Me

M.Sc. IT, ITU

Thesis: Forecalc – Developing a core spreadsheet implementation in F#

Senior Consultant @ Microsoft DevOps, Cloud, Security

Associate Professor @ ITU Object-Oriented Programming, C#, F#, .NET Core

Captain @ Danish Army (Reserve) Acting Battalion Chief of Staff, Battalion Chief Operations Officer



Wife: Katrine, Children: Lærke (1), Laura (4) and Alma (11) Origin: Aarhus, Current whereabouts: Vanløse, Copenhagen

Agenda

Exercises Why C# Curriculum TDD .NET (Core) (# Visual Studio Code Visual Studio 2019

Exercises

Correction:

Exercise01 will count towards 8 of 10

Submission (individual)
Technical setup (VSCode, fork, git)
Group members

Why C#

Popularity (professional developers):

- C#: 31.9%
- ASP.NET: 27.2%
- .NET: 38.1%
- .NET Core: 24.5%
- Microsoft SQL Server: 34.4%
- Visual Studio Code: 34.9% (top 1)

Source: https://insights.stackoverflow.com/survey/2019

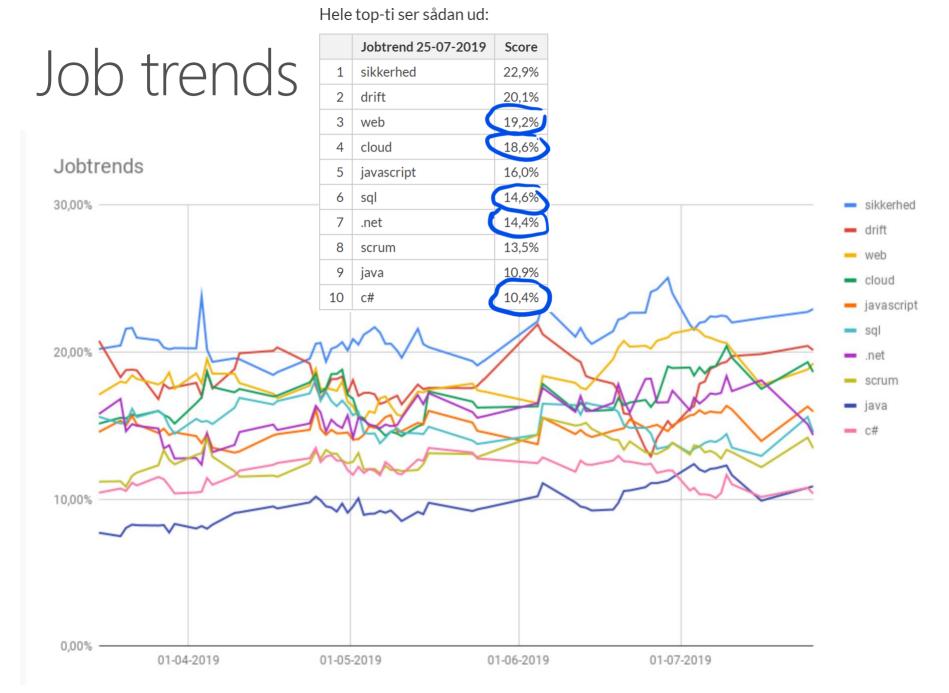
Why C#

Love:

- C#: 67.0%
- ASP.NET: 64.9%
- .NET: 61.0%
- .NET Core: 77.2%
- Microsoft SQL Server: 57.5%

% of developers who are developing with the language or technology and have expressed interest in continuing to develop with it

Source: https://insights.stackoverflow.com/survey/2019



Source: https://www.version2.dk/artikel/jobtrends-java-slaar-c-paa-maalfoto-1088564

Udvikler vild med C#: Ingen grund til at kode i Java nogensinde igen



(Illustration: Bigstock/Photosvit)

Seniorudvikler i konsulentfirma er krystalklar i mælet: C# og .Net er bare mindre bøvlet end Java. Og det er fordi, der kun er én leverandør bag platformen.

