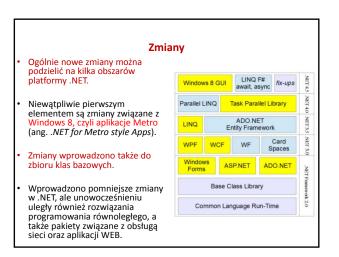
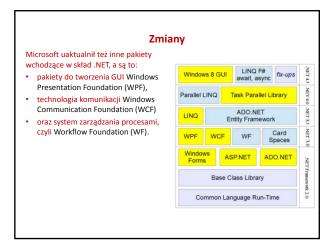
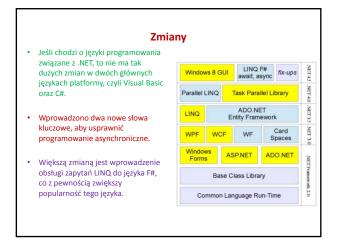
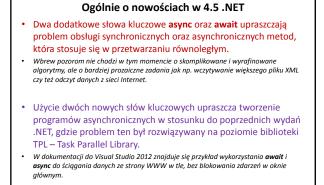


.NET 4 I 1/2



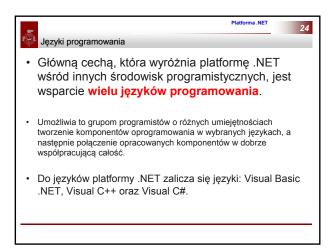


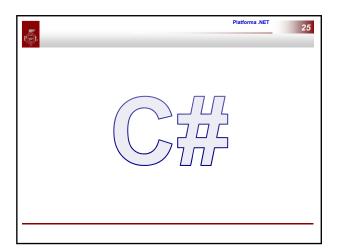


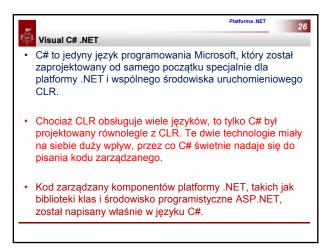


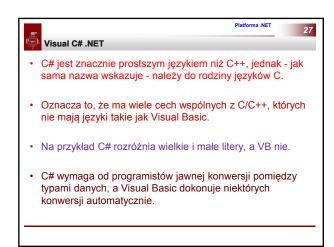


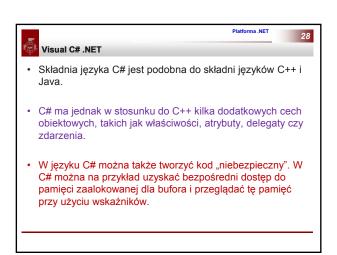


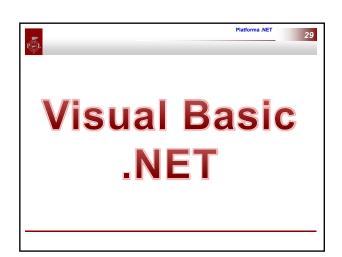






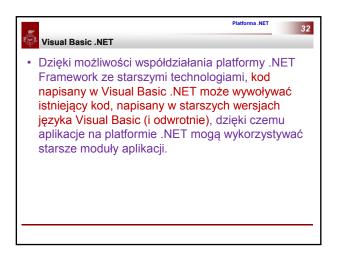


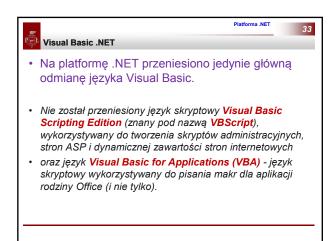


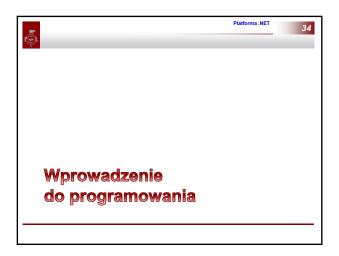


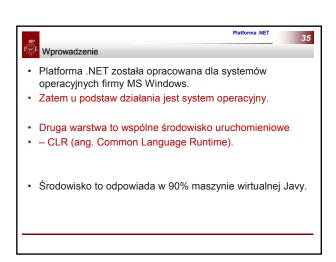


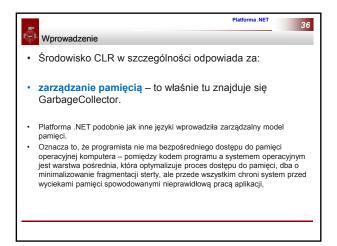


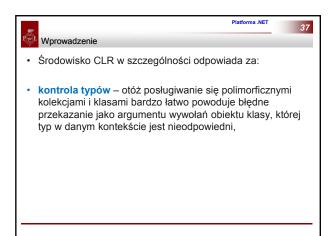


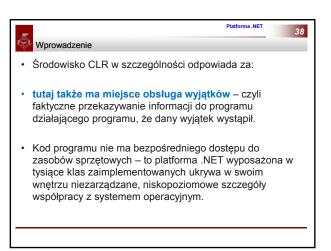


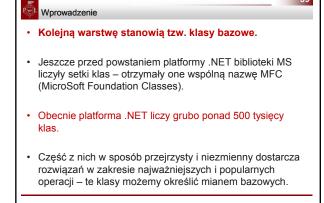




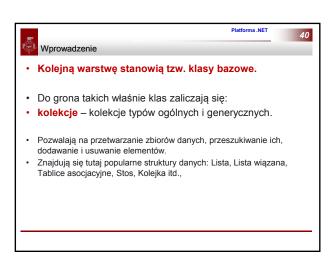


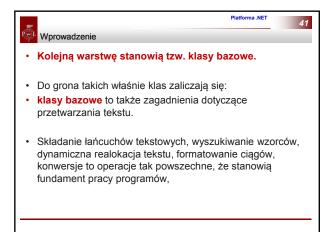


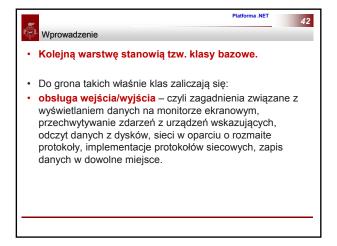




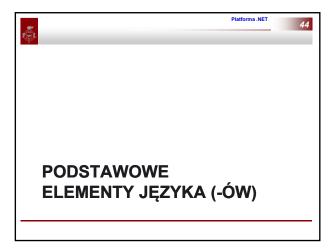
Platforma .NET

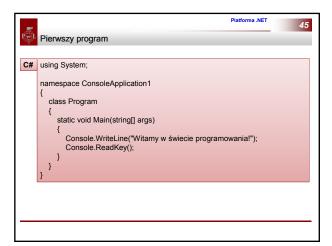


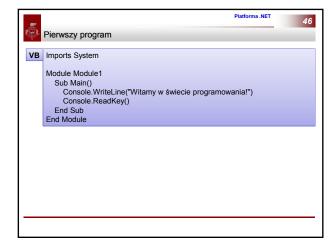












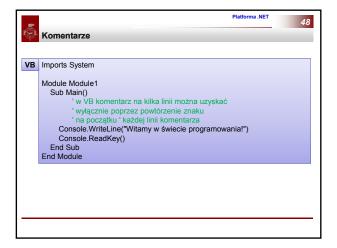
```
Komentarze

List with the static void Main()

{ " dlužszy komentarz, zwierający wiele linii tekstu, lepiej wstawić jako komentarz blokowy "/

Console.WriteLine("Witamy w świecie programowania!");
}

}
```



```
Zmienne i typy danych

C# using System; class Przywitanie // krótki komentarz {
    static void Main()
    {
        int calkowita = 76;
        double rzeczywista;
        rzeczywista = calkowita;
        Console.WriteLine("{0}, {1}", calkowita, rzeczywista);
    }
}
```

```
Typy skalarne i referencyjne

using System; class Class1
{
    static void Main()
    {
        // definicja zmiennej całkowitoliczbowej o wartości 3
        int skalar1 = 3;
        int skalar2 = 76;
        // poniżej znajduje się deklaracja tablicy liczb całkowitych
        // zawierającej jeden element o wartości 3

int []ref1 = {3};
        int []ref2 = ref1; // skopiowanie zmiennej, ale nie tablicy!
        ref2[0] = 76;

        Console.WriteLine("Typy skalarne: {0}, {1}", skalar1, skalar2);
        Console.WriteLine("Referencje: {0}, {1}", ref1[0], ref2[0]);
    }
}
```

```
Typy skalarne i referencyjne

Imports System
Module Module1
Sub Main()
    'definicja zmiennej calkowitoliczbowej o wartości 3
Dim skalar1 As Integer = 3
Dim skalar2 As Integer = skalar1 'druga zmienna o tej samej wartości skalar2 = 76
    'poniżej znajduje się deklaracja tablicy liczb całkowitych
    'zawierająca jeden element o wartości 3
Dim ref1() As Integer = {3}
Dim ref2() As Integer = ref1 'skopiowanie zmiennej, ale nie tablicy!
    ref2(0) = 76

Console.WriteLine("Typy skalarne: {0}, {1}", skalar1, skalar2)
    Console.WriteLine("Referencje: {0}, {1}", ref1(0), ref2(0))
End Sub
End Module

W wyniku dzialania powyższego programu, w konsoli zostanie wyświetlony następujący tekst:
    Typy skalarne: 3, 76
Referencje: 76, 76
```

```
Tablice

C# using System; class Class1 {
    static void Main() {
        char[] tab = new char[3]; // tablica znaków o długości 3
        //przypisanie wartości do poszczególnych elementów tablicy tab[0] = 'a'; tab[1] = 'b'; tab[2] = 'c'; Console.WriteLine("Długość tablicy znaków: {0}", tab.Length); }
}
```

```
Tablice

Tablice

Imports System

Module Module1
Sub Main()
Dim tab(2) As Char
"przypisanie wartości do poszczególnych elementów tablicy
tab(0) = "a"
tab(1) = "b"
tab(2) = "c"
Console.WriteLine("Długość tablicy znaków: {0}", tab.Length)
End Sub
End Module
```

```
Tablice

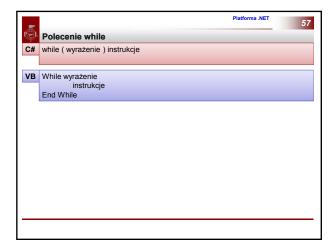
Imports System
Module Module1
Sub Main()

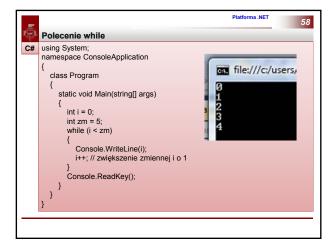
'tablica jednowymiarowa o długości 3
Dim tab1() As Integer = {1, 2, 3}

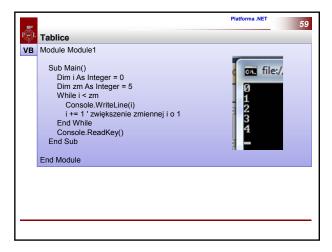
'prostokątna tablica dwuwymiarowa (2x3)
Dim tab2(,) As Integer = {{1, 2, 3}, 4, 5, 6}}

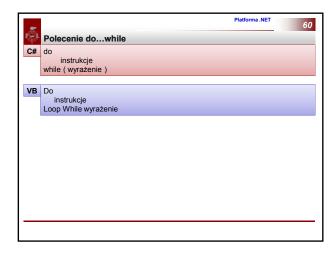
'prostokątna tablica trólymymiarowa (10x2x100), bez podanych wartości
Dim tab3(9, 1, 99) As Integer

'tworzenie tablicy postrzępionej o 3 wierszach
Dim j(2)() As Integer() {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}' elementy 1. wiersza
j(1) = New Integer() {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}, elementy 2. wiersza
j(2) = New Integer() {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}' elementy 3. wiersza
Console. WriteLine("iczba wierszy: {0}, {1}, {ength})
Console. WriteLine("id. wierszy: {0}, {1}, {2}", j(0).Length, j(1).Length,
J(2).Length)
End Sub
End Module
```



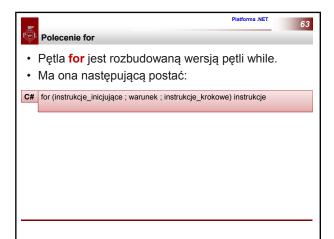


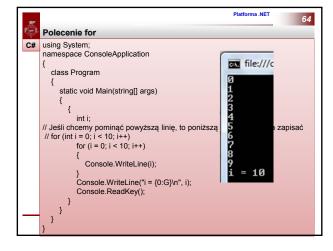




```
Polecenie do...while

Module Module1
Sub Main()
Dim s As String
Do
s = Console.ReadLine()
Loop Until (s = "exit")
Console.ReadKey()
End Sub
End Module
```





```
Polecenie for

VB For licznik [ As typ_danych ] = start To koniec [Step krok ] instrukcje
Next [ licznik ]
```

```
Polecenie for

WB Module Module1
Sub Main()
Dim zm As Integer = 5
Dim i As Integer
' Jesti chcemy pominąć powyższą linię,
' to poniższą pętlę For można zapisać
' For i As Integer = 0 To (zm - 1)

For i = 0 To (zm - 1) Step 1
Console.WriteLine(i)
Next

Console.ReadKey()
End Sub
End Module
```

```
Funkcje

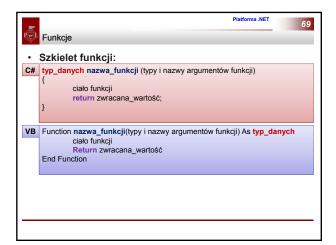
Szkielet funkcji:

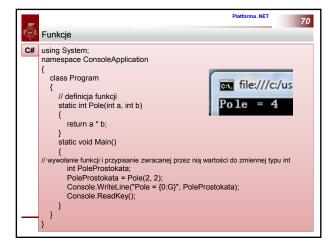
typ_danych nazwa_funkcji (typy i nazwy argumentów funkcji) {
    cialo funkcji
    return zwracana_wartość;
}

VB Function nazwa_funkcji(typy i nazwy argumentów funkcji) As typ_danych
    cialo funkcji
    Return zwracana_wartość
End Function

C# (int a, int b)

VB (ByVal a As Integer, ByVal b As Integer)
```

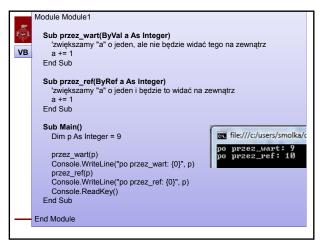




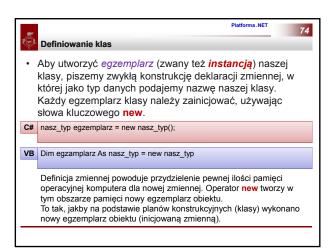
```
Funkcje

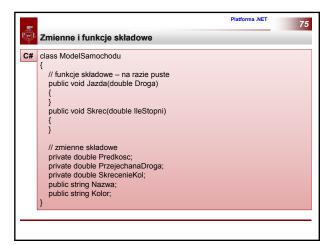
Waldule Module1
    'definicja funkcji
    Function Pole(ByVal a As Integer, ByVal b As Integer) As Integer
    Return (a * b)
    End Function

Sub Main()
    'wywolanie funkcji i przypisanie zwracanej przez nią
    'wartości do zmiennej typu Integer
    Dim PoleProstokata As Integer
    PoleProstokata Pole(2, 2)
    Console.WriteLine("Pole = {0:G}", PoleProstokata)
    Console.ReadKey()
    End Module
```









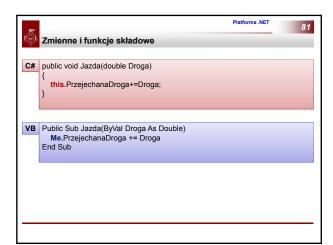


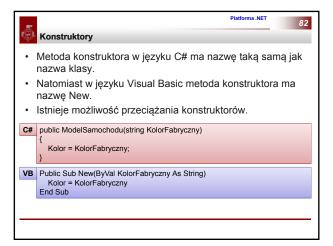
```
Zmienne i funkcje składowe

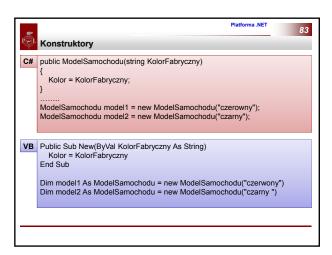
VB Public Sub Jazda(ByVal Droga As Double)
PrzejechanaDroga += Droga
End Sub
Public Sub Skrec(ByVal IleStopni As Double)
SkrecenieKol += IleStopni
If (SkrecenieKol > 45) Then
SkrecenieKol = 45
Elself SkrecenieKol < -45 Then
SkrecenieKol = -45
End If
End Sub
```

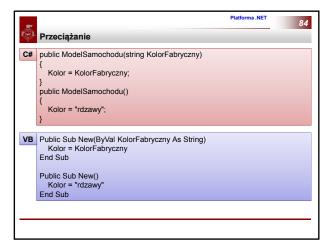
```
using System;
class ModelSamochodu
{
// funkcje składowe
public void Jazda(double Droga)
{
    PrzejechanaDroga+=Droga;
}
public void Skrec(double IleStopni)
{
    SkrecenieKol+=lleStopni;
    if (SkrecenieKol+45)
        SkrecenieKol+45;
    slese
    if (SkrecenieKol-45;
}
}
// zmienne składowe
private double Predkosc;
private double StrecenieKol;
public string Nazwa;
public string Kolor;
}
// string Nazwa;
public string Kolor;
}
// string Nazwa;
public string Kolor;
// public string Kolor;
// string Kolor;
/
```

```
Imports System
Class ModelSamochodu
'funkcje składowe
Public Sub Jazda(ByVal Droga As Double)
PrzejechanaDroga += Droga
End Sub
Public Sub Skrec(ByVal IleStopni As Double)
SkrecenieKol += IleStopni
If (SkrecenieKol >= 45) Then
SkrecenieKol = 45
Elself SkrecenieKol <= -45 Then
SkrecenieKol = -45
End If
End Sub
'zmienne składowe
Private PrzejechanaDroga As Double
Private PrzejechanaDroga As Double
Private SkrecenieKol As Double
Priv
```

