

C#

Detailed Study of C#

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Introduction to C#

* Object-Oriented Programming language
* Type-safe programming language
* Similar to C, C++, Java, Javascript
* Automatic garbage collection
* Exception handling
* Nullable types are assigned to variable which are not assigned values
* Support of asynchronous operations.
* Supports generic methods & types.

Execution of C#

* C# programs run on .NET.
* CLR (Common Language Runtime) is a virtual library which is implementation of CLI (Common Language Infrastructure)..
* Source code written in C# is compiled to IL (Intermediate Language) that conforms CLI specifications.
* IL code and other resources (bitmaps, strings,..) are stored in assembly with .dll extension.
* When C# is executed, assembly is loaded in CLR & CLR performs compilation (JIT – Just in Time) to convert IL code to native machine instructions.
* CLR also provides automatic garbage collection, exception handling, resource management, etc..
* IL code (Compiled code of C#) can interact with .NET, C++ and other languages for which CTS (Common Type Specifications) is allowed.

Structure of C#

// A skeleton of a C# program

using System; //System is namespace & Console is class of that namespace

// C# program starts here:

Console.WriteLine("Hello world!");

namespace YourNamespace //It can contain class, struct, interface, delegate, enum or nested namespace

{

class YourClass

{

}

struct YourStruct // encapsulate data and related functionality

{

}

interface IYourInterface //Can’t be instanstiated directly, It’s members are implemented by class or structs implements interface

{

}

delegate int YourDelegate();

enum YourEnum // constants which has integral numeric type

{

}

namespace YourNestedNamespace

{

struct YourStruct

{

}

}

}

Working with code files, projects & solutions



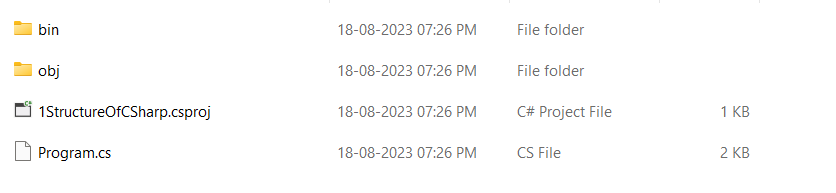
(Main Folder)

(Contains Solution Folder)



(Configuration file..& contains info about compilation & etc.)

(bin folder contains binary [machine-readable] data of the project)



Project File C# file

Datatypes & Variables

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Type** | **Size** | **Description** |
| int | 4 bytes | Stores whole numbers from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 |
| long | 8 bytes | Stores whole numbers from -9,223,372,036,854,775,808 to 9,223,372,036,854,775,807 |
| float | 4 bytes | Stores fractional numbers. Sufficient for storing 6 to 7 decimal digits |
| double | 8 bytes | Stores fractional numbers. Sufficient for storing 15 decimal digits |
| bool | 1 bit | Stores true or false values |
| char | 2 bytes | Stores a single character/letter, surrounded by single quotes |
| string | 2 bytes per character | Stores a sequence of characters, surrounded by double quotes |

Type Casting

* **Implicit Casting** (automatically) - converting a smaller type to
* a larger type size  
  char -> int -> long -> float -> double
* **Explicit Casting** (manually) - converting a larger type to a smaller size type  
  double -> float -> long -> int -> char

