

Module 01

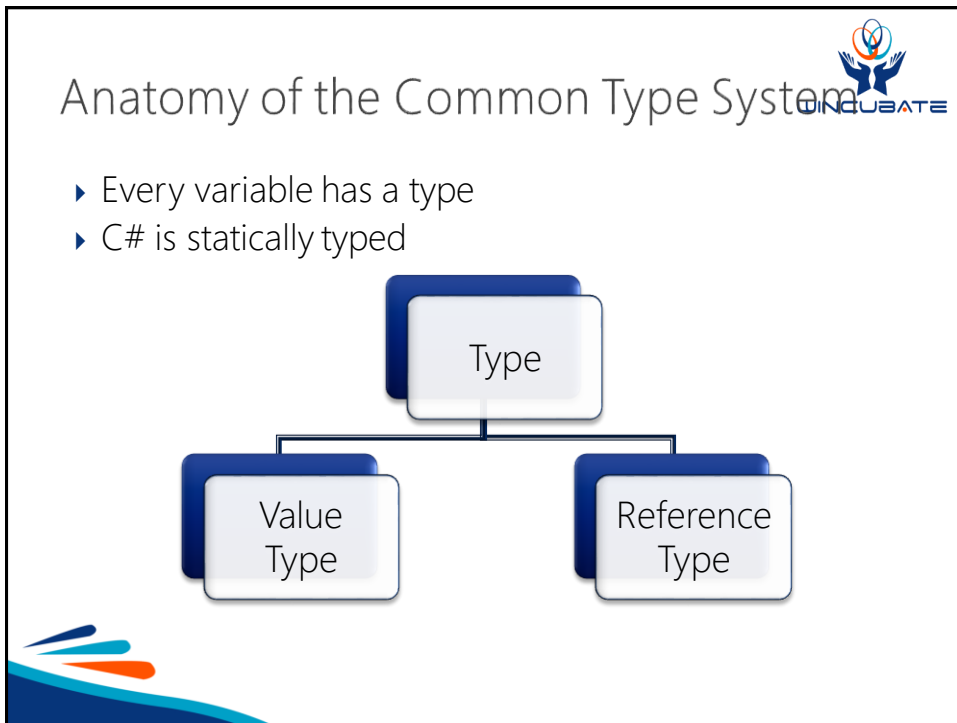
"Advanced Types and Methods"



Agenda




- **Common Type System**
- Collections and Generics
- Iterators
- Anonymous Types
- Tuples and Other Types
- Methods
- Extension Methods
- Lab 1
- Discussion and Review




Value Types vs. Reference Types

Value Types	Reference Types
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Directly contain data▶ Allocated on the stack▶ Have to be initialized▶ Each copy has its own data	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Store references to data ("objects")▶ Stored on the heap▶ Has a default value of null▶ Several references can refer to same data


Examples of Types



Value Types	Reference Types
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ bool ▶ int ▶ float ▶ decimal ▶ struct ▶ enum ▶ DateTime ▶ ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ class ▶ string ▶ Array ▶ Exception ▶ ...



Implicitly Typed Variables



- ▶ You can define local implicitly typed variables using the **var** keyword



```
var myInteger = 87;
var myBoolean = true;
var myString = "Hello, there...";
```

- ▶ The compiler infers the type of the local variable!
- ▶ Everything is still completely type-safe

```
var i = 87;
i = 112;
int j = i + 42;
i = "Forbidden!";
```

- ▶ Must be assigned a value when declared

```
var myInteger;
myInteger = 87;
```

Nullable Types



- ▶ Can assume the values of the underlying value type as well as **null**

```
int? i = 87;  
int? j = null;  
if( i.HasValue )  
{  
    int k = i.Value + j.GetValueOrDefault( 42 );  
    Console.WriteLine( k );  
}
```

```
int k = i.Value + ( j ?? 42 );
```

- ▶ The ?? operator is an elegant shorthand



Characteristics of Nullable Types



- ▶ Make no mistake about it:
 - Nullable types are **value types**!
- ▶ Only value types can be nullable!
- ▶ **int?** is actually generically defined as

```
Nullable<int> i = 42;
```





Recursive Types

- ▶ Classes are allowed to be recursive, i.e refer to instances of the same class
- ▶ A classic examples is the Linked List

```
public class Node
{
    public object Data { get; set; }
    public Node Next { get; set; }

    ...
}
```

- ▶ Note: Structs are **not** allowed to be recursive!



