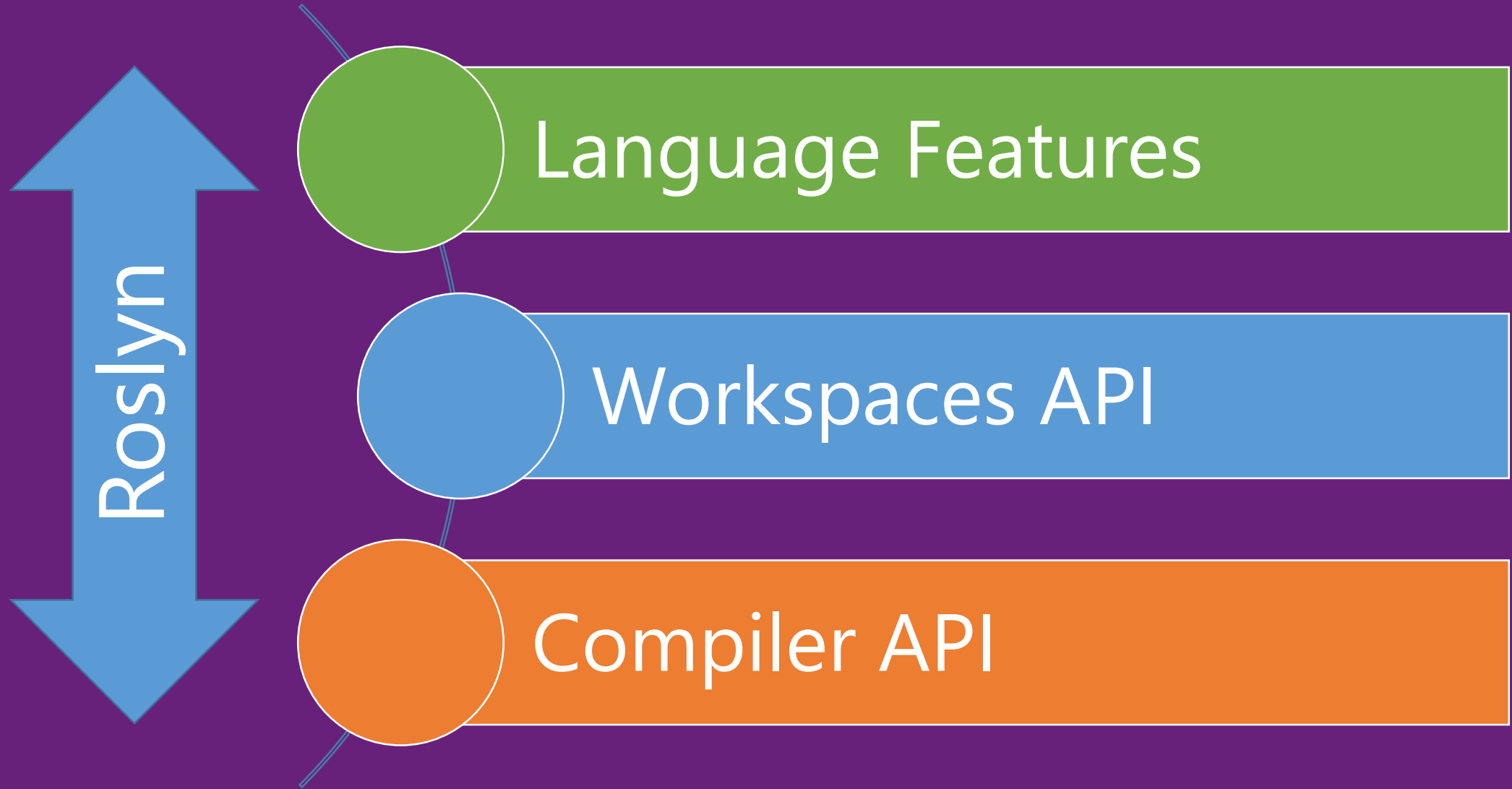
F*CK YEAH



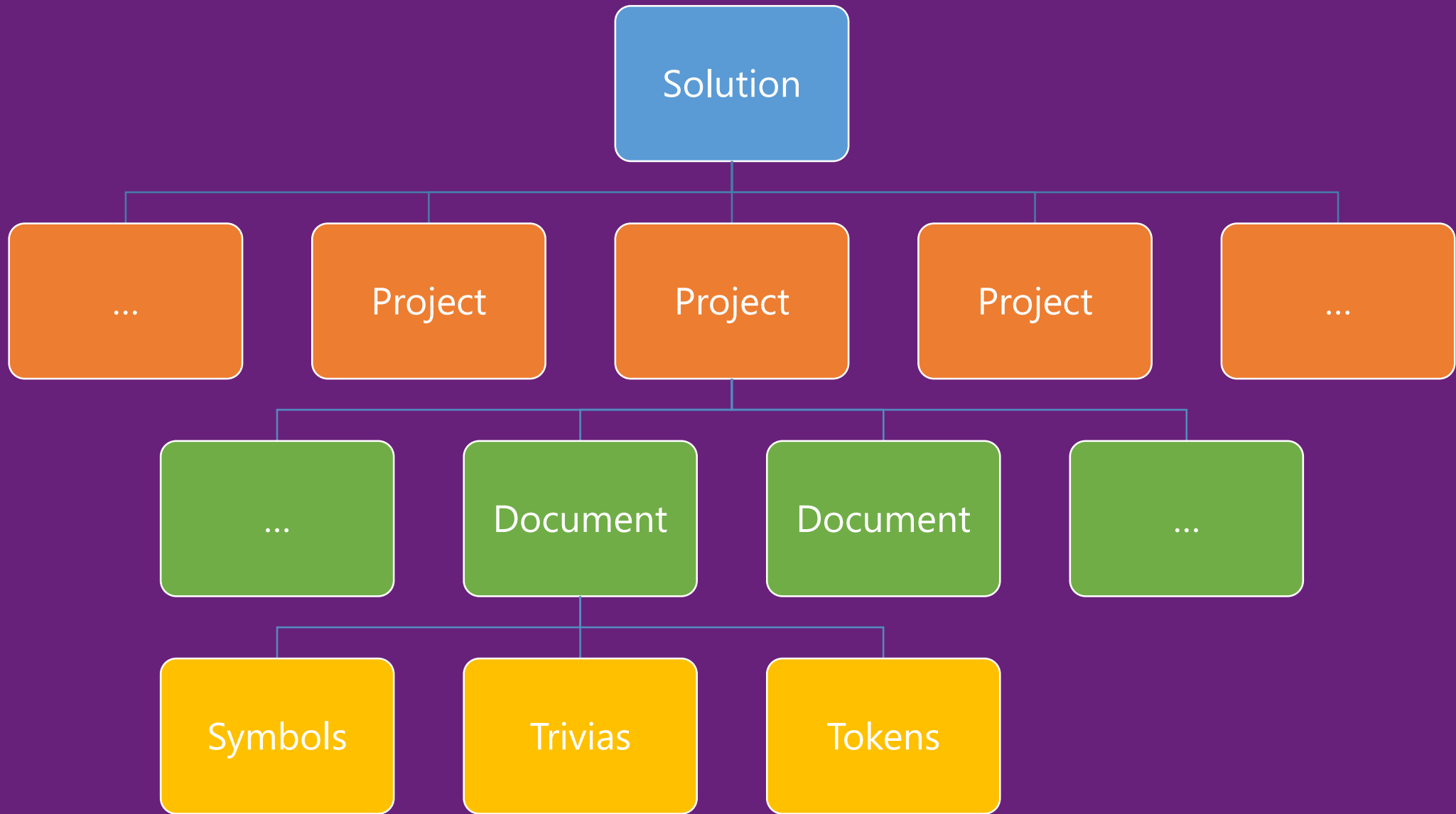
IT WORKS

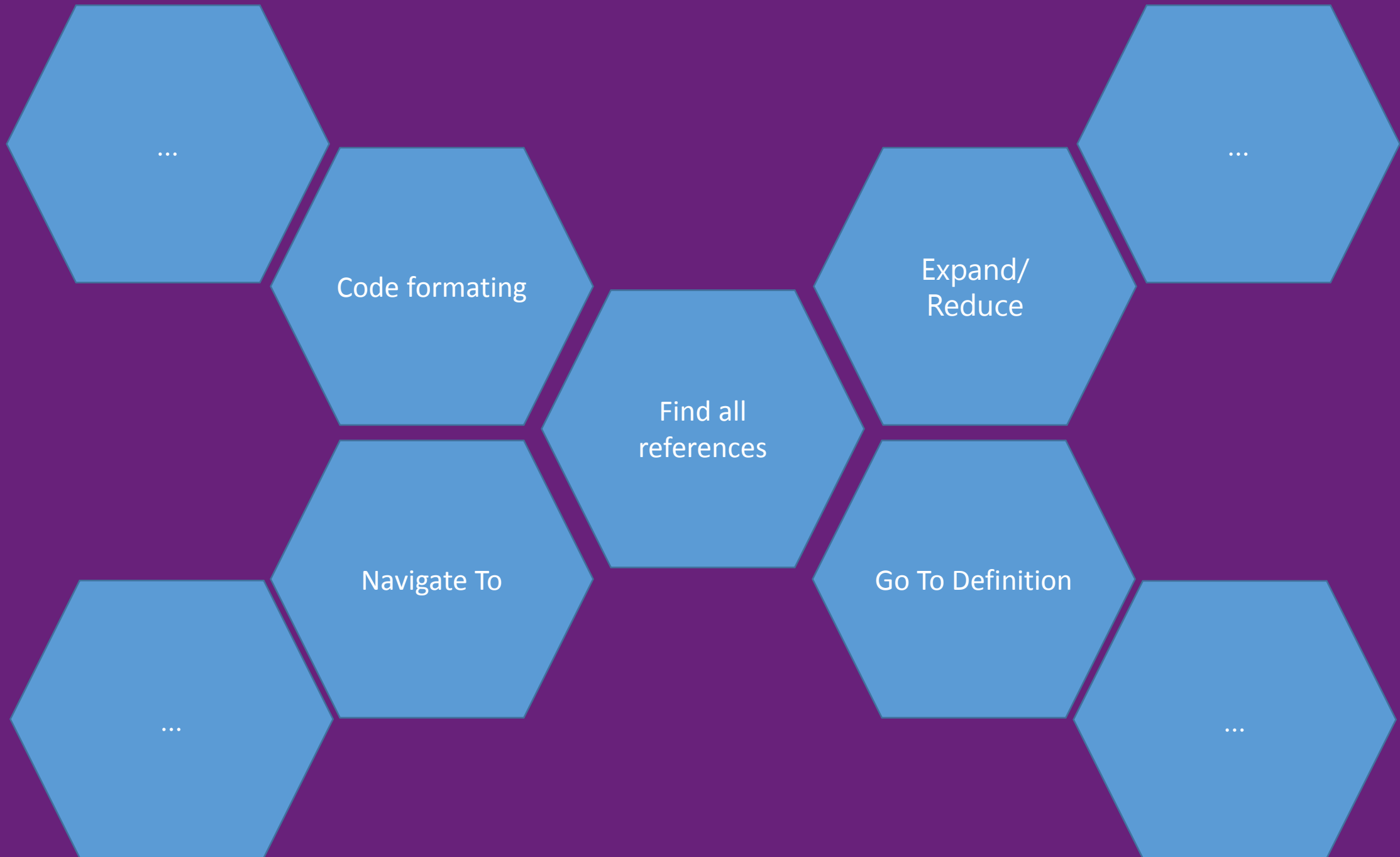






Workspaces API





Features API



- Code refactorings



- Code fixes

Przykład 2 – Features API

Przykład 3 – Features API

Language Features

C# 6.0

Auto inicjalizacja właściwości

```
public class Customer
{
    public string First { get; set; } = "Jane";
    public string Last { get; set; } = "Doe";
}
```

