Coming Up

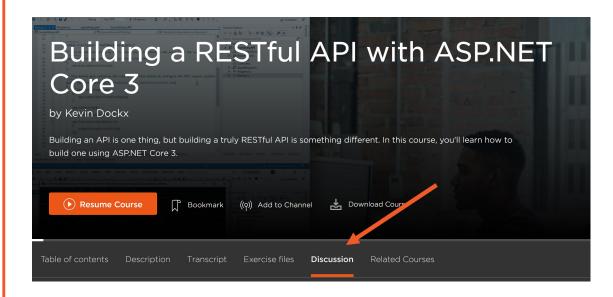


Course prerequisites and tooling Defining reflection

- Assemblies, modules, types, members
 Reflection use cases and considerations
 Introducing the demo application
 Reading metadata
 - MethodInfo and its specialized forms
 - Early binding, late binding, and BindingFlags

Discussion tab on the course page

Twitter: @KevinDockx



(course shown is one of my other courses, not this one)

Course Prerequisites

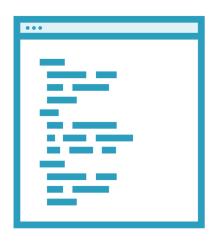
.NET Framework Class Libraries with C#

Knowledge of C#

Frameworks and Tooling

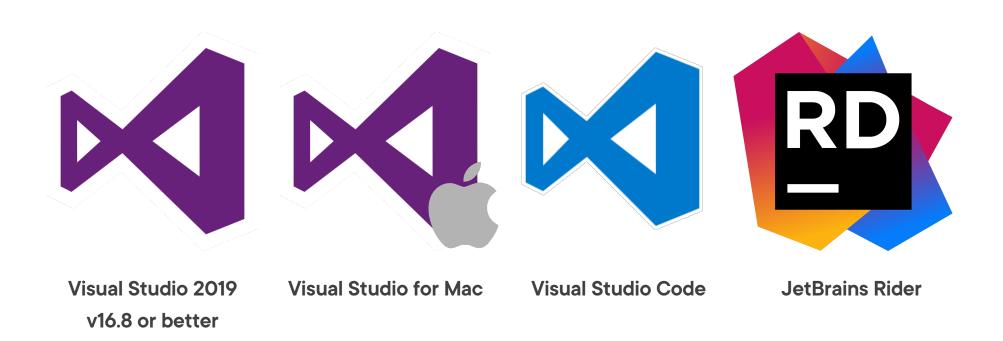


Visual Studio 2019 v16.8 or better



.NET 5

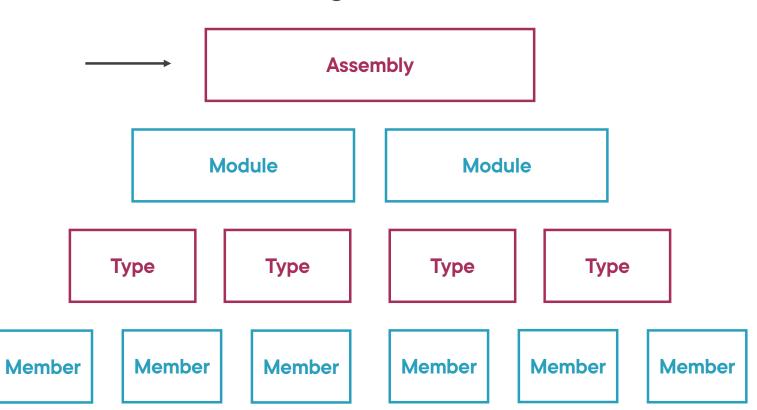
Frameworks and Tooling



Exercise files tab on the course page



(course shown is one of my other courses, not this one)



