## **Static Fields and Properties**

You already know how to create a field and property, like:

```
class Forest
{
  private string definition;
  public string Definition
  {
    get { return definition; }
    set { definition = value; }
}
```

The definition of what a forest is applies to all Forest objects, not just one — there should only be one value for the whole class. This is a good use case for a static field/property.

To make a static field and property, just add static after the access modifier (public or private).

```
class Forest
{
  private static string definition;
  public static string Definition
  {
    get { return definition; }
    set { definition = value; }
  }
}
```

Remember that static means "associated with the class, not an instance". Thus any static member is accessed from the class, not an instance:

```
static void Main(string[] args)
{
   Console WriteLine(Forest Definition);
}
```

If you tried to access a static member from an instance (like f.Definition) you would get an error like:

error CS0176: Static member 'Forest.Definition' cannot be accessed with an instance reference, qualify it with a type name instead

## **☑**Instructions

1.

In the previous exercise we mentioned storing the count of all Forest objects. We'll use a static field and property to store that. Define a private static field named forestsCreated.



forestsCreated should be an integer.

**2.**Define a public static property named ForestsCreated. Give it a public getter and private setter.



Here's the first line of the property definition:

public static int ForestsCreated

The getter should be public and return forestsCreated.

The setter should be private and set forestsCreated to value.

In the first constructor, increment ForestsCreated . This will add 1 to the property every time an object is constructed.