Operators & Expressions

Operators

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Operators** | **Category or name** |
| [x.y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/member-access-operators#member-access-expression-), [f(x)](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/member-access-operators#invocation-expression-), [a[i]](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/member-access-operators#indexer-operator-), [x?.y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/member-access-operators" \l "null-conditional-operators--and-), [x?[y]](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/member-access-operators#null-conditional-operators--and-), [x++](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/arithmetic-operators#increment-operator-), [x--](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/arithmetic-operators#decrement-operator---), [new](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/new-operator), [typeof](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/type-testing-and-cast" \l "typeof-operator), [checked](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/checked-and-unchecked), [unchecked](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/checked-and-unchecked), [default](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/default),/ [sizeof](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/sizeof), [stackalloc](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/stackalloc) | Primary |
| [+x](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/arithmetic-operators#unary-plus-and-minus-operators), [-x](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/arithmetic-operators#unary-plus-and-minus-operators), [!x](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/boolean-logical-operators#logical-negation-operator-), [~x](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/bitwise-and-shift-operators#bitwise-complement-operator-), [++x](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/arithmetic-operators#increment-operator-), [--x](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/arithmetic-operators#decrement-operator---), [^x](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/member-access-operators#index-from-end-operator-), [(T)x](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/type-testing-and-cast#cast-expression), [await](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/await), [&x](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/pointer-related-operators#address-of-operator-), [\*x](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/pointer-related-operators#pointer-indirection-operator-), [true and false](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/true-false-operators) | Unary |
| [x..y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/member-access-operators#range-operator-) | Range |
| [switch](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/switch-expression), [with](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/with-expression) | switch and with expressions |
| [x \* y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/arithmetic-operators#multiplication-operator-), [x / y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/arithmetic-operators#division-operator-), [x % y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/arithmetic-operators#remainder-operator-) | Multiplicative |
| [x + y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/arithmetic-operators#addition-operator-), [x – y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/arithmetic-operators#subtraction-operator--) | Additive |
| [x << y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/bitwise-and-shift-operators#left-shift-operator-), [x >> y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/bitwise-and-shift-operators#right-shift-operator-), [x >>> y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/bitwise-and-shift-operators#unsigned-right-shift-operator-) | Shift |
| [x < y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/comparison-operators#less-than-operator-), [x > y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/comparison-operators#greater-than-operator-), [x <= y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/comparison-operators#less-than-or-equal-operator-), [x >= y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/comparison-operators#greater-than-or-equal-operator-), [is](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/type-testing-and-cast#is-operator), [as](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/type-testing-and-cast#as-operator) | Relational and type-testing |
| [x == y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/equality-operators#equality-operator-), [x != y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/equality-operators#inequality-operator-) | Equality |
| x & y | [Boolean logical AND](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/boolean-logical-operators#logical-and-operator-) or [bitwise logical AND](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/bitwise-and-shift-operators#logical-and-operator-) |
| x ^ y | [Boolean logical XOR](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/boolean-logical-operators#logical-exclusive-or-operator-) or [bitwise logical XOR](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/bitwise-and-shift-operators#logical-exclusive-or-operator-) |
| x | y | [Boolean logical OR](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/boolean-logical-operators#logical-or-operator-) or [bitwise logical OR](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/bitwise-and-shift-operators#logical-or-operator-) |
| [x && y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/boolean-logical-operators#conditional-logical-and-operator-) | Conditional AND |
| [x || y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/boolean-logical-operators#conditional-logical-or-operator-) | Conditional OR |
| [x ?? y](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/null-coalescing-operator) | Null-coalescing operator |
| [c ? t : f](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/conditional-operator) | Conditional operator |

Expression

* Interpolated String Expressions

string firstName = "Yash";

string lastName = "Lathiya";

var age = 21;

Console.WriteLine($"First Name : {firstName} , Last Name : {lastName}, age : {age}");

* Lambda Expressions

Numbers is array of int.

var maximumCube = numbers.Max( x => x\*x\*x );

Console.WriteLine(maximumCube);

* Query Expressions

int[] values = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 };

IEnumerable<int> query = from value in values where value > 3 orderby value select value;

Console.WriteLine(string.Join(" ", query));

