**C# Notes**

* **Introduction:**
* A **literal** value is a constant value that never changes. Ex: true, 019188, “hello”, …etc. We just need to display a literal instance of data type to output.
* Single quotes create a **character literal**. Recall that using double quotation marks creates a **string** data type.

Example:

1. “Hello World!” 🡪 string 🡪 use“”
2. ‘b’ 🡪 char 🡪 use ‘’

* The **\n** inside the WriteLine will only create a single new line.
* **Data types in C#:**

1. int, string, Char, float, double, bool, and decimal.
2. Implicitly typed local variables 🡪 **var** :

var message = "Hello World!";

message = 10.703m;

(2,11): error CS0029: Cannot implicitly convert type 'decimal' to 'string'

var in flutter can be initialized later but in C# it should be initialized when it is declared. Other programming languages use the var keyword differently than C#, variables are assigned a type by the **compiler** regardless of whether you use the actual data type name or allow the compiler to imply the data type. In other words, the type is locked in at **the time of declaration** and therefore will never be able to hold values of a different data type.

To create a **decimal** literal, append the letter m after the number. In this context, the m is called a *literal suffix*. The literal suffix tells the compiler you wish to work with a value of decimal type.

You can use either a lower-case **m** or upper-case **M** as the literal suffix for a decimal. In all even in **F** and **f**.

Float Type Precision

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|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **C# type/keyword** | **Approximate range** | **Precision** |
| float | ±1.5 x 10−45 to ±3.4 x 1038 | ~6-9 digits |
| double | ±5.0 × 10−324 to ±1.7 × 10308 | ~15-17 digits |
| decimal | **±1.0 x 10-28 to ±7.9228 x 1028** | **28-29 digits** |

Suppose you needed to collect data from a user, like a phone number or postal code. Depending on the country/region where you live, that data may consist of numeric characters. However, since you rarely perform mathematical calculations on phone numbers and postal codes, you should prefer to use a **string** data type when working with them.

**Summary:**

* string for words, phrases, or any alphanumeric data for presentation, not calculation
* char for a single alphanumeric character
* int for a whole number
* decimal for a number with a fractional component
* bool for a true/false value

**Variable name rules:**

* Variable names can contain alphanumeric characters and the underscore character. Special characters like the hash symbol # (also known as the number symbol or pound symbol) or dollar symbol $ are not allowed.
* Variable names must begin with an alphabetical letter or an underscore, not a number.
* Variable names are case-sensitive, meaning that string Value; and string value; are two different variables.
* Variable names must **not** be a C# keyword. For example, you cannot use the following variable declarations: decimal decimal; or string string;.

**Variable name conventions:**

* Variable names should use **camel case**, which is a style of writing that uses a lower-case letter at the beginning of the first word and an upper-case letter at the beginning of each subsequent word. For example, string thisIsCamelCase;.
* Variable names should begin with an alphabetical letter. Developers use the underscore for a special purpose, so try to not use that for now.
* Variable names should be descriptive and meaningful in your application. You should choose a name for your variable that represents the kind of data it will hold (not the data type). For example: bool orderComplete;, NOT bool isComplete;.
* Variable names should be descriptive and meaningful in your app.
* Variable names should be one or more entire words appended together. Don't use contractions or abbreviations because the name of the variable (and therefore, its purpose) may be unclear to others who are reading your code.
* Variable names shouldn't include the data type of the variable, ex: string strValue;.

In the assign operator= The left-hand side of an assignment must be a variable, property or indexer. Ex:

**int thirdNumber = numbers[2];**   
In this example, 2 is the **index** of the third element in the numbers array, and the [] operator is the **indexer** used to access the element at that index.

**Combine strings using character escape sequences:**

* Use character escape sequences when you need to insert a special character into a literal string, like a tab \t, new line \n, or a double quotation mark \".
* Use an escape character for the backslash \\ when you need to use a backslash in all other scenarios.
* Use the @ directive to create a verbatim string literal that keeps all whitespace formatting and backslash characters in a string.
* Use the \u plus a four-character code to represent Unicode characters (UTF-16) in a string.
* Unicode characters may not print correctly depending on the application.