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System.Collections.Stack

- Stack is a container with last-in, first-out behavior based on **object**

Member of Stack	Meaning
Push()	Adds an object to the top of the stack
Pop()	Removes the object at the top of the stack
Peek()	Returns the object at the top of the stack without removing it

```
Stack stack = new Stack();
stack.Push( new Car( "Fred", 90 ) );
stack.Push( new Car( "Mary", 100 ) );
Car top = stack.Peek() as Car;
Car removed = stack.Pop() as Car;
foreach( Car c in stack )
{
    Console.WriteLine( c.PetName );
}
```



Annoying Problems

- You can insert anything into a Stack!

```
Stack stack = new Stack();
stack.Push( new Car( "Fred", 90 ) );
stack.Push( new Car( "Mary", 100 ) );
stack.Push( "Hello, World" );
stack.Push( 87 );

Car top = stack.Peek() as Car;
Car removed = stack.Pop() as Car;

foreach( Car c in stack )
{
    Console.WriteLine( c.PetName );
}
```



The problem is that type-safety is missing






Wouldn't It Be Nice If...

- ▶ ... we only needed to construct each type once?
- ▶ ... and it had no (un)boxing performance hit?

```
class Stack<T>
{
    public Stack { ... }
    public T Peek() { ... }
    public void Push( T t ) { ... }
    public T Pop() { ... }
    ...
}
```

- ▶ I.e. "generic" types!



The Classes of the System.



Collections.Generic Namespace

- ▶ Type-safe, reusable, and efficient collection classes

Class	Meaning
List<T>	Dynamically sized list of elements of type T
Dictionary<K,V>	Values of type V indexed by an element key of type K
SortedDictionary<K,V>	Values of type V indexed and sorted by keys of type K
Queue<T>	First-in, first-out queue of elements of type T
Stack<T>	Last-in, first-out queue of elements of type T
HashSet<T>	Set of elements of type T
SortedSet<T>	Sorted set of elements of type T

- ▶ These implement the generic interfaces on the previous slide

Never use the non-generic collections!





Using Generic Types

- Substitute T with a concrete type whenever it is used

```
List<int> list = new List<int>();
list.Add( 42 );
list.Add( 87 );
list.Add( 112 );
```

```
foreach( int i in list )
{
    Console.WriteLine( i );
}
```

```
List<string> list = new
List<string>();
list.Add( "Hello" );
list.Add( "World" );

foreach( string s in list )
{
    Console.WriteLine( s );
}
```



Queue<T>



- Queue<T> is a type-safe container ensuring first-in, first-out behavior

Member of Queue<T>	Meaning
Dequeue()	Removes and returns the element at beginning of queue
Enqueue()	Adds an element to the end of queue
Peek()	Returns the element at the beginning

```
Queue<Car> queue = new Queue<Car>();
queue.Enqueue( new Car( "Fred", 90 ) );
queue.Enqueue( new Car( "Mary", 100 ) );
Car first = queue.Peek();
Car removed = queue.Dequeue();
foreach( Car c in queue )
{
    Console.WriteLine( c.PetName );
}
```





Dictionary<K,V>

- Dictionary<K,V> is a container of values of type V indexed by an element key of type K

Member of Dictionary<K,V>	Meaning
Add()	Adds an key-value pair to the dictionary
Remove()	Removes the element with the specified key

- Iterate dictionaries by using KeyValuePair<K,V>

```
Dictionary<int, string> dict = new Dictionary<int, string>();
dict.Add( 11, "Peter Graulund" );
dict.Add( 7, "Stephan Petersen" );
Console.WriteLine( "Number 11 is {0}", dict[ 11 ] );

foreach( KeyValuePair<int, string> kv in dict )
{
    Console.WriteLine( "Player {0} is {1}", kv.Key, kv.Value );
}
```