Assembly

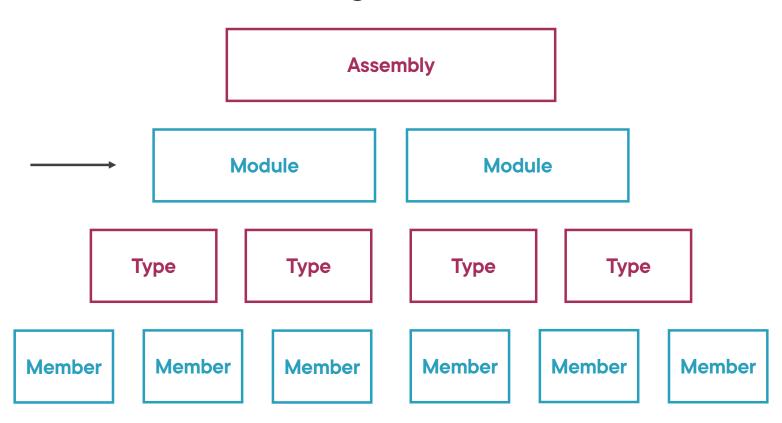
A collection of types and resources that are built to work together and form a logical unit of functionality

.EXE, .DLL

Building blocks of .NET applications

Contains type metadata

Assembly



Module

A portable executable file, such as type.dll or application.exe, consisting of one or more classes and interfaces

Module Module

Type Type Type Type

Member Member Member Member Member Member

Assembly

Module

Type

Type

Type

Type

Member

Member

Member

Member

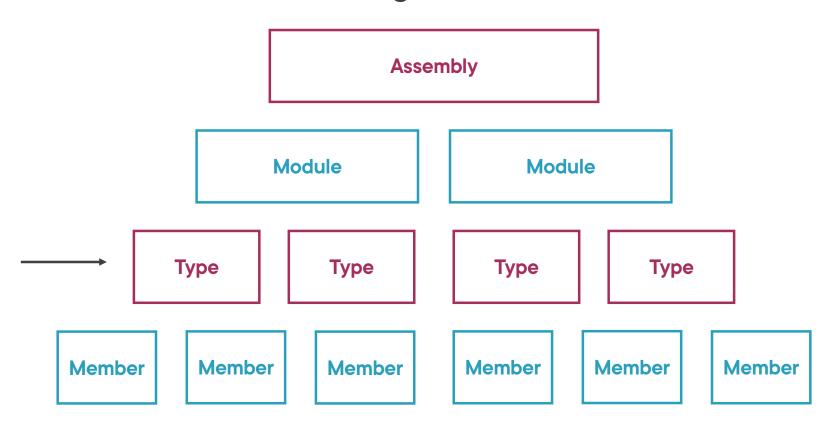
Member

Member

Module Module

Type Type Type Type

Member Member Member Member Member Member



Type

A collection of members: fields that hold data, methods that can be executed, and so on

Туре

class, struct, enum, ...

A type contains metadata describing itself

- Base type
- Interfaces
- Permitted operations

- ...

Assembly

Module

Module

Type

Type

Type

Type

Member

Member

Member

Member

Member

Member

Member

Represents the data and behavior of a type

Reflection

The process by which a computer program can observe and modify its own structure and behavior

