



Microsoft Partner
Silver Learning

C# Стартовый

ПРОЦЕДУРНОЕ ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЕ НА ЯЗЫКЕ C#

Комментарии



ITVVDN
IT VIDEO DEVELOPERS NETWORK

Introduction



Александр Шевчук

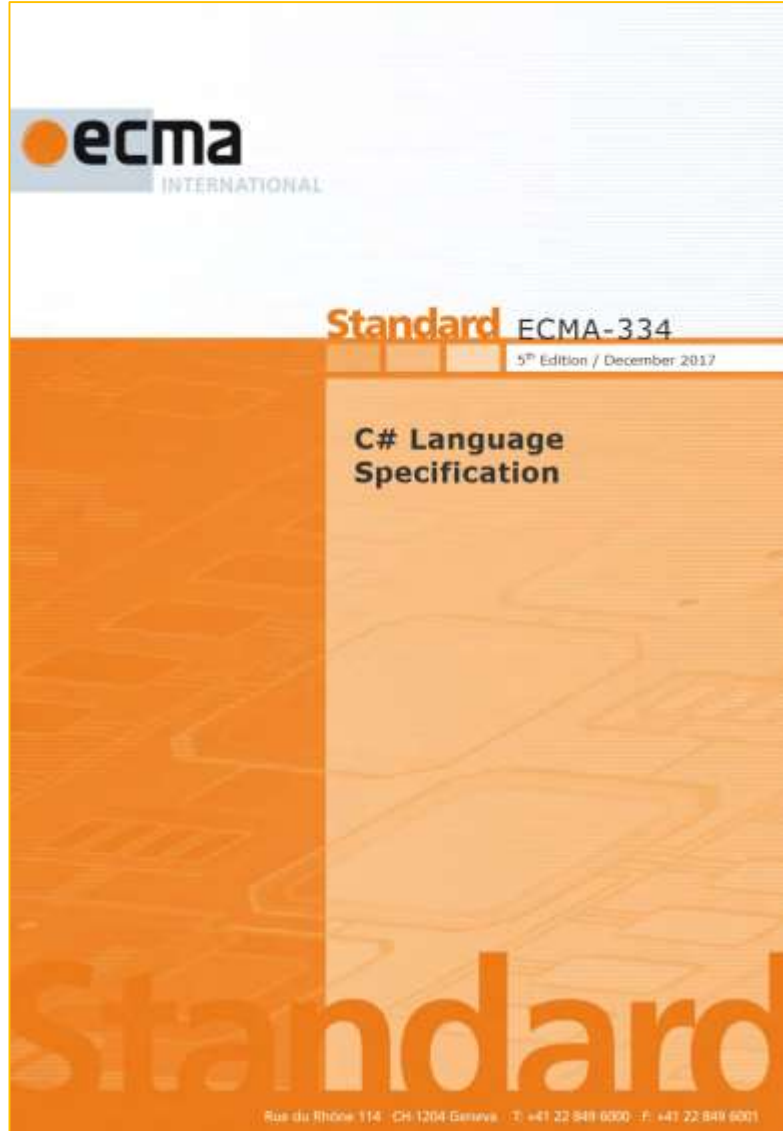


MCID: 9230440

Тема урока

Комментарии

ПРОЦЕДУРНОЕ ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЕ НА ЯЗЫКЕ C#



7 Lexical structure

```
/* Hello, world program
   This program writes "hello, world" to the console
*/
class Hello
{
    static void Main() {
        System.Console.WriteLine("hello, world");
    }
}
```

includes a delimited comment, end example]