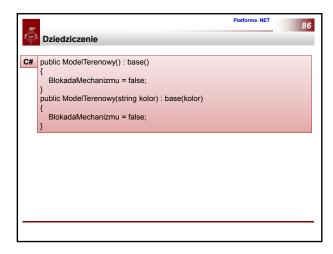


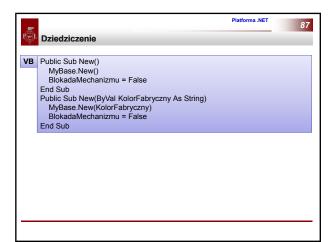


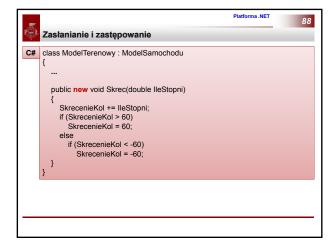


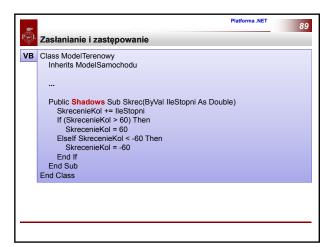




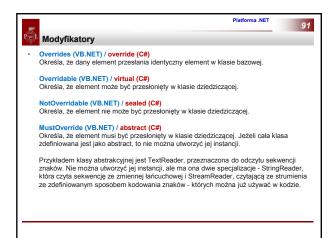


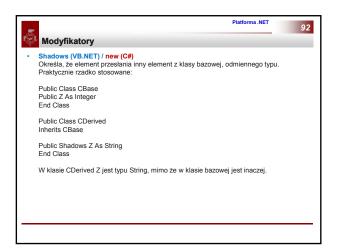


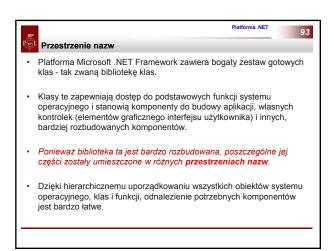


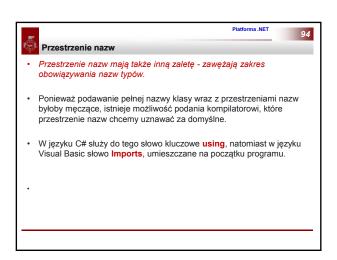












```
Przestrzenie nazw

C# using System;
class Class1
{
    static void Main()
    {
        // gdyby nie using na początku, musielibyśmy
        // napisać System.Console.WriteLine
        Console.WriteLine("jakis tekst");
    }
}

VB Imports System
Module Module1
Sub Main()
    ' gdyby nie Imports na początku, musielibyśmy
    ' napisać System.Console.WriteLine
    Console.WriteLine("jakis tekst")
    End Sub
End Module
```

```
Właściwości

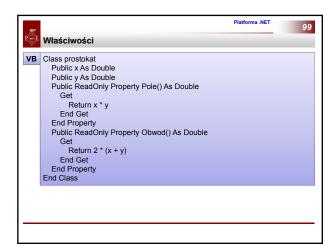
C# class WskaznikPostepu {
    private int postep;
    public int Postep
    {
        get
        {
             return postep;
        }
        set
        {
             postep = value;
            if (postep > 100) postep = 100;
        }
        }
    }
}
```

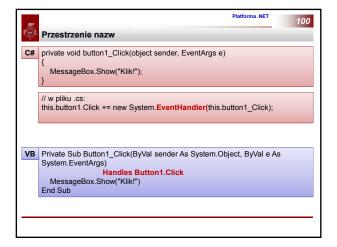
```
Właściwości

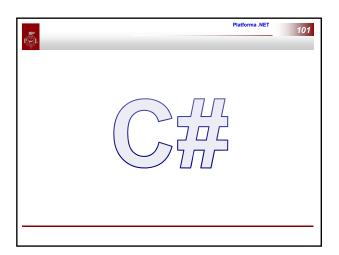
VB Class WskaznikPostepu
Private _postep As Integer
Public Property Postep() As Integer
Get
Postep = _postep
End Get
Set(ByVal value As Integer)
_postep = value
If _postep < 0 Then _postep = 0
If _postep < 100 Then _postep = 100
End Set
End Property
End Class

Dim wsk As WskaznikPostepu = New
WskaznikPostepu wsk.Postep = -10
System.Console.Write("Postęp: {0}", wsk.Postep)

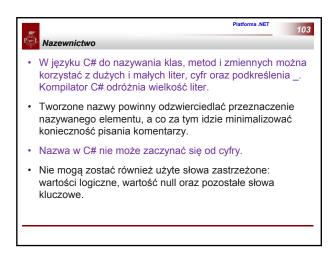
Postęp: 0
```

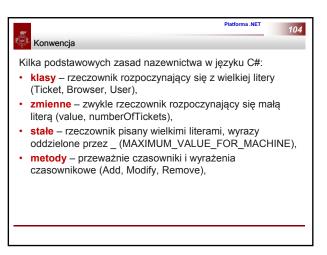


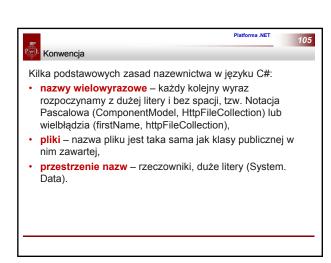


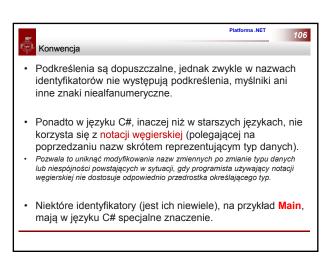


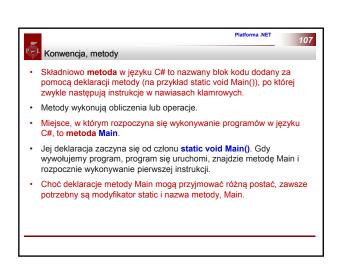


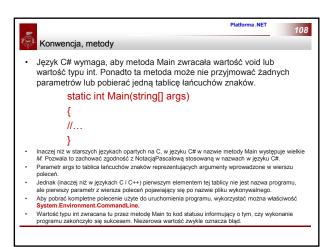


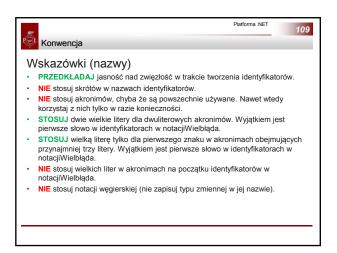


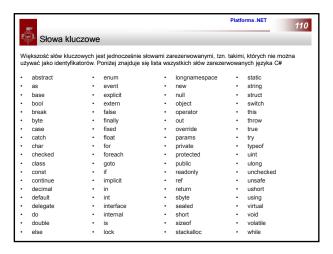


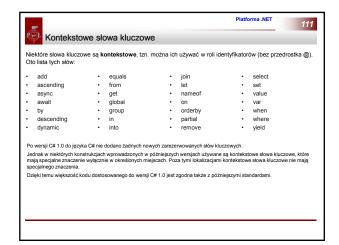


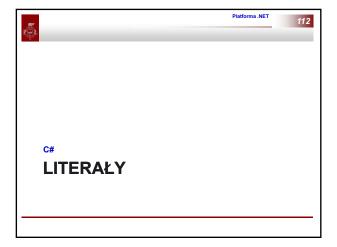


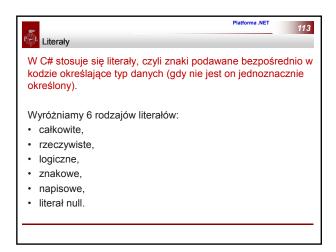


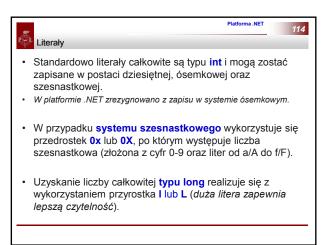


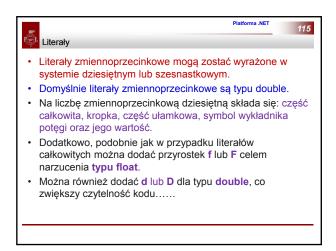


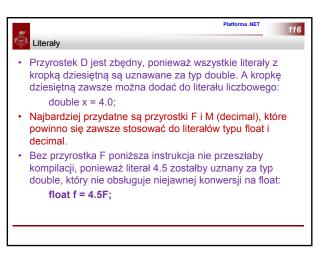


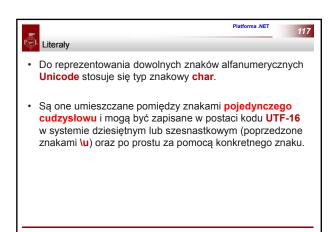


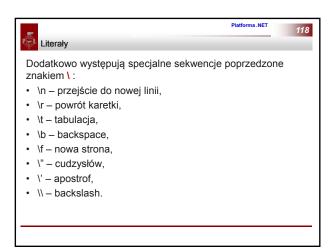


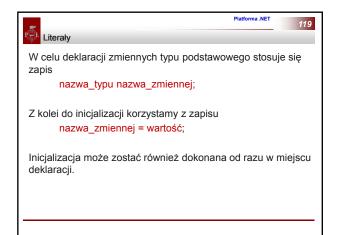


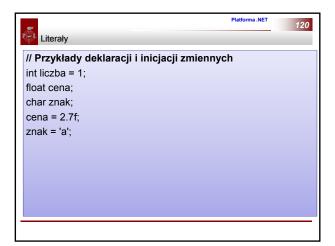


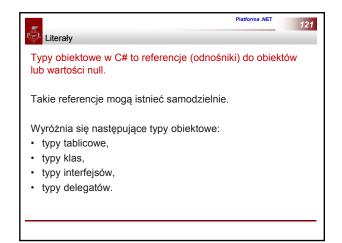


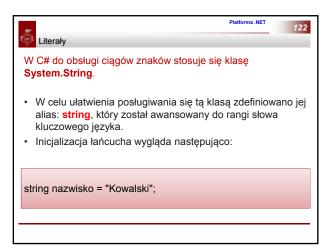


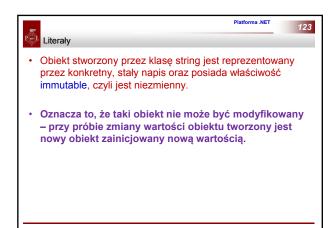


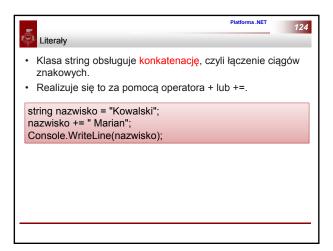


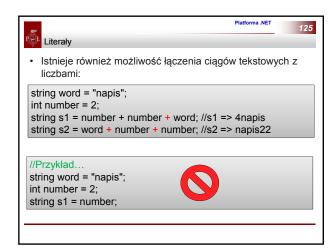


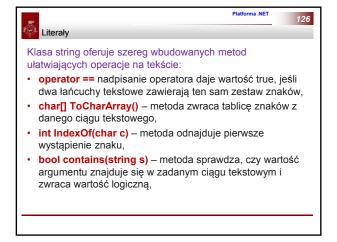


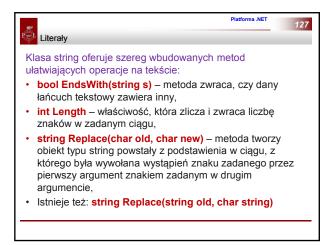


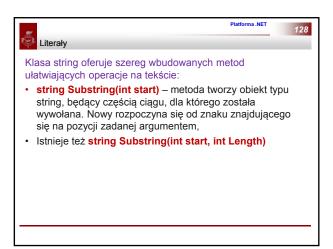












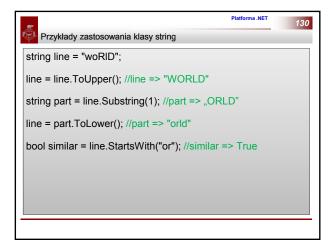
Literaty

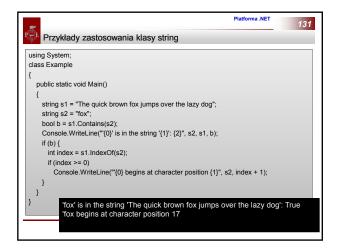
Klasa string oferuje szereg wbudowanych metod ułatwiających operacje na tekście:

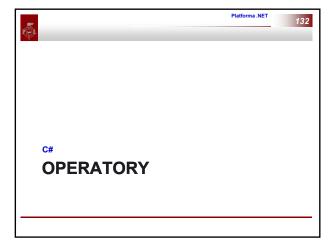
• string ToLower() – metoda zwraca nowy obiekt typu string, w którym wszystkie duże litery zostały zastąpione małymi,

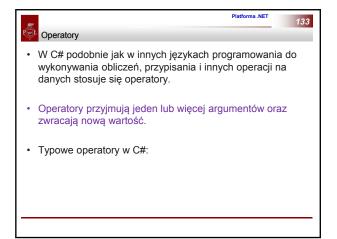
• string ToUpper() – metoda zwraca nowy obiekt typu string, w którym wszystkie małe litery zostały zastąpione dużymi,

• string Trim() – metoda zwraca nowy obiekt typu string, który pozbawiony jest znaków odstępu znajdujących się na początku i końcu.

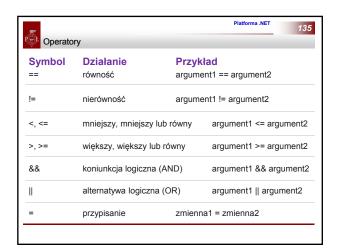


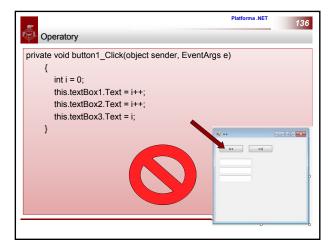






<i>a</i>		Platforma .NET	134
Operate	ory		
Symbol	Działanie	Przykład	
+	dodawanie	liczba1 + liczba2	
-	odejmowanie	liczba1 – liczba2	
*	mnożenie	liczba1 * liczba2	
1	dzielenie	liczba1 / liczba2	
%	reszta z dzielenia	liczba1 % liczba2	
++	inkrementacja przedrostkowa/przyrostkowa		
		++liczba, liczba++	
	dekrementacja przedrostkowa/przyrostkowa		
		liczba, liczba	
!	negacja	!argument	





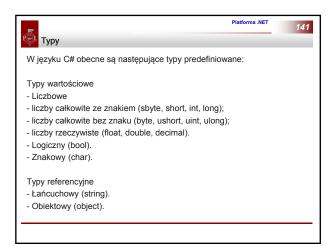
```
Operatory

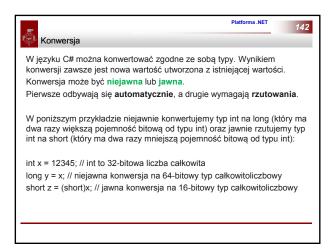
private void button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    int i = 0;
    this.textBox1.Text = (i++).ToString();
    this.textBox2.Text = (i++).ToString();
    this.textBox3.Text = (i).ToString();
}
```

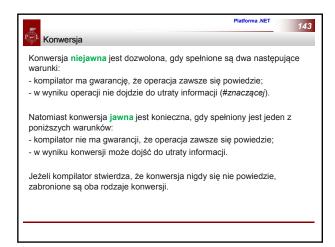
```
Operatory

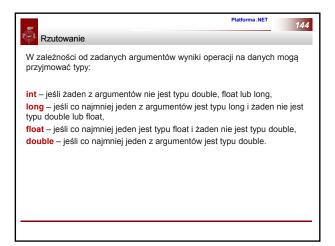
private void button2_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
    int i = 0;
    this.textBox1.Text = ++i.ToString();
    this.textBox2.Text = ++i.ToString();
    this.textBox3.Text = i.ToString();
}
```

