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Convention and Syntax

In C#, luckily we get to work in english words. Most computer level languages will use cryptic number systems like binary or hexadecimal. With our word based system, however, we can't just write things like "Make me a cup of coffee" and expect the to program know exactly what to do. Like any language C# requires a specific syntax, an order to its words. Computer programming is probably the most honest language there is, because any falsehood in the word's meaning will cause everything to go wrong. Each individual word needs to have a specific meaning, the semantics. We probably can't have three lines of code to tell a program to make us coffee, but we can show an example of a program in C# telling us to make one.

```
private string phrase = “”; ///This phrase is the contains a variable declaration structure.
                             ///The syntax has the following list of semantics
                            ///Availability (private, public, etc) Type (string, int, etc)
                            ///and a designated name (phrase, anything)
                          /// If we want we can choose not to include its availability, it will
                          /// automatically be a private variable. Any other syntax will not work

private void Start() ///Here we are declaring a private function. It must be followed by
parentheses
        { ///Brackets designate what the function will oversee or do
        phrase = “Make me a cup of coffee”; ///We assign the phrase a string. Algebraic syntax

        Debug.Log(phrase); ///We tell the debugger to display the phrase.
        }

                ///All that occurs must be written this way. So as it is written in the book of C# for
                /// dummies.
```