Module 03:

"A Glimpse of C# 8"





- Nullable Reference Types
- Additional Types, Expressions, and Patterns
- Default Interface Implementations
- Better Async Integration
- Extension Everything





Null References: "The Billion-dollar Mistake"

"I call it my billion-dollar mistake. It was the invention of the null reference in 1965. At that time, I was designing the first comprehensive type system for references in an object oriented language (ALGOL W). My goal was to ensure that all use of references should be absolutely safe, with checking performed automatically by the compiler. But I couldn't resist the temptation to put in a null reference, simply because it was so easy to implement. This has led to innumerable errors, vulnerabilities, and system crashes, which have probably caused a billion dollars of pain and damage in the last forty years."





Step One: Expressing Intent

- Could create new types for reference types. Either
 - A reference is not supposed to be null (e.g. string!)
 - A reference is allowed to be null (e.g. string?)
- C# reference types today does not make this distinction!

```
class Person
{
   public string! FirstName { get; }
   public string? MiddleName { get; }
   public string! LastName { get; }
   ...
}
```





Step One: Expressing Intent

- Solution
 - A reference is not supposed to be null: string
 - A reference is welcome to be null: string?

```
class Person
{
   public string FirstName { get; }
   public string? MiddleName { get; }
   public string LastName { get; }
   ...
}
```

- Note: Breaking change!
 - Use a compiler switch to control behavior



Step Two: Enforcing Behavior

- Do compile-time static analysis warning when
 - Setting a nonnullable to null
 - Dereferencing a nullable reference

```
class Person
{
   public string FirstName { get; }
   public string? MiddleName { get; }
   public string LastName { get; }

   public Person( string firstName ) => FirstName = firstName;

   int GetLengthOfMiddleName( Person p ) => p.MiddleName.Length;
}
```



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Records

Immutable, data-like class types

```
class Person (string First, string Last);
```

Compiler auto-generates value object

```
class Person : IEquatable<Person>
{
   public string First { get; }
   public Person(string First, string Last) => { ... }
   public void Deconstruct(out string First, out string Last) => { ... }

   public bool Equals(Person other) => { ... }
   public override bool Equals(object obj) => { ... }
   public override int GetHashCode() => { ... }
   ...
}
```



Recursive Data Types

Allow definitions of "functional-style" expression types

```
abstract class Expr;
class X() : Expr;
class Const(double Value) : Expr;
class Add(Expr Left, Expr Right) : Expr;
class Mult(Expr Left, Expr Right) : Expr;
class Neg(Expr Value) : Expr;
```





Additional Patterns

Positional and Recursive Patterns

```
Expr Simplify( Expr e ) =>
    switch (e)
        case Mult(Const(0), ): return Const(0);
        case Mult(_, Const(0)): return Const(0);
        case Mult(Const(1), var x): return Simplify(x);
        case Mult(var x, Const(1)): return Simplify(x);
        case Mult(Const(var 1), Const(var r)): return Const(1 * r);
        case Add(Const(0), var x): return Simplify(x);
        case Add(var x, Const(0)): return Simplify(x);
        case Add(Const(var 1), Const(var r)): return Const(1 + r);
        case Neg(Const(var k)): return Const(-k);
        default: return e;
```



Revamped Switch Statement

More "functional"-inspired switch





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Default Interface Members

Allow better backwards compatibility in interfaces

```
interface ILogger
{
    void Log(LogLevel level, string message);
    void Log(Exception ex) => Log(LogLevel.Error, ex.ToString());
}
```

```
class ConsoleLogger : ILogger
{
   public void Log(LogLevel level, string message) { ... }
}
```

```
class FileLogger : ILogger
{
    public void Log(LogLevel level, string message) { ... }
    public void Log(Exception ex) { ... }
}
```



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Async Streams

New async enumerable interfaces with corresponding foreach syntax

```
public interface IAsyncEnumerable< out T>
{
    IAsyncEnumerator<T> GetAsyncEnumerator();
}
public interface IAsyncEnumerator<out t>
{
    Task<bool> WaitForNextAsync();
    T TryGetNext( out bool success );
}
```

```
IAsyncEnumerable<int> query = ...;
foreach await( int i in query )
{
    Console.WriteLine( i );
}
```



Async Disposable

New async interface

```
public interface IAsyncDisposable
{
    Task DisposeAsync();
}
```

Corresponding async await syntax to use with IAsyncDisposable

```
IAsyncDisposable resource = new ...;
using await (resource)
{
    resource.DoSomething();
    resource.DoSomethingElse();
}
```



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Extension "Everything"

- C# 3 introduced Extension Methods to facilitate LINQ
- ▶ C# 8 might introduce
 - Extension Constructors
 - Extension Properties
 - Extension Events
 - ...
- Appealing indeed, but might be somewhat quirky due to "static-ness"





Summary

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