

Level Up OOP

Week 4: Midway

C# Vocabulary and Concepts

Learn C#, Chapter 7

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| [T] 1. class (70) | [A] 13. setter (74) |
| [W] 2. fields (70,72) | [Q] 14. auto-implemented property (75) |
| [D] 3. constructors (71,81) | [O] 15. value (75) |
| [C] 4. access modifier (72,111) | [P] 16. parameters (77) |
| [N] 5. Encapsulation (72) | [K] 17. void (77) |
| [R] 6. private (72,111,112) | [S] 18. local variable (78) |
| [J] 7. const (73) | [M] 19. overloading (79) |
| [B] 8. accessors (74) | [H] 20. signature (79) |
| [E] 9. backing field (74) | [U] 21. overriding (80,104,107,110) |
| [G] 10. getter (74) | [L] 22. ToString() (80) |
| [X] 11. public (74,111,112) | [F] 23. static (85) |
| [I] 12. return (74,77,78) | [V] 24. params (89) |

Answer Bank

- ~~A~~—13. Sets the value of a private field
- ~~B~~—8. Special getter and setter methods
- ~~C~~—4. Like gatekeepers; controls who has access to a field
- ~~D~~—3. A special method used to construct an object
- ~~E~~—9. The private field behind a property
- ~~F~~—23. A keyword used to indicate that a class or class member can be accessed without the need create any objects
- ~~G~~—10. Returns the value of a private field
- ~~H~~—20. The unique combination of a name of a method and the parameters that it has
- ~~I~~—12. A reserved word used to specify a value returned by a method
- ~~J~~—7. Indicates that the value cannot be changed after it is created
- ~~K~~—17. Keyword used to indicate that a method does not return any result
- ~~L~~—22. A special method that returns a string that represents the current class
- ~~M~~—19. When you create two methods with the same name but different signatures
- ~~N~~—5. Enables an object to hide data and behavior from other classes that do not need to know about them
- ~~O~~—15. A keyword inside a setter that refers to the value on the right side of the assignment statement when setting the value of a private field
- ~~P~~—16. Names given to data that is passed in to a method in order for it to perform its task
- ~~Q~~—14. Shorthand to declare a property where no additional logic is required in the getter and setter

~~R~~.—6. a type of access modifier; indicates that a field can only be accessed within the class itself

~~S~~.—18. Variables that exist within a method

~~T~~.—1. A template from which an object is created

~~U~~.—21. Writing a different version of a method

~~V~~.—24. Useful when you do not know the number of arguments a method has

~~W~~.—2. A variable declared inside a class; is used to store data

~~X~~.—11. A type of access modifier; allows access by other classes

Bonus:

Which data type is the default floating point data type in C#?