Statements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Category** | **C# keywords / notes** |
| [Declaration statements](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/programming-guide/statements-expressions-operators/statements#declaration-statements) | A declaration statement introduces a new variable or constant. A variable declaration can optionally assign a value to the variable. In a constant declaration, the assignment is required. |
| [Expression statements](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/programming-guide/statements-expressions-operators/statements#expression-statements) | Expression statements that calculate a value must store the value in a variable. |
| Selection statements | Selection statements enable you to branch to different sections of code, depending on one or more specified conditions. For more information, see the following topics:   * [if](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/selection-statements#the-if-statement) * [switch](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/selection-statements#the-switch-statement) |
| Iteration statements | Iteration statements enable you to loop through collections like arrays, or perform the same set of statements repeatedly until a specified condition is met. For more information, see the following topics:   * [do](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/iteration-statements#the-do-statement) * [for](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/iteration-statements#the-for-statement) * [foreach](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/iteration-statements#the-foreach-statement) * [while](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/iteration-statements#the-while-statement) |
| Jump statements | Jump statements transfer control to another section of code. For more information, see the following topics:   * [break](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/jump-statements#the-break-statement) * [continue](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/jump-statements#the-continue-statement) * [goto](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/jump-statements#the-goto-statement) * [return](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/jump-statements#the-return-statement) |
| Exception-handling statements | Exception-handling statements enable you to gracefully recover from exceptional conditions that occur at run time. For more information, see the following topics:   * [throw](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/exception-handling-statements#the-throw-statement) * [try-catch](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/exception-handling-statements#the-try-catch-statement) * [try-finally](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/exception-handling-statements#the-try-finally-statement) * [try-catch-finally](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/exception-handling-statements#the-try-catch-finally-statement) |
| [checked and unchecked](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/checked-and-unchecked) | The checked and unchecked statements enable you to specify whether integral-type numerical operations are allowed to cause an overflow when the result is stored in a variable that is too small to hold the resulting value. |
| The yield return statement | An iterator performs a custom iteration over a collection, such as a list or an array. An iterator uses the [yield return](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/yield) statement to return each element one at a time. When a yield return statement is reached, the current location in code is remembered. Execution is restarted from that location when the iterator is called the next time.  For more information, see [Iterators](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/programming-guide/concepts/iterators). |
| The fixed statement | The fixed statement prevents the garbage collector from relocating a movable variable. For more information, see [fixed](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/statements/fixed). |
| The [empty statement](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/programming-guide/statements-expressions-operators/statements#the-empty-statement) | The empty statement consists of a single semicolon. It does nothing and can be used in places where a statement is required but no action needs to be performed. |

Understanding Arrays

* Array Declaration

int[] array1 = { 1, 2, 3 };

int[] array2 = new int[] { 1, 2, 3 };

int[] array3 = new int[3];

int[,] multiDimensionalArray1 = { { 1, 2, 3 }, { 4, 5, 6 } };

int[,] multiDimensionalArray2 = new int[2, 3];

string[][] jaggedArray = new string[2][];

jaggedArray[0] = new string[3] { "a", "b", "c" };

jaggedArray[1] = new string[4];

jaggedArray[1][0] = "a";

jaggedArray[1][1] = "b";

jaggedArray[1][2] = "c";

jaggedArray[1][3] = "d";

int[][] anotherJaggedArray =

{

new int[] { 1, 2, 3 },

new int[] { 4, 5,},

new int[] { 6 }

};

7

* Array Methods

//Length of Array

jaggedArray.Length

Console.WriteLine("multiDimensionalArray2.GetLength(0) : "+multiDimensionalArray2.GetLength(0));

Console.WriteLine("multiDimensionalArray2.GetLength(1) : "+multiDimensionalArray2.GetLength(1));

//Rank of array

Console.WriteLine("multiDimensionalArray1 Rank : " + multiDimensionalArray1.Rank);

//Reverse array

Array.Reverse(array1);

* Array as object

var objects = new[]

{

new

{

firstName = "Yash",

lastName = "Lathiya"

},

new

{

firstName = "Sachin",

lastName = "Tendulkar"

}

};

Define & Calling Methods

* Define & Calling methods consists similar implementation as Java.

OOP Concepts

* Class contains constructor, variables & method.
* Any object can be created by class reference.
* Object defines state (variables & values) and behaviour (methods & logic).

Encapsulation

* Process of wrapping code and data together into single unit.
* For protection of data
* Implemented by class modifiers (public, private, protected, internal)

Inheritance

* Subclass inherits all properties of baseClass.
* Single Inheritance
* Multi-Level Inheritance
* Hierarchical Inheritance
* Multiple Inheritance (Directly not supported)
* Hybrid Inheritance

Polymorphism

* One interface – multiple implementation
* Method Overloading
* Method Overriding

Abstraction

* Process of hiding the implementation details and showing only functionalities to the user.
* Abstract keyword is used.
* (0 to 100 % abstraction can be achieved in abstract class)
* Can’t create instance of abstract class.

Interface

* (100 % interface)
* Can implement multiple inheritance.
* Only contains method declaration without method body.