Source:

https://www.version2.dk/artikel/udvikler-vild-med-c-ingen-grund-at-kode-java-nogensinde-igen-1088651

Curriculum

C# - Test Driven Development Generics Lambdas and Ling Data access (SQL + Entity Framework) Asynchronous and parallel processing ASP.NET Core Web API Design Patterns in Practice Mobile apps with UWP and Xamarin.Forms Security Cloud

Test-Driven Development

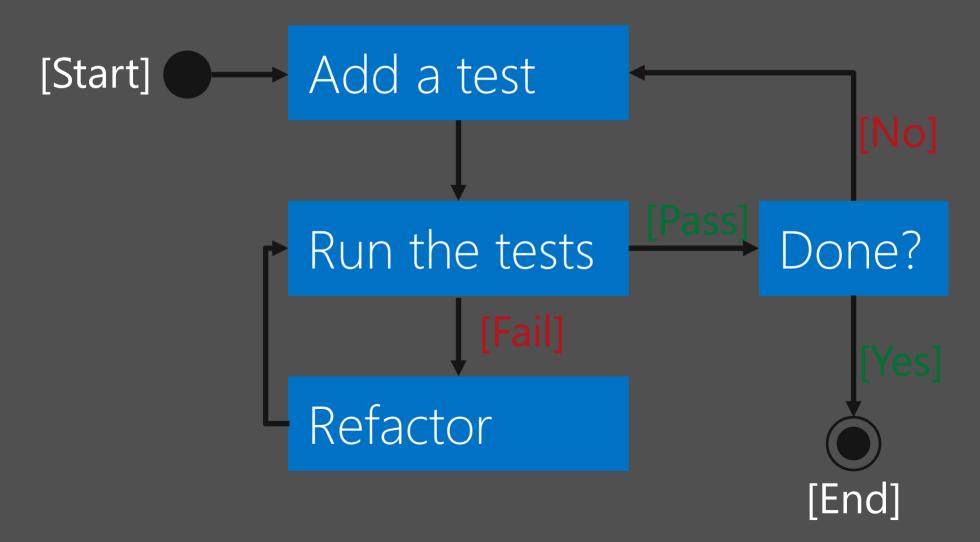
What?

Why?

How?

RED-GREEN-REFACTOR

How?



Microsoft NET

A brief introduction

.NET Framework

Versions

1.0 Visual Studio .NET (2002)

1.1 Visual Studio .NET 2003

2.0 Visual Studio 2005

3.0 (2006)

3.5 Visual Studio 2008 (2007)

4.0 Visual Studio 2010

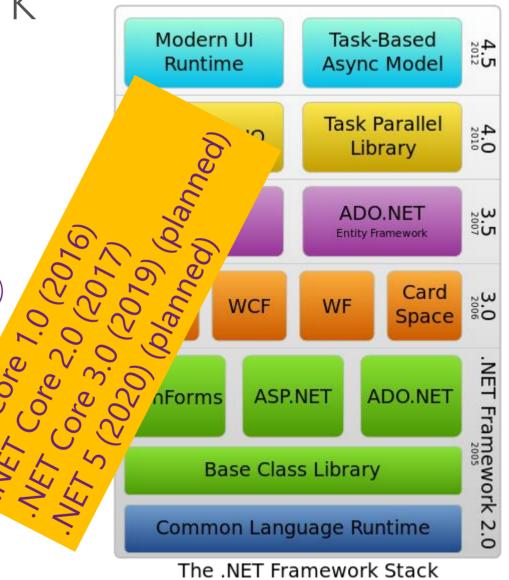
4.5 Visual Studio 2012

4.5.1 Visual Studio 2013

4.6 Visual Studio 2015

4.7 Visual Studio 2017

4.8 Visual Studio 2019



C# is intended in the inple, modern, general-purpose, c' Show ited programming land ıted programming language.

Ecma International (2006)

mkdir BDSA2019.Lecture01 cd BDSA2019.Lecture01

mkdir BDSA2019.Lecture01
mkdir BDSA2019.Lecture01.Tests

cd BDSA2019.Lecture01
dotnet new console
cd ..

cd BDSA2019.Lecture01.Tests
dotnet new xunit

dotnet new sln
dotnet sln add BDSA2019.Lecture01
dotnet sln add BDSA2019.Lecture01.Tests
dotnet add reference ..\BDSA2019.Lecture01

cd ..

C

Language Basics

Naming Conventions

Composed names

currentLayout, CurrentLayout

Variables and fields

vehicle, leftElement

Private fields

_vehicle, _leftElement

Methods

CurrentVehicle(), Size()

Properties

Pi, Name, Size

Classes

MyClass, List<T>

Interfaces

IException, IObserver

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/standard/designguidelines/naming-guidelines

Value Types can never be null!

