

## Diagrams and Screen snapshots from the Course.

This document contains screen snapshots I took during the course. There is a mixture of annotated code and diagrams. At the top of each page, I indicate the module in the course a diagram applies to and I write something about it.

Mark.

## MODULE 1.

When does this loop end?

```
for(int loopCounter = 0; loopCounter < 10; loopCounter++)
{
    Console.Out.WriteLine("loopCounter is at: " + loopCounter);
    total = total + loopCounter;
}
Console.Out.WriteLine("Total of values is: " + total);
Console.Out.WriteLine("Average is: " + total / 10);
```

console.Out.WriteLine(\$"Total of values is: {total}");

## MODULE 1.

What is going on here?

It is not a class

it contains related data and functionality

C# Example

```
public struct name
{
    string firstName;
    string middleName;
    string lastName;
    string suffix;
    public name(string first, string middle, string last, string suff)
    {
        firstName = first;
        middleName = middle;
        lastName = last;
        suffix = suff;
    }
    public string getFullName()
    {
        return firstName + " " + middleName + " " + lastName + " " + suffix;
    }
}
```

what is that? Constructor.

name Person1 = new name("Zoe", "ella","wong","Miss");

The diagram illustrates a C# code example for a struct named 'name'. The code defines a struct with four string fields: firstName, middleName, lastName, and suffix. It includes a constructor that takes four parameters (first, middle, last, suff) and assigns them to the respective fields. A method getFullName() returns the full name as a string. A red circle highlights the 'struct' keyword, and a red box highlights the constructor definition. A blue line connects the highlighted text to the explanatory text on the right.

## MODULE 1.

C# Example

```
public class Person
{
    public float _height;
    public float _weight;
    public string _ethnicity;
    public string _gender;
    public Person()
    {
        _height = 5.7F;
        _weight = 198.6F;
        _ethnicity = "Doesnt matter";
        _gender = "male";
    }
    public Person(float height, float weight, string ethnicity, string gender)
    {
        _height = height;
        _weight = weight;
        _ethnicity = ethnicity;
        _gender = gender;
    }
    public void Walk()
    {
    }
    public void Run()
    {
    }
    public void Eat()
    {
    }
    public void Sit()
    {
    }
    public void Speak()
    {
    }
}
```

"Blueprint for creating objects"

What is going on here?

Person p = new Person();

Person p2 = new person(180,45,"AI","NB");

method (function)

what are the differences between a struct and a class?

- structs are value types (They are stored in stack memory)
- classes are reference types (They are stored in heap memory)
- Capabilities to do with inheritance.

## MODULE 1.

```
C# Example
public class Person
{
    public float _height;
    public float _weight;
    public string _ethnicity;
    public string gender;
    public Person()
    {
        _height = 5.7F;
        _weight = 198.6F;
        _ethnicity = "Doesnt matter";
        _gender = "male";
    }
    public Person(float height, float weight, string ethnicity, string gender)
    {
        _height = height;
        _weight = weight;
        _ethnicity = ethnicity;
        _gender = gender;
    }
    public void Walk()
    {
    }
    public void Run()
    {
    }
    public void Eat()
    {
    }
    public void Sit()
    {
    }
    public void Speak()
    {
    }
}
```

What is going on here?

Person p = new Person();

Person p2 = new person(180,45,"AI","NB");

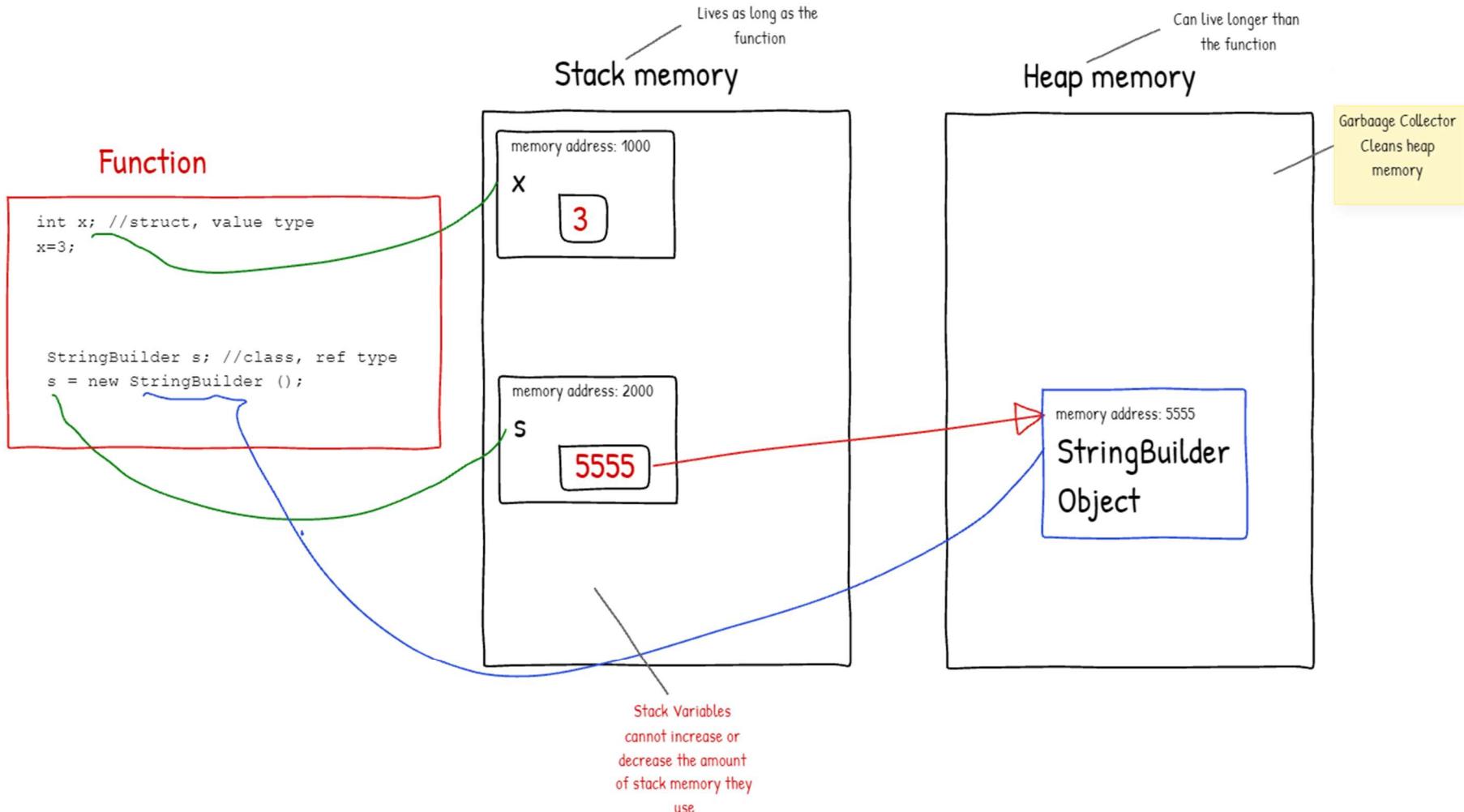
method (function)

what are the differences between a struct and a class?