HashSet<T>



- HashSet<T> is a set of values of type T

Member of HashSet<T>	Meaning
Add()	Adds an element to the set
Remove()	Removes the specified element in the set

- There is also a SortedSet<T>

- Needs IComparer<T>

```
HashSet<int> set = new HashSet<int>();
set.Add( 42 );
set.Add( 87 );
set.Add( 42 );
set.Remove( 42 );

foreach( int i in set )
{
    Console.WriteLine( i );
}
```



Collection Initializers



- Collections can be conveniently initialized via *collection initializer syntax*

```
List<int> list = new List<int> { 42, 87, 112 };
```

```
List<string> list = new List<string> { "Hello", "World" };
```

```
SortedSet<int> set = new SortedSet<int> { 87, 42, 112, 176 };
```

- Note: Only works for those collection classes with an **Add()** method, i.e. not

- Stack<T>
- Queue<T>
- LinkedList<T>
- ...



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The IEnumerable Interface



- ▶ The **IEnumerable** interface states that the items of a class can be enumerated

```
using System.Collections;
```

```
public interface IEnumerable
{
    IEnumerator GetEnumerator();
}
```

```
public interface IEnumerator
{
    bool MoveNext ();
    object Current { get; }
    void Reset ();
}
```

- ▶ The **IEnumerator** interface provides an enumerator mechanism for the class
- ▶ Both are built into the .NET Framework base classes in the **System.Collections** namespace
- ▶ Arrays and collection types implement **IEnumerable** out-of-the-box



Implementing IEnumerable



- ▶ You can implement **IEnumerable** in your own types

```
public class Garage : IEnumerable
{
    private Car[] carArray = new Car[ 4 ];
    public Garage()
    {
        carArray[ 0 ] = new Car( "FeeFee", 200 );
        carArray[ 1 ] = new Car( "Clunker", 90 );
        carArray[ 2 ] = new Car( "Zippy", 30 );
        carArray[ 3 ] = new Car( "Fred", 30 );
    }

    public IEnumerator GetEnumerator() { ... }
}
```

```
Garage garage = new Garage();
foreach( Car c in garage )
{
    Console.WriteLine( c.PetName );
}
```



Building Iterators with `yield`



- C# provides powerful mechanisms for creating *iterator methods*

```
public IEnumerator GetEnumerator()
{
    foreach( Car c in carArray )
    {
        yield return c;
    }
}

public IEnumerator GetEnumerator()
{
    yield return carArray[ 0 ];
    yield return carArray[ 1 ];
    yield return carArray[ 2 ];
    yield return carArray[ 3 ];
    yield return carArray[ 4 ];
}

public IEnumerator GetEnumerator()
{
    int i = 0;
    while( true )
    {
        yield return carArray[ i++ ];
        if( i == 4 ) { yield break; }
    }
}
```



Named Iterators



- Multiple iterators can be built for a class with named iterators

```
public IEnumerable GetTheCars( bool returnReversed )
{
    if( returnReversed )
    {
        for( int i = carArray.Length; i != 0; i-- )
        { yield return carArray[i-1]; }
    }
    else
    {
        foreach( Car c in carArray ) { yield return c; }
    }
}

Garage garage = new Garage();
foreach( Car c in garage.GetTheCars( true ) )
{
    Console.WriteLine( c.PetName );
}
```



Implementing IEnumerable<T>



- There are generic versions of **IEnumerable** and **IEnumerator**

```
public interface IEnumerable<out T> : IEnumerable
{
    IEnumerator<T> GetEnumerator();
}
```

```
public interface IEnumerator<T>
{
    bool MoveNext ();
    T Current { get; }
    void Reset ();
}
```

- Note: Slight trick involved when implementing *IEnumerator<T>*
- We will return to the "out" in Module 2



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Creating Anonymous Types



- ▶ Combining implicitly typed variables with object initializer syntax provides an excellent shorthand for defining simple classes called *anonymous types*

```
var myEquipment = new { Manufacturer = "Nintendo",  
                        Make = "Wii",  
                        Controllers = 4 };  
Console.WriteLine( "I have a {0} {1} with {2} controllers",  
    myEquipment.Manufacturer,  
    myEquipment.Make,  
    myEquipment.Controllers );
```

- ▶ The compiler autogenerates an anonymous class for us to use
- ▶ This class inherits from **object**

- ▶ Members are read-only!



