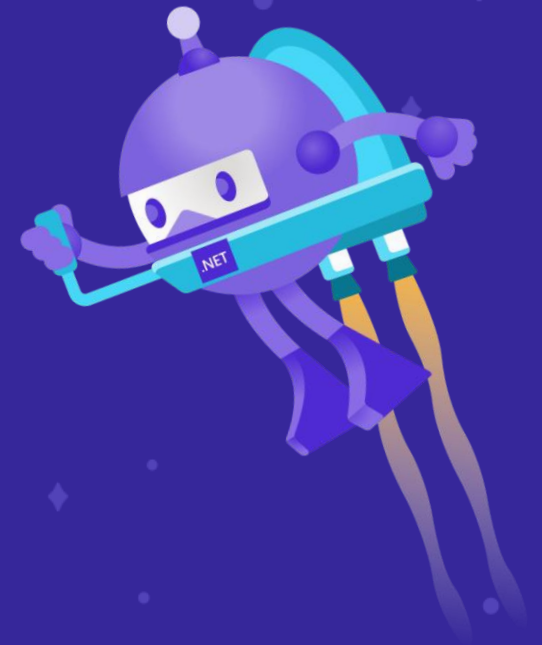


# Full stack web development with ASP.NET Core

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# Installation

- Sql server
- Sql server management studio
- Git

# Topics

- Sql server vs sql server express
  - IIS vs IIS Express
  - EF connection string
- 
- `Server=localhost;Database=MyDatabase;UserId=myUsername;Password=myPassword;`
  - `Server=localhost;Database=MyDatabase;Trusted_Connection=True;`
  - `Server=sql.mycompany.com;Database=ProdDb;UserId=admin;Password=secret;Encrypt=True;TrustServerCertificate=True;`
  - `Server=localhost\SQLEXPRESS;Database=MyDb;Trusted_Connection=True;`

# C# Feature Explore

- Value type vs Reference type
- Boxing/Unboxing

## C# DATA TYPE

### Value Type

### Reference Type

#### Built in Type

#### User defined Type

#### Built in Type

#### User defined Type

int  
long  
float  
double  
byte  
decimal  
short  
char  
bool

struct  
enum

object  
string  
dynamic

class  
Interface  
array  
delegate

```
Publicvoid Method1()
```

```
{
```

```
int a=10;
```

```
int b=20;
```

```
class1 obj = new class1();
```

```
}
```

### Stack

Obj(ref)

a=10

b=20

### Heap

Obj  
Object

# Common value types

**1. Integral Types:** (byte, sbyte, short, ushort, int, uint, long, ulong)

**2. Floating-Point Types:** (float, double)

**3. Decimal Type:** (decimal)

**4. Boolean Type :**(bool)

**5. Character Type:** (char)

**6. Enumerations:** (Enums)

**7. Structs:** are user-defined composite value types that can contain fields and methods. They are similar to classes but have value semantics and are typically used for small data structures.