Value Types

Holds a value – assignment copies the value

Struct

- Numeric types
 - Integral types
 - Floating point types
 - Decimal
- bool

Integral
byte, sbyte,
short, ushort,
Char,
int, uint,
long, ulong

Floating point float Double

Decimal decimal

Enumeration

enum Days {Sat, Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri};

User defined structs

System.Guid

System.Drawing.Point

System.DateTime

System.Numerics.BigInteger

System.Numerics.Complex

Value Types

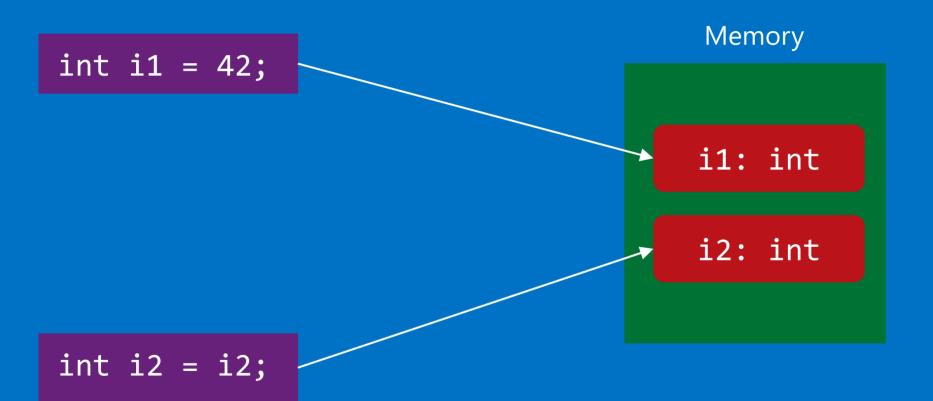
```
int age;
 System.Object
System.ValueType
```

System.Int32 age;

Int32

```
+MaxValue
+MinValue
+Equals()
+ComparesTo()
+ToString()
+GetHashCode()
+GetType()
+Parse()
+TryParse()
```

Value Types



ReferenceEquals is always false

Reference Types

```
var car = new Vehicle();
```

Memory

Vehicle: object

```
Vehicle audi = null;
audi = car;
```

Reference Type Equality

```
ReferenceEquality:
Person p1 = new Person("Joe");
Person p2 = new Person("Joe");
Person p3 = p2;
ReferenceEquality(p1, p2) = false
ReferenceEquality(p2, p3) = true;
```

In C# the == operator is "equal" to reference equality. (Can be overridden)

Value Equality (for reference types) p1.Equals(p2) = true; (Can be overridden)

Value Type Equality

Equals the same as for reference types

object.ReferenceEquality will always return false for value types

== operator is overridden so it does value equality

String Interning

```
string a = "Peter";
string b = "Peter";
a.Equals(b); ==> true

a == b; ==> true

object.ReferenceEquals(a, b); ==> true
```

The String Type is Immutable – assigning creates a new value...

Local Variable Type Inference

var identifier = expression;

var is a keyword, not a type

Enumeration

```
public enum Day { Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, Sat, Sun }
public enum Month : uint { Jan = 1, Feb, Mar, }
public enum Color : uint { Red = 0xFF0000,
                            Green = 0x00FF00,
                            Blue = 0 \times 00000 FF }
Vehicle car = new Vehicle();
car.Color = Color.Red;
Console.Write(Day.Mon);
```

Array stuff

```
int[] intArray = new int[4];
double[,] doubleArray = new double[4, 5];
int[,] array1 = {{1,2},{3,4}};
int value1 = intArray[0];
double value2 = doubleArray[0,1];
                                      Arrays are 0-
                                         based
Console.WriteLine(array1[1,1]);
```

String stuff

```
public static void Main(string[] args)
{
    var name = "Anders";
    var argument = args[0];

    Console.WriteLine(10 + " hello " + name + argument);

    Console.WriteLine("Hello {0}", name);

    Console.WriteLine($"Hello {name}");
String Format
```

String Interpolation (preferred)

Compile, test, and run from the Command Line

```
$ dotnet build
```

- \$ dotnet test
- \$ dotnet run