# **Reflection and Attributes**



**SoftUni Team Technical Trainers** 







https://softuni.bg

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# Questions



sli.do

# #csharp-advanced



# What? Why? Where? When?

Reflection

# What is Metaprogramming?





- Programs can be designed to:
  - Read
  - Generate
  - Analyze
  - Transform
  - Modify itself while running





# What is Reflection?



- The ability of a programming language to be its own metalanguage
- Programs can examine information about themselves



#### When to Use Reflection?



Whenever we want:



- Code to become more extendible (e.g. plugins)
- To reduce code length significantly (e.g. mapping)
- Dynamic object initialization (e.g. IoC containers)
- Assembly information at run time (e.g. ASP.NET Core)
- Examine other programs (e.g. unit testing)

# When Not to Use Reflection?



- If it is possible to perform an operation without using reflection, then it is preferable to avoid using it
- Cons from using Reflection
  - Performance overhead
  - Security restrictions
  - Exposure of internals



# **Reflecting Class and Members**

Reflection API

# **Type Class**



- Primary way to access metadata
- Obtained at compile time, if you know its name:

```
Type myType = typeof(ClassName);
```

Can be obtained at runtime, if the name is unknown:

```
Type myType = Type.GetType("Namespace.ClassName");
```

Get the type of an instance

You need fully qualified class name as string

```
obj.GetType();
```

# **Class Name**



- Obtain Class name
  - Fully qualified class name Type.FullName

```
string fullName = typeOf(SomeClass).FullName;
```

Class name without the namespace - Type.Name

```
string simpleName = typeOf(SomeClass).Name;
```

# **Base Class and Interfaces**



Obtain base type

```
Type baseType = testClass.BaseType;
```

Obtain interfaces

```
Type[] interfaces = testClass.GetInterfaces();
```

- All the interfaces that the class implements are returned
  - Even interfaces from base classes

# **Creating New Instances Dynamically**



- Activator.CreateInstance
  - Creates an instance of a type by invoking the constructor that matches the specified arguments

```
var sbType = Type.GetType("System.Text.StringBuilder");
StringBuilder sbInstance =
   (StringBuilder) Activator.CreateInstance(sbType);
StringBuilder sbInstCapacity = (StringBuilder)Activator
   .CreateInstance(sbType, new object[] { 10 });
```

# Reflect Fields



Obtain public fields

```
FieldInfo field = type.GetField("name");
FieldInfo[] publicFields = type.GetFields();
```

Obtain all fields

```
FieldInfo[] allFields = type.GetFields(
   BindingFlags.Static |
   BindingFlags.Instance |
   BindingFlags.Public |
   BindingFlags.NonPublic);
```

# **Binding Flags**



 The BindingFlags enum specifies what kinds of types we are looking up

```
FieldInfo[] allFields =
  type.GetFields(BindingFlags.NonPublic);
```

Can be combined with bitwise OR ( operator):

```
FieldInfo[] allFields = type.GetFields(
    BindingFlags.Public |
    Returns both public | and nonpublic fields
```

# Field Type and Name



Get public field name and type

```
FieldInfo field = type.GetField("fieldName");
string fieldName = field.Name;
Type fieldType = field.FieldType;
```

 Use BindingFlags to specify access modifiers, if the field is not public, otherwise GetField returns null

# Changing a Field's State



```
Type testType = typeof(Test);
Test testInstance =
    (Test) Activator.CreateInstance(testType);
FieldInfo field = testType.GetField("testInt");
                                     Changes the
field.SetValue(testInstance, 5);
                                    object's state
int fieldValue =
        (int)field.GetValue(testInstance);
```

# **Access Modifiers**



- Each modifier is a flag bit that is either set or cleared
- Check access modifier of a member of the class

```
field.IsPrivate
field.IsPublic  // public
field.IsNonPublic  // everything but public
field.IsFamily  // protected
field.IsAssembly  // internal
```

# **Reflect Constructors**



Obtain constructors

```
ConstructorInfo[] publicCtors =
  type.GetConstructors();
```

Obtain all non static constructors

```
ConstructorInfo[] allNonStaticCtors =
  type.GetConstructors(
   BindingFlags.Instance |
   BindingFlags.Public |
   BindingFlags.NonPublic);
```

