C# - DELEGATES

C# delegates are similar to pointers to functions, in C or C++. A **delegate** is a reference type variable that holds the reference to a method. The reference can be changed at runtime.

Delegates are especially used for implementing events and the call-back methods. All delegates are implicitly derived from the **System.Delegate** class.

Declaring Delegates

Delegate declaration determines the methods that can be referenced by the delegate. A delegate can refer to a method, which has the same signature as that of the delegate.

For example, consider a delegate –

```
public delegate int MyDelegate (string s);
```

The preceding delegate can be used to reference any method that has a single *string* parameter and returns an *int* type variable.

Syntax for delegate declaration is –

```
delegate <return type> <delegate-name> <parameter list>
```

Instantiating Delegates

Once a delegate type is declared, a delegate object must be created with the **new** keyword and be associated with a particular method. When creating a delegate, the argument passed to the **new** expression is written similar to a method call, but without the arguments to the method. For example –

```
public delegate void printString(string s);
...
printString ps1 = new printString(WriteToScreen);
printString ps2 = new printString(WriteToFile);
```

Following example demonstrates declaration, instantiation, and use of a delegate that can be used to reference methods that take an integer parameter and returns an integer value.

Live Demo

```
using System;

delegate int NumberChanger(int n);
namespace DelegateAppl {

   class TestDelegate {
      static int num = 10;

      public static int AddNum(int p) {
```

```
         num += p;
         return num;
      }
      public static int MultNum(int q) {
         num *= q;
         return num;
      }
      public static int getNum() {
         return num;
      }
      static void Main(string[] args) {
         //create delegate instances
         NumberChanger nc1 = new NumberChanger(AddNum);
         NumberChanger nc2 = new NumberChanger(MultNum);

         //calling the methods using the delegate objects
         nc1(25);
         Console.WriteLine("Value of Num: {0}", getNum());
         nc2(5);
         Console.WriteLine("Value of Num: {0}", getNum());
         Console.ReadKey();
      }
   }
}
```

When the above code is compiled and executed, it produces the following result –

```
Value of Num: 35
Value of Num: 175
```

Multicasting of a Delegate

Delegate objects can be composed using the "+" operator. A composed delegate calls the two delegates it was composed from. Only delegates of the same type can be composed. The "-" operator can be used to remove a component delegate from a composed delegate.

Using this property of delegates you can create an invocation list of methods that will be called when a delegate is invoked. This is called **multicasting** of a delegate. The following program demonstrates multicasting of a delegate –

Live Demo

```
using System;

delegate int NumberChanger(int n);
namespace DelegateAppl {
   class TestDelegate {
      static int num = 10;

      public static int AddNum(int p) {
         num += p;
         return num;
      }
      public static int MultNum(int q) {
         num *= q;
         return num;
```

```
      }
      public static int getNum() {
         return num;
      }
      static void Main(string[] args) {
         //create delegate instances
         NumberChanger nc;
         NumberChanger nc1 = new NumberChanger(AddNum);
         NumberChanger nc2 = new NumberChanger(MultNum);

         nc = nc1;
         nc += nc2;

         //calling multicast
         nc(5);
         Console.WriteLine("Value of Num: {0}", getNum());
         Console.ReadKey();
      }
   }
}
```

When the above code is compiled and executed, it produces the following result –

```
Value of Num: 75
```

Using Delegates

The following example demonstrates the use of delegate. The delegate *printString* can be used to reference method that takes a string as input and returns nothing.

We use this delegate to call two methods, the first prints the string to the console, and the second one prints it to a file –

Live Demo

```
using System;
using System.IO;

namespace DelegateAppl {

   class PrintString {
      static FileStream fs;
      static StreamWriter sw;

      // delegate declaration
      public delegate void printString(string s);

      // this method prints to the console
      public static void WriteToScreen(string str) {
         Console.WriteLine("The String is: {0}", str);
      }

      //this method prints to a file
      public static void WriteToFile(string s) {
         fs = new FileStream("c:\\message.txt",
         FileMode.Append, FileAccess.Write);
```

```
            sw = new StreamWriter(fs);
            sw.WriteLine(s);
            sw.Flush();
            sw.Close();
            fs.Close();
         }

         // this method takes the delegate as parameter and uses it to
         // call the methods as required
         public static void sendString(printString ps) {
            ps("Hello World");
         }

         static void Main(string[] args) {
            printString ps1 = new printString(WriteToScreen);
            printString ps2 = new printString(WriteToFile);
            sendString(ps1);
            sendString(ps2);
            Console.ReadKey();
         }
      }
   }
```

When the above code is compiled and executed, it produces the following result –

```
The String is: Hello World
```