.Net Training Session 2

- 1. Visual Studio Walkthrough
- 2. Basic C# Program
- 3. Iteration and Flow control

What is object oriented programming?

- the main aspect of object-oriented programming (OOP) is that the program tries to imitate the real world by thinking of things as the objects they represent in the real world.
- So, if you're writing a program for a bank, your classes/ objects will be things such as customers, accounts, deposits, withdrawals, checks, loans, etc.
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- The player goes to locations.
- The player may need to have certain items to enter a location.
- The location might have a quest available.
- To complete a quest, the player must collect certain items and turn them in.
- The player can collect items by going to a location and fighting monsters there.
- The player fights monsters with weapons.
- The player can use a healing potion while fighting.
- The player receives loot items after defeating a monster.
- After turning in the quest, the player receives reward items.

What's the difference between a class and an object?

- A class is basically a blank form, or blueprint, for an object.
- It defines the object, but it isn't the object.
- Thinking of physical things, a blueprint for a house is a class (it says what the house will be like). Once you have builders follow the blueprint, with wood, steel, concrete, etc., you'll have a house (the object).

- How to create a program (solution) in Visual Studio
- How, and why, to have separate projects in your solution
- Build your First Solution in Visual Studio

- How to determine the properties for a class.
- How to select the correct "datatype" for each property.
- How to create a class.
- Ways to store property values.

- How your program can create objects (instantiation) new ClassName();
- How to assign values to an object's properties
- How to use (reference) classes in different projects
- How to display the values from an object's properties on the UI

Iteration and Flow Control

- If-else
- While
- For Loop
- Foreach
- Switch