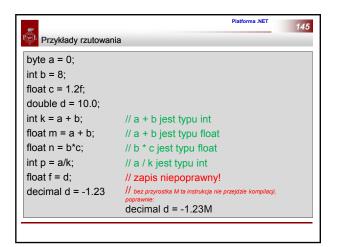


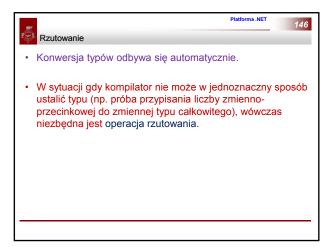


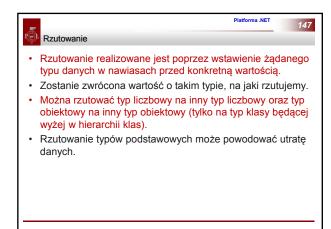


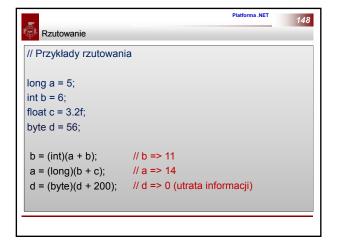


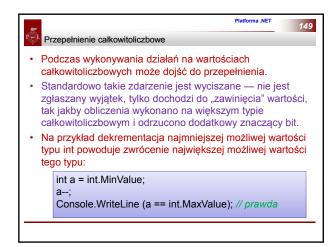


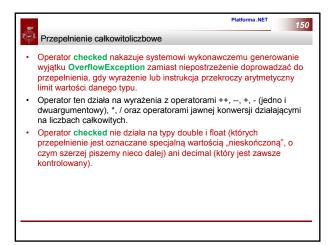


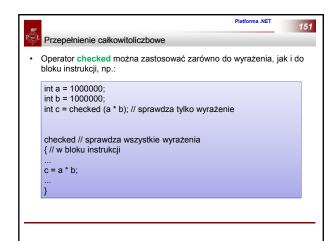


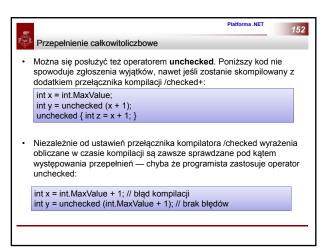


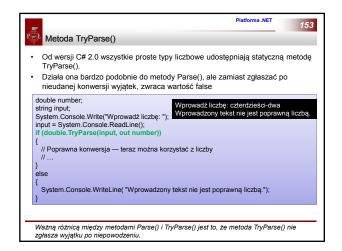




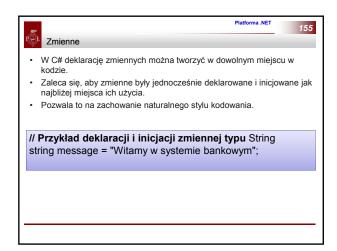


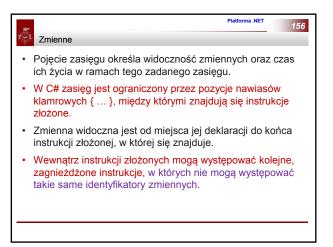


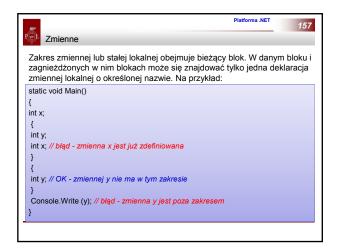


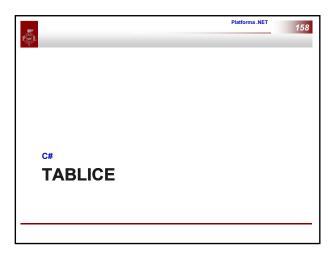


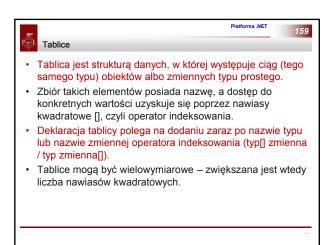


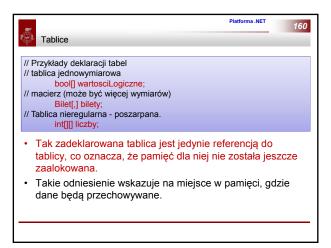




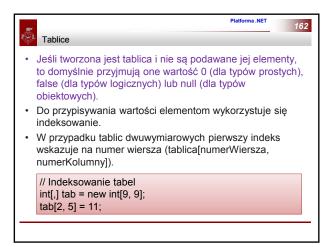










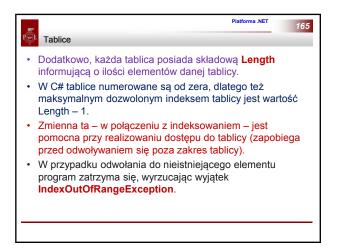


```
Tablice

Możliwe jest również tworzenie tzw. tablic poszarpanych (ang. jagged).

Są to tablice dwuwymiarowe, w których poszczególne wiersze mogą mieć inną liczbę elementów (liczba wierszy jest stała).

Liczbę kolumn w danym wierszu uzyskuje się poprzez zastosowanie zapisu [numerWiersza].Length.
```



```
Tablice

// Wykorzystanie Length
public static void Main()
{
  string[] airport = { "Warszawa", "Paryż", "Berlin", "Tokio",
  "Marsylia", "Rzym", "Londyn" };

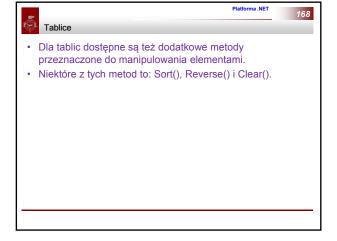
for (int i = 0; i < airport.Length; i++)
  {
      Console.WriteLine(i + ". " + airport[i]);
      }
}
```

```
Tablice

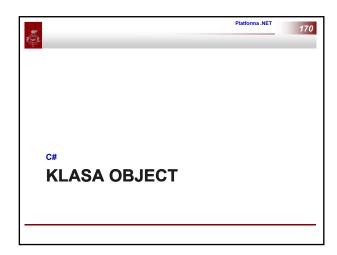
// Pobieranie długości wierszy w tabelach

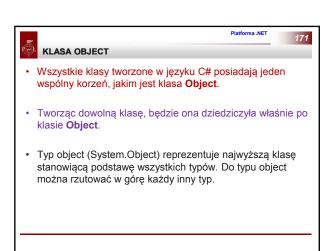
int[][] tab = { new int[] { 2, 4, 6 }, new int[] { 100, 5 } };

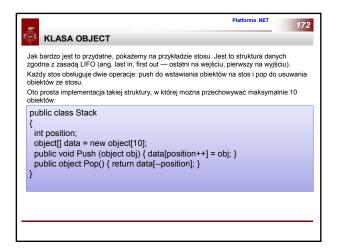
for (int i = 0; i < tab.Length; i++)
{
    for (int j = 0; j < tab[i].Length; j++)
    {
        Console.Write(tab[i][j] + " ");
        }
        Console.WriteLine();
}
```

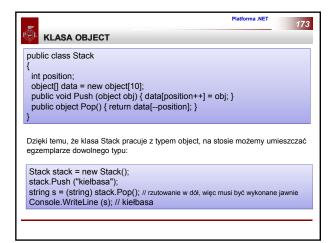


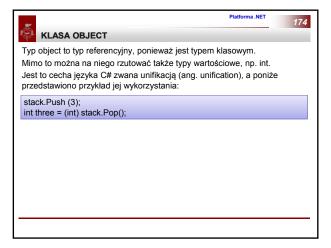
```
class ProgrammingLanguages
static void Main()
string[] languages = new string[]{"C#", "COBO"
"Pascal", "Fortran", "Lisp", "J#"};
System.Array.Sort(languages)
string searchString = "COBOL";
int index = System.Array.BinarySearch(languages, searchString);
System.Console.WriteLine("Język przyszłości, "+ $"{ searchString }, jest dostępny pod indeksem { index }.");
System.Console.WriteLine():
System.Console.WriteLine($"{ "Pierwszy element",-20 }\t{ "Ostatni element",-20 }");
System.Console.WriteLine($"{ "-
                                              --",-20 }\t{ "-
                                                                    --",-20 }");
System.Console.WriteLine($"{ languages[0],-20 }\t{ languages[languages.Length-1],-20}");
System.Array.Reverse(languages);
System. Console. WriteLine (\$"{ languages[0],-20 } \ t{ languages[languages.Length-1],-20}"); \\
  Zauważ, że poniższa instrukcja nie usuwa elementów z tablicy
  Zamiast tego do wszystkich elementów przypisywana jest wartość domyślna
System.Array.Clear(languages, 0, languages.Length);
System.Console.WriteLine($"{ languages[0],-20 }\t{ languages[languages.Length-1],-20}");
System.Console.WriteLine($"Po wywołaniu Clear wielkość tablicy to: { languages.Length }");
```

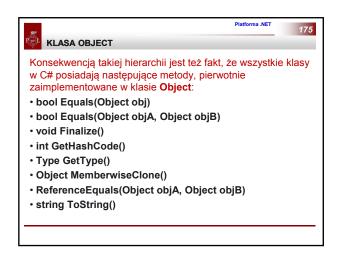


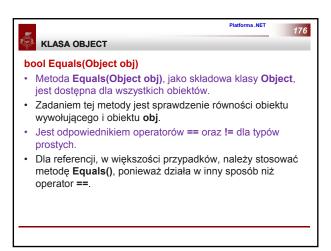


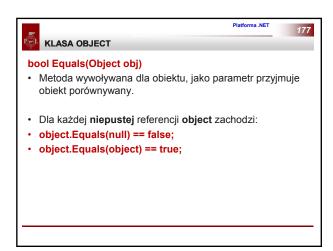


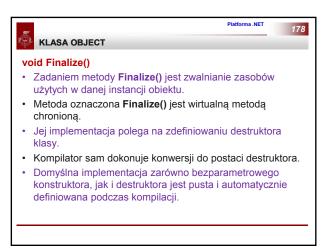




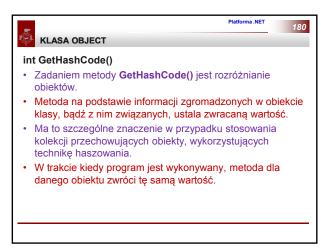


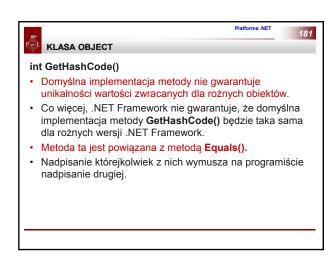


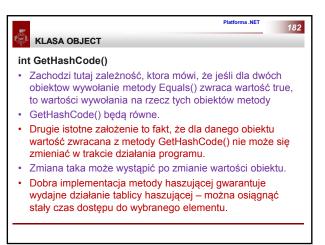


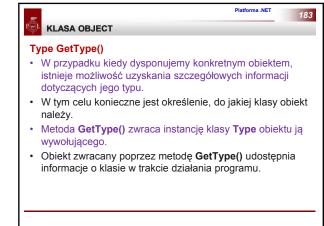


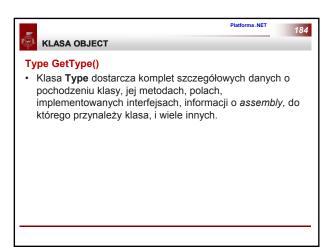


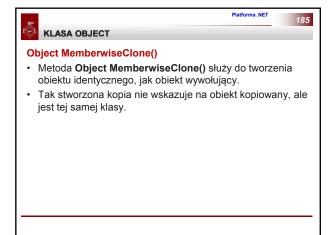


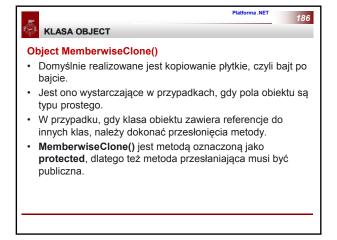


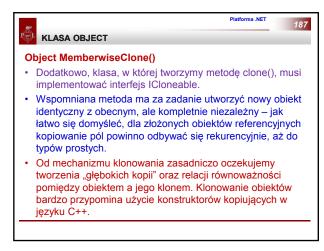


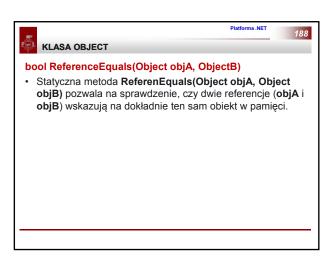


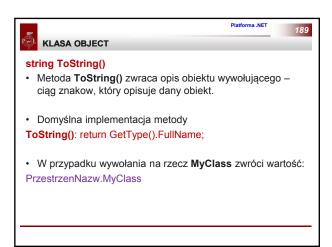


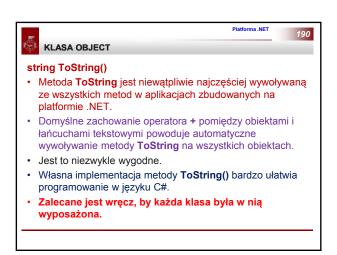




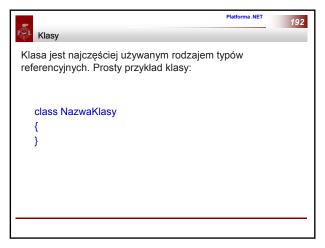




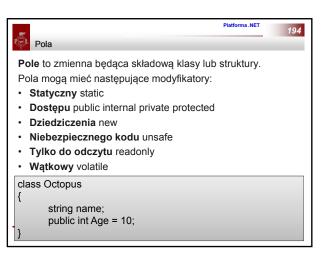


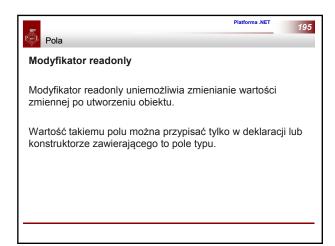


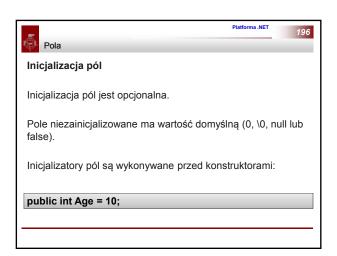




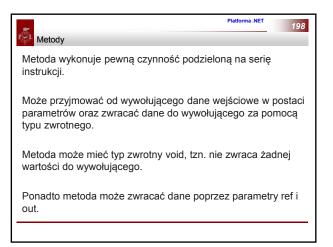


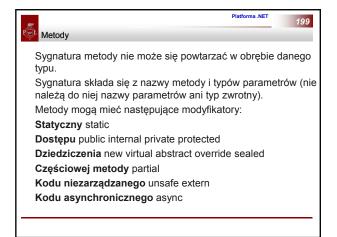


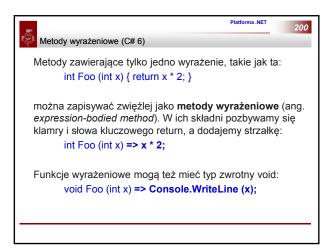


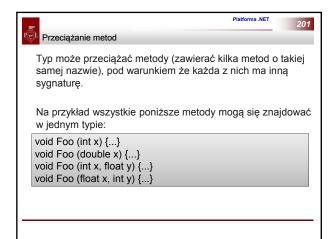


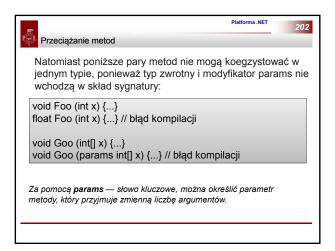












```
public class MyClass
{
    public static void UseParams1(params int[] list)
    {
        for (int i = 0; i < list.Length; i++)
        {
             Console.Write(list[i] + " ");
        }
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

public static void UseParams2(params object[] list)
    {
        for (int i = 0; i < list.Length; i++)
        {
             Console.Write(list[i] + " ");
        }
        Console.WriteLine();
    }

static void Main()
    {
        // You can send a comma-separated list of arguments of the specified type.
        UseParams1(1, 2, 3, 4);
        UseParams2(1, "a", "test");
```

```
// A params parameter accepts zero or more arguments.
// The following calling statement displays only a blank line.

UseParams2();

// An array argument can be passed, as long as the array
// type matches the parameter type of the method being called.
int[] myIntArray = { 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 };

UseParams1(myIntArray);

object[] myObjArray = { 2, 'b', 'test", "again" };

UseParams2(myObjArray);

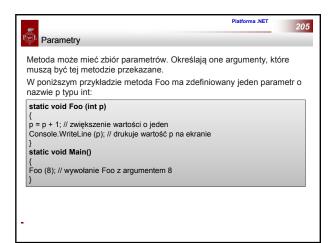
// The following call causes a compiler error because the object
// array cannot be converted into an integer array.
// UseParams1(myObjArray);

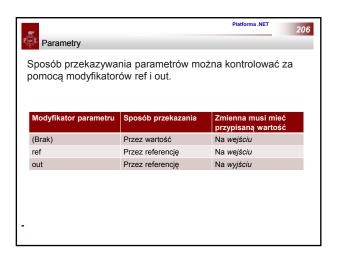
// The following call does not cause an error, but the entire
// integer array becomes the first element of the params array.

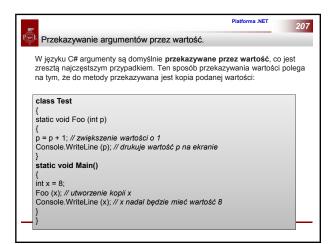
UseParams2(myIntArray);

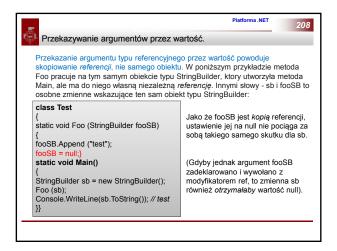
}

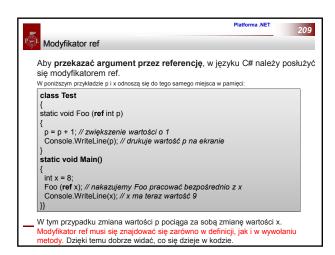
Output:
1 2 3 4
1 a test
5 6 7 8 9
2 b test again
System.Int32[]
```

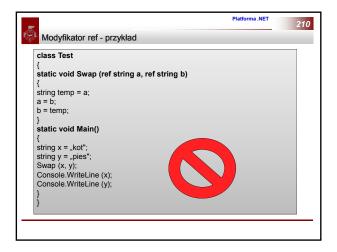






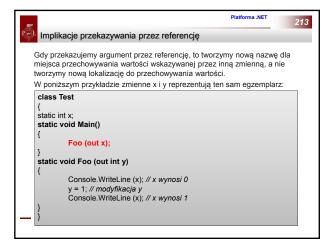


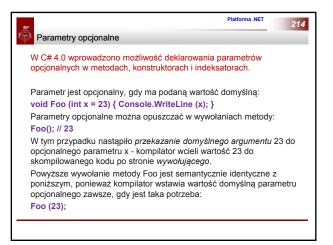


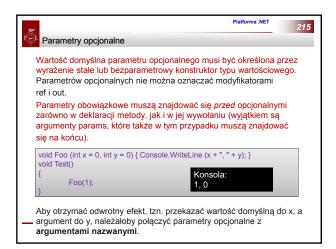


```
Modyfikator ref - przykład

class Test
{
    static void Swap (ref string a, ref string b)
    {
        string temp = a;
        a = b;
        b = temp;
    }
    static void Main()
    {
        string x = "kot";
        string y = "less";
        Swap (ref x, ref y);
        Console.WriteLine (x);
        Console.WriteLine (y);
    }
}
```





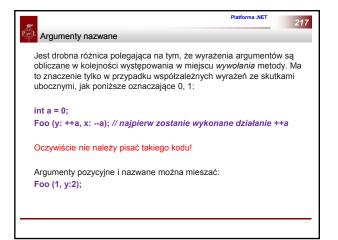


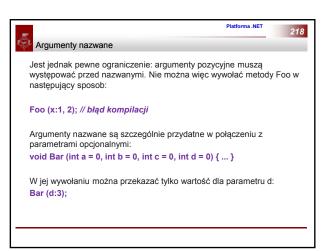
```
Argumenty nazwane

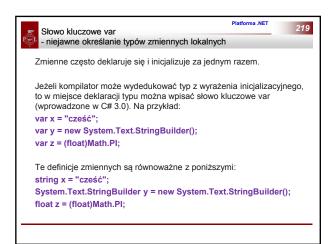
Argumenty można identyfikować nie tylko wg ich pozycji na liście, ale i wg nazw. Na przykład:
void Foo (int x, int y) { Console.WriteLine (x + ", " + y); }
void Test()
{
Foo (x:1, y:2); // 1, 2
}

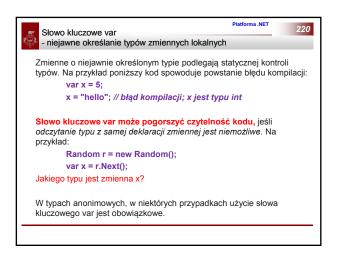
Argumenty nazwane mogą występować w dowolnej kolejności.

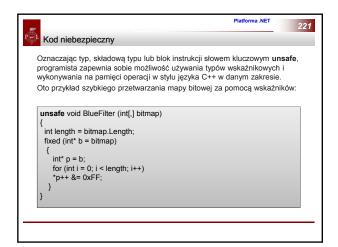
Dwa poniższe wywołania metody Foo są semantycznie identyczne:
Foo (x:1, y:2);
Foo (y:2, x:1);
```

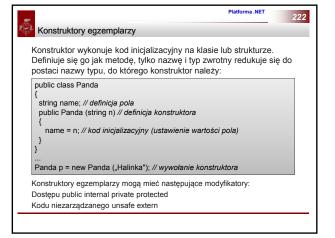












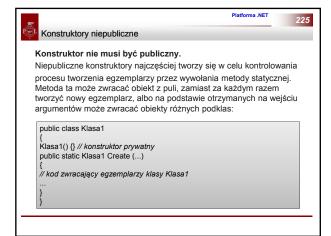
```
Przeciążanie konstruktorów

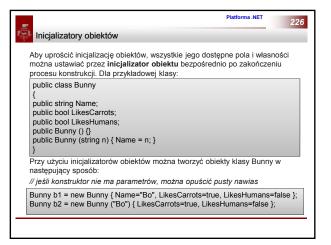
Klasy i struktury mogą przeciążać konstruktory. Aby uniknąć powielania kodu, jeden konstruktor może wywoływać inny za pomocą słowa kluczowego this:

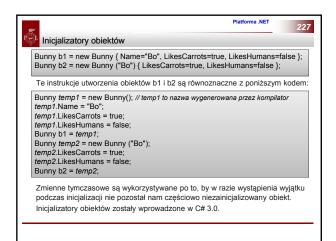
using System;
public class Wine
{
   public decimal Price;
   public Wine (decimal price) { Price = price; }
   public Wine (decimal price, int year) : this (price) { Year = year; }
}
Gdy jeden konstruktor wywołuje inny, to ten wywoływany konstruktor zostaje wykonany pierwszy.
Do drugiego konstruktora można przekazać wyrażenie:
   public Wine (decimal price, DateTime year) : this (price, year.Year) {}
W wyrażeniu nie można używać referencji this, aby np. wywołać metodę egzemplarza. (Ta zasada została wprowadzona, ponieważ na tym etapie obiekt nie jest jeszcze zainicjalizowany przez konstruktor, więc wykonywanie metod na tym obiekcie nie może się udać).

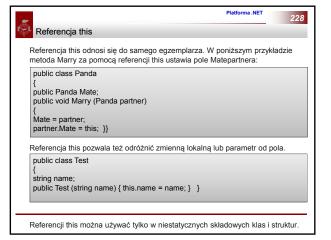
Można natomiast wywoływać metody statyczne.
```