# Common Reference types

- class
- interface
- delegate
- record
- dynamic
- object
- string
- datetime

# C# Access modifier

## C# ACCESS MODIFIERS

**public**

accessible  
from anywhere

**protected**

accessible within  
the class and  
derived classes

**internal**

accessible within  
the same assembly

**private**

accessible within  
the class

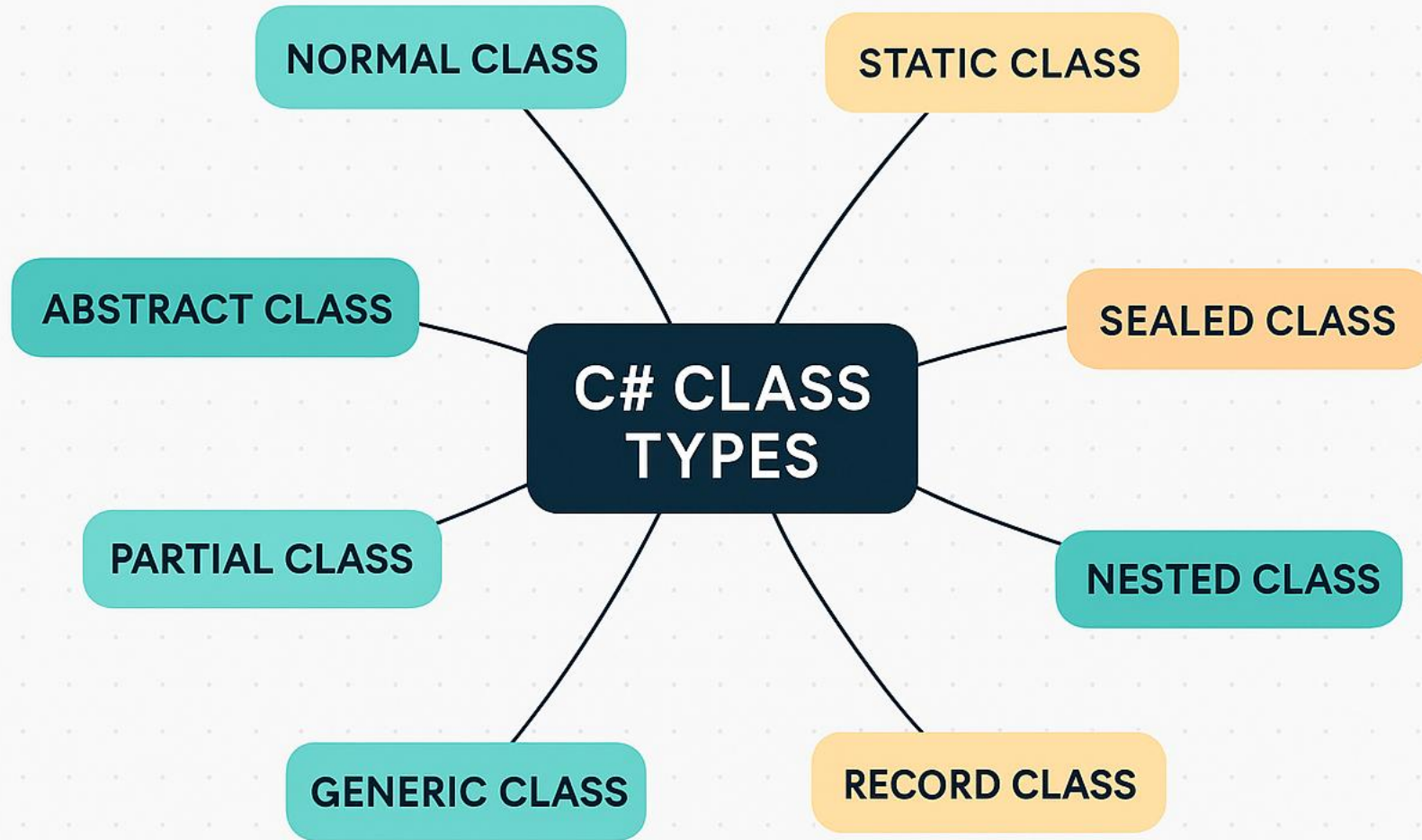


# C# Access modifier

Access Modifier	Meaning	Where Accessible
public	No restriction	Anywhere
private	Only inside the same class	Same class only
protected	Inside the same class and derived classes	Same class + subclasses
internal	Within the same assembly/project	Any class in the same project
protected internal	Either derived classes <b>or</b> same assembly	Subclasses or same project
private protected	Derived classes <b>within the same assembly</b>	Subclasses in the same project only

# C# Feature Explore

- Input/Output handling
- Statement/operators
- Sorting/Searching
- String operations
- Different types of Class



Type	Keyword / Feature	Key Rule	Where/Why to Use
Normal Class	class	Nothing special	For general-purpose objects (like models, services, etc.).
Static Class	static class	Only static members, no instances	Utility/helper classes (like MathHelper, StringUtils). Shared functionality without needing an object.
Abstract Class	abstract class	Cannot instantiate directly	Base class when you want <b>partial</b> implementation. Forces derived classes to <b>implement missing pieces</b> . Good for shared behaviors.
Sealed Class	sealed class	Cannot inherit	When you want to <b>prevent</b> others from extending your class for <b>security, stability, or design</b> reasons.
Partial Class	partial class	Defined across files	Large classes split into <b>multiple files</b> for better <b>organization</b> (common in auto-generated code, WinForms, or big models).
Record Class	record	Immutable, value-based equality	When you need <b>data-focused objects</b> (like DTOs, API models) that care about <b>values</b> , not references.
Generic Class	class<T>	Works with any type	Reusable logic for <b>multiple data types</b> (e.g., Collections, Services, Repositories).
Nested Class	class inside class	Inner class accessible via outer	Helper types that are <b>only meaningful</b> inside their parent class (like builder classes, or private internal helpers).

# Thanks for joining!



## References

1. <https://medium.com/@dev.msalah/value-vs-reference-types-in-c-573e3cf6c5bf>