- structs are ~~value~~ types (They are stored in stack memory)
- classes are reference types (They are stored in heap memory)
- Capabilities to do with inheritance.|

## MODULE 1.

### Value Type Vs Reference Type



## MODULE 1.

What is *Polymorphism*?



When 2 or more objects have the same interface they can be used interchangeably.]

## MODULE 1.

### PolyMorphism in everyday life



What is going on here?

```
C# Example
abstract class Person
{
    // public methods
    public virtual void eat()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("slurping");
    }
    public void sleep()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Snoring");
    }
    abstract public void move();
}
class Student : Person
{
    public override void move()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Walking");
    }
    public override void eat()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Chewing");
    }
}
```

Derived classes can override this

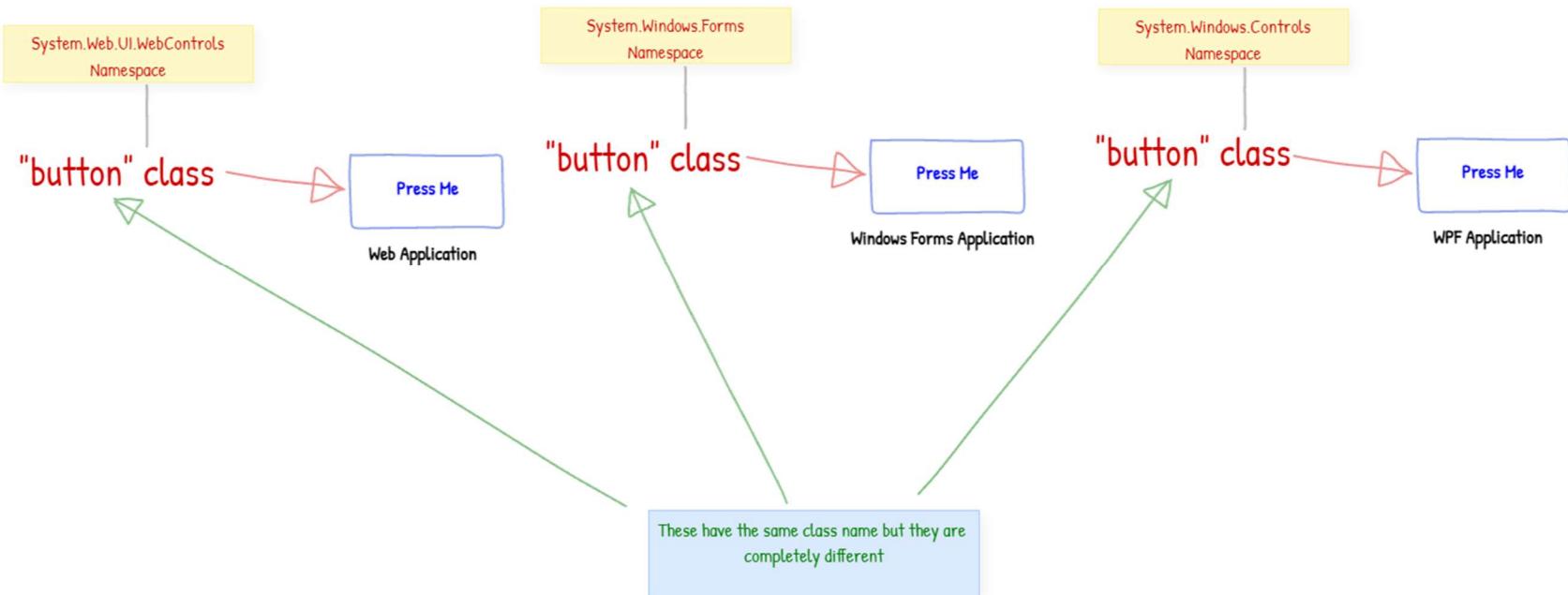
Derived classes must override this

Student is a kind of Person

Student S = new Student();  
S.eat();

## MODULE 1.

"Namespaces" in the .net framework organise datatypes (classes, structures, etc) so that they are easy for us to find and they have a context. In this diagram you see there are multiple classes called "button". Namespaces distinguish between each of them.



# Creating and Using Arrays

page 1-23,24

string[] args)

- C# supports:
  - Single-dimensional arrays
  - Multidimensional arrays
  - Jagged arrays

Tell me anything you can remember about Arrays:

- Every element in the array has the same data type.
- Arrays cannot increase or decrease the number of elements.
- Arrays are objects, they are created in Heap memory.
- An array is a collection of elements that are logically related.
- Arrays are contiguous storage, therefore they are fast!

- Creating an array

```
int[] arrayName = new int[10];
```

- Accessing data in an array:

- By index

```
int result = arrayName[2];
```

subscript (a.k.a. indexer)

- In a loop

```
for (int i = 0; i < arrayName.Length; i++)  
{  
    int result = arrayName[i];  
}
```

Activate Win  
Go to Settings tc

## MODULE 1.

### The 'Ternary' operator in C#. (? :)

```
namespace ConsoleApp2
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            Console.WriteLine($"The largest integer is {int.MaxValue}");
            Console.WriteLine($"The largest long is {long.MaxValue}");
            Console.WriteLine($"The largest float is {float.MaxValue}");
            Console.WriteLine($"The largest double is {double.MaxValue}");
            Console.WriteLine($"The largest decimal is {decimal.MaxValue}");

            Console.WriteLine(DateTime.Now.Hour>12?"It's afternoon":"It's Morning");
            Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```

return this if true

evaluate

return this if false|

The diagram illustrates the flow of the ternary operator. A red line starts at the opening parenthesis of the expression `DateTime.Now.Hour>12?`, goes up to the colon, then down to the closing parenthesis, and finally right to the string "It's afternoon". Another red line starts at the opening parenthesis of the expression `DateTime.Now.Hour>12?`, goes up to the colon, then down to the closing parenthesis, and finally right to the string "It's Morning". A third red line starts at the opening parenthesis of the expression `DateTime.Now.Hour>12?`, goes up to the colon, then down to the closing parenthesis, and finally right to the vertical bar at the end of the line. The word "evaluate" is written below the first red line, indicating the point where the condition is checked.

## MODULE 1.

### Passing arguments when starting an application

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Studio IDE interface. The main window displays the code for a C# console application named 'ConsoleApp1'. The code in 'Program.cs' is as follows:

```
1
2
3     using System;
4
5     namespace ConsoleApp1
6     {
7         class Program
8         {
9             static void Main(string[] args)
10            {
11                Console.WriteLine($"Hello {args[0]}");
12                Console.ReadKey();
13            }
14        }
15    }
```

The 'Output' window at the bottom left shows the command used to run the application: "C:\Users\Admin>C:\junk\ConsoleApp1\ConsoleApp1\bin\Debug\ConsoleApp1.exe "Zoe"".

The 'Command Prompt' window at the bottom right shows the application's response: "Hello Zoe". The word "Zoe" is highlighted with a red box.

## MODULE 1.

Be careful with the datatypes you choose.

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Visual Studio IDE interface. The top menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Project, Build, Debug, Team, Tools, Test, Analyze, Window, Help, and Full Screen. The title bar shows "Program.cs" and "ConsoleApp2". The code editor displays the following C# code:

```
7  namespace ConsoleApp2
8  {
9      class Program
10     {
11         static void Main(string[] args)
12         {
13             Console.WriteLine($"The largest integer is {int.MaxValue}");
14             Console.WriteLine($"The largest long is {long.MaxValue}");
15             Console.WriteLine($"The largest double is {double.MaxValue}");
16             Console.WriteLine($"The largest decimal is {decimal.MaxValue}");
17
18             Console.ReadLine();
19         }
20     }
21 }
22
```

A red annotation with a wavy line points from the text "Do not use this for financial." to the line of code that prints the maximum value of a double. Another red annotation with a wavy line points from the text "Use this for financial" to the line of code that prints the maximum value of a decimal.

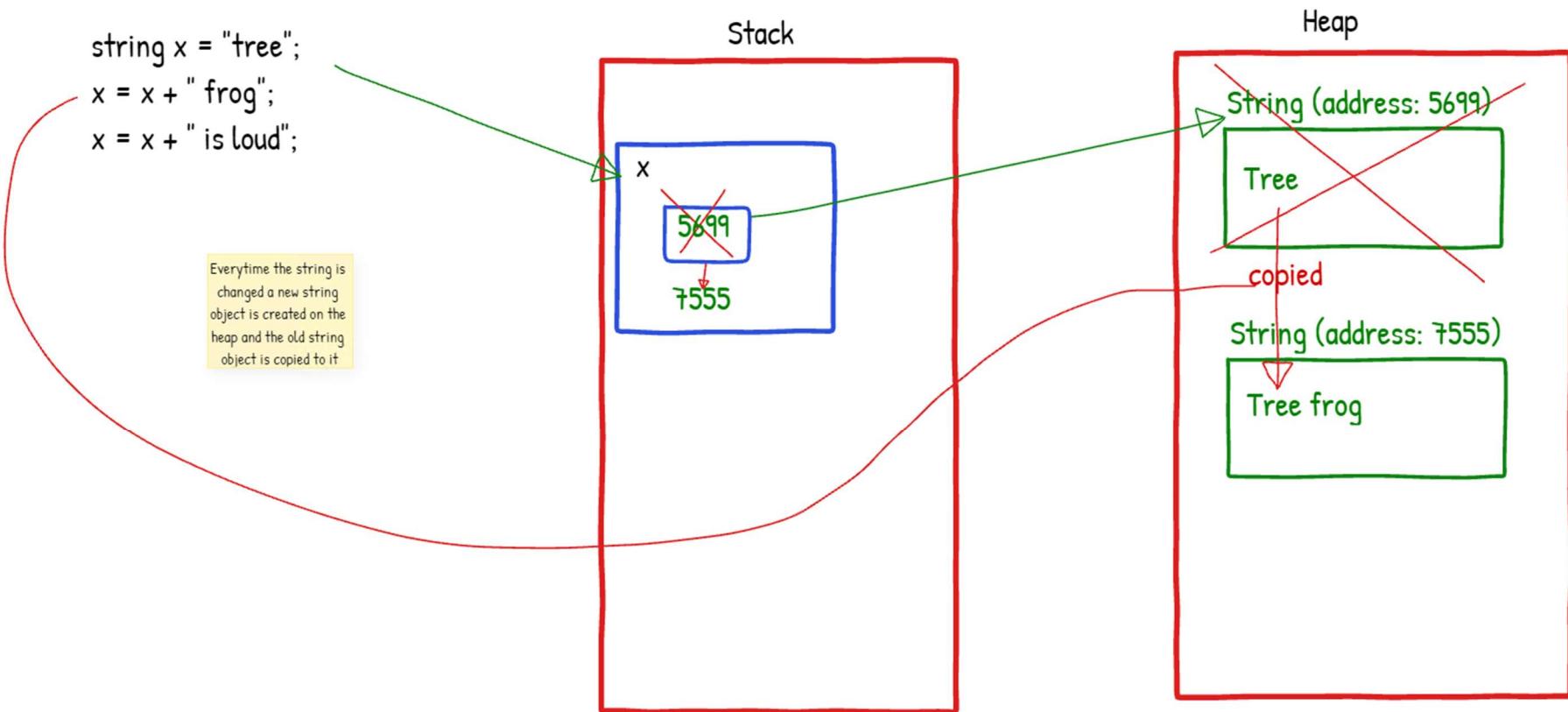
The output window below shows the execution results:

```
C:\junk\ConsoleApp2\ConsoleApp2\bin\Debug\ConsoleApp2.exe
The largest integer is 2147483647
The largest long is 9223372036854775807
The largest double is 1.79769313486232E+308
The largest decimal is 79228162514264337593543950335
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "121 %". The output pane also shows some diagnostic messages: "Show output from: 'ConsoleApp2.exe'" and "Skipped loading symbols. Module is".