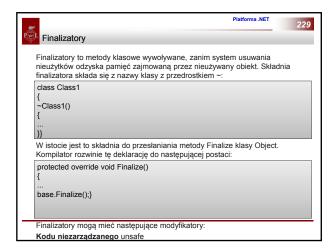


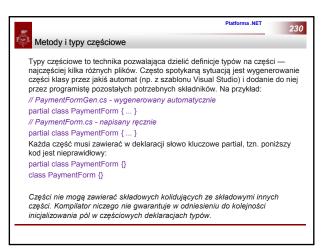


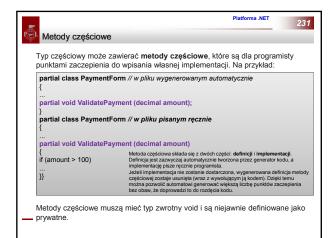


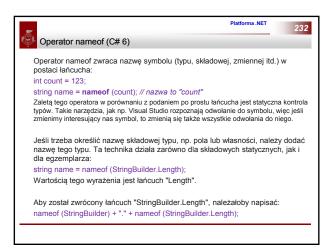






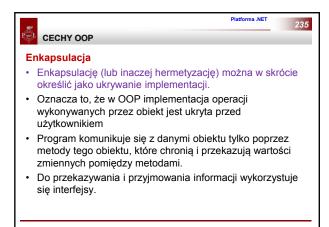




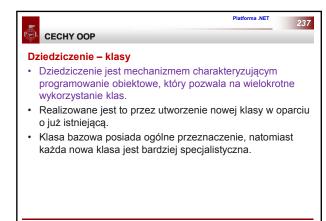


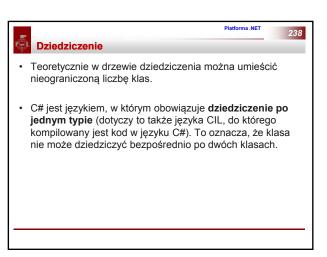


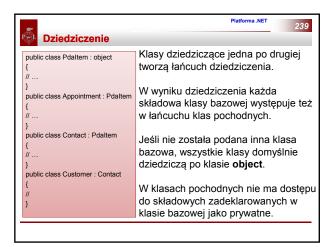


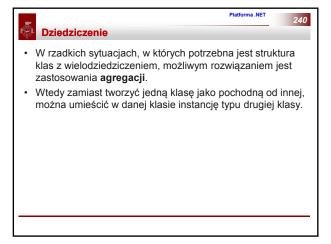


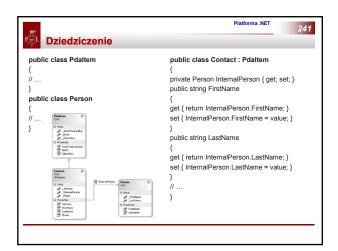


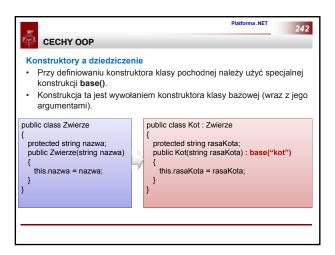


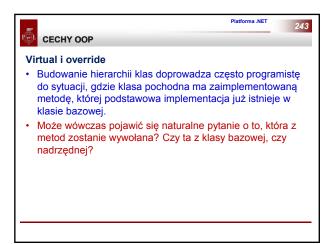


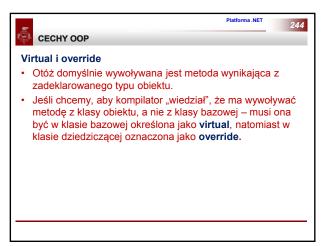




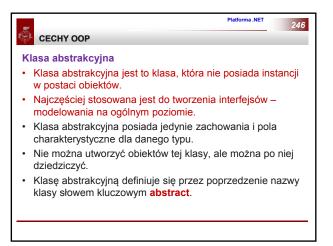












```
CECHY OOP

Metoda abstrakcyjna

Metoda abstrakcyjna jest metodą, w której nazwa jest poprzedzona słowem kluczowym abstract.

Metoda taka nie posiada implementacji – występuje tylko nagłówek zakończony średnikiem.

Nie można definiować abstrakcyjnych konstruktorów oraz metod statycznych.

Oznaczenie dowolnej metody jako abstrakcyjnej automatycznie powoduje, że cała klasa jest abstrakcyjna.
```

```
public abstract class Podroz
{
    public void Start()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Milej podróży");
    }
    public abstract void Podrozuj();
}

public class PodrozOkretem : Podroz
{
    public override void Podrozuj()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Płynę statkiem");
    }
    .......
}
```

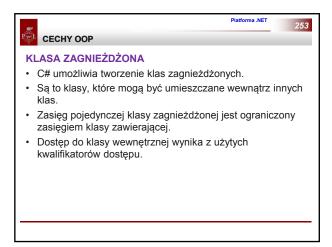
```
cechy oop
abstract class FiguraGeometryczna
{
    public abstract void Inicjalizuj(double[] wspolrzedne);
    public abstract double ObliczPolePowierzchni();
}
class Okrag : FiguraGeometryczna
{
    public double x1, y1, r;
    public override void Inicjalizuj(double[] wspolrzedne)
    {
        x1 = wspolrzedne[0];
        y1 = wspolrzedne[1];
        r = wspolrzedne[2];
    }
    public override double ObliczPolePowierzchni()
    {
        return Math.Pl*r*r;
    }
}
```

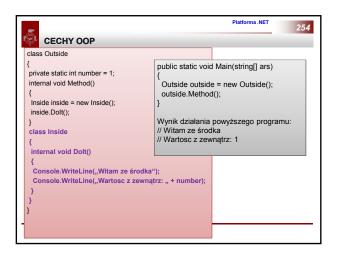
```
abstract class FiguraGeometryczna {
    public abstract void Inicjalizuj(double[] wspolrzedne);
    public abstract double ObliczPolePowierzchni();
}

class Prostokat :FiguraGeometryczna {
    public double x1, y1, x2, y2;
    public override void Inicjalizuj(double[] wspolrzedne)
    {
        x1 = wspolrzedne[0];
        y1 = wspolrzedne[1];
        x2 = wspolrzedne[2];
        y2 = wspolrzedne[3];
    }
    public override double ObliczPolePowierzchni()
    {
        return Math.Abs(x2 - x1)*Math.Abs(y2 - y1);
    }
}
```

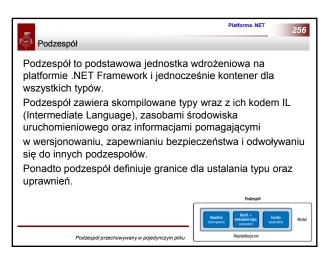
```
cechy oop

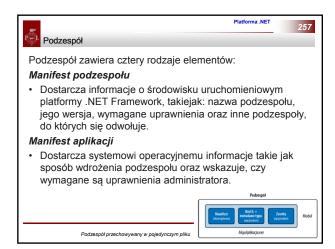
class TestFigurGeometrycznych
{
   public static void Main()
   {
      List<FiguraGeometryczna> figury = new List<FiguraGeometryczna>();
      Prostokat prostokat = new Prostokat(); prostokat.Inicjalizuj(new double[](0, 0, 5, 10});
      Trojkat trojkat = new Projkat(); trojkat.Inicjalizuj(new double[] { 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1 });
      Okrag okrag = new Okrag(); okrag.Inicjalizuj(new double[] { 0, 0, 4});
      figury.Add(prostokat);
      figury.Add(rojkat);
      figury.Add(okrag);
      foreach (FiguraGeometryczna figura in figury)
      {
            Console.WriteLine("Pole powierzchni = " +
            figura.ObliczPolePowierzchni());
      }
    }
}
```

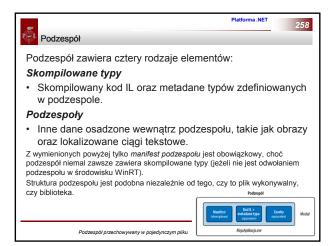


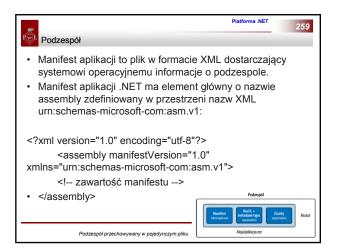


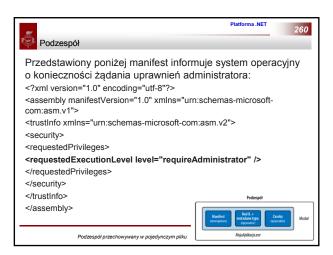


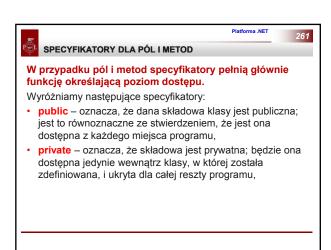


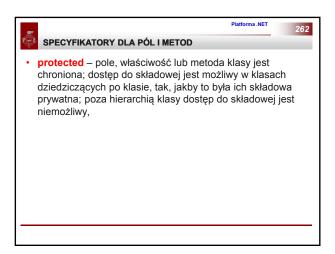




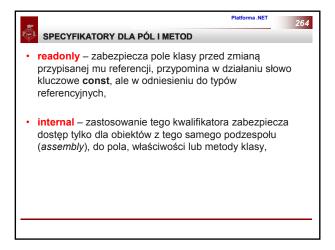


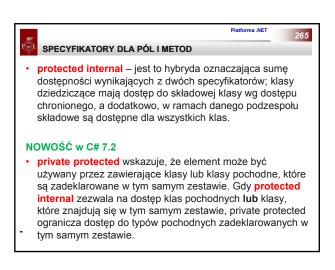


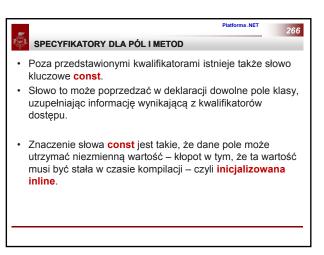












```
Platforma .NET
                                                                    267
   SPECYFIKATORY DLA PÓL I METOD
public class Test
                                 Powyższy program wyświetli
public static int number = 0:
                                 następujące wartości:
public static void Add(int nb)
                                 // 200
                                 // 300
number = number + nb:
                                 // 300
Console.WriteLine(number);
public static void Main()
 Test.number = Test.number + 200;
 Console.WriteLine(Test.number);
 Console.WriteLine(Test.number);
```

```
SPECYFIKATORY DLA PÓL I METOD

class Point { protected int x; protected int y; }

class DerivedPoint: Point
{
    static void Main()
    {
        DerivedPoint dpoint = new DerivedPoint();
        dpoint.x = 10;
        dpoint.y = 15;
        Console.WriteLine("x = {0}, y = {1}", dpoint.x, dpoint.y);
    }
}

// Output: x = 10, y = 15
```

```
SPECYFIKATORY DLA PÓL I METOD

using System:
namespace Protected_Specifier
{
    class access
    {
        protected string name;
        public void print()
        {
            Console.WriteLine("\nMy name is " + name);
        }
        }
        class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            access ac = new access();
            Console.Write("Enter your name:\t");
            ac.name = Console.ReadLine();
            ac.print();
            Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```

```
SPECYFIKATORY DLA PÓL I METOD

using System;
namespace Internal_Access_Specifier
{
    class access
    {
        internal string name;
        public void print()
        {
            Console.WriteLine("InMy name is " + name);
        }
      }
      class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
      {
            access a c = new access();
            Console.Write("Enter your name:\t");
            ac.name = Console.ReadLine();
            ac.print();
            Console.ReadLine();
      }
}
```

```
SPECYFIKATORY DLA PÓL I METOD

class A
{
    protected int x = 123;
    }

class B : A
    {
    static void Main()
    {
        A a = new A();
        B b = new B();
        a.x = 10;
    }
}

// Error CS1540, because x can only be accessed by classes derived from A.
```

```
SPECYFIKATORY DLA PÓL I METOD

class A
{
  protected int x = 123;
  }
  class B : A
{
    static void Main()
    {
        A a = new A();
        B b = new B();
        b.x = 10;
    }
}
```

```
SPECYFIKATORY DLA PÓL I METOD

class Point
{
    private int x;
    private int y;
}

class DerivedPoint: Point
{
    static void Main()
    {
        DerivedPoint dpoint = new DerivedPoint();
        dpoint.x = 10;
        dpoint.y = 15;
        Console.WriteLine("x = {0}, y = {1}", dpoint.x, dpoint.y);
    }

// błąd
```

```
SPECYFIKATORY DLA PÓL I METOD

class Point

{
    public int x;
    public int y;
    }
    class DerivedPoint: Point
    {
        static void Main()
        {
             DerivedPoint dpoint = new DerivedPoint();
             dpoint.x = 10;
             dpoint.x = 10;
             console.WriteLine("x = {0}, y = {1}", dpoint.x, dpoint.y);
        }
        // Output: x = 10, y = 15
```

```
SPECYFIKATORY DLA PÓL I METOD

class Point
{
    protected int x;
    protected int y;
}

class DerivedPoint: Point
{
    static void Main()
    {
        DerivedPoint dpoint = new DerivedPoint();
        dpoint x = 10;
        dpoint y = 15;
        Console.WriteLine("x = {0}, y = {1}", dpoint.x, dpoint.y);
    }

// Output: x = 10, y = 15
```

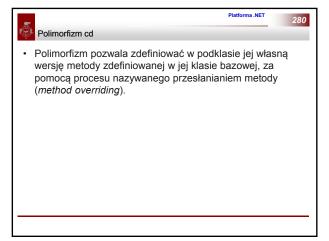
```
SPECYFIKATORY DLA PÓL I METOD

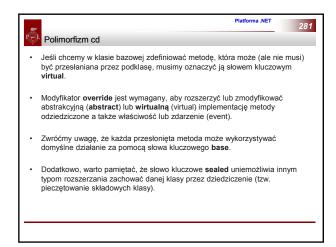
class Person
{
    public string Name { get; set; }
    public int Age { get; set; }
    public string ToString()
    {
        return "Person: " + Name + " * + Age; }
    }
}

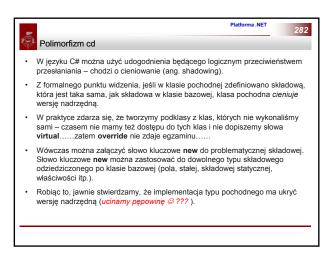
namespace WindowsFormsApplication {
    public Form1()
    {
        InitializeComponent(); }
        private void Form _Load(object sender, EventArgs e) {
            Person p=new Person();
            p.Name="Krias";
            p.Age=39;
            Text = p.ToString();

})
```



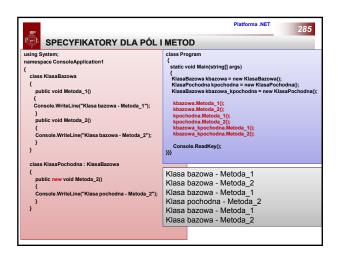


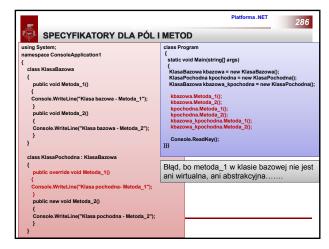




```
Platforma .NET
                                                                                                       283
      SPECYFIKATORY DLA PÓL I METOD
using System;
namespace ConsoleApplication1
                                                         tatic void Main(string[] args)
  class KlasaBazowa
                                                        {
KlasaBazowa kbazowa = new KlasaBazowa();
KlasaPochodna kpochodna = new KlasaPochodna();
KlasaBazowa kbazowa_kpochodna = new KlasaPoch
     ublic void Metoda_1()
                                                        Console.WriteLine("Klasa bazowa - Metoda_1");
                                                      Console.ReadKey();
}}}
 class KlasaPochodna : KlasaBazowa
    public void Metoda 2()
   Console.WriteLine("Klasa pochodna - Metoda 2");
                                                       Klasa bazowa - Metoda_1
                                                      Klasa bazowa - Metoda_1
Klasa pochodna - Metoda_2
                                                      Klasa bazowa - Metoda_1
```

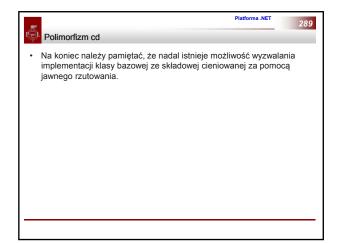
```
Platforma .NET
                                                                                                                   284
       SPECYFIKATORY DLA PÓL I METOD
using System;
namespace ConsoleApplication1
                                                               static void Main(string[] args)
                                                               {
KlasaBazowa kbazowa = new KlasaBazowa();
KlasaPochodna kpochodna = new KlasaPochodna();
KlasaBazowa kbazowa_kpochodna = new KlasaPoch
    oublic void Metoda_1()
      nsole.WriteLine("Klasa bazowa - Metoda_1");
    ι
Console.WriteLine("Klasa bazowa - Metoda 2"):
                                                            Console.ReadKey();
}}
class KlasaPochodna : KlasaBazowa
                                                             Klasa bazowa - Metoda_1
    public void Metoda_2() //warning....
                                                            Klasa bazowa - Metoda_2
Klasa bazowa - Metoda_1
    .
Console.WriteLine("Klasa pochodna - Metoda_2");
                                                            Klasa pochodna - Metoda 2
                                                            Klasa bazowa - Metoda_1
Klasa bazowa - Metoda_2
```

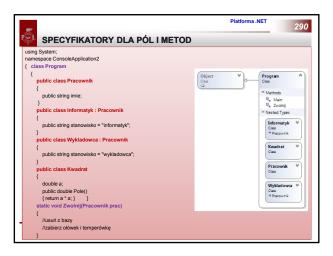


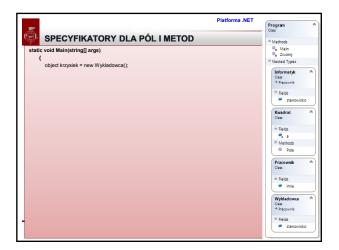


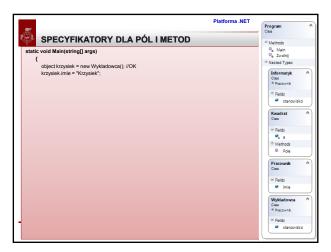
```
SPECYFIKATORY DLA PÓL I METOD