Scope & Accessibility Modifiers

Scope

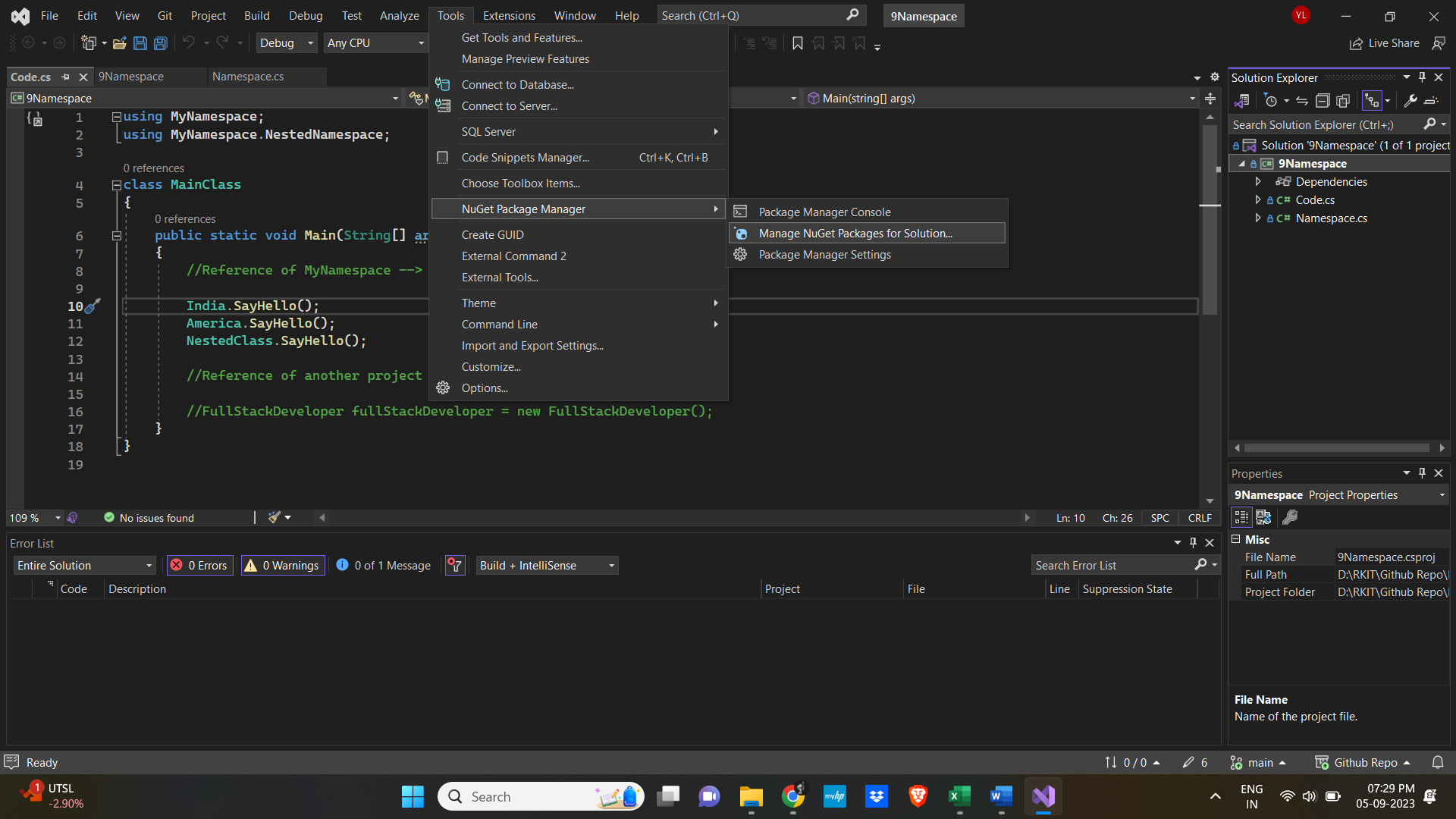
* Other programming languages contains global scope and local scope.
* But in object oriented programming like C#, we should not categorize as global & local scope..
* It should be defined by class & defined by methods.

Accessibility Modifiers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Caller's location** | **public** | **protected internal** | **protected** | **internal** | **private protected** | **private** |
| Within the class | ✔️️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ |
| Derived class (same assembly) | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ❌ |
| Non-derived class (same assembly) | ✔️ | ✔️ | ❌ | ✔️ | ❌ | ❌ |
| Derived class (different assembly) | ✔️ | ✔️ | ✔️ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ |
| Non-derived class (different assembly) | ✔️ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ | ❌ |

Creating & Adding References to Assemblies

* We can add .dll file of any project
* Right Click on Project -> Add -> Project References or COM References
* If we want to add external library then