## MODULE 1.

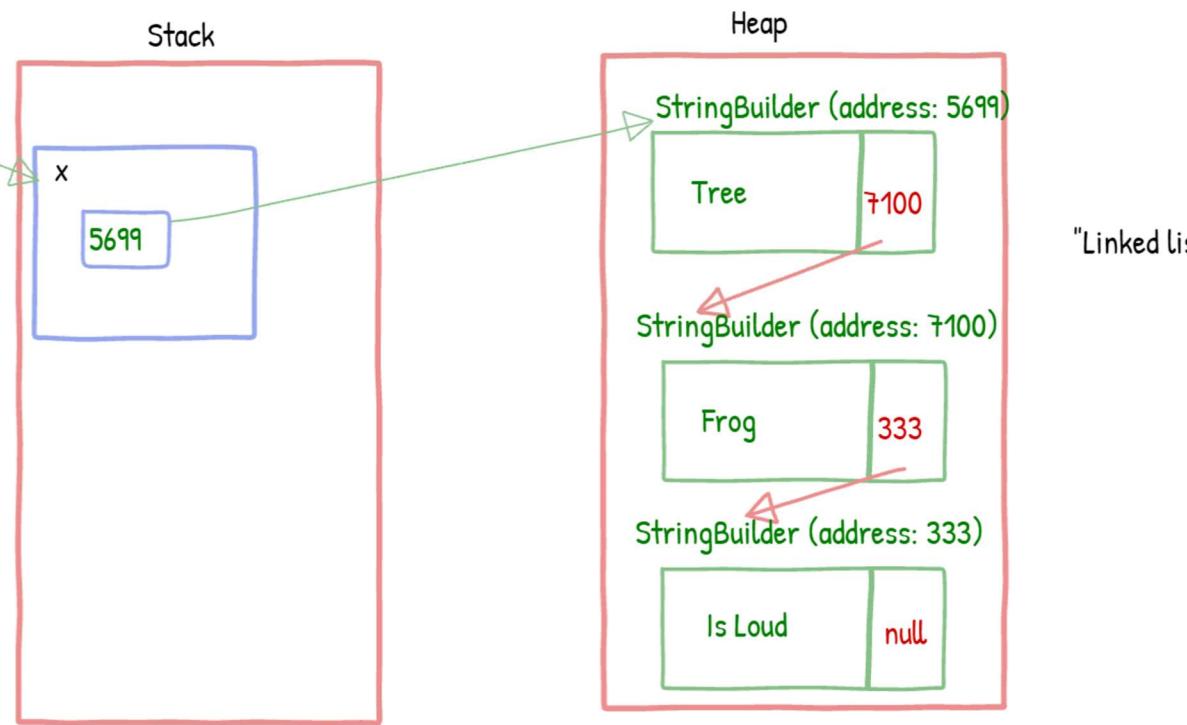
Many changes to a string can result in slowing down your application and the device it is running on. In this case whenever a string is changed in code a new string object must be created and the old string contents copied to it; why? Because strings are arrays, and arrays cannot change in size. All this copying palaver slows things down.



## MODULE 1.

If you are making many changes to a string then use the string builder class. See how it adds a new object each time for the next part of the string and a pointer is updated to indicate where the new object is?

```
StringBuilder x = new StringBuilder();
x.add("Tree");
x.add(" frog");
x.add(" is loud");
```



# Creating Methods

page 2-3,4

- Methods comprise two elements:
  - Method specification (return type, name, parameters)
  - Method body
- Use the **ref** keyword to pass parameter references

```
void StartService(int upTime, bool shutdownAutomatically)
{
    // Perform some processing here.
}
```

## MODULE 2.

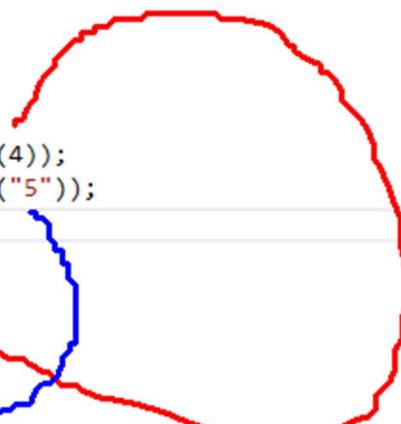
“named parameters”. In this case I wanted to pass a value for **d** but not for **c**

```
Program.cs*  X  C# 00b-OptionalParameters  _00b_OptionalParameters.Program  Main(string[] args)
+ 7  namespace _00b_OptionalParameters
+ 8  {
+ 9  class Program
+10 {
+11     static void Main(string[] args)
+12     {
+13         Console.WriteLine(AddThem(44, 55, 77, 88));
+14         Console.WriteLine(AddThem(44, 55, 77));
+15         Console.WriteLine(AddThem(44, 55));
+16         Console.WriteLine(AddThem(44, 55, d:6));
+17
+18         Console.ReadLine();
+19
+20     }
+21
+22     static int AddThem(int a, int b, int c=0, int d=0)
+23     {
+24         return a + b + c + d;
+25     }
+26
+27 }
+28
+29 }
+30
```

## MODULE 2.

When two methods have the same name but a different number of parameters and/or different parameter types they are said to be **overloaded**. Can you work out why we have this concept?

```
1  using System;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using System.Linq;
4  using System.Text;
5  using System.Threading.Tasks;
6
7  namespace _00a_OverloadedMethods
8  {
9      class Program
10     {
11         static void Main(string[] args)
12         {
13             Console.WriteLine($"The cube of 4 is " + Cube(4));
14             Console.WriteLine($"The cube of 5 is " + Cube("5"));
15             Console.ReadLine();
16         }
17
18         static int Cube(int x)
19         {
20             return x * x * x;
21         }
22
23         static int Cube(string x)
24         {
25             int z = Convert.ToInt32(x);
26             return z * z * z;
27         }
28
29     }
30 }
31 }
```



## MODULE 2.

### An example of an OUT parameter

```
{  
    public MainWindow()  
    {  
        InitializeComponent();  
    }  
  
    private void btn_Click(object sender, RoutedEventArgs e)  
    {  
        int num;  
        if (int.TryParse(textBox1.Text, out num))  
        {  
            lblResult.Content = $"The square of {num} is {(num * num)}";  
        }  
        else  
        {  
            lblResult.Content = "Try a number!";  
        }  
    }  
}
```

if the value in TextBox1.Text is an integer then TryParse will return true and num will contain the integer.|

