new constraint (C# Reference)

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The `new` constraint specifies that a type argument in a generic class or method declaration must have a public parameterless constructor. To use the `new` constraint, the type cannot be abstract.

Apply the `new` constraint to a type parameter when a generic class creates new instances of the type, as shown in the following example:

C#

```
class ItemFactory<T> where T : new()
{
    public T GetNewItem()
    {
        return new T();
    }
}
```

When you use the `new()` constraint with other constraints, it must be specified last:

C#

```
public class ItemFactory2<T>
    where T : IComparable, new()
{  }
```

For more information, see Constraints on Type Parameters.

You can also use the `new` keyword to create an instance of a type or as a member declaration modifier.

C# language specification

For more information, see the Type parameter constraints section of the C# language specification.

See also

- C# Reference
- C# Programming Guide

- C# Keywords
- Generics