Equality of Anonymous Types



- ▶ Anonymous types come with their own overrides of **object** methods
 - ToString()
 - Equals()
 - GetHashCode()
- ▶ The == and != operators are however not overloaded with **Equals()**!
 - The exact references are still compared



Restrictions to Anonymous Types



- ▶ Anonymous types can be nested arbitrarily

```
var myFancyEquipment = new
{
    Manufacturer = "Microsoft",
    Make = "Xbox 360",
    XboxLive = new { Name = "Komatoze",
                     Membership = MembershipType.Gold }
};
```

- ▶ Some restrictions do apply to anonymous types
 - Type name is auto-generated and cannot be changed
 - Always derive directly from **object**
 - Fields and properties of anonymous types are always read-only
 - Anonymous types are implicitly sealed
 - No possibility of custom methods, operators, overrides, or events



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The Syntax of a Method

- The syntax of methods are

```
ReturnValue MethodName( arguments ) { MethodBody }
```

- All methods must exist inside of a class definition – no “global” methods!

```
class Program
{
    static void DoStuff( )
    {
        Console.WriteLine( 87 );
    }
}
```

```
class Calculator
{
    public int Add(int x, int y)
    {
        return x + y;
    }
}
```





Implicit Typing in Methods

- ▶ The **var** keyword cannot be used as parameters or return value in methods

```
public var M( var x, var y )  
{  
    ...  
}
```

- ▶ But can be used locally inside the method body

```
int GetSomeInt()  
{  
    var ret = 87; ✓  
    return ret;  
}
```



Passing Parameters by Value

- ▶ Define *formal* parameters within parentheses in method
 - Supply type and name for each parameter

```
static void Twice( int x )  
{  
    x = 2 * x;  
}
```

- ▶ Invoke method by supplying *actual* parameters in parentheses
 - The formal and actual parameter types and count must be compatible

```
int i = 42;  
Twice( i );  
Console.WriteLine( i );
```

- ▶ Parameter values are copied from actual to formal
- ▶ Changes made inside method has no effect outside method!





The ref Modifier

- ▶ Reference parameters are references to memory locations, i.e. aliases for variables
- ▶ Use the **ref** modifier to pass variables by reference

<pre>static void Twice(ref int x) { x = 2 * x; }</pre>	<pre>int i = 42; Twice(ref i); Console.WriteLine(i);</pre>
--	--

- ▶ Also use the **ref** keyword when invoking the method
- ▶ Parameter values are referred (or aliased)
- ▶ Changes made inside method has indeed effect outside method!
- ▶ Variable must be assigned before call



The out Modifier

- ▶ Passing by reference consists of both "inputting" and "outputting"
- ▶ Use the **out** modifier when only outputting value

<pre>static void FillWithNumber(out int x) { x = 87; }</pre>	<pre>int i; FillWithNumber(out i); Console.WriteLine(i);</pre>
--	--

- ▶ Also use the **out** keyword when invoking the method
- ▶ Parameter values are output
- ▶ Changes made inside method has indeed effect outside method!
- ▶ Variable does not have to be assigned before call





The params Modifier

- ▶ Passing parameter lists of varying length by using the **params** modifier

```
static int Sum( params int[] values )
{
    int total = 0;
    foreach( int i in values )
    {
        total += i;
    }
    return total;
}
```

Console.WriteLine(Sum(42, 87));