Working with Collections

List

**List<string> list = new List<string>();**

list.Add("Yash Lathiya");

list.Add("Sachin Tendulkar");

list.Add("Virat Kohli");

list.Add("Yash Lathiya");

var myNewList = new List<string> {

"India",

"Pakistan",

"Shirlanka",

"Bhutan"

};

//list of object

var listOfPerson = new List<Person>();

listOfPerson.Add(new Person("Yash Lathiya", 18));

listOfPerson.Add(new Person("Arth Lathiya"));

//Update data into list

myNewList[3] = "China";

//Remove Specific element from list

//Remove first occurance if multiple occurances are found..

list.Remove(list[2]);

list.Remove("Yash Lathiya");

//Sorting of list

myNewList.Sort();

//Print List items

foreach (string item in list)

{

Console.WriteLine(item);

}

for (int i = 0; i < myNewList.Count; i++)

{

Console.WriteLine(myNewList[i]);

}

foreach(Person person in listOfPerson)

{

person.PrintDetails();

}

//Clear List

list.Clear();

Stack

//create stack

var stack = new Stack<int>();

//Push operation

stack.Push(33);

stack.Push(34);

stack.Push(35);

stack.Push(36);

stack.Push(37);

//Pop operation

stack.Pop();

stack.Pop();

//Peek operation --> accessing element on the peek without removing it..

Console.WriteLine(stack.Peek());

//print stack

foreach(var number in stack)

{

Console.WriteLine(number);

}

Queue

//create queue

var queue = new Queue<string>();

//Enqueue operation

queue.Enqueue("First Element");

queue.Enqueue("Second Element");

queue.Enqueue("Third Element");

queue.Enqueue("Fourth Element");

queue.Enqueue("Fifth Element");

//Dequeue operation

queue.Dequeue();

queue.Dequeue();

//Peek operation --> accessing element on the peek without removing it..

Console.WriteLine(queue.Peek());

//Form array with help of queue

var arrayOfQueueElements = queue.ToArray();

foreach(var element in arrayOfQueueElements)

{

Console.WriteLine(element);

}

Dictionary

//Create Dictionary

Dictionary<long, string> students = new Dictionary<long, string>();

//Add data into dictionary

students.Add(200200107095, "Yash Lathiya");

students.Add(200200107096, "Raj Koradiya");

students.Add(200200107097, "Rathi Soneji");

//Update data into dictonary

students[200200107095] = "Arth Lathiya";

//Find specific value from dictionary's index

if (students.ContainsKey(200200107095))

{

Console.WriteLine(students[200200107095]);

}

//Find specific key from dictionary's value

foreach(var student in students)

{

if(student.Value == "Rathi Soneji")

{

Console.WriteLine(student.Key);

break;

}

}

//Print dictionary

foreach(var student in students)

{

Console.WriteLine("Enrollment : " + student.Key + ", Name : " + student.Value);

}

HashTable

//Create hashtable

Hashtable hashTable = new Hashtable();

hashTable.Add("1001", "Sachin Tendulkar");

hashTable.Add("1002", "Virat Kohli");

hashTable.Add("1003", "Mahendra Singh Dhoni");

hashTable.Add(1004, "Ravindra Jadeja");

//Contains --> hashtable contains specific key or not

Console.WriteLine("Hashtable contains key 1002(string) : " + hashTable.Contains("1002"));

//ContainsKey --> hashtable contains specific key or not

Console.WriteLine("Hashtable contains key 1005(int) : " + hashTable.ContainsKey(1005));

//ContainsValue --> hashtable contains specific value or not

Console.WriteLine("Hashtable contains value Ravindra Jadeja : " + hashTable.ContainsValue("Ravindra Jadeja"));

//Print hashtable

foreach(DictionaryEntry item in hashTable)

{

Console.WriteLine(item.Key + " " + item.Value);

}

//Remove data in hashtable

hashTable.Remove(1004);

Enumeration

* Enumeration is special class in C# which contains list of constants with integer values.
* By default values are starting from 0 and increases by 1.
* For Accessing -> EnumName.ItemName
* For Accessing numerical value -> (int)EnumName.ItemName

Data Table

* Data table is class which contains Rows and Columns , that contains data.
* Data Set can contain Data tables.