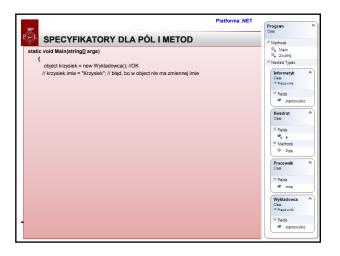
using System;
namespace ConsoleApplication1
{
    class KlassBazowa
    public virtual void Metoda_1()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Klasa bazowa - Metoda_2");
    }
    }
    class KlassPochodna: KlassBazowa
    {
        console.WriteLine("Klasa bazowa - Metoda_2");
    }
    }
    class KlassPochodna: KlassBazowa
    {
        console.WriteLine("Klasa bazowa - Metoda_2");
    }
    }
    class KlassPochodna: KlassBazowa
    {
        console.WriteLine("Klasa bazowa - Metoda_2");
    }
    }
    class KlassPochodna: KlassBazowa
    {
        console.WriteLine("Klasa bazowa - Metoda_2");
    }
    class KlassPochodna: KlassBazowa
    {
        console.WriteLine("Klasa pochodna-Metoda_1");
    }
    public override void Metoda_2()
    {
        console.WriteLine("Klasa pochodna-Metoda_1");
    }
    public new void Metoda_2()
    {
        console.WriteLine("Klasa pochodna-Metoda_2");
        klasa bazowa - Metoda_1
        klasa bazowa - Metoda_2
        klasa pochodna-Metoda_1
        klasa bazowa - Metoda_2
        klasa pochodna-Metoda_2
        klasa bazowa - Metoda_2
        klasa bazowa - Met
```

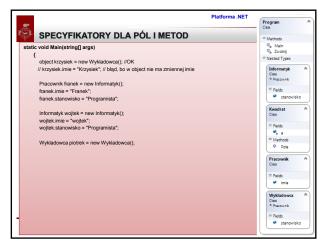


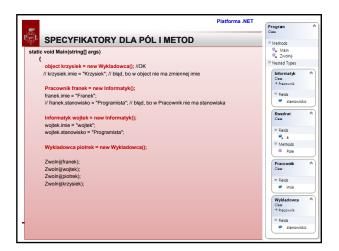


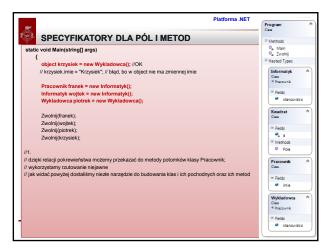


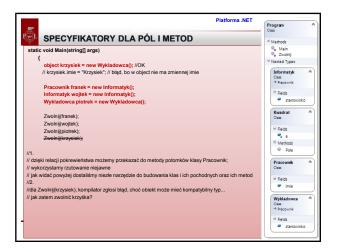


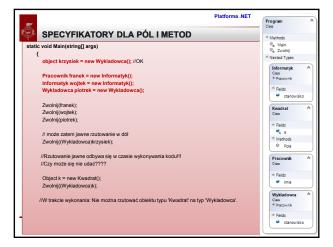


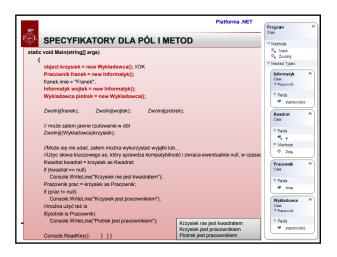


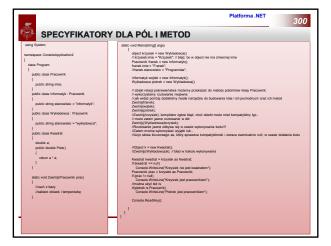








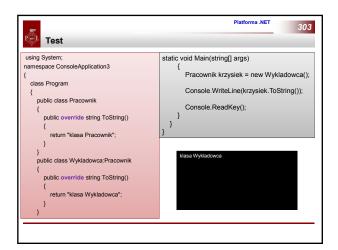


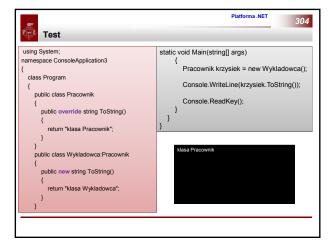


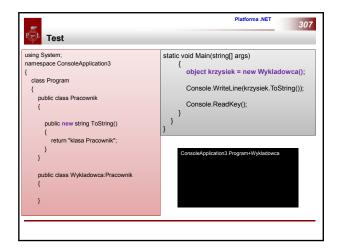
```
SPECYFIKATORY DLA PÓL I METOD

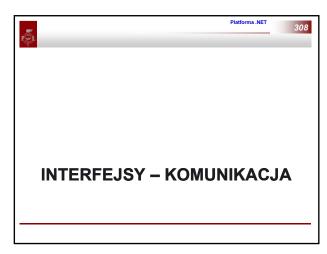
class Graphics Class
{
    public virtual void DrawLine() {}
    public virtual void DrawPoint() {}
    public virtual string DrawRectangle(int q)
    {
        return "prostokqt";
    }
    }
    class YourDerivedGraphicsClass : GraphicsClass
    {
        public override string DrawRectangle(int q)
        {
            return "kwadrat";
        }
        public string DrawRectangle(double q)
        {
            return "kwadrat";
        }
        public string DrawRectangle(double q)
        {
            return "kwadrat";
        }
     }
} // zmiana w bazie może wpłynąć naszej klasy
```

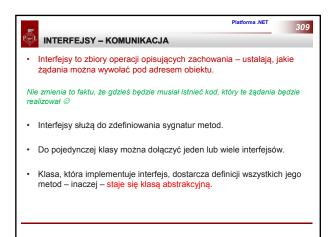


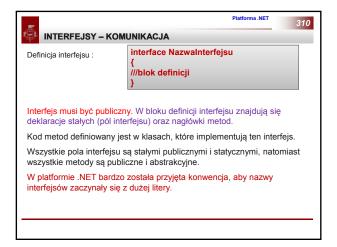


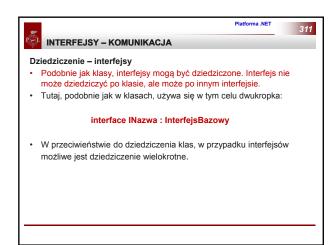














```
Platforma .NET
      INTERFEJSY - KOMUNIKACJA
public class Square : IShape, IShapeDisplay
                                                          public double Circumference()
private int InSides;
                                                           return ((double) (Sides * SideLength));
public int SideLength;
public int Sides
                                                          public Square()
get { return InSides; }
                                                           InSides = 4;
                                                           public void Display()
public double Area()
                                                          Console.WriteLine("InDisplaying Square info
Console.WriteLine("Side length: (0)", this.Sides
Console.WriteLine("Sides: (0)", this.Sides
Console.WriteLine("Area: {0}", this.Area())
 return ((double)
          (SideLength * SideLength));
```

```
INTERFEJSY – KOMUNIKACJA

public class Multi
{
 public static void Main()
 {
 Square mySquare = new Square();
 mySquare.SideLength = 7;
 mySquare.Display();
 }
}
```

```
INTERFEJSY – KOMUNIKACJA

public interface IPtywanie {
    void Ptyń();
}

public interface IBieganie {
    void Biegnij();
}

public interface IStrzelaj {
    void Strzelaj();
}
```

```
INTERFEJSY – KOMUNIKACJA

public class Pływak : Sportowiec, IPływanie {
    public Pływak(String imię, String nazwisko) : base(imię, nazwisko) {
        public void Płyń() {
            Console.WriteLine("Płynę");
        }
        public override void WalczOMedal() {
            Płyń();
        }
    }
```

```
INTERFEJSY – KOMUNIKACJA

public class Maratonczyk : Sportowiec, IBieganie {
  public Maratonczyk(String imię, String nazwisko): base(imię, nazwisko)
  {
    public void Biegnij()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Biegnę w maratonie");
    }
    public override void WalczOMedal()
    {
        Biegnij();
    }
}
```

```
INTERFEJSY – KOMUNIKACJA

public class Pięcioboista : Sportowiec, IBieganie, Ipływanie, IStrzelanie {
 public Pięcioboista(String imię, String nazwisko) : base(imię, nazwisko) {
 public void Biegnij() {
 Console.WriteLine("Rozpoczynam konkurencję: bieg z przeszkodami");
 }
```

```
INTERFEJSY – KOMUNIKACJA

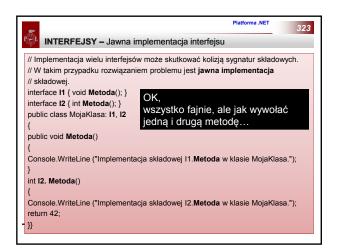
public void Plyń()
{
    Console WriteLine("Plynę stylem dowolnym");}
    public void Strzelaj()
    {
        Console WriteLine("Strzelam");}
    public void RozpocznijSzermierkę()
    {
        Console WriteLine("Rozpoczynam konkurencję szermierki");}
    public void RozpocznijJazdęKonną()
    {
        Console WriteLine("Rozpoczynam konkurencję: jazda konna");}
    public override void WalczOMedal()
    {
        Plyń(); RozpocznijSzermierkę(); RozpocznijJazdęKonną(); Biegnij(); Strzelaj();}}
```

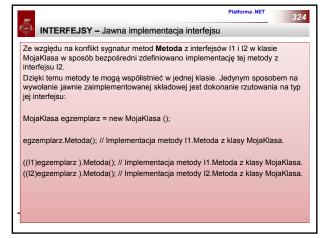
```
INTERFEJSY – Przykład

// Oto definicja interfejsu IEnumerator z przestrzeni nazw System.Collections:
public interface IEnumerator
{
bool MoveNext();
object Current { get; }
void Reset();
}
// Implementacja interfejsu polega na zdefiniowaniu publicznych implementacji
// wszystkich jego składowych:
internal class Countdown : IEnumerator
{
int count = 11;
public bool MoveNext() => count--> 0;
public object Current => count;
public void Reset() { throw new NotSupportedException(); }
}
```

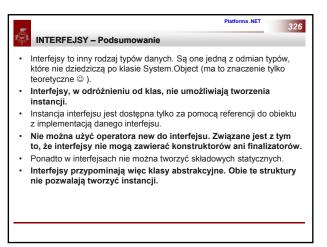




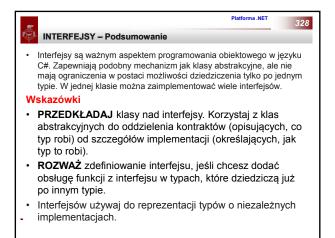


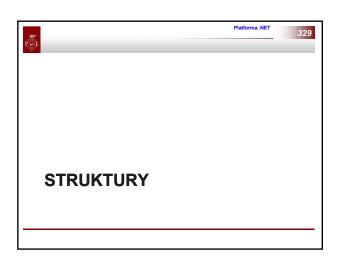


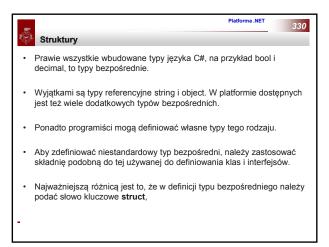


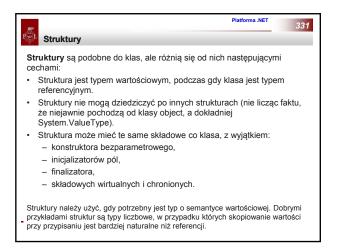












```
Struktury - Semantyka tworzenia struktur

Semantyka tworzenia struktury przedstawia się następująco:

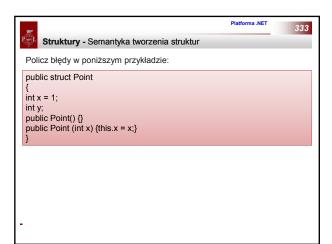
Bezparametrowy konstruktor, którego nie można przesłonić, jest generowany niejawnie. Przeprowadza on bitowe zerowanie wszystkich pól.

Jeśli programista zdefiniuje konstruktor struktury, musi jawnie przypisać wartość każdemu polu.

W strukturach nie można się posługiwać inicjalizatorami pól. Poniżej przykład deklaracji i wywołania konstruktorów struktury:

public struct Point {
  int x, y;
  public Point (int x, int y) { this.x = x; this.y = y; }
  }
  ...

Point p1 = new Point (); // p1.x i p1.y będą miały wartość 0
  Point p2 = new Point (1, 1); // p1.x i p1.y będą miały wartość 1
```



```
Struktury - Semantyka tworzenia struktur

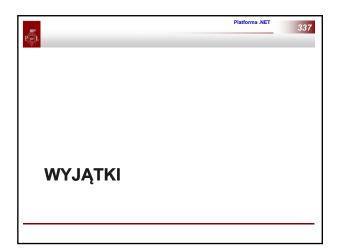
Policz błędy w poniższym przykladzie:

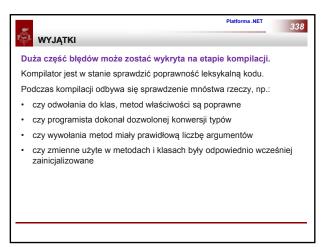
public struct Point {
  int x = 1; // nieprawidłowe: inicjalizator pola int y;
  public Point() {} // nieprawidłowe: konstruktor bezparametrowy public Point (int x) {this.x = x;} // nieprawidłowe: brak wartości dla pola y }

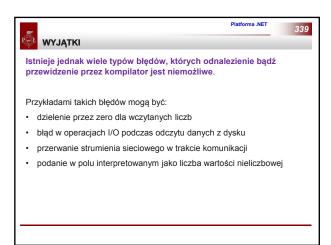
Gdyby zmieniono słowo kluczowe struct na class, błędy zniknęłyby ③
```

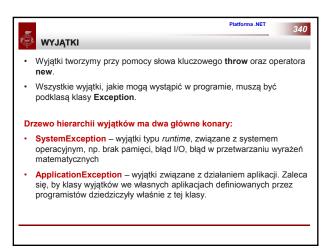
```
Platforma .NET
struct Angle
                                                                                       335
        public Angle(int degrees, int minutes, int seconds)
          Degrees = degrees; Minutes = minutes; Seconds = seconds;
                  zonych tylko do odczytu i automatycznie implementowanych właściwości z języka C# 6.0.
        public int Degrees { get; }
        public int Minutes { get; }
        public int Seconds { get; }
        public Angle Move(int degrees, int minutes, int seconds)
                                    // Deklaracja klasy, czyli typu referencyjnego.
          return new Angle(
                                    class Coordinate
          Degrees + degrees,
                                            public Angle Longitude { get; set; }
public Angle Latitude { get; set; }
          Minutes + minutes,
          Seconds + seconds);
    }
                                     Coordinate c = new Coordinate()
                                     c.Latitude = c.Latitude.Move(300, 12, 45);
                                     int d = c.Latitude.Degrees;
```

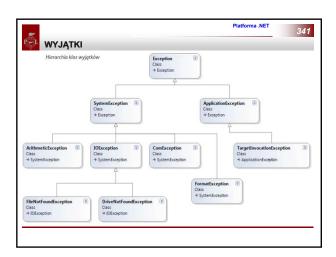
```
Platforma .NET
struct Angle
                                                                                                     336
      public Angle(int degrees, int minutes, int seconds)
            Degrees = degrees;
                                               Tworzenie właściwości tylko do odczytu
            _Minutes = minutes;
                                           // w starszej wersji.
            __Seconds = seconds;
        public int Degrees { get { return _Degrees; } }
        readonly private int _Degrees;
        public int Minutes { get { return _Minutes; } }
        readonly private int _Minutes;
        public int Seconds { get { return _Seconds; } }
        readonly private int _Seconds;
       // ...
                  private protected class Coordinate
                           private Angle _longitude;
private Angle _latitude;
public Angle Longitude { get => _longitude; set => _longitude = value; }
public Angle Latitude { get => _latitude; set => _latitude = value; }
```



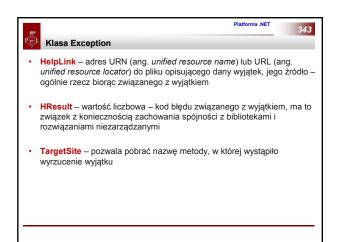


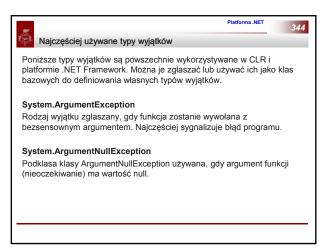


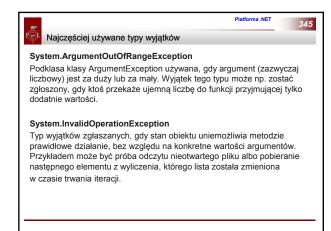


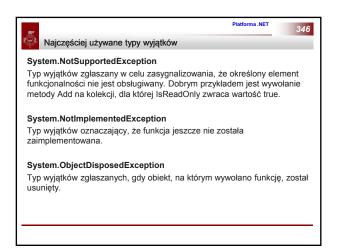


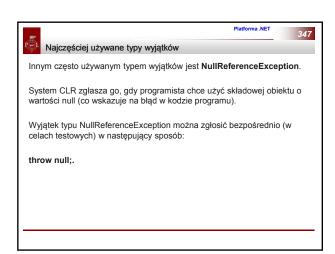


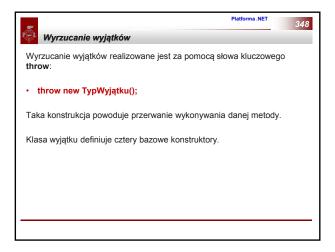


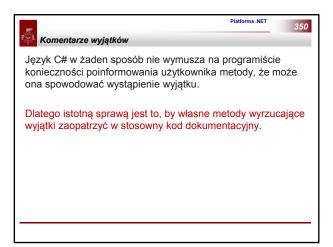


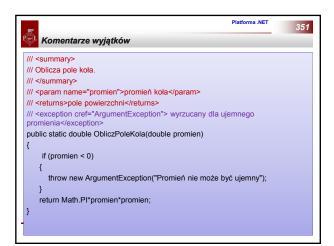




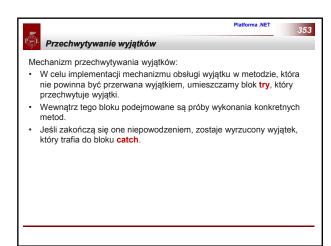














```
Przechwytywanie wyjątków

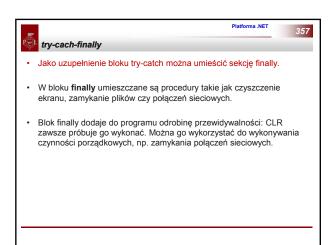
Należy pamiętać o nadrzędnej regule, że wyjątki służą do obsługi sytuacji wyjątkowych,

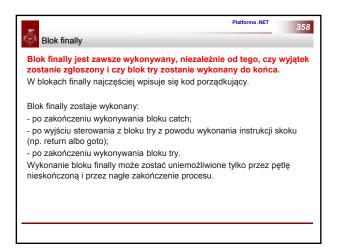
zatem jeżeli np. w formularzu użytkownik powinien wypełnić zestaw wymaganych pól, to przed przetworzeniem ich należy wypełnienie takich pól sprawdzić (walidacja formularza), a nie obsługiwać wyjątki typu NullPointerException.