## MODULE 2.

Another example of an OUT parameter. The GetFiles function returns the number of files and the OUT parameter called *fileNames* will contain an array with all the file names.

```
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    ArrayList x;

    int filecount=GetFiles(@"C:\Windows\system32", out x);

    Console.WriteLine($"The number of files in C:\\Windows\\system32 is {filecount}. Press enter to see them all.");
    Console.ReadLine();

    foreach (var item in x)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(item);
    }

    Console.WriteLine("OK. Done. Press enter to finish");

    Console.ReadLine();
}

static int GetFiles(string path, out ArrayList fileNames)
{
    int fileCount = 0;
    fileNames = new ArrayList();
    foreach (var item in Directory.GetFiles(path))
    {
        fileCount++;
        fileNames.Add(item);
    } ≤ 1ms elapsed
}

► return fileCount;
}
```

Activate ^

Ctrl + Shift + F12

## MODULE 2.

This example shows the basics of implementing exception handling

```
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        try
        {
            int x = 3;
            x = x / x;
            File.WriteAllText(@"c:\temp\result.txt", $"the result is {x}");
        }
        catch (DivideByZeroException ex)
        {

            Console.WriteLine("Sadly. the application failed because of a number. It will now close");
            Console.WriteLine("Message:" + ex.Message);
            Console.WriteLine("Stack trace:" + ex.StackTrace);
        }
        catch (UnauthorizedAccessException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine("The application is trying to write out to a file, but you don't have access");
            Console.WriteLine("details:" + ex.Message);
        }
        finally
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\n\nPress enter to end");
            Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```



Diagram illustrating exception handling:

- A red line points from the `DivideByZeroException` variable in the first `catch` block to the text "this variable points to an exception object".
- A blue line points from the `UnauthorizedAccessException` variable in the second `catch` block to the text "can access details about the exception".
- A blue line points from the `finally` block to the text "best practice is to catch exceptions that you expect".

this variable  
points to an  
exception object

can access details  
about the exception

best practice is to catch exceptions  
that you expect

## MODULE 2.

One Situation you want to avoid is when your application gets an exception and you can't get around it and you don't inform the user that something has gone wrong. The application might continue in a state where the data is corrupt for example.

```
STATIC INT DIVIDE(INT top, INT bottom)
{
    try
    {
        return top / bottom;
    }
    catch (Exception)
    {
    }
}
```

This is bad coding.  
It swallows the exception.  
I.e. the user might not realise something has gone wrong.|



Realise

## MODULE 2.

Sometimes you want to throw exceptions in your code because you have a situation where an application shouldn't continue. In this case an invoice is being raised with a negative amount; that's not allowed.

```
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    try
    {
        string invoice;
        invoice = ConstructInvoice(3, -6);
        Console.WriteLine(invoice);
    }
    catch (ApplicationException ex)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(ex.Message);
    }
    Console.ReadLine();
}

static string ConstructInvoice(decimal qty, decimal price)
{
    decimal invoiceTotal = qty * price;

    //Check the invoice total
    if (invoiceTotal <= 0)
        throw new ApplicationException("Invoice total is invalid. Must be >= 0");

    return $"invoice: Total Amount {invoiceTotal:C}";
}
```

here we are checking the invoice for validity

It's not valid, so pass an exception back to the caller

## MODULE 3.

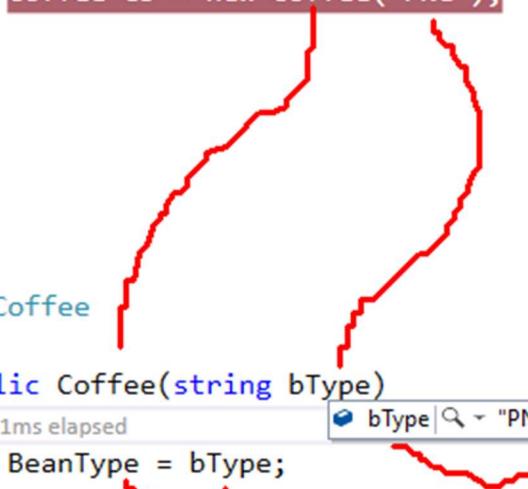
This is an example of using a constructor with a Struct.

```
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Coffee c1 = new Coffee();
        c1.BeanType = "Aribica";

        Coffee c2 = new Coffee();
        c2.BeanType = "Kenyan";

        Coffee c3 = new Coffee("PNG");
    }
}

struct Coffee
{
    public Coffee(string bType)
    {
        ≤ 1ms elapsed
        bType | ↗ "PNG" ←
        BeanType = bType;
    }
    public string BeanType;
}
```



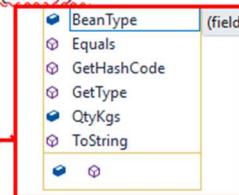
## MODULE 3.

Private fields are not visible outside a struct or class

```
Coffee c4 = new Coffee("Brazil");

Console.WriteLine($"{c3.BeanType} has a quantity of {c3.QtyKgs}, strength is: {c3._strength}");
Console.ReadLine();
}

struct Coffee
{
    public Coffee(string bType, int qty, int strength)
    {
        BeanType = bType;
        QtyKgs = qty;
        _strength = strength;
    }
    public Coffee(string bType)
    {
        BeanType = bType;
        QtyKgs = 0;
        _strength = 0;
    }
    public string BeanType;
    public int QtyKgs;
    private int _strength;
}
```



not visible because it's private

## MODULE 3.

This is an example of protecting a private field by using a Property.

```
22
23
24     c3.Strength = 12; // Line 24 highlighted with a red box
25     Console.WriteLine($"{c3.BeanType} has a quantity of {c3.QtyKgs}, strength is: {c3.Strength}");
26
27     Console.ReadLine();
28 }
29
30
31 struct Coffee
32 {
33     public Coffee(string bType, int qty, int strength)
34     {
35         BeanType = bType;
36         QtyKgs = qty;
37         _strength = strength; // Line 37 highlighted with a red circle
38     }
39     public Coffee(string bType)
40     {
41         BeanType = bType;
42         QtyKgs = 0;
43         _strength = 0;
44     }
45     public string BeanType;
46     public int QtyKgs;
47     private int _strength;
48     public int Strength
49     {
50         get { return _strength; }
51         set
52         {
53             _strength = value; // Line 53 highlighted with a red box
54         }
55     }
}
```

The reason you'd define an indexer is to make it easier for other people who use your class or struct. Indexers are special methods that use a *subscript* to set or get data. The method name for an indexer is always *this*.

- Use the **this** keyword to declare an indexer
- Use **get** and **set** accessors to provide access to the collection

```
public int this[int index]
{
    get { return this.beverages[index]; }
    set { this.beverages[index] = value; }
}
```

- Use the instance name to interact with the indexer

```
Menu myMenu = new Menu();
string firstDrink = myMenu[0];
```

## MODULE 3.

From your notes. A simple arraylist.

