A new way to get and set





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 In C++, you have been taught to use the Get/Set functions to expose variables that should be accessible by other objects:

```
class Foo
{
public:
    float GetValue() {return m_fValue; }
    void SetValue(float fVal) { m_fValue = fVal; }

private:
    float m_fValue;
};
```





C# Properties work as accessor methods, but are much simpler to use:

```
class Bar
    private float m fValue;
    public floatValue
        get { return m fValue; }
        set { m fValue = value; }
```





# **Using Properties**

 Using the syntax on the previous slide, we can access the variable like so:

```
void DoSomething()
{
    Bar kInstance = new Bar();
    kInstance.Value = 10;
    float fValue = kInstance.Value;
}
```





# **Using Properties**

 We can also modify our properties so they do more than just return or set the value, just as you would with a Get/Set method:

```
class Bar
    private float m_fValue;
    public float Value
        get { return m fValue; }
        set {m_fValue = (value < 10) ? value : 10; }</pre>
```





If we are just going to be setting/getting the value,
 C# allows us to use a shorthand method:

```
class Bar
{
    private float m_fValue;

    public float Value { get; set; }
}
```





 It is also possible to extend the shorthand to make private / protected accessors:

```
class Bar
{
    private float m_fValue;
    public float Value { get; private set; }
}
```

 In this example, only the get accessor is visible outside of the class





### Summary

 Properties are a shorthand and convenient way of expressing Getters and Setters in C#

 We can still use all of the custom logic that Getters and Setters can have





#### References

- Microsoft, 2014, MSDN Guide To Properties
  - http://msdn.microsoft.com/enus/library/x9fsa0sw(v=vs.80).aspx