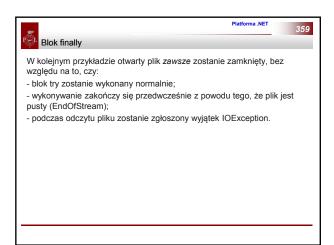
Kolejną istotną sprawą jest to, by odróżniać wyjątki od wartości zwracanych z funkcji. Bardzo łatwo wpaść w pułapkę i sterowanie normalnym tokiem działania programu zacząć opierać o wyjątki.

Wyjątki podobnie jak instrukcja goto stanowią sposób na przerwanie działania kodu w dowolnym miejscu i bezwarunkową "ucieczkę".
```

```
public class Divisibility {
public static void Main() {
    string line = "2";
         int number = int.Parse(line):
          Console.WriteLine("Liczba " + number);
          if (number%7 != 0) { Console.WriteLine(" nie"); }
          Console.WriteLine(" jest podzielna przez 7");
     catch (ArgumentNullException ane)
          Console.WriteLine("Nie zainicjalizowany argument"); }
     catch (FormatException fe)
      Console.WriteLine("Ciąg nie jest liczbą"); }
     catch (Exception e)
                                                           wierszu:
String line = "napis";
program wyświetli na ekranie następującą
       Console.WriteLine("Jakiś błąd!"); }
}}
                                                            // Ciąg nie jest liczbą
```







```
static void ReadFile()
{
StreamReader reader = null; // w przestrzeni nazw System.IO
try
{
reader = File.OpenText ("file.txt");
if (reader.EndOfStream) return;
Console.WriteLine (reader.ReadToEnd());
}
finally
{
if (reader != null) reader.Dispose();
}}
W tym przykładzie zamknęliśmy plik przez wywołanie metody Dispose obiektu klasy StreamReader. Wywoływanie tej metody na obiekcie w bloku finally jest standardową stosowaną w.NET Framework techniką, która jest bezpośrednio obsługiwana w C# poprzez instrukcję using.
```

```
Wiele klas zawiera niezarządzane zasoby, takie jak: uchwyty do plików, uchwyty graficzne czy połączenia z bazami danych. Klasy te implementują interfejs System.IDisposable, który definiuje jedną bezparametrową metodę o nazwie Dispose służącą do porządkowania zasobów. Instrukcja using zapewnia elegancką składnię do wywoływania metody Dispose na obiektach implementujących interfejs IDisposable w blokach finally. Poniższy kod:

using (StreamReader reader = File.OpenText ("file.txt")) {

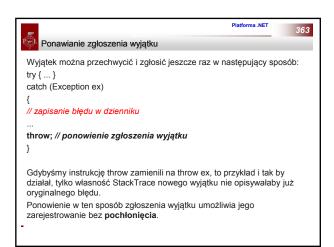
...
} jest równoważny z tym: {

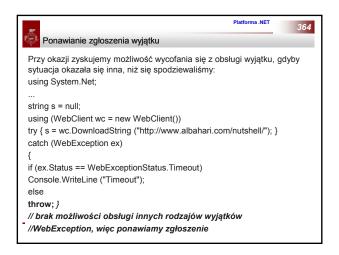
...}
finally {

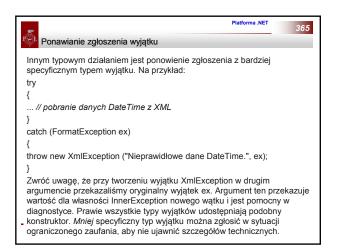
... if (reader != null)
((IDisposable ireader).Dispose():)}
```

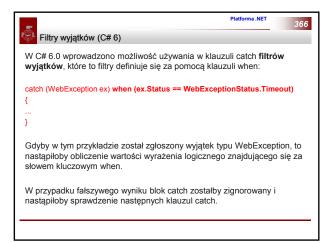
```
Zglaszanie wyjątków

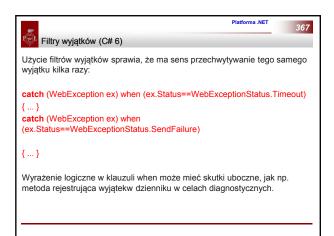
Wyjątki mogą być zglaszane przez system wykonawczy lub przez instrukcje znajdujące się w kodzie użytkownika. W poniższym przykladzie metoda Display zglasza wyjątek System ArgumentNullException:
class Test
{
    static void Display (string name)
    {
        if (name == null)
        throw new ArgumentNullException (nameof (name));
        Console.WriteLine (name);
    }
    static void Main()
    {
        try { Display (null); }
        catch (ArgumentNullException ex)
        {
            Console.WriteLine ("Przechwycono wyjątek.");}}}
```

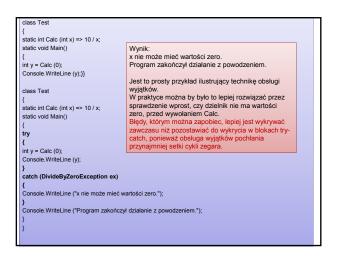


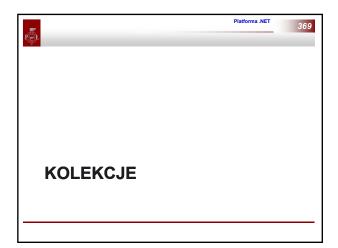


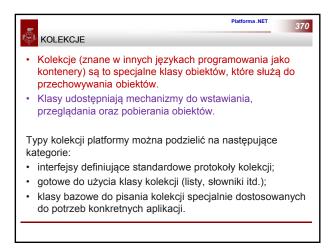


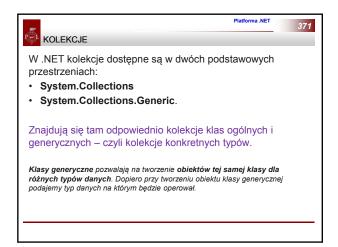




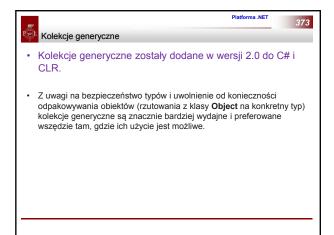


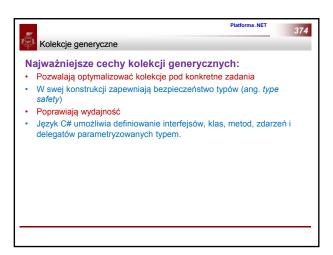


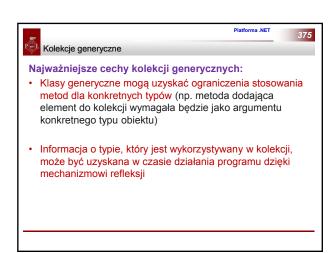


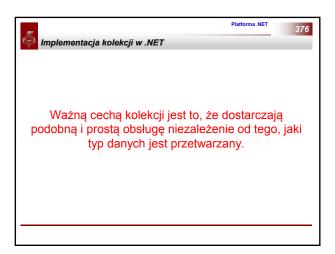






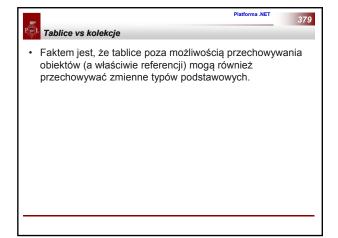


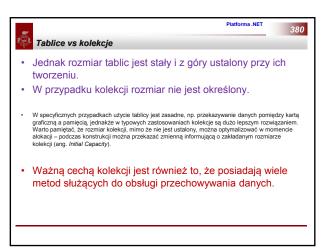


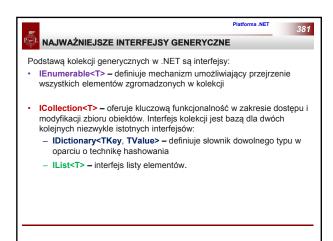


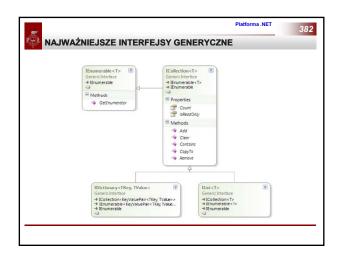




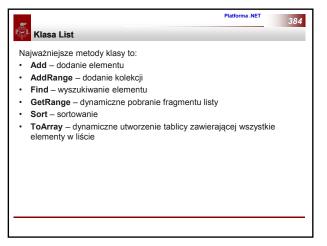




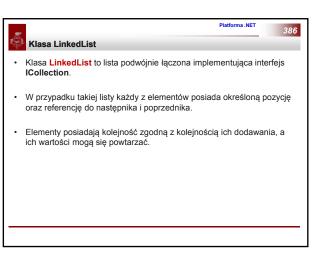


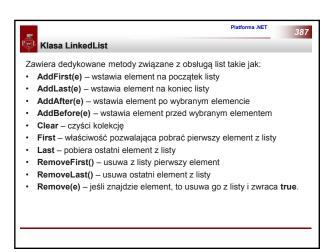




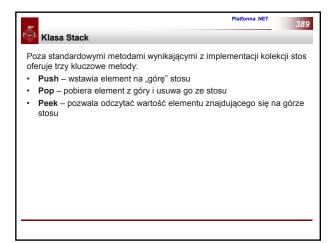


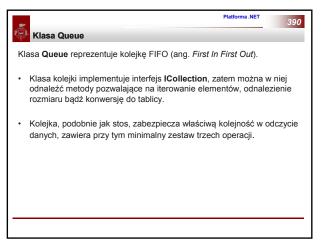


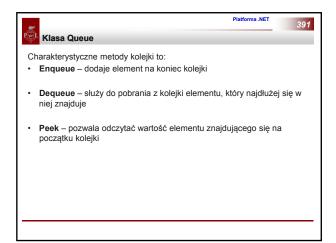


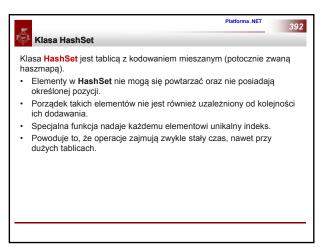


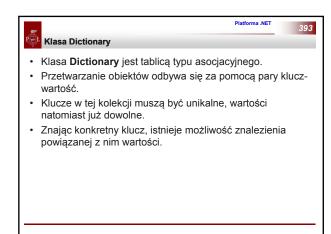


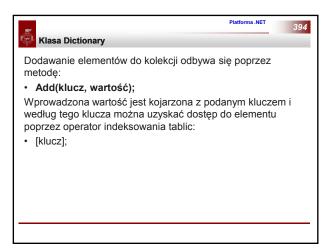


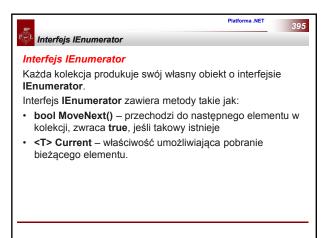


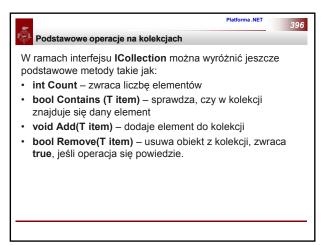


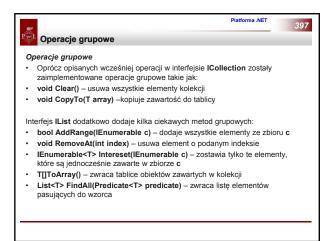


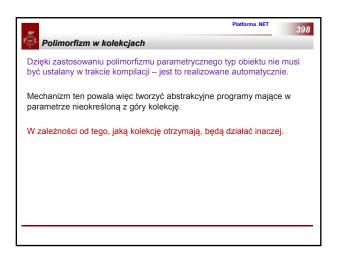


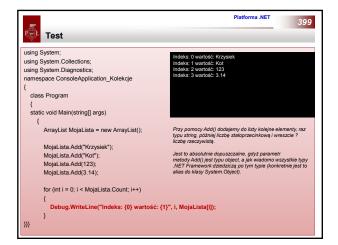


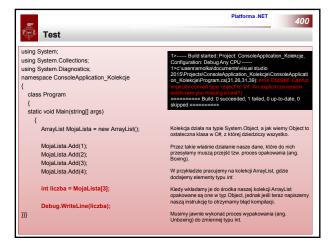


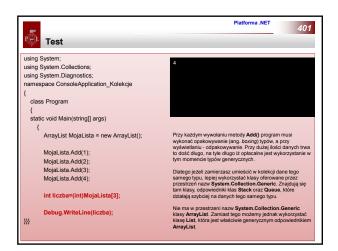


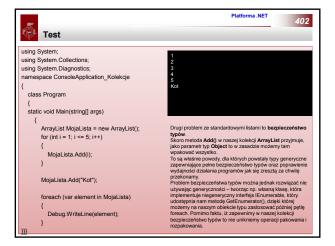












```
403
           Metody generyczne
                                                                                          Istnieje możliwość tworzenia własnych klas generycznych.
Jedyne, co musimy zrobić, to na końcu nazwy dodać
frazę <7>.
usina System
using System.Collections;
using System.Diagnostics;
                                                                                          Przy tworzeniu egzemplarza klasy kompilator będzie wymagał, aby podać również typ danych, na których ma ona operować.
 namespace ConsoleApplication Kolekcje
                                                                                          Przyjęło się, że przy deklarowaniu typów generycznych stosujemy frazę <T>. Kompilator nie wymusza jednak takiego nazewnictwa, więc równie dobrze możemy napisać: class Generic<Type> {}.
       class MoiaKlasaGeneric<T>
            public void Add(T X)
                                                                                          Z przyzwyczajenia programiści nazywają go według
następującej konwencji:
T – typ
K – klucz
V – wartość
                Console.WriteLine("{0}", X);
    static void Main(string[] args)
          MojaKlasaGeneric<string> MojaKolekcja
                                   = new MojaKlasaGeneric<string>();
          MojaKolekcja.Add("Hello World!").
}}}
```

```
Tworzenie typów generycznych

using System;
using System. Collections;
using System Diagnostics;
namespace ConsoleApplication_Kolekcje
{
class Program
{
static void MetodaGeneryczna<T>(T Element);
}
static void Main(string[] args)
{
MetodaGeneryczna("Krzysiek");
MetodaGeneryczna("S);
M
```

```
Using System:

using System. Collections;
using System. Diagnostics;
using System. Diagnostics;
using System. Collections. Generic;
namespace ConsoleApplication_Kolekcje
{
class Program
{
    List-int> lista = new List-int>();
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
        {
             lista Add(i);
        }
        lista.lnsert(7, 123);
        for (int i = 0; i < lista.Count; i++)
        {
             Debug.WriteLine(lista[i] + " ");
        }
}
```

```
| Variety | Vari
```

```
Platforma .NET
                                                                                                407
       Korzystanie z list
                                                     123 i Krzysiek
using System;
using System.Collections;
using System.Diagnostics;
using System.Collections
namespace ConsoleApplication_Kolekcje
 static void MetodaGeneryczna<T1,T2>(T1 Element1, T2 Element2)
      Debug.WriteLine("{0} i {1}", Element1, Element2);
class Program
   static void Main(string[] args)
       MetodaGeneryczna(123,"Krzysiek");
}}}
MetodaGeneryczna1(123, "Krzysiek");
                   ® void Program.MetodaGeneryczna1<int, string>(int Element1, string Element2)
```

```
Używanie klasy List<T>

using System;
using System;
using System Collections Generic;
class Program
{

static void Main()
{
List<string> list = now List<string>();
// Listy są automatycznie wydłużane w reakcji
// na dodawanie elementów.
list Add("Aesolek");
list Add("Mesolek");
list Add("Mesolek");
list Add("Mesolek");
list Add("Niesmialek");
list Add("Niesmialek");
list Add("Niesmialek");
list Add("Niesmialek");
list Sort();
Console WriteLine( $"W porządku alfabetycznym pierwszy krasnal to { list[0] }, a .

+ $"ostatnim jest Wesolek.")
list Sort();
Console WriteLine( $"W porządku alfabetycznym pierwszy krasnal to { list[0] }, a .

+ $"ostatnim jest Wesolek.")
list Remove("Gburek");
list Remove("Gburek");
list Remove("Gburek");
list Remove("Gburek");
```

```
Używanie dopełnienia bitowego do wyniku

zwróconego przez metodę BinarySearch()

using System;
using System:
class Program

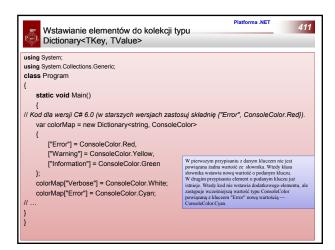
{
    static vold Main()
    {
        List-string> list = new List-string>();
        list Add("public");
        list Add("public");
        list Add("protected");
        list BinarySearch("protected internal");
        if (search < 0)
        {
                  list Insert(-search, "protected internal");
        }
        foreach (string accessModifier in list)
        {
                  Console.WriteLine(accessModifier);
        }
        }
        lock and the process of the proces
```

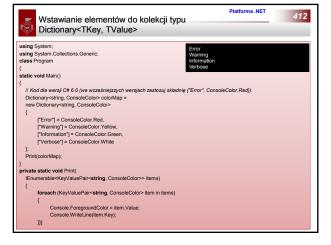
```
Wyszukiwanie wielu elementów za pomocą metody

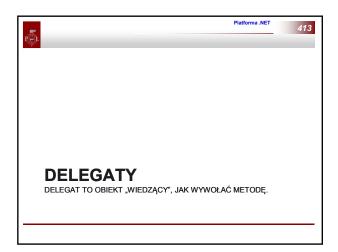
FindAll()

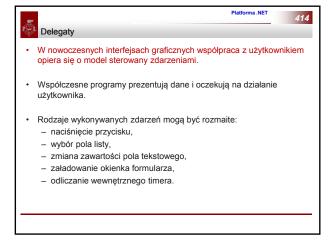
using System;