```
// Create a new ArrayList object.  
ArrayList al = new ArrayList();  
// Add values to the ArrayList collection.  
0 al.Add("Value");  
al.Add("Value 2");  
1 al.Add("Value 3");  
2 al.Add("Value 4");  
  
// Remove a specific object from the ArrayList collection.  
al.Remove("Value 2"); // Removes "Value 2"  
  
// Remove an object from a specified index.  
al.RemoveAt(2); // Removes Value 4  
  
// Retrieve an object from a specified index.  
string valueFromCollection = (string)al[1]; // Returns "Value 3"
```

Every element in an *ArrayList* has the data type *object*. When you retrieve an item from an *ArrayList* it is returned as an *object*. That means you need to *Cast* (*Convert*) it to the *Data type* of the receiving variable.

## Using List Collections

page 3-13

- Add objects of any type

```
Coffee coffee1 = new Coffee(4, "Arabica", "Columbia");
ArrayList beverages = new ArrayList();
beverages.Add(coffee1);
```

what and why is that?

- Retrieve items by index

```
Coffee firstCoffee = (Coffee)beverages[0];
```

MODULE 3:

Every element in an *ArrayList* has the data type *object*. When you retrieve an item from an *ArrayList* it is returned as an *object*. That means you need to *Cast* (*Convert*) it to the Data type of the receiving variable.

```
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        ArrayList items = ... ArrayList();
        items.Add(3);
        int result;
    }
}
```

converts the 3 to an object!

int ArrayList.Add(object value)  
Adds an object to the end of the ArrayList.  
Exceptions:  
NotSupportedException

compile. why not?

- Create a delegate for the event

```
public delegate void OutOfBeansHandler(Coffee coffee,  
EventArgs args);
```

- Create the event and specify the delegate

```
public event OutOfBeansHandler OutOfBeans;
```

A delegate is a data type that can point to a function.]

## MODULE 3.

Matches my demo 00g-AbsoluteBasicsDelegate. A delegate is a data type that can point to a method.

The screenshot shows a C# code editor with a file named Program.cs. The code defines a delegate MyDelegate that takes an int parameter and returns an int. It then uses this delegate to call a static method Cube, which calculates the cube of a given integer. The output window shows two executions of the program, both printing 'The cube of 45 is 91125'.

```
Program.cs
1  using System;
2  using System.Collections.Generic;
3  using System.Linq;
4  using System.Text;
5  using System.Threading.Tasks;
6
7  namespace _00_AbsoluteBasicsDelegate
8  {
9      class Program
10     {
11         delegate int MyDelegate(int val);
12
13         static void Main(string[] args)
14         {
15             int y = 45;
16             Console.WriteLine($"The cube of {y} is {Cube(y)}");
17
18             MyDelegate m = Cube;
19             Console.WriteLine($"The cube of {y} is {m(y)}");
20
21
22             Console.ReadLine();
23         }
24
25         static int Cube(int x)
26         {
27             return x * x * x;
28         }
29     }
30 }
31
32
```

Annotations in red:

- 'this is a data type that I have defined.'
- 'this delegate can point to any method that accepts 1 int and returns an int.'
- 'I declare a variable called 'm' of type 'MyDelegate' and assign it 'Cube'
- 'I call Cube by using my delegate variable.'

Output window:

```
C:\Users\Admin\Desktop\MarksFiles\MarksCode\Module-03-Basic CSharp Constructs\Demos\00-AbsoluteBasicsDelegate\00-AbsoluteBasic
The cube of 45 is 91125
The cube of 45 is 91125
```

## MODULE 3.

Matches my demo *00j-UsingADelegate*. The reason for implementing a delegate in this example is so the console application can get feedback while the *ProcessFiles* method is executing.

File Edit View Project Build Debug Team Tools Test Analyze Window Help Full Screen

Class1.cs\* FileUtility Util ProcessFiles(string path)

```
7 using System;
8
9 namespace FileUtility
10 {
11     public class Util
12     {
13         public delegate void FeedbackMessage(string message);
14
15         public FeedbackMessage pointerToFeedback;
16
17         /// <summary>
18         /// Accepts a file path and returns the total bytes found for all files
19         /// </summary>
20         /// <param name="path">the file path</param>
21         /// <returns>the total bytes</returns>
22         public long ProcessFiles(string path)
23         {
24             long totalBytesFound = 0;
25             foreach (var file in Directory.GetFiles(path))
26             {
27                 if (pointerToFeedback != null)
28                     pointerToFeedback($"Processing file: {file}");
29                 totalBytesFound += file.Length;
30                 System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(20);
31             }
32             return totalBytesFound;
33         }
34     }
35 }
36 
```

Program.cs\* 00j-UsingADelegate 00j\_UsingADelegate.Program Main(string[] args)

```
1 using System;
2 using System.Collections.Generic;
3 using System.Linq;
4 using System.Text;
5 using System.Threading.Tasks;
6
7 namespace _00j_UsingADelegate
8 {
9     class Program
10    {
11        static void Main(string[] args)
12        {
13            FileUtility.Util util = new FileUtility.Util();
14            util.pointerToFeedback = ProcessFeedback;
15
16            long result = util.ProcessFiles(@"c:\windows\system32");
17
18            Console.WriteLine($"The total bytes found is {result} ");
19
20            Console.ReadLine();
21        }
22
23        static void ProcessFeedback(string msg)
24        {
25            Console.WriteLine(msg);
26        }
27    }
28 }
29 
```

here the method is called using the delegate variable

this sets the delegate variable to point to a function

this method matches the delegate, i.e. returns void and accepts a string

Output Ready

Ln 28 Col 51 Ch 51 INS ↑ 0 ↗ 2 MarksFiles main

## MODULE 3.

Events extend the idea of delegates and make things easier for the caller of a struct or class. Line 13 (left) is the extra key line I added to define an event. Then, line 14 (right) connects the event to a method. When line 29 (left) runs the method at line 24 (right) will execute.

