Exercises chapter 10

10.1 Fill the blanks in of the following statements:

1. The public members of a class are also known as the class’s services or interfaces.
2. If a method contains a local variable with the same name as one of its class’s fields, the local variable shadows the field in that method’s scope.
3. The destructor is called by the garbage collector before it reclaims an object’s memory.
4. If a class declares constructors, the compiler will not create a(n) default constructor.
5. An object’s ToString method can be called implicitly when an object appears in code where a string is needed.
6. Composition is sometimes referred to as a(n) has-a relationship.
7. A(n) static variable represents classwide information that’s share by all the objects of the class.
8. The least privilege principle states that code should be granted only the amount of access needed to accomplish its designated task.
9. Declaring an instance variable with keyword readonly specifies that the variable is not modifiable.
10. The nameof operator returns the string representation of an identifier’s name.
11. Operator overloading enables you to define how built-in operators work with objects of your own types.
12. Extension methods enable you to add new capabilities to existing types.

10.2

Suppose class book defines properties title, author and year use an object initializer to create an object of class book and initialize its properties. Book book = new Book {Title=”Hello World”, Author=”Me”, Year=2018}