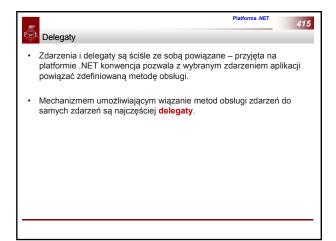
using System. Collections.Generic;
class Program
{
    List<int> list = new List<int>();
    list.Add(2);
    list.Add(2);
    list.Add(2);
    list.Add(2);
    list.Add(2);
    list.Add(2);
    list.Add(2);
    lost-int> results = list.FindAll(Even);
    foreach (int number in results)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(number);
    }
}
public static bool Even(int value) => (value % 2) == 0;
}
```

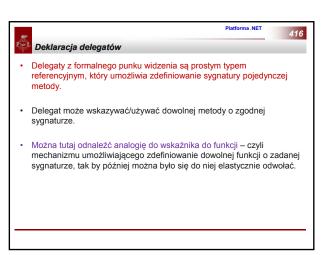


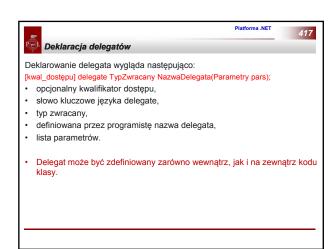


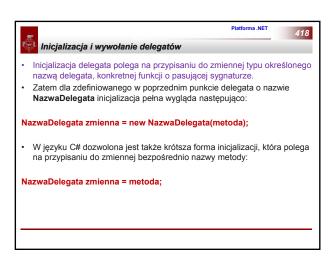


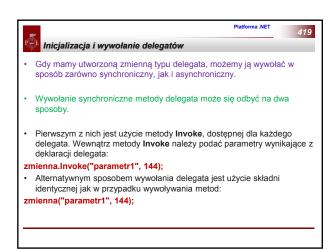


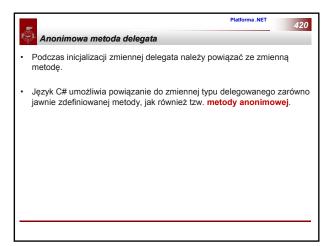


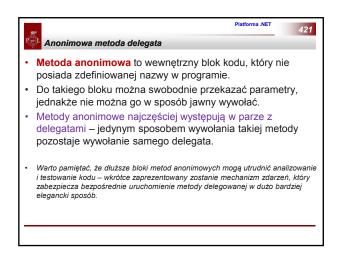


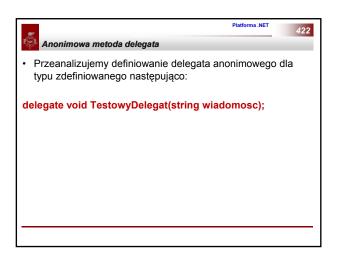


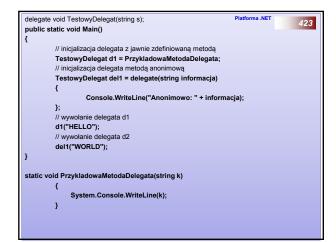


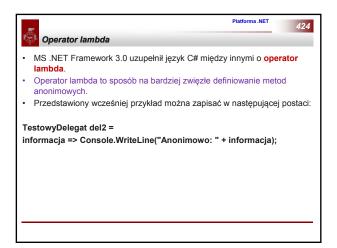


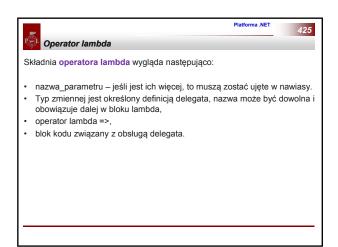


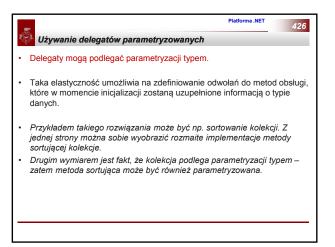




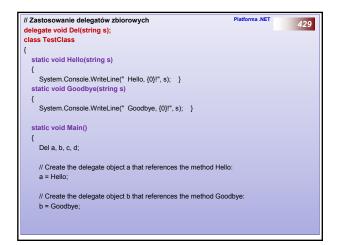


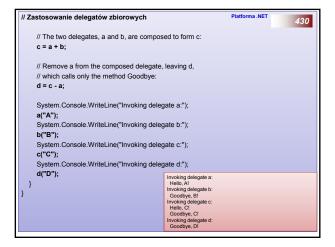


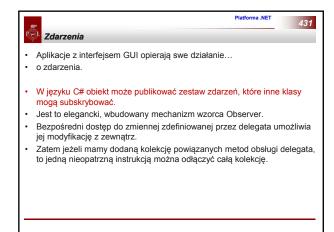


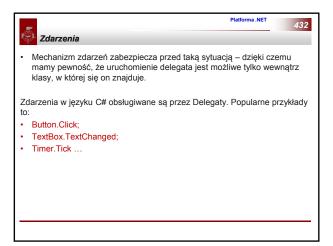


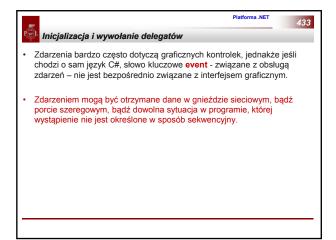
```
Platforma .NET
                                                                   428
  Delegaty zbiorowe
Wszystkie egzemplarze delegatów mają zdolność multiemisji (ang.
multicast). Oznacza to, że egzemplarz delegatu może się odnosić nie tylko
do jednej metody, ale do całej listy metod.
Dzięki temu mechanizm delegatów pozwala na wywołanie rozmaitych
metod w ramach jednego wywołania delegata.
W tym celu w języku C# zostały przeciążone operatory arytmetyczne +,
Takie rozwiązanie pozwala na wysłanie komunikatu do wielu odbiorców.
Jest to przejrzysty i efektywny mechanizm.
Delegaty posiadają - przechowywaną wewnętrznie - informację o tym,
jakie metody obsługi zostały z nimi powiązane.
Programista nie musi się kłopotać o wywołanie tych metod, wystarczy, że
wywoła delegata.
Delegaty są niezmienne, więc użycie operatorów += i -= w rzeczywistości
oznacza utworzenie nowego egzemplarza delegatu i przypisanie go do
istniejącej zmiennej.
```

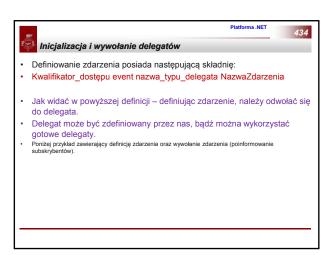


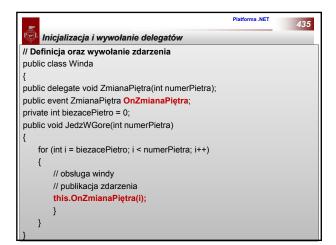




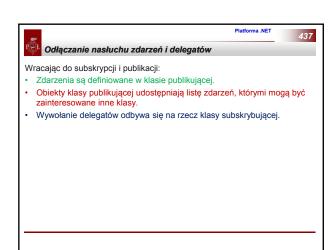


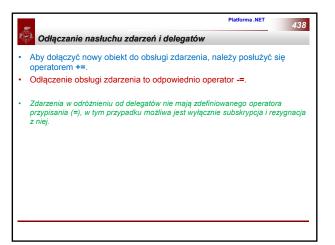












```
// Odłączanie nastuchu
public delegate void GranieMuzyki();
public class OdlaczanieDelegatow
{
public static void Main()
{
    GranieMuzyki granieMuzyki = GranieNaTrąbce;
    granieMuzyki += GranieNaGitarze;
    granieMuzyki -= GranieNaGitarze;
    granieMuzyki();
    Console.ReadKey();
}
public static void GranieNaTrąbce()
{
    Console.WriteLine("granie na trąbce");
}
public static void GranieNaGitarze()
{
    Console.WriteLine("granie na gitarze");
}
}
```

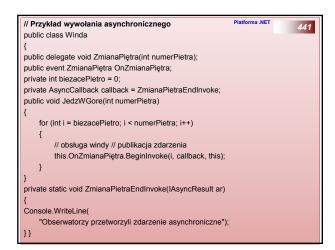
```
    Asynchroniczne wywoływanie zdarzeń

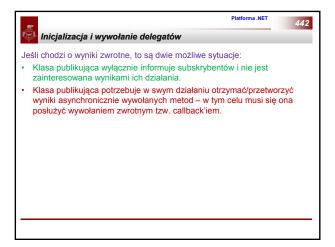
Jedną z najbardziej interesujących cech obsługi zdarzeń to fakt, że dowolny delegat może zostać wywołany w sposób asynchroniczny.

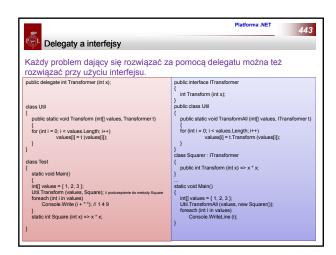
Oznacza to, że klasa publikująca tylko wysyła komunikat do subskrybentów i nie czeka na przetworzenie przez nich zdarzenia.

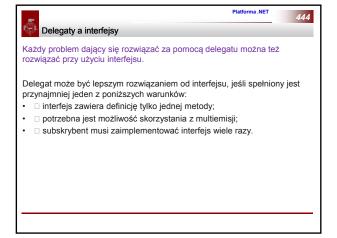
Takie działanie zabezpiecza płynną pracę klasy publikującej zdarzenia. Jest tutaj wewnętrznie wykorzystany mechanizm wielowątkowości.

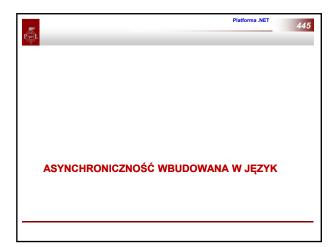
Do wywołania zdarzenia w sposób asynchroniczny służy metoda Beginlnvoke.
```

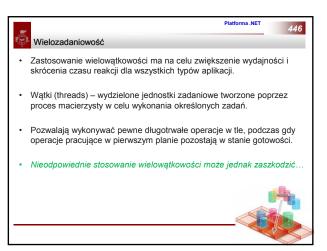


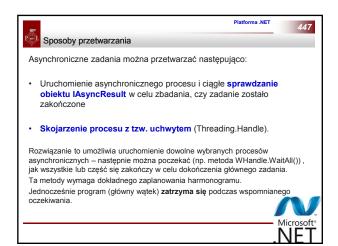


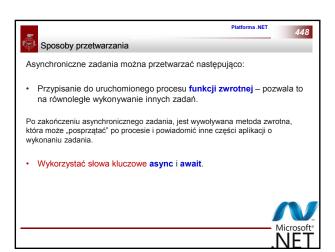


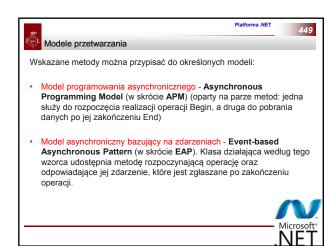


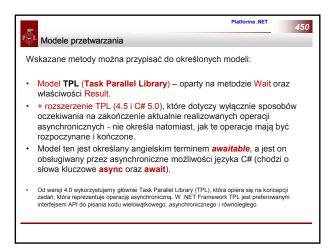


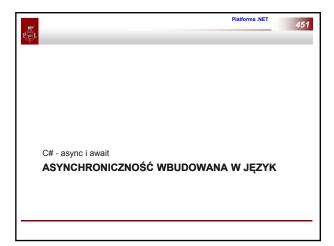


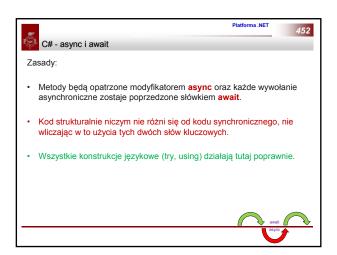


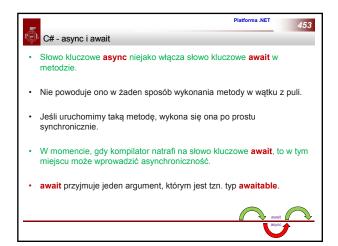


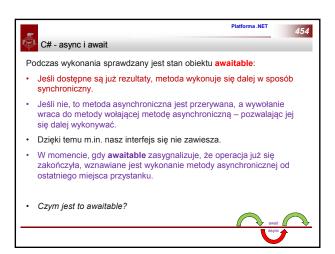


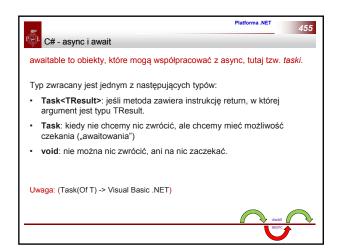


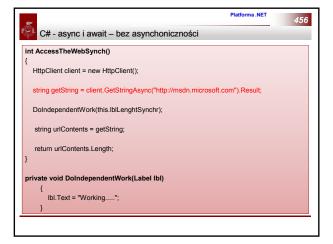






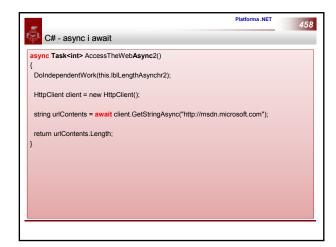


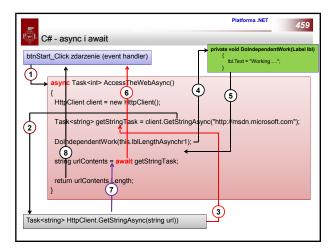


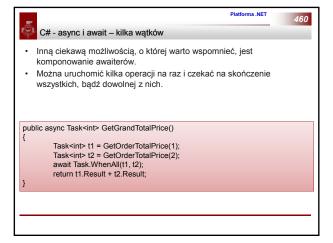


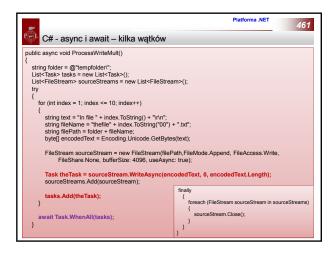
```
C# - async i await

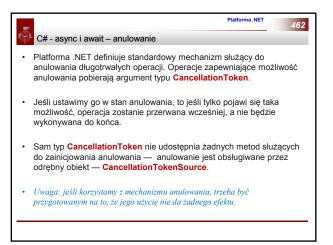
async Task<int> AccessTheWebAsync1() {
    HttpClient client = new HttpClient();
    Task<string> getStringTask = client.GetStringAsync("http://msdn.microsoft.com");
    DoIndependentWork(this.ibiLengthAsynchr1);
    string urlContents = await getStringTask;
    return urlContents.Length;
}
```

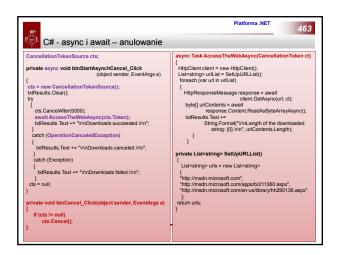


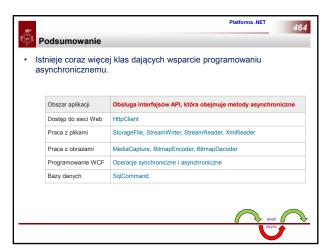


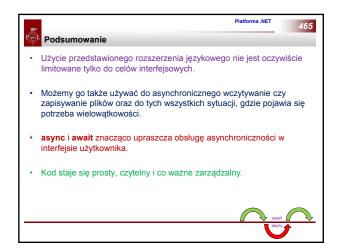


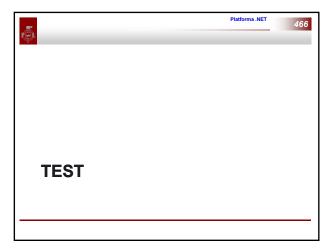












```
Test

Using System. Diagnostics;
Using System. Threading. Tasks;
Inamespace ConsoleApplication Test
{
class Program
{
    tatic void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Task the Task = ProcessAsync(); // A
        int x = 0; // B
        the Task Wait(); // C - Waits for the task to complete execution
    }
}

static async Task ProcessAsync(); // D
    int y = 0, // E
    }

static async Task-int> DoSomethingAsync(); // D
    int y = 0, // E
    }

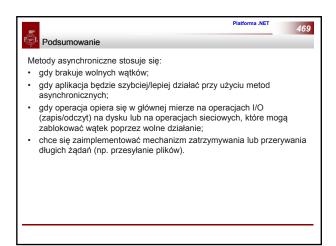
static async Task-int> DoSomethingAsync()
{
    Debug.WriteLine("before"); // F
    await Task.Delay(10000); // G
    Debug.WriteLine("after"); // H
    return 5; // I
}
```

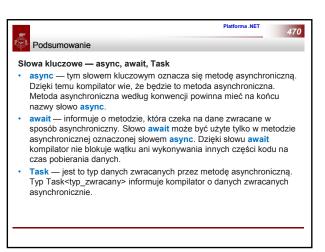
```
Using System Diagnostics;
Using System Diagnostics;
Using System Threading Tasks;
namespace ConsoleApplicationTest
{
class Program
{
    tatic void Main(string[] args)
    {
        Task the Task = ProcessAsync(); // A {1}
        int x = 0; // B {5}
        the Task.Wait(); // C {6} - Waits for the task to complete execution
    }
}

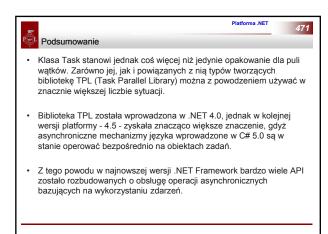
static async Task ProcessAsync(); // D {2}
    int y = 0; // E {3}
}

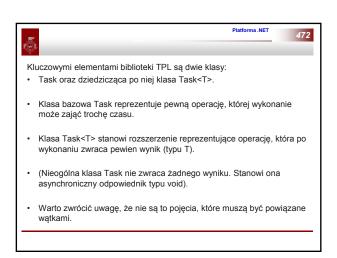
static async Task-int> DoSomethingAsync(); // D {2}
    int y = 0; // E {3}
}