# **Reflect Constructors(2)**



Obtain a certain constructor

```
ConstructorInfo constructor =
  type.GetConstructor(new Type[] parametersType);
```

Get constructor parameters

```
Type[] parameterTypes =
  constructor.GetParameters();
```

Instantiating objects using a specific constructor

# **Reflect Methods**



Obtain all public methods

```
MethodInfo[] publicMethods = sbType.GetMethods();
```

Obtain a certain method

# Method Invoke



Obtain method parameters and return type

```
ParameterInfo[] appendParameters =
  appendMethod.GetParameters();
Type returnType = appendMethod.ReturnType;
```

Invoke methods

```
appendMethod.Invoke(builder, new object[] { "hi!" });
```

Target object instance

Parameters for the method



## **Attributes**



- Data holding class
- Describes parts of your code
- Applied to:
  - Classes, Fields, Methods, etc.

```
[Obsolete]
public void DeprecatedMethod
{
   Console.WriteLine("Deprecated!");
}
```



# **Attributes Usage**



Generate compiler messages or errors

```
[Obsolete]
public enum Coin // Enum 'Coin' is osbolete
```

- Tools, which rely on attributes:
  - Code generation tools
  - Documentation generation tools
  - Testing Frameworks
- Runtime ORM, Serialization etc.

# Applying Attributes – Example



- Attribute's name is surrounded by square brackets: []
  - Placed before their target declaration

```
[Flags] // System.FlagsAttribute
public enum FileAccess
{
   Read = 1,
   Write = 2,
   ReadWrite = Read | Write
}
```

 [Flags] attribute indicates that the enum type can be treated like a set of bit flags, stored as a single integer

#### **Attributes with Parameters**



 Attributes can accept parameters for their constructors and public properties

```
[DllImport("user32.dll", EntryPoint="MessageBox")]
public static extern int ShowMessageBox(int hWnd,
    string text, string caption, int type);
...
ShowMessageBox(0, "Some text", "Some caption", 0);
```

- The [DllImport] attribute refers to:
  - System.Runtime.InteropServices.DllImportAttribute
  - "user32.dll" is passed to the constructor
  - "MessageBox" value is assigned to EntryPoint

# **Custom Attributes Requirements**



- Must inherit the System. Attribute class
- Their names must end with "Attribute"
- Possible targets must be defined via [AttributeUsage]
- Can define constructors with parameters
- Can define public fields and properties

# **Problem: Create Attribute**



- Create an attribute Author with a string element called name that:
  - Can be used over classes and methods
  - Allow multiple attributes of same type

```
[Author("Victor")]
public class StartUp
{
    [Author("Georg")]
    static void Main(string[] args)
    { ... }
}
```

Check your solution here: <a href="https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1520/Reflection-and-Attributes-Lab">https://judge.softuni.bg/Contests/1520/Reflection-and-Attributes-Lab</a>

### **Solution: Create Attribute**



```
[AttributeUsage(AttributeTargets.Class
                AttributeTargets.Method,
                AllowMultiple = true)]
public class AuthorAttribute : Attribute
  public AuthorAttribute(string name)
   this.Name = name;
  public string Name { get; set; }
```

# **Problem: Coding Tracker**



- Create a class Tracker with a method:
  - void PrintMethodsByAuthor()
- Print to the console authors for all methods
  - Use SoftUni attribute and reflection

# **Solution: Coding Tracker**



```
var type = typeof(StartUp);
var methods =
  type.GetMethods(
    BindingFlags.Instance | BindingFlags.Public |
    BindingFlags.Static);
foreach (var method in methods) {
  if(method.CustomAttributes
     .Any(n => n.AttributeType == typeof(AuthorAttribute))){
    var attributes = method.GetCustomAttributes(false);
    foreach(AuthorAttribute attr in attributes){
      Console.WriteLine("{0} iw written by {1}",
                                 method.Name, attr.Name);
// Add the missing brackets
```

# **Summary**



#### Reflection:

- Allows us to get information about types
- Allows us to dynamically call methods, get/set values, etc.
- Attributes allow adding metadata in classes / types / etc.
  - Built-in attributes
  - Custom attributes
  - Can be accessed at runtime





# Questions?



















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