- ▶ Actual parameters are then passed into the method by value as an array

- ▶ Only one **params** per method



Optional Parameters

- ▶ Methods can have optional parameters by specifying their default values

```
static void M( int x, int y = 87, bool z = false )
{
    ...
}
```

M(1, 2, true);
M(1, 2); // Equivalent to M(1, 2, false) ✓
M(1); // Equivalent to M(1, 87, false) ✓
M(); // Illegal! x is required! ✗

- ▶ Optional parameters can be omitted when invoking the method
- ▶ Note: Optional parameters must appear last in parameter list
- ▶ Default values for optional parameters must be known at compile time!

```
static void N( bool b, DateTime dt = DateTime.Now )
{
    ...
}
```





Named Parameters

- Can pass parameter values using their *names* (as opposed to their *position*)

```
M(1, z: true); // z is passed by name ✓
M(x: 1, z: true) // x and z are both passed by name ✓
M(z: true, x: 1) // z and x are both passed by name (equivalent!) ✓
M(z: true, 1 ) ✗
```

- Note: Positional parameters must always appear before any named parameters when invoking methods!
- Named and optional parameters mix perfectly
- Syntax look horrible, but what is the alternative...? ☺



Recursive Methods

- Methods can call itself either directly or indirectly.
- Such methods are said to be *recursive*

```
static int Factorial( int n )
{
    if( n <= 1 )
    {
        return 1;
    }

    return n * Factorial( n - 1 );
}
```

Console.WriteLine(Factorial(10));

- Perfect for solving inductively defined problems
- Must have terminating base clause
- Use with care!





Generic Methods

- ▶ You can define methods operating on generic types

```
void Swap<T>( ref T a, ref T b )
{
    T temp = a;
    a = b;
    b = temp;
}

int i = 42;
int j = 87;
Swap<int>( ref i, ref j );

string s = "Hello";
string t = "World";
Swap<string>( ref s, ref t );
```

- ▶ Such methods cannot be defined inside generic classes or structs!
- ▶ T is "free" to match any type
 - Use **typeof(T)** to retrieve instantiated type

The C# compiler will try to infer the generic types when omitted



Caller Info Attributes

- ▶ C# 5.0 introduced three types of caller info attributes
 - `[CallerMemberName]`
 - `[CallerFilePath]`
 - `[CallerLineNumber]`

```
static void Log(
    [CallerMemberName] string callerName = null,
    [CallerFilePath] string callerFilePath = null,
    [CallerLineNumber] int callerLine = -1 )
{
    ...
}
```

- ▶ Applicable to default parameters
 - Compiler replaces values at compilation time
- ▶ In `System.Runtime.CompilerServices`



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Defining Extension Methods



- *Extension methods* let you extend types with your own methods
 - Even if you don't have the source or the types are not yours

```
static class MyExtensions
{
    public static string ToMyTimestamp( this DateTime dt )
    {
        return dt.ToString( "yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss.fff" );
    }
}
```

- Must be **static** and defined in a **static** class
- The first parameter contains **this** and determines the type being extended

▸ Extension methods can have any number of parameters



Invoking Extension Methods



- ▶ Extension methods can be invoked at the instance level

```
DateTime dt = DateTime.Now;  
Console.WriteLine( dt.ToMyTimestamp() );
```

- ▶ Alternatively, the method can be invoked statically

```
DateTime dt = DateTime.Now;  
Console.WriteLine( MyExtensions.ToMyTimestamp( dt ) );
```

- ▶ Visual Studio has special IntelliSense for extension methods



Using Extension Methods



- ▶ The static class containing the extension methods must be in scope for the extension methods to be used
- ▶ Extension methods are indeed extending – not inheriting!
 - No access to private or protected members
 - All access is through the supplied parameter

```
public static string ToMyTimestamp( this DateTime dt )  
{  
    return dt.ToString( "yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss.fff" );  
}
```

- ▶ Can extend interfaces as well, but implementation must be provided



Lab 1: Creating Advanced Types and Methods



- ▶ Labs 1.1 – 1.8



Discussion and Review



- ▶ Common Type System
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