

# Creating Types and Classes

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# Two Kinds of Types

**Built in types:**  
int, double, string

**User-defined types:**  
Employee, Account, Fish...  
virtually anything



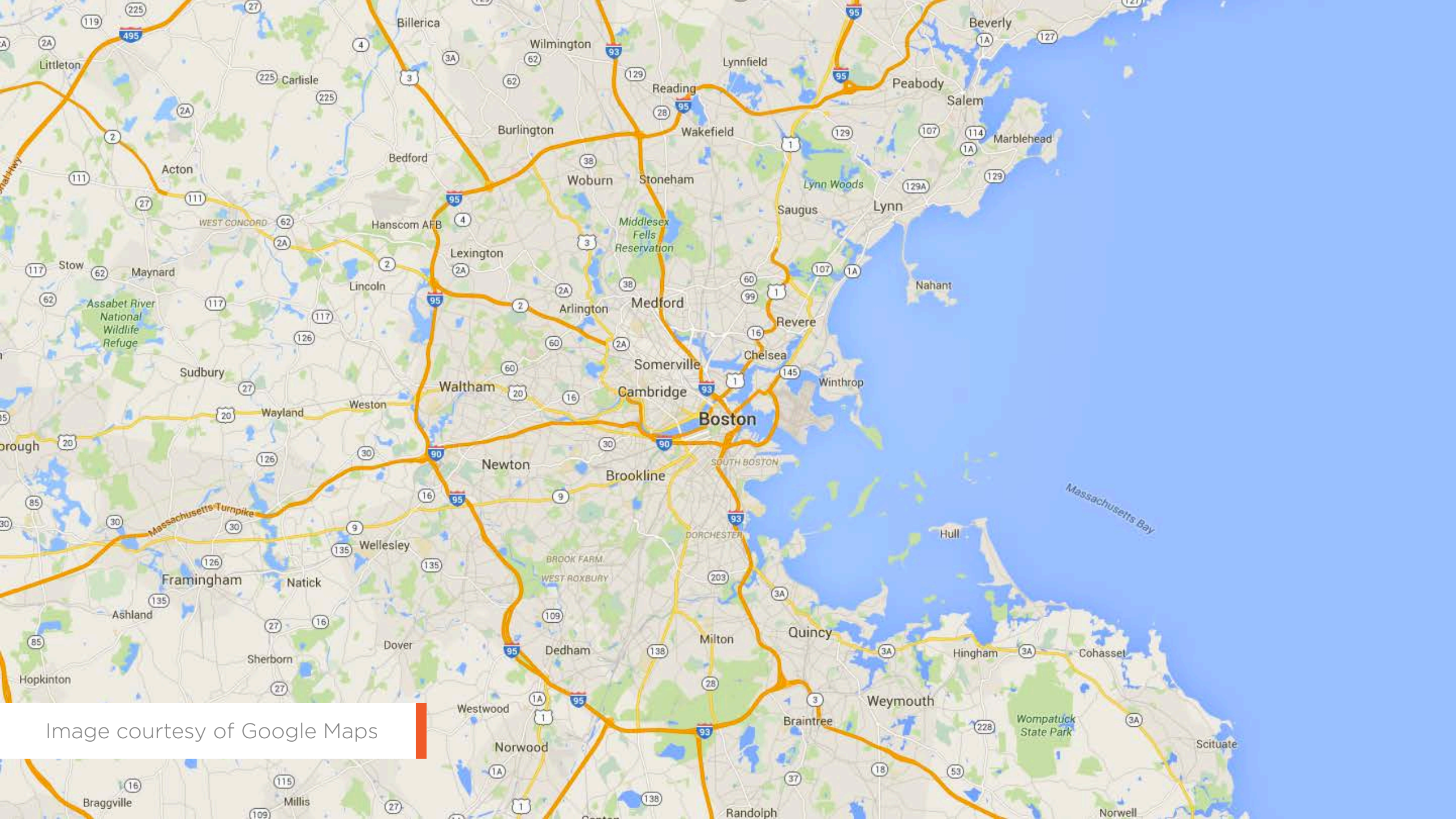


Image courtesy of Google Maps

A class defines a **type**.



```
public class Employee{  
    //...  
}
```

## Defining a Class



An instance of a class  
is called an **object**.



```
Employee joe = new Employee();
```

# Instantiating an Object



# Classes and Objects

## Employee Class



Joe in IT



Mary in  
Development



Tony in HR

Instance (object)





# Classes Have ...

Fields

Properties

Methods



```
public class Employee {  
    public int CalculateSum(int firstValue, int secondValue){  
        return firstValue + secondValue;  
    }  
}
```

```
int sum = CalculateSum(5, 7);
```

# Methods

A chunk of code that does something (modifies an object, calculates a value)

Methods can take in information to work with (parameters)

Methods can return a value



# A Word About Access Modifiers



## Public

can be seen by  
any method in  
your program



## Private

can be seen only  
by methods in the  
same class



## Respect your privacy

anything that can be  
private, should be  
private.



Virtually every type  
has **properties**.



```
public class Car {  
    public int NumberOfDoors { get; set; }  
    public double TopSpeed { get; set; }  
}
```

## Properties

In the “real world” think of a type (e.g., car)

That type has properties (e.g., top speed, 4 doors, etc.)



**Fields** are just like  
properties, only private  
to the class.



```
public class Car {  
    private int vehicleIdentificationNumber;  
}
```

## Fields

By nature, fields are private, and used by the class to assist methods or to store values.



# A Word About Capitalization

## **camelCase vs. PascalCase**

Identical except PascalCase begins with an upper case letter, while camelCase begins with a lower case letter

## **Fields**

Variables and parameters are camelCase.      (myValue)

## **Classes**

Constants and properties are PascalCase.      (MyValue)

## **Note**

This is just a convention, but you violate it at your own risk.





# Demo



## Classes and Objects

