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# Foundational Programming

## Variables and Types

Variables are storage containers; types are what is expected/allowed to be stored. Use variable type (e.g. int or string) or ‘var’ to declare variable at first use. ‘var’ determines the type of variables expected by the program, whereas ‘int’ or ‘string’ are determined by the programmer.

## If / Else and Case Statements

Tests specific conditions; makes decisions to determine if the condition is true or false. If / else is used where there are a small number of conditions that could be met; switch (case statements) are used where there are many conditions.

## Arrays

An array is a. Can be called as a specific type (int[]) or by the use of Object[].

## Methods and Functions

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## Collections (List, Dictionary/HashSet)

Data types

## Looping

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## Enums

Write your info here

## Classes – Public / Private / Protected Methods

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## Classes – Static Methods vs Instance Methods

Write your info here

## Classes – Constructor and Passing Values through a Constructor

Write your info here

## Classes – Private / Protected Variables

Write your info here

## Inheritance with Classes (and why it should usually be avoided)

Write your info here

## Composition with Classes (why this is usually better than Inheritance)

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## Interfaces

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## Exceptions

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## Generics

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## Naming Conventions / Identifiers

## C# programs use PascalCase for type names, namespaces, and all public members. In addition, the following conventions are common:

## Interface names start with a capital I.

## Attribute types end with the word Attribute.

## Enum types use a singular noun for non-flags, and a plural noun for flags.

## Identifiers should not contain two consecutive ‘\_’ characters. Those names are reserved for compiler generated identifiers.

Keywords – cannot be used unless prefixed with @:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ‘abstract’ | ‘as’ | ‘base’ | ‘bool’ | ‘break’ | ‘byte’ |
| ‘case’ | ‘catch’ | ‘char’ | ‘checked’ | ‘class’ | ‘const’ |
| ‘continue’ | ‘decimal’ | ‘default’ | ‘delegate’ | ‘do’ | ‘double’ |
| ‘else’ | ‘enum’ | ‘event’ | ‘explicit’ | ‘extern’ | ‘false’ |
| ‘finally’ | ‘fixed’ | ‘float’ | ‘for’ | ‘foreach’ | ‘goto’ |
| ‘if | ‘implicit’ | ‘in’ | ‘int’ | ‘interface’ | ‘internal’ |
| ‘is’ | ‘lock’ | ‘long’ | ‘namespace’ | ‘new’ | ‘null’ |
| ‘object’ | ‘operator’ | ‘out’ | ‘overide’ | ‘params’ | ‘private’ |
| ‘protected’ | ‘public’ | ‘readonly’ | ‘ref’ | ‘return’ | ‘sbyte’ |
| ‘sealed’ | ‘short’ | ‘sizeof’ | ‘stackalloc’ | ‘static’ | ‘string’ |
| ‘struct’ | ‘switch’ | ‘this’ | ‘throw’ | ‘true’ | ‘try’ |
| ‘typeof’ | ‘uint’ | ‘ulong’ | ‘unchecked’ | ‘unsafe’ | ‘ushort’ |
| ‘using’ | ‘virtual’ | ‘void’ | ‘volatile’ | ‘while’ |  |

## Namespace

* can help control scope of class and method names in larger projects - a way to present program elements that are exposed to other programs
* keyword (lowercase) to declare a namespace
* used by .NET to organise its many classes
* must be a valid C# identifier name
* used within (internal organisation) a program

## Access Modifiers

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# Fourth Heading

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## Subheading

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# Fifth Heading

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[W3 Schools](https://www.w3schools.com/cs/default.asp)

# Appendix