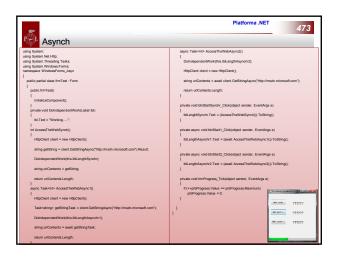
static async Task-int> DoSomethingAsync()
{
    Debug.WriteLine("before"); // F {3}
    await Task.Delay(10000); // G {4}
    Debug.WriteLine("after"); // H {7}
    return 5; // I {8}
}
```

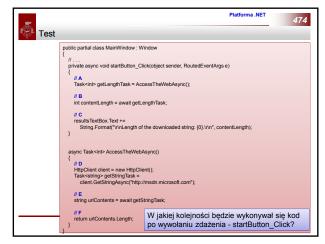


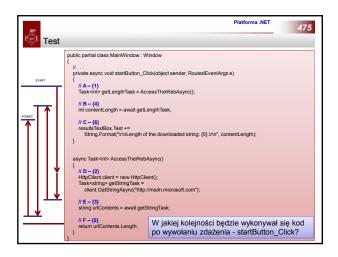




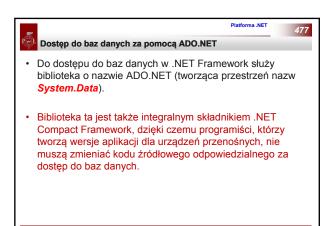


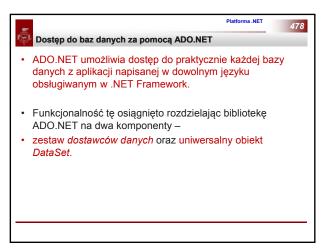


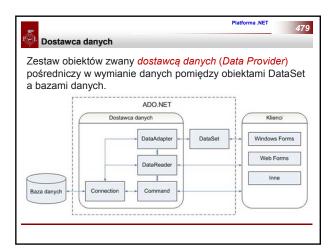


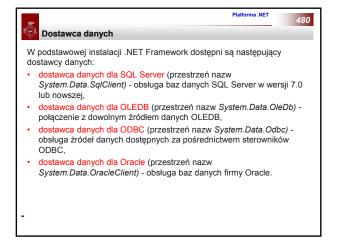


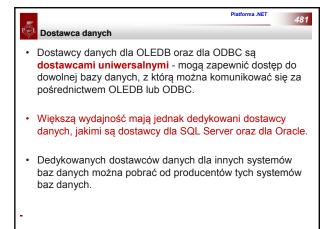


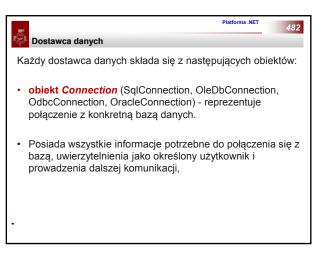


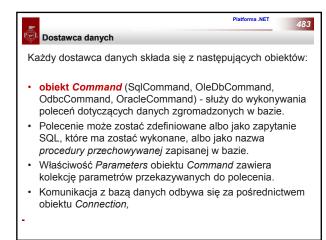


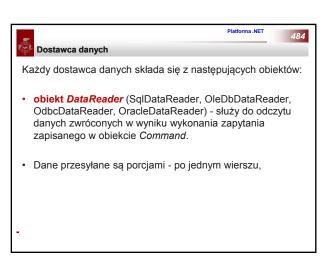


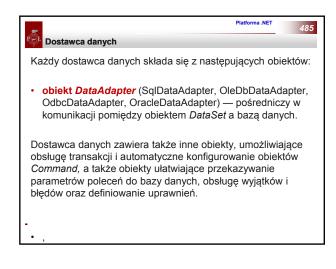


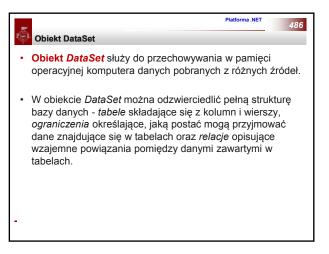


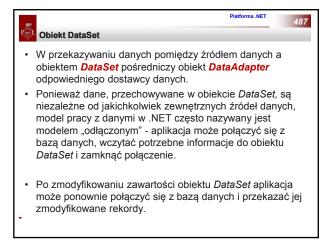


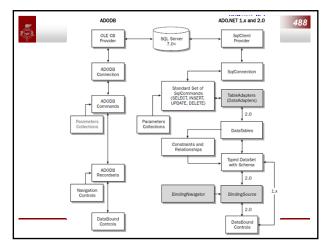


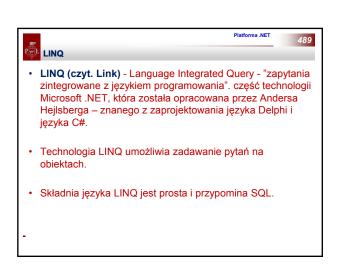


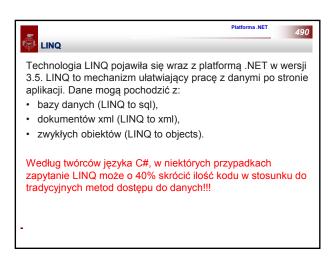


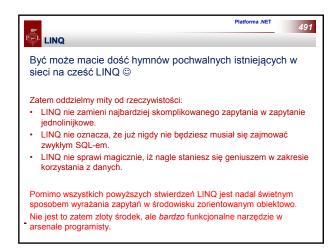


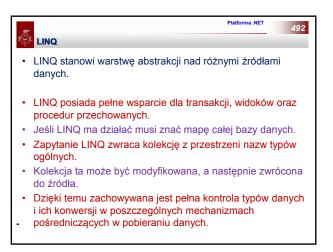


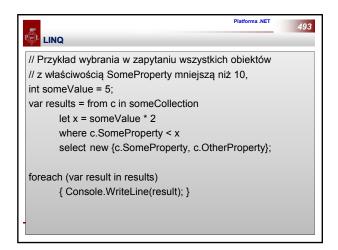


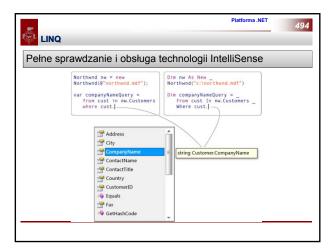




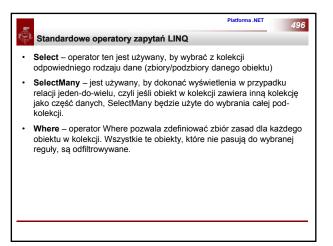


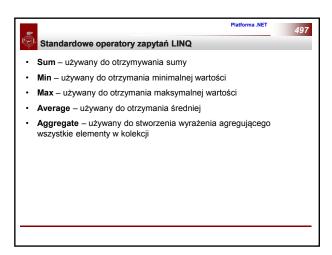


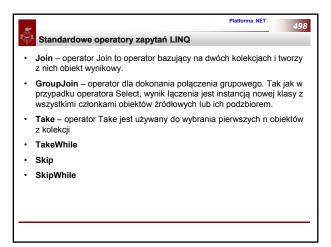


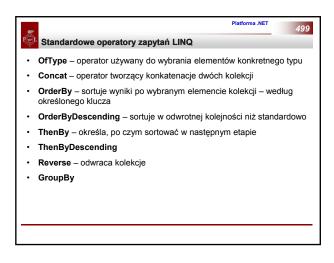


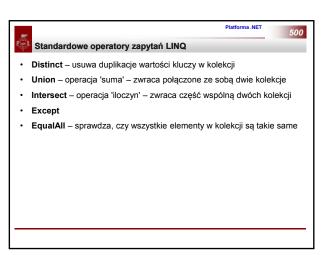


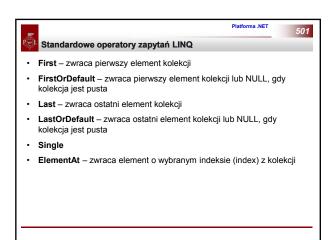


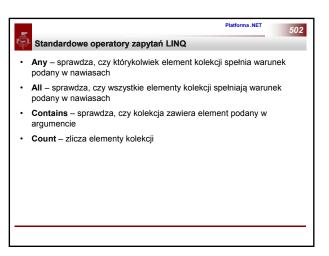


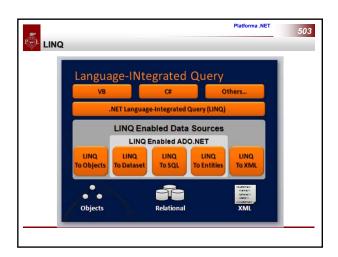


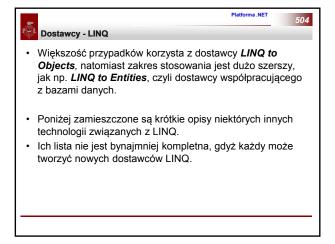


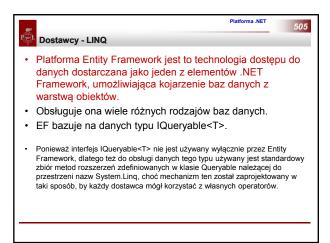


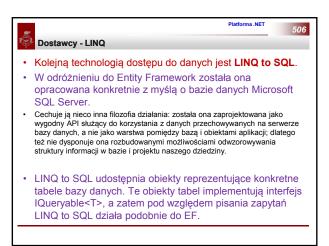


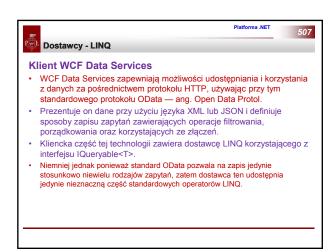




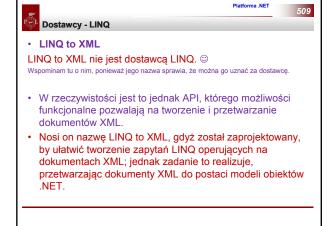


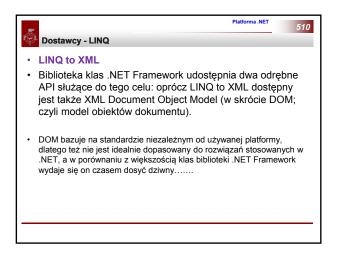


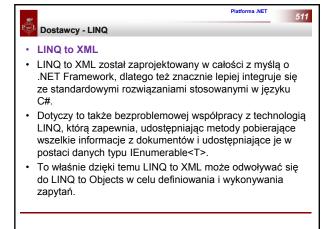


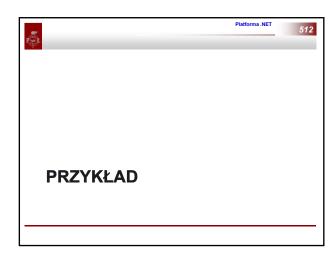


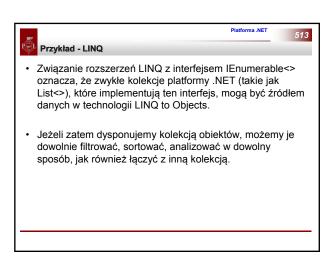


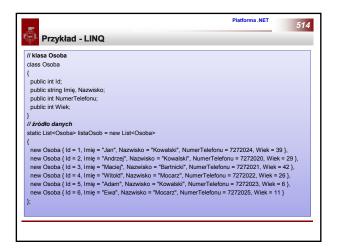


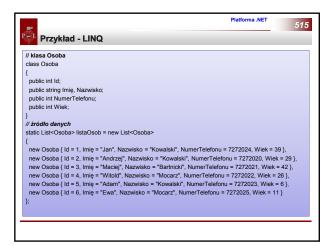


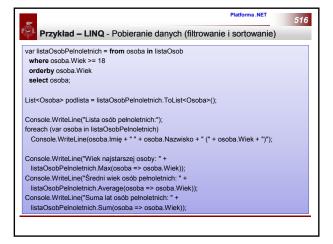








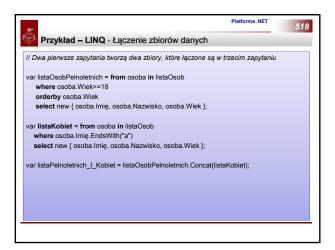


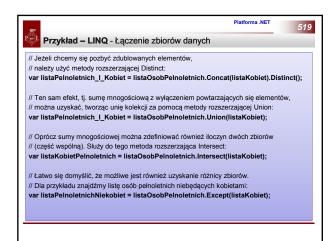


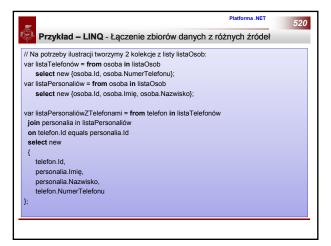
```
Przykład – LINQ - Grupowanie danych w zapytaniu

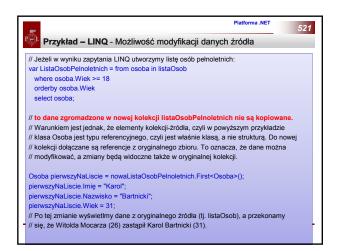
var grupyOsobOTymSamymNazwisku = from osoba in listaOsob
group osoba by osoba.Nazwisko into grupa
select grupa;

Console.WriteLine("Lista osób pogrupowanych według nazwisk:");
foreach (var grupa in grupyOsobOTymSamymNazwisku)
{
    Console.WriteLine("Grupa osób o nazwisku" + grupa.Key);
    foreach (Osoba osoba in grupa) Console.WriteLine(osoba.Imię+ " " + osoba.Nazwisko);
}
```



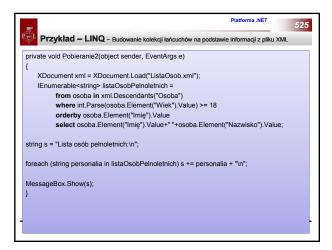


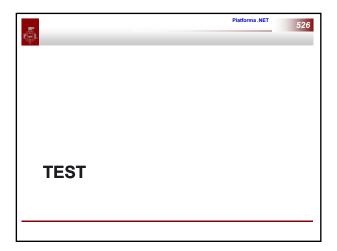






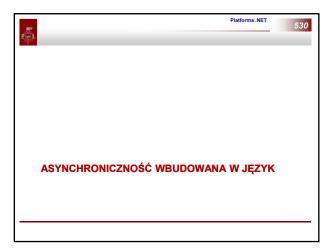
```
Przykład - LINQ - Tworzenie kolekcji na bazie danych z pliku XML
private void Pobieranie1()
    XDocument xml = XDocument.Load("ListaOsob.xml");
    IEnumerable<Osoba> listaOsobPelnoletnich =
         from osoba in xml.Descendants("Osoba")
         select
               new Osoba() {
                   Id = int.Parse(osoba.Attribute("Id").Value),
                   Imię = osoba.Element("Imię").Value,
                    Nazwisko = osoba.Element("Nazwisko").Value,
                    NumerTelefonu = int.Parse(osoba.Element("NumerTelefonu").Value),
                   Wiek = int.Parse(osoba.Element("Wiek").Value) };
    string s = "Lista osób pełnoletnich:\n";
    foreach (Osoba osoba in listaOsobPelnoletnich) s += osoba.lmię + " " + osoba.Nazwisko
         + " (" + osoba.Wiek + ")\n";
    MessageBox.Show(s);
```

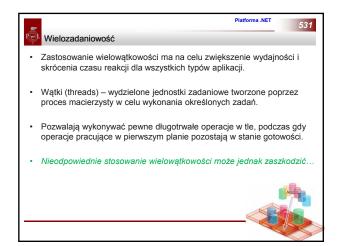


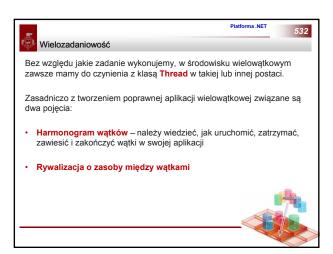


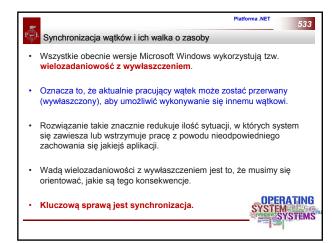


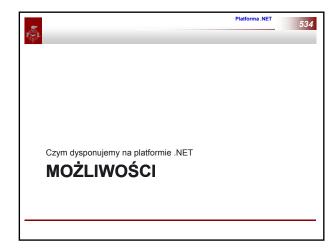


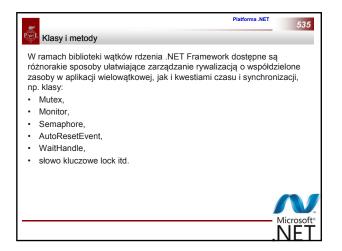


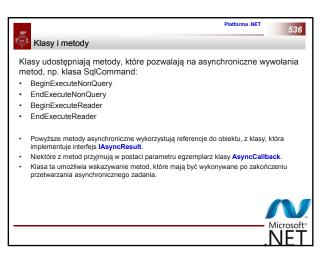


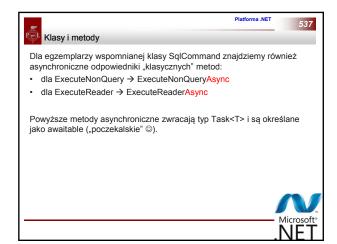






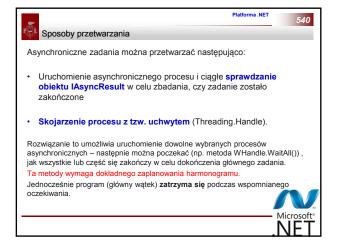




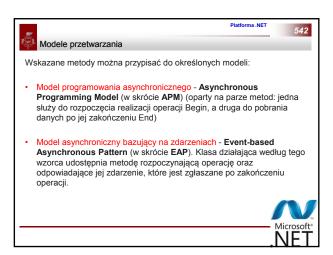


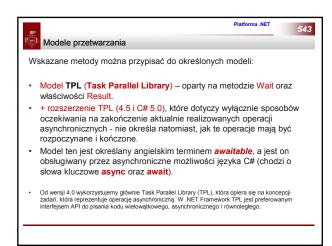


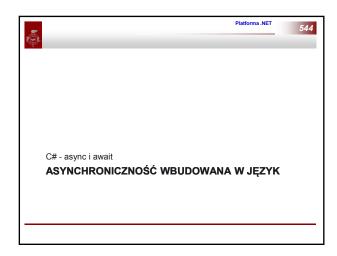


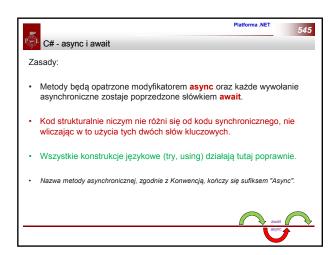


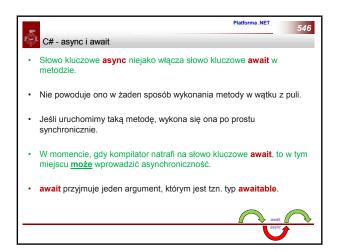


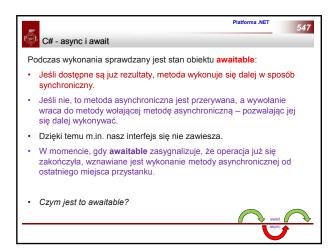


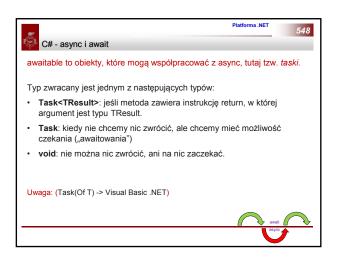


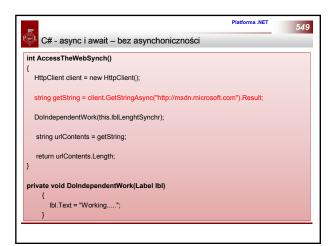


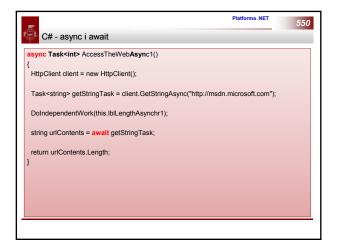


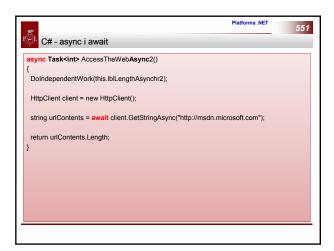


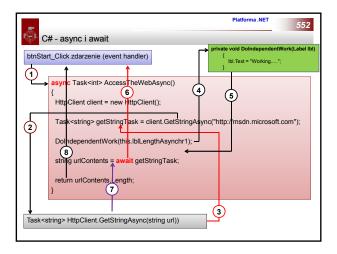












```
C# - async i await – kilka wątków

Inną ciekawą możliwością, o której warto wspomnieć, jest komponowanie awaiterów.

Można uruchomić kilka operacji na raz i czekać na skończenie wszystkich, bądź dowolnej z nich.

public async Task<int> GetGrandTotalPrice() {
    Task<int> 1 = GetOrderTotalPrice(1);
    Task<int> 2 = GetOrderTotalPrice(2);
    await Task.WhenAll(t1, t2);
    return t1.Result + t2.Result;
}
```