$ 🡪 interpolation

\ 🡪 escape special characters (( equal to )) @ 🡪 verbatim char

**Ex of string interpolation :** Console.WriteLine($@"C:\Output\{projectName}\Data");

* **A developer needs to capture a list of items from the user. The user will enter the keyboard combination ctrl + Esc to exit. Which is the best iteration statement for this purpose?**

1. foreach
2. do-while

**Correct! The do-while will allow the code to check each entry by the user until they enter the special keyboard combination to exit.**

**The do-while loop is the most suitable iteration statement for capturing input until a specific keyboard combination like Ctrl+Esc is entered.**

1. while

**Incorrect. It's possible to use the while statement, but the do-while will allow the user to enter a value before the code begins checking for the special keyboard combination.**

**Data types in C#:**

* **two kinds of types in C#: reference types and value types:**
  1. **Reference Types:**
* **Classes:**

Ex person that u can take object from it

* **Arrays:**

int[] numbers1 = { 1, 2, 3 };

* 1. **Value Types:**
* **Primitive Types:**

int num1 = 10;

* **Structs:**

struct Point

{

public int X { get; set; }

public int Y { get; set; }

}

* **Note:**

The code samples in this exercise are designed based on en-US culture settings, and use a period (.) as the decimal separator. Building and running the code with a culture setting that uses a different decimal separators (such as a comma ,) may give unexpected results or errors. To fix this issue, replace the period decimal separators in the code samples with your local decimal separator (such as ,). Alternatively, to run a program using the en-US culture setting, add the following code to the top of your program: using System.Globalization; and after any other using statements add CultureInfo.CurrentCulture = new CultureInfo("en-US");.

* **The** *out* **keyword in C# is used to pass arguments by reference to a method.**

void SwapNumbers(out int x, out int y)

{

int temp = x;

x = y;

y = temp;

}

int a = 10;

int b = 20;

SwapNumbers(out a, out b);

Console.WriteLine($"a = {a}, b = {b}"); // Output: a = 20, b = 10

* **Which technique should be used to change myInput, a string value "2.71828", into a decimal variable myInputDecimal?**

* + 1. decimal myInputDecimal = (decimal)(myInput);

**Incorrect. A string can't be cast into a decimal.**

* + 1. decimal myInputDecimal = myInput + 0;
    2. decimal.TryParse(myInput, out myInputDecimal);

**Correct. Using TryParse (or Parse()) is a valid technique.** **A string cannot be directly cast to a decimal type. This is because a string represents a sequence of characters, while a decimal represents a numerical value. Casting between incompatible types would lead to a compilation error.**

* **int.TryParse() does not round up the value.**

**(cast) truncate the value [in narrowing conversion only].**

**Convert.ToInt32() rounds up.**

* **Decimal** 🡪 **both**

**Float/ Double 🡪 1 of them is enough.**

* **Resize(): The Array.Resize() method adds or removes elements from the end of the array.  
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**int[] numbers = { 1, 2, 3 };**

**Array.Resize(ref numbers, 5); // Increase the size to 5 elements**

**Console.WriteLine(numbers[3]); // Output: 0 (default value for int)**

* **.Add() cannot manipulate the size of an array, use a List<T>, Here's a table summarizing the key differences:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Feature** | **Arrays** | **Lists** |
| Size | Fixed | Dynamic |
| Memory allocation | Contiguous block | Dynamic data structure |
| Performance | Generally faster for random access | Can be slower for random access, especially for large lists |
| Syntax | int[] numbers = new int[5]; | List<int> numbers = new List<int>(); |

* **The Array.Clear() method allows you to remove the contents of specific elements in your array and replace it with the array default value. For example, in a string array the element value cleared is replaced with null, when you clear a int array element the replacement is done with 0 (zero).**
* **Can you remove null elements from an array?**

If the Array.Resize() method doesn't remove empty elements from an array, is there another helper method that will do the job automatically? No. The best way to empty elements from an array would be to count the number of non-null elements by iterating through each item and increment a variable (a counter). Next, you would create a second array that is the size of the counter variable. Finally, you would loop through each element in the original array and copy non-null values into the new array. Using .copyTo();

* **In array use reverse directly. In string transform to array first :**

string value = "abc123";

char[] valueArray = value.**ToCharArray**();

Array.Reverse(valueArray);

string result = new string(valueArray);

Console.WriteLine(result);