Get with a group of 2 to 4 people - copy or download this document.  Work together to come up with an explanation for each question.

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|  | Discussion Question | Explanation |
| 1 | Look at these two naming conventions:  firstName  HelloWorld  When would you use one or the other?  Which one is camelCase and which one is PascalCase? | firstName = camelCase   * Variable names   HelloWorld = PascalCase   * File names * Class names   PascalCase vs camelCase – important to name  Don’t use underscores if you can avoid it - .net nobody underscores class names  Capital letter for classes and project names – method names start with capital letters as well; anything inside those should start with lowercase  You can put \_ at the beginning of a variable name for a private object |
| 2 | Python uses indentation to delimit where classes/functions/blocks begin and end; In C#, how does this work? | ; at the end of each line  {} for the end of each class/function/block  A lot of semicolons but you don’t put them at the end of blocks |
| 3 | Why can’t you do this in C#?  string x = 4;  Give **two ways** you could fix it. | X is declared as a string so the value also has to be a string  So to fix it, you could put 4 in quotations to turn it into a string OR  Declare X as an int variable instead  int x = 4; OR  string x = “4”  char type would use single quotes for single character  lower vs uppercase string – they’re different, explore later  Static language = C# (have to tell the compiler what type of variable it is)  Dynamic language = Python |
| 4 | What is the difference between a double, float and int? | Int = whole number  Float = with decimal places (4 bytes)  Double = float number but with more decimal places (more precise) (8 bytes) – twice as long as a float |
| 5 | What do these do?  Console.WriteLine(“Hi!”),  input = Console.ReadLine(); | Console.WriteLine(“Hi!”) – print statement  Write will keep it on the same line and WriteLine breaks it down to the next line after it does it  Console.ReadLine():  Pulling user input as a string |
| 6 | What character must be at the end of every line of code in C#? | ; (semicolon) |
| 7 | What does this do at the top of a C# file?  using System; | Tells the compiler you’re going to be accessing the system namespace |
| 8 | How can you change a string to an int in C#? | Use formula Int32.Parse(value). Switch the type from string to int |
| 9 | What kind of data does this method return? How do you know?  public static string GetMessage() {  return “Hi!”;  } | String  GetMessage is defined as a string |