A **single-line comment** begins with the characters `//` and extends to the end of the line. [Example: The example]

```
// Hello, world program
// This program writes "hello, world" to the console
//
class Hello // any name will do for this class
{
    static void Main() { // this method must be named "Main"
        System.Console.WriteLine("hello, world");
    }
}
```

shows several single-line comments, end example]

comment::
single-line-comment
delimited-comment

single-line-comment::
`//` input-characters_{opt}

input-characters::
input-character
input-characters input-character

input-character::
Any Unicode character except a new-line character

new-line-character::
Carriage return character (U+000D)
Line feed character (U+000A)
Next line character (U+0085)
Line separator character (U+2028)
Paragraph separator character (U+2029)

delimited-comment::
`/*` delimited-comment-text_{opt} `*/`

delimited-comment-text::
delimited-comment-section
delimited-comment-text delimited-comment-section

delimited-comment-section::
`/`
asterisks_{opt} not-slash-or-asterisk

asterisks::
`*`
asterisks `*`

not-slash-or-asterisk::
Any Unicode character except `/` or `*`

17

ПРОЦЕДУРНОЕ ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЕ НА ЯЗЫКЕ C#

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```

```
delimited-comment-text::
    delimited-comment-section
    delimited-comment-text delimited-comment-section
delimited-comment-section::
    /
    asterisksopt not-slash-or-asterisk
asterisks::
    *
    asterisks *
not-slash-or-asterisk::
    Any Unicode character except / or *
```

Стр. 17

17

ПРОЦЕДУРНОЕ ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЕ НА ЯЗЫКЕ C#

ECMA-334

```
input-section::  
  input-section-part  
  input-section input-section-part  
  
input-section-part::  
  input-elementsopt new-line  
  pp-directive  
  
input-elements::  
  input-element  
  input-elements input-element  
  
input-element::  
  whitespace  
  comment  
  token
```

Five basic elements make up the lexical structure of a C# source file: line terminators (§7.3.2), white space (§7.3.4), comments (§7.3.3), tokens (§7.4), and pre-processing directives (§7.5). Of these basic elements, only tokens are significant in the syntactic grammar of a C# program (§7.2.4), except in the case of a `>` token being combined with another token to form a single operator (§7.4.6).

The lexical processing of a C# source file consists of reducing the file into a sequence of tokens that becomes the input to the syntactic analysis. Line terminators, white space, and comments can serve to separate tokens, and pre-processing directives can cause sections of the source file to be skipped, but otherwise these lexical elements have no impact on the syntactic structure of a C# program.

When several lexical grammar productions match a sequence of characters in a source file, the lexical processing always forms the longest possible lexical element. [Example: The character sequence `//` is processed as the beginning of a single-line comment because that lexical element is longer than a single / token. end example]

7.3.2 Line terminators

Line terminators divide the characters of a C# source file into lines.

```
new-line::  
  Carriage return character (U+000D)  
  Line feed character (U+000A)  
  Carriage return character (U+000D) followed by line feed character (U+000A)  
  Next line character (U+0085)  
  Line separator character (U+2028)  
  Paragraph separator character (U+2029)
```

For compatibility with source code editing tools that add end-of-file markers, and to enable a source file to be viewed as a sequence of properly terminated lines, the following transformations are applied, in order, to every source file in a C# program:

- If the last character of the source file is a Control-Z character (U+001A), this character is deleted.
- A carriage-return character (U+000D) is added to the end of the source file if that source file is non-empty and if the last character of the source file is not a carriage return (U+000D), a line feed (U+000A), a next line character (U+0085), a line separator (U+2028), or a paragraph separator (U+2029). [Note: The additional carriage-return allows a program to end in a `pp-directive` (§7.5) that does not have a terminating `new-line`. end note]

7.3.3 Comments

Two forms of comments are supported: delimited comments and single-line comments.

A **delimited comment** begins with the characters `/*` and ends with the characters `*/`. Delimited comments can occupy a portion of a line, a single line, or multiple lines. [Example: The example