System.Data.DataTable employee = new System.Data.DataTable("Employee");

//Add Column into datatable

employee.Columns.Add("EmployeeId", typeof(int));

employee.Columns.Add("Name", typeof(string));

employee.Columns.Add("Position", typeof(string));

//Add rows into datatable

employee.Rows.Add(1001, "Sachin Tendulkar", "Full Stack Developer");

employee.Rows.Add(1002, "Virat Kohli", "Full Stack Developer");

employee.Rows.Add(1003, "Mahendra Singh Dhoni", "Full Stack Developer");

employee.Rows.Add(1004, "Sunil Gawaskar", "Full Stack Developer");

//Add primary key into table

employee.PrimaryKey = new DataColumn[] { employee.Columns["EmployeeId"] };

//Modify data into dataTable

//change 1st row's --> position of employee where employeeId is 1001

DataRow firstRow = employee.Rows.Find(1001);

firstRow["Position"] = "Product Manager";

//Iterate table

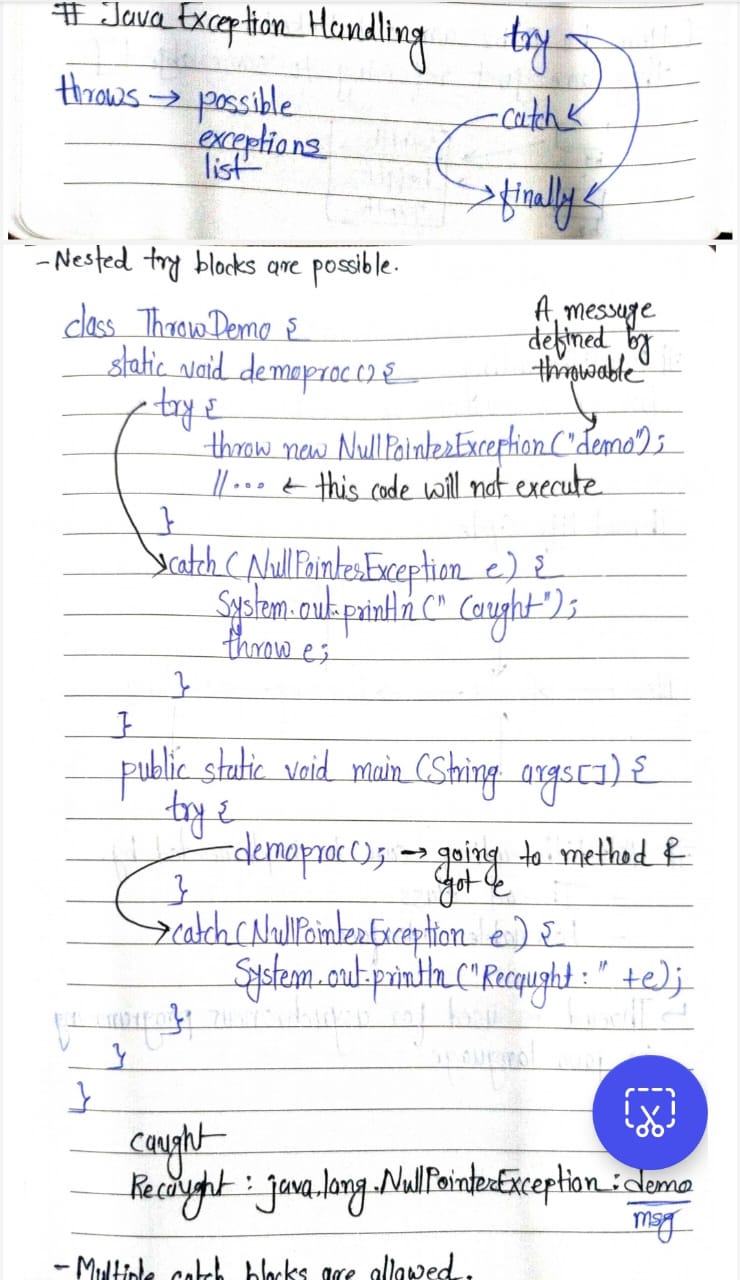
foreach (DataRow row in employee.Rows)

{

Console.WriteLine(row["EmployeeId"] + " " + row["Name"] + " " + row["Position"]);

}

Exception Handling



Project Types

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Project Type** | **Description** |
| Class library | Component library with no user interface |
| Console application | Command line application |
| Database project | SQL script storage |
| Device application | Windows application for a smart device |
| Empty project | Blank project |
| SQL Server project | Management of stored procedures and SQL Server objects |
| Web service | ASP.NET Web application with no user interface; technically, no longer a project type |
| Web site | ASP.NET Web application; technically, no longer a project type |
| Windows | Windows application with a user interface application |
| Windows service | Windows application with no user interface |
| WPF Browser Application | Windows Presentation Foundation browser application. |