Reflection Basics

Reflection provides objects that encapsulate assemblies, modules and types

- System.Reflection namespace

Reflection Basics



Dynamically creating an instance of a type



Binding the type to an existing object



Getting the type from an existing object

Reflection Use Cases and Considerations



Dependency injection containers



Calling private or protected methods, fields, properties



Serialization

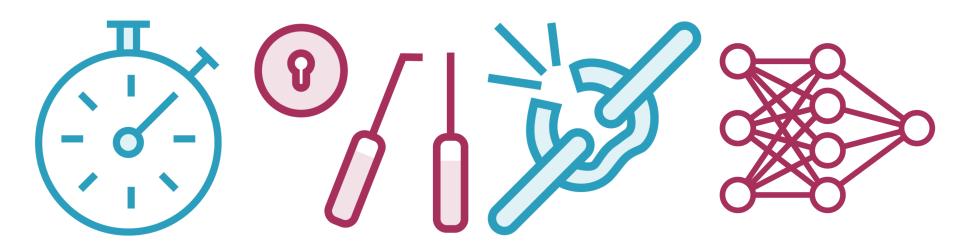


Type inspector applications



Code analysis tools

Reflection Use Cases and Considerations



Reflection is relatively slow

Security is merely a suggestion

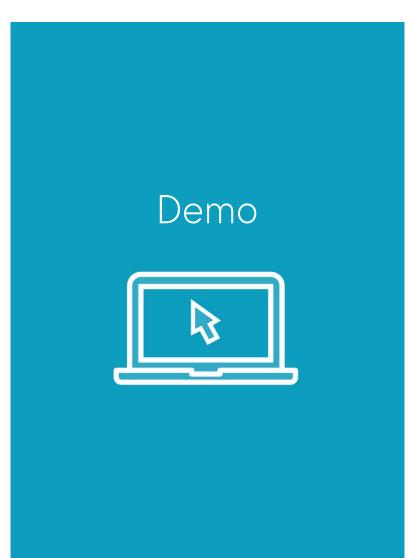
Reflection is error-prone due to its dynamic nature

Working with reflection is complex





Introducing the demo application



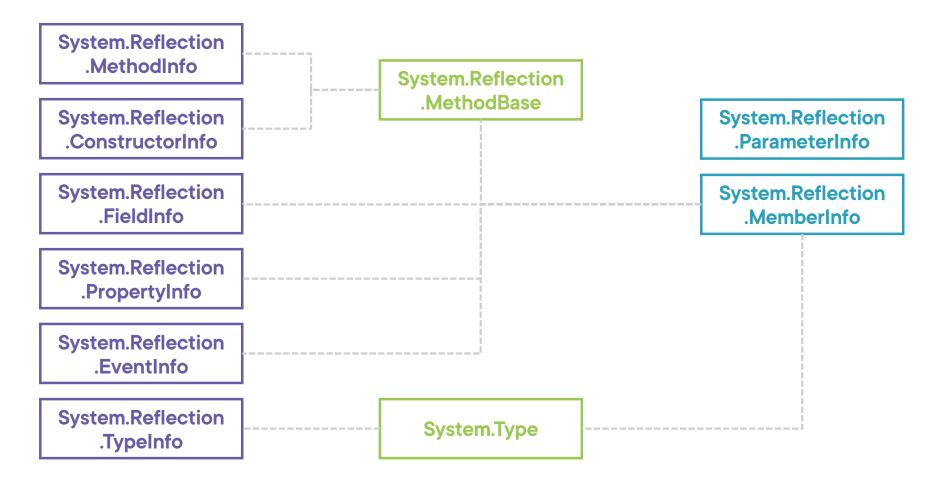
Inspecting a type





Getting info about a type

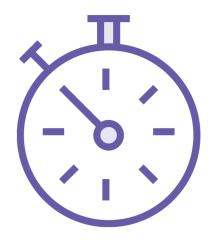
Inspecting Specialized Forms of MethodInfo



Binding

The process of locating the declaration (that is, the implementation) that corresponds to a uniquely specified type

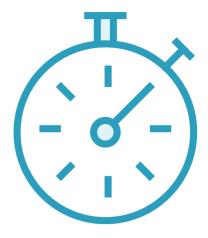
Early and Late Binding



Early binding

Looks for methods and properties and checks whether they exist and match at compile time

You won't be able to compile a mismatch



Late binding

The objects are dynamic, so the compiler cannot give a warning

The actual type is only decided upon at runtime

BindingFlags enumeration

Used to control binding and to control how reflection searches

BindingFlags Enumeration

Control how reflection searches

BindingFlags.Public,

BindingFlags.Instance, ...

Control the binding itself

BindingFlags.GetProperty

BindingFlags.SetField, ...

Can be combined bitwise

BindingFlags.Instance | BindingFlags.NonPublic





Controlling the way reflection searches with BindingFlags



Reflection is the process by which a computer program can observe and modify its own structure and behavior

- Dynamic instance creation
- Binding a type to an existing object
- Getting the type from an existing object



Reflection is commonly used

... but it should be used with care



The first step is gathering metadata

- MemberInfo class
 - Methodinfo, Propertylnfo, Typelnfo, ...



Binding

- Early binding
- Late binding
- BindingFlags enumeration