16

7 Lexical structure

```
/* Hello, world program  
   This program writes "hello, world" to the console  
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    }  
}
```

shows several single-line comments. end example]

```
comment::  
  single-line-comment  
  delimited-comment  
  
single-line-comment::  
  // input-charactersopt  
  
input-characters::  
  input-character  
  input-characters input-character  
  
input-character::  
  Any Unicode character except a new-line character  
  
new-line-character::  
  Carriage return character (U+000D)  
  Line feed character (U+000A)  
  Next line character (U+0085)  
  Line separator character (U+2028)  
  Paragraph separator character (U+2029)  
  
delimited-comment::  
  /* delimited-comment-textopt asterisksopt /  
  
delimited-comment-text::  
  delimited-comment-section  
  delimited-comment-text delimited-comment-section  
  
delimited-comment-section::  
  /  
  asterisksopt not-slash-or-asterisk  
  
asterisks::  
  *  
  asterisks *  
  
not-slash-or-asterisk::  
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```

17

Стр. 16

Комментарии

Стр. 17

Стр. 16

Многострочные
(разделённые)

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Однострочные

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Стр. 17

ПРОЦЕДУРНОЕ ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЕ НА ЯЗЫКЕ C#

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  input-section-part
  input-section input-section-part

input-section-part::
  input-elementsopt new-line
  pp-directive

input-elements::
  input-element
  input-elements input-element

input-element::
  whitespace
  comment
  token
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  Line feed character (U+000A)
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    }
}
```

shows several single-line comments. end example]

```
comment::
  single-line-comment
  delimited-comment

single-line-comment::
  // input-charactersopt

input-characters::
  input-character
  input-characters input-character

input-character::
  Any Unicode character except a new-line character

new-line-character::
  Carriage return character (U+000D)
  Line feed character (U+000A)
  Next line character (U+0085)
  Line separator character (U+2028)
  Paragraph separator character (U+2029)

delimited-comment::
  /* delimited-comment-textopt asterisks */

delimited-comment-text::
  delimited-comment-section
  delimited-comment-text delimited-comment-section

delimited-comment-section::
  /
  asterisksopt not-slash-or-asterisk

asterisks::
  *
  asterisks *

not-slash-or-asterisk::
  Any Unicode character except / or *
```

17

ECMA-334

Comments do not nest. The character sequences `/*` and `*/` have no special meaning within a single-line comment, and the character sequences `//` and `/*` have no special meaning within a delimited comment.

Comments are not processed within character and string literals.

[Note: These rules must be interpreted carefully. For instance, in the example below, the delimited comment that begins before A ends between B and C(). The reason is that

```
// B */ C();
```

is not actually a single-line comment, since `//` has no special meaning within a delimited comment, and so `*/` does have its usual special meaning in that line.

Likewise, the delimited comment starting before D ends before E. The reason is that `D */` is not actually a string literal, since it appears inside a delimited comment.

A useful consequence of `/*` and `*/` having no special meaning within a single-line comment is that a block of source code lines can be commented out by putting `//` at the beginning of each line. In general it does not work to put `/*` before those lines and `*/` after them, as this does not properly encapsulate delimited comments in the block, and in general may completely change the structure of such delimited comments.

Example code:

```
static void Main() {
    /* A
    // B */ C();
    Console.WriteLine(/* "D */ "E");
}
```

end note]

7.3.4 White space

White space is defined as any character with Unicode class Zs (which includes the space character) as well as the horizontal tab character, the vertical tab character, and the form feed character.

```
whitespace::
  whitespace-character
  whitespace whitespace-character

whitespace-character::
  Any character with Unicode class Zs
  Horizontal tab character (U+0009)
  Vertical tab character (U+000B)
  Form feed character (U+000C)
```

7.4 Tokens

7.4.1 General

There are several kinds of **tokens**: identifiers, keywords, literals, operators, and punctuators. White space and comments are not tokens, though they act as separators for tokens.

```
token::
  identifier
  keyword
  integer-literal
  real-literal
  character-literal
  string-literal
  operator-or-punctuator
```

18

Стр. 16 - 18

Виды эффективных и неэффективных комментариев

1. Повторение кода
2. Объяснение кода
3. Маркер в коде
4. Резюме кода
5. Описание цели кода
6. Информация, которую невозможно выразить в форме кода

ПРОЦЕДУРНОЕ ПРОГРАММИРОВАНИЕ НА ЯЗЫКЕ C#

Спасибо за внимание! До новых встреч!



Александр Шевчук



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Информационный видеоресурс для разработчиков программного обеспечения