Working with String Class

Define String

* String can be defined by several ways as below :

string string1 = "Hello, I'm String";

char[] charArray = { 'h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o', ' ', 'I', 'm', ' ', 'Y', 'a', 's', 'h', ' ', 'L', 'a', 't', 'h', 'i', 'y', 'a' };

string string2 = new string(charArray);

string path1 = "C:\\Yash\\RKIT\\Demo";

string path2 = @"C:\Yash\RKIT\Demo";

string string3 = null;

Basic Methods of String

* Length of string

Console.WriteLine(string1.Length);

* toLower & toUpper Methods

Console.WriteLine(string1.ToLower());

Console.WriteLine(string1.ToUpper());

* Concatination

string string2 = "Hello from Yash Lathiya too !!";

string myString = string1 + " " + string2;

string myString1 = string.Concat(string1, string2, myString);

* indexOf method --> returns first occurance

Console.WriteLine(myString.IndexOf("l"));

* Access single character from string

Console.WriteLine(myString[5]);

* substring

string subString = myString.Substring(0, 5);

* join method

string[] myWords = { "Hello", "I am", "String" };

string myStringFromWords = string.Join("\_", myWords);

* Contains method

bool containsYash = myString.Contains("Yash");

* Replace Method

string replacedString = myString.Replace("Yash Lathiya", "Sachin Tendulkar");

string fruits = " banana, mangoes, oranges ";

* trim method --> removes spaces from starting and ending

fruits = fruits.Trim();

* Split method

string[] fruitsArray = fruits.Split(",");

* Compare method

string apple = "apple";

string banana = "banana";

Console.WriteLine(string.Compare(apple, banana));

//a comes before b -> (-ve) values

Working with DateTime Class

Initialize Date

DateTime date = new DateTime(2003, 03, 22);

DateTime dateAndTime = new DateTime(2003,03,22,22,1,0);

DateTime emptyDate = new DateTime();

Different formats of Date

mydate.ToString("MM/dd/yy"); // 08/4/21

mydate.ToString("MM/dd/yyyy");//08/04/2021

mydate.ToString("dd/MM/yy");//04/08/21

mydate.ToString("dd-MM-yy");//04-08-21

mydate.ToString("ddd, dd MMM yyyy"); // Wed, 04 Aug 2021

mydate.ToString("dddd, dd MMMM yy"); // Wednesday, 04 August 21

mydate.ToString("dddd, dd MMMM yyyy HH:mm"); // Wednesday, 04 August 2021 23:58

mydate.ToString("MM/dd/yy HH:mm"); // 08/04/21 23:58

mydate.ToString("MM/dd/yyyy hh:mm tt"); // 08/04/2021 11:58 PM

mydate.ToString("MM/dd/yyyy H:mm t"); // Wed, 04 Aug 2021 P

mydate.ToString("MM/dd/yyyy H:mm:ss"); // 08/04/2021 23:58:30

mydate.ToString("MMM dd"); // Aug 04

mydate.ToString("MM-dd-yyyTHH:mm:ss.fff"); // 08-04-2021T23:58:30.999

mydate.ToString("MM-dd-yyy g"); // 08-04-2021 A.D.

mydate.ToString("HH:mm"); // 23:58

mydate.ToString("hh:mm tt"); // 11:58 PM

mydate.ToString("HH:mm:ss"); // 23:58:30

mydate.ToString("'Full DateTime:' MM-dd-yyyTHH:mm:ss"); // Full DateTime: 08-04-2021T23:58:30

Working with Basic File Operations

File Reading

StreamWriter sw = new StreamWriter("AbsolutePathOfTheFile");

sw.WriteLine("Hello, I am writing file");

sw.WriteLine("Hello, I am second line");

sw.Flush(); // for actual writing in file

sw.Close(); // close object

File Writing

StreamReader sr = new StreamReader(“AbsolutePathOfTheFile”);

sr.BaseStream.Seek(0, SeekOrigin.Begin); //set pointer at starting point of the file

string str = sr.ReadLine(); // read lines from file

while(str != null)

{

Console.WriteLine(str);

str = sr.ReadLine();

}

sr.Close();