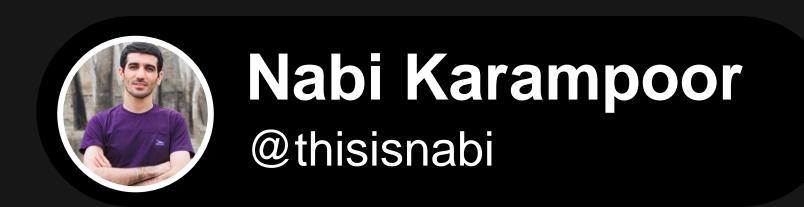
Features review





1 Using Declaration

```
using (var resource = new Resource())
        //Using the resource as part of the using block
         resource.ResourceUsing();
} // resource.Dispose Method is called here automatically
```

This is only available inside brackets and can be confusing if you have a lot of using.

```
public void DoSomething()
     //Creating an Instance with the new using declaration
    using var resource = new Resource();
     //Using the resource in this block
     resource.ResourceUsing();
}// resource.Dispose() Method is called here automatically
```

Now, the brackets are no longer required \leftarrow





2 Read-only Struct

```
public readonly struct Rectangle
    public double Height { get; }
    public double Width { get; }
```

```
Rectangle rectangle = new Rectangle(10, 20);
// you can read from it
var h = rectangle.Height;
rectangle.Height = 10;
```

Provide immutability and enhanced performance by ensuring that instances cannot be modified after creation.



Default interface Methods

Backward compatibility

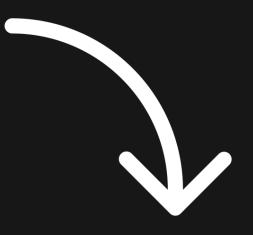


```
public class ConsoleLogger : ILogger
{
    public void LogMessage(string message)
    {
        Console.WriteLine($"Message: {message}");
    }
}
```

```
public interface ILogger
{
    void LogMessage(string message);

    void LogError(string errorMessage)
    {
        Console.ForegroundColor = ConsoleColor.Red;
        // use another method in this interface
        LogMessage($"Error: {errorMessage}");
    ....
```

Adding new methods to interfaces without breaking existing implementing classes



```
static void Main()
{
    ILogger consoleLogger = new ConsoleLogger();

    consoleLogger.LogMessage("Hello, Default Interface Methods!");
    consoleLogger.LogError("This is an error message.");
```

Switch Expressions

Enhanced Pattern Matching

```
public string GetShapeDescription(Shape shape)
{
    if (shape is Circle c)
    {
        return $"It's a circle with radius {c.Radius}";
    }
    else if (shape is Rectangle r)
    {
        return $"It's a rectangle with length {r.Length} and width {r.Width}";
    }
    else
    {
        return "It's a shape with an unknown description";
    }
}
```



```
public string GetShapeDescription(Shape shape) => shape switch
{
    Circle c => $"It's a circle with radius {c.Radius}",
    Rectangle r => $"It's a rectangle with length {r.Length} and width {r.Width}",
    _ => "It's a shape with an unknown description"
};
```

Property Patterns

Enhanced Pattern Matching

```
if (shape is Circle c && c.Radius == 5)
{
   Console.WriteLine("It's a specific circle with radius 5");
}
```

Checking and comparing the values of properties

```
if (shape is Circle { Radius: 5} specificRectangle)
{
   Console.WriteLine("It's a specific circle with radius 5");
}
```



I think this is readable when the number of comparisons is small.



Positional Patterns

Enhanced Pattern Matching

```
public class Rectangle
{
   public double Length { get; set; }
   public double Height { get; set; }

   public void Deconstruct(out double length, out double height)
   {
      length = Length;
      height = Height;
   }
}
Each value to be deconstructed is referred to by an out parameter.
```

```
Rectangle rectangle = new Rectangle { Length = 20, Height = 40 };

var (p_0, p_1) = rectangle;

Console.WriteLine($"The rectangle