Właściwości o tylko jednym akcesorze

```
public class Customer
{
    public string First { get; } = "Jane";
    public string Last { get; } = "Doe";
}
```


Definiowanie nowych metod za pomocą wyrażeń lambda

```
public Point Move(int dx, int dy) => new Point(x + dx, y + dy);
```

```
public static Complex operator +(Complex a, Complex b) => a.Add(b);
```

```
public static implicit operator string(Person p) => p.First + " " + p.Last;
```

```
public void Print() => Console.WriteLine(First + " " + Last);
```

Definiowanie nowych właściwości za pomocą wyrażeń lambda

```
public string Name => First + " " + Last;
```

```
public Customer this[long id] => store.LookupCustomer(id);
```

Korzystanie z klas statycznych

```
using System.Console;
using System.Math;
class Program
{
    static void Main()
    {
        WriteLine(Sqrt(3*3 + 4*4));
    }
}
```

Extension methods

```
using System.Linq.Enumerable; // Just the type, not the whole
namespace
class Program
{
    static void Main()
    {
        var range = Range(5, 17); // Ok: not extension
        var odd = Where(range, i => i % 2 == 1); // Error, not in scope
    }
}
```

Null-conditional operators

```
int? length = customers?.Length; // null if customers is null  
Customer first = customers?[0]; // null if customers is null
```

```
int length = customers?.Length ?? 0; // 0 if customers is null
```

```
int? first = (customers != null) ? customers[0].Orders.Count() : null;  
int? first = customers?[0].Orders?.Count();  
if (predicate?.Invoke(e) ?? false) { ... }
```

```
PropertyChanged?.Invoke(this, args);
```

String interpolation

```
var s = String.Format("{0} is {1} year{{s}} old", p.Name, p.Age);
```

```
var s = "{p.Name} is {p.Age} year{s} old";
```

```
var s = "{p.Name,20} is {p.Age:D3} year{s} old";
```

```
var s = "{p.Name} is {p.Age} year{(p.Age == 1 ? "" : "s")} old";
```

```
var s = $"{p.Name,20} is {p.Age:D3} year{{s}} old";
```

nameof expressions

```
(if x == null) throw new ArgumentNullException(nameof(x));
```

```
WriteLine(nameof(person.Address.ZipCode)); // prints "ZipCode"
```

Index initializers

```
var numbers = new Dictionary<int, string> {  
    [7] = "seven",  
    [9] = "nine",  
    [13] = "thirteen"  
};
```


Exception filters

```
try { ... }  
catch (MyException e) if (myfilter(e))  
{  
    ...  
}
```

Exception filters

```
try { ... }  
catch (MyException e) if (myfilter(e))  
{  
    ...  
}
```

```
private static bool Log(Exception e) { /* log it */ ; return false; }  
...  
try { ... } catch (Exception e) if (Log(e)) {}
```

Await in catch and finally blocks

```
Resource res = null;  
try  
{  
    res = await Resource.OpenAsync(...); // You could do this.  
    ...  
}  
catch(ResourceException e)  
{  
    await Resource.LogAsync(res, e); // Now you can do this ...  
}  
finally  
{  
    if (res != null) await res.CloseAsync(); // ... and this.  
}
```

Parameterless constructors in structs

```
struct Person
{
    public string Name { get; }
    public int Age { get; }
    public Person(string name, int age) { Name = name; Age = age; }
    public Person() : this("Jane Doe", 37) { }
}
```

Podsumowanie

Features APIs

Refactorings

Code Fixes

...

Workspaces APIs

Code Formatting

Find All References

Expand/Reduce

...

Workspaces (Solutions/Projects/Documents)

Compiler APIs

Syntax Trees

Symbols

Binding and Flow
Analysis

Emit

Open Source



Continuous Integration ++

Intelissense \neq IDE





Nadal w budowie... !!!

Dzięki za uwagę ;)

smacznego  !!!!!