```
12     public delegate void FeedbackMessage(string message);
13     public event FeedbackMessage FeedbackEvent;
14
15     public FeedbackMessage pointerToFeedback;
16
17
18     /// <summary>
19     /// Accepts a file path and returns the total bytes found for all fi
20     /// </summary>
21     /// <param name="path">the file path</param>
22     /// <returns>the total bytes</returns>
23     public long ProcessFiles(string path)
24     {
25         long totalBytesFound = 0;
26         foreach (var file in Directory.GetFiles(path))
27         {
28             if (FeedbackEvent != null)
29                 FeedbackEvent($"Processing file: {file}");
30             totalBytesFound += file.Length;
31             System.Threading.Thread.Sleep(20);
32         }
33         return totalBytesFound;
34     }
35
36 }
37
```

```
2     using System.Collections.Generic;
3     using System.Linq;
4     using System.Text;
5     using System.Threading.Tasks;
6
7     namespace _00_FromDelegates to Events
8     {
9         class Program
10        {
11            static void Main(string[] args)
12            {
13                FileUtility.Util util = new FileUtility.Util();
14                util.FeedbackEvent += Util_FeedbackEvent;
15
16                long result = util.ProcessFiles(@"c:\windows\system32");
17
18                Console.WriteLine($"The total bytes found is {result} ");
19
20                Console.ReadLine();
21            }
22
23
24            private static void Util_FeedbackEvent(string message)
25            {
26                Console.WriteLine(message);
27            }
28
29 }
```

## MODULE 3.

I included this example to show how a delegate and event was used in practice

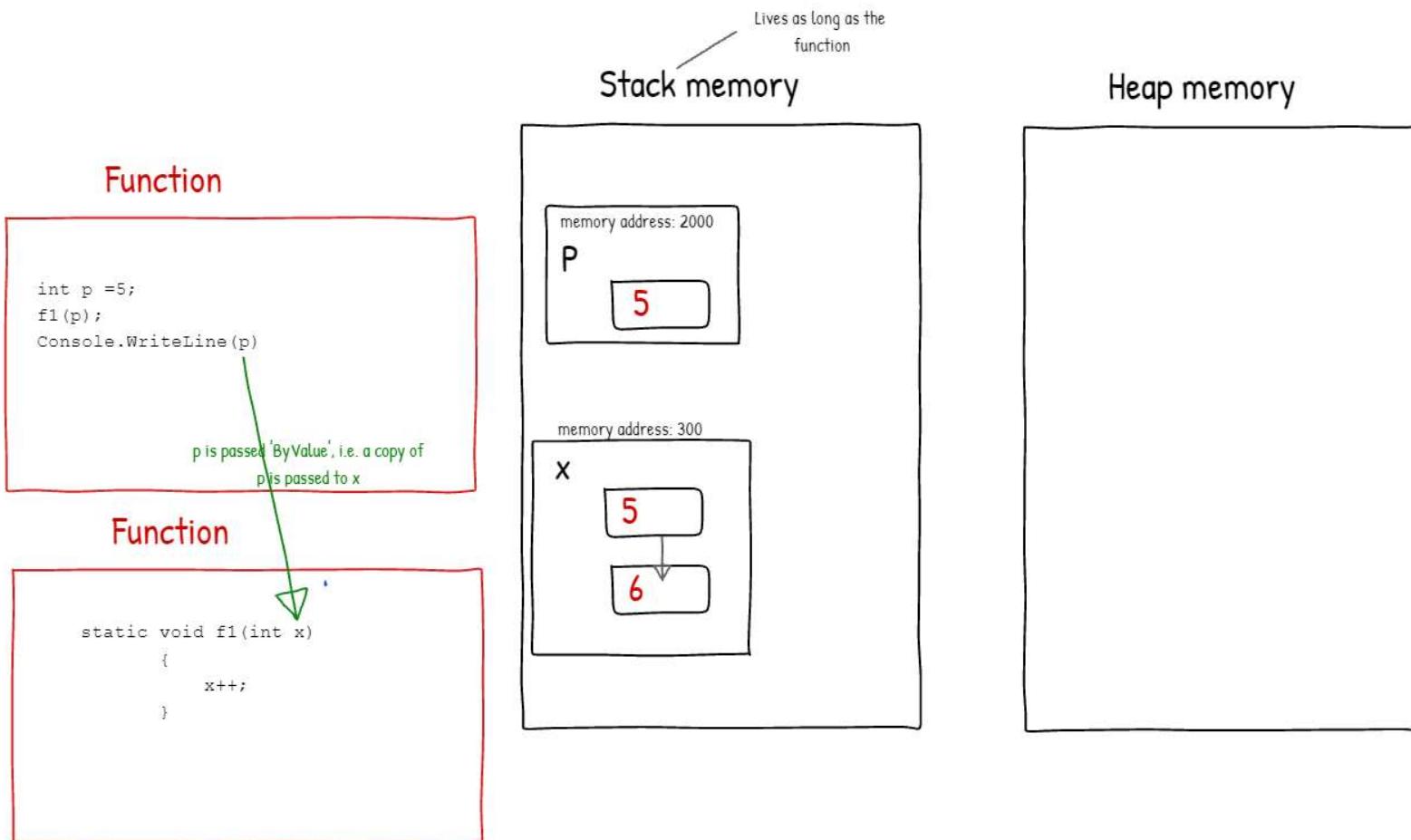
The screenshot shows the Visual Studio IDE with the following details:

- Title Bar:** [4616] WindowsFormsApp1.exe, Lifecycle Events, Stack Frame, Application Insights.
- Code Editor:** Form1.cs [Design]. The code is as follows:

```
1 using System;
2 using System.Collections.Generic;
3 using System.ComponentModel;
4 using System.Data;
5 using System.Drawing;
6 using System.Linq;
7 using System.Text;
8 using System.Threading.Tasks;
9 using System.Windows.Forms;
0
1 namespace WindowsFormsApp1
2 {
3     public partial class Form1 : Form
4     {
5         public Form1()
6         {
7             InitializeComponent();
8             button1.Click += Button1_Click;
9         }
10
11     private void Button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
12     {
13         MessageBox.Show("hello");
14     }
15 }
```
- Form View:** Form1 window titled "Form1". It contains a single button labeled "Press this".
- Annotations:**
  - A red callout box highlights the line `button1.Click += Button1_Click;` with the text: "It's easy to setup the event for me. Autocomplete helps me."
  - A red arrow points from this callout to the `button1` control on the form.
  - A red callout box highlights the `Button1_Click` method implementation with the text: "This button class was written in 2001. The person who wrote it had no idea that it would call my method"

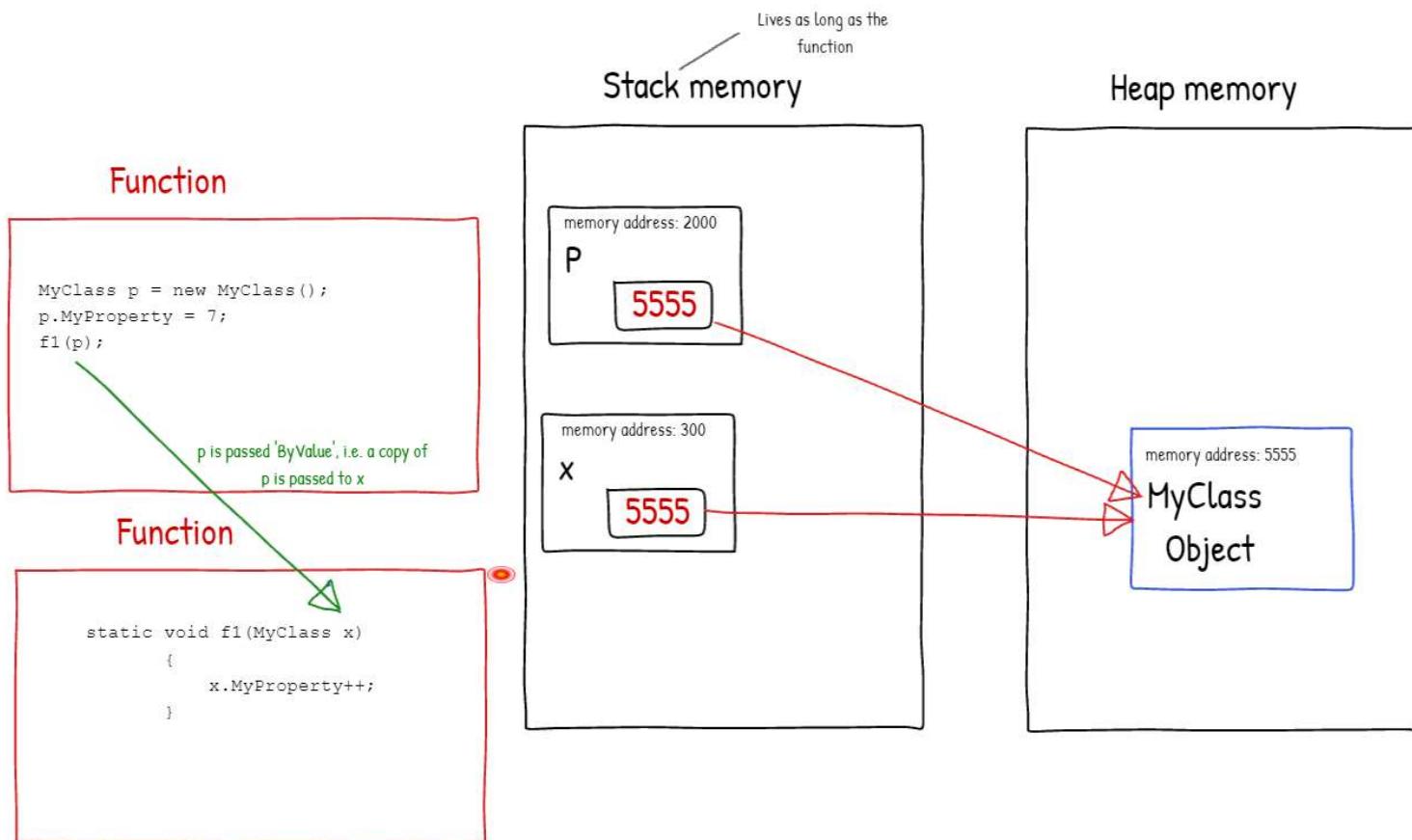
## MODULE 4.

When you pass parameters to functions they are passed **ByValue** by default. That means a copy of the stack variable is passed to the parameter of the receiving function. If the receiving function changes the parameter it doesn't affect the stack variable that's passed. Note that in this example the datatype being used is an int which is a Struct.



## MODULE 4.

When you pass parameters to functions they are passed **ByValue** by default. That means a copy of the stack variable is passed to the parameter of the receiving function. If the receiving function changes the parameter it doesn't affect the stack variable that's passed. Note that in this example the datatype being used is **MyClass** which is a **Class**. You want to be extra careful here, the function **f1** does not change the parameter **x**, but does change a property of the object that **x** points to, which is the same object that **p** points to.



## MODULE 4.

Interfaces are contracts. They describe a set of functionality that a class guarantees to implement. In this example there is an interface that two bank account classes implement which includes a deposit and withdraw function.

```
BankAccount first = new BankAccount();
first.AccountNumber = "111";
first.Deposit(200);

BankAccount second = new BankAccount();
second.AccountNumber = "222";
second.Deposit(100);

Transfer(first, second,20);

Console.WriteLine($"After, Bank Account {first.AccountNumber}, Balance {first.Balance:C}");
Console.WriteLine($"After, Bank Account {second.AccountNumber}, Balance {second.Balance:C}");

Console.ReadLine();
}

static void Transfer(IBank from, IBank To, decimal amount)
{
    from.Withdraw(amount);
    To.Deposit(amount);
}

interface IBank
{
    void Deposit(decimal amount);
    void Withdraw(decimal amount);
}

class BankAccount : IBank
{
    public string AccountNumber { get; set; } //property

    private decimal _balance; //field
    public decimal Balance... //property

    public void Deposit(decimal amount) //Method
    {
        _balance += amount;
    }

    public void Withdraw(decimal amount)
    {
        if (_balance >= amount)
            _balance -= amount;
        else
            Console.WriteLine("Insufficient balance");
    }
}
```



I can pass any objects here  
that implement IBank

this class implements IBank interface

It must implement deposit and withdraw

## MODULE 4.

Interfaces can be defined in a different file to the class that implements them

```
namespace _00e_BasicInterfaces
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)...
        static void Transfer(IBank from, IBank To, decimal amount)...
    }
    interface IBank...
    class BankAccount ...
}
```

These could be in 3  
different files.|

## MODULE 4.

From my slides about generics. The code in the centre of the page below doesn't compile. Why not?

# Generics DEMO 6

## Generics and Constraints

What's wrong here?

string a="zz";  
string b="gg";

string c = a \* b;

string does  
not support  
this operator

```
class Testerr<T>
{
    public T test(T value)
    {
        return value;
    }

    public T ReturnTheBiggest(T x, T y)
    {
        if (x > y)
        {
            return x;
        }
        else
        {
            return y;
        }
    }
}
```

there is no  
guarantee that  
type T supports  
this operator.|

## MODULE 4.

An example of using a Generic Class that is part of the .net framework

```
Dictionary<string, int> people = new Dictionary<string, int>();  
people.Add("dave", 22);  
people.Add("Eng", 55);
```