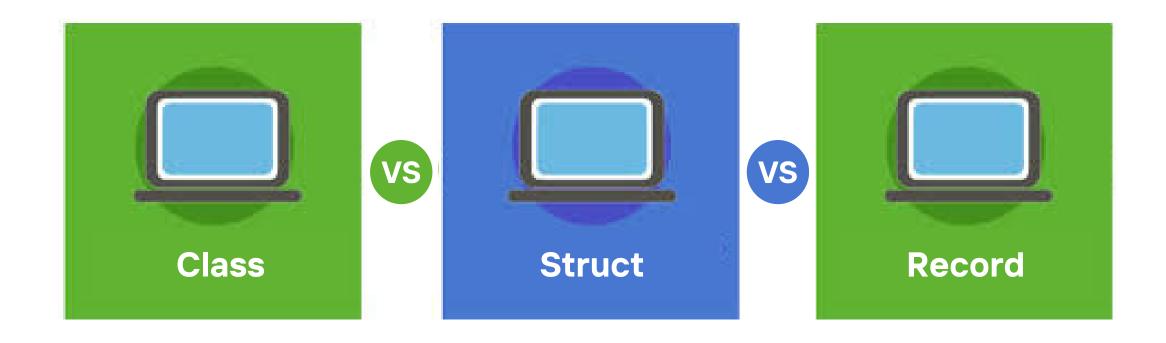
Difference Between Class, Struct, Record







Class (Reference Type)

<u>Overview</u>

- Instances are always allocated on the heap.
- Supports inheritance, polymorphism, and hierarchies.
- Passed by reference, enabling shared modifications.
- Garbage collected, which may impact performance.







Class (Reference Type)

Snippet

```
class Person
{
   public string Name { get; set; }
}
```

```
Person p1 = new Person { Name = "Alice" };

Person p2 = p1;  // Both p1 and p2 point to the same object in Heap.
p2.Name = "Bob";

Console.WriteLine(p1.Name);  // Output: Bob (same object modified)
```







Struct (Value Type)

<u>Overview</u>

- Stored in stack for fast allocation and access.
- No inheritance, making it lightweight and efficient.
- Passed by value, preventing unintended changes.
- Ideal for small, performance-critical data types.







Struct (Value Type)

Snippet

```
struct Point
{
   public int X { get; set; }
   public int Y { get; set; }
}
```

```
Point p1 = new Point { X = 10, Y = 20 };
Point p2 = p1; // A copy is created
p2.X = 50;
Console.WriteLine(p1.X); // Output: 10 (original remains unchanged)
```





Record (Introduced in C# 9)

<u>Overview</u>

- Immutable by default with value-based equality.
- Supports with expressions for non-destructive updates.
- Used for DTOs to ensure consistency and reliability.
- Available as both class and struct for flexibility.

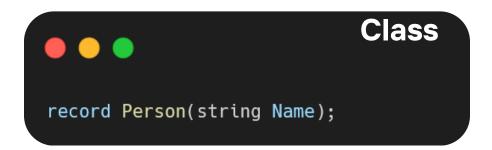






Record (Introduced in C# 9)

Snippet



```
record struct Point(int X, int Y);
```

```
Person p1 = new("Alice");
Person p2 = p1 with { Name = "Bob" }; // Creates a new instance
Console.WriteLine(p1.Name); // Output: Alice (original remains unchanged)
```





Follow me to get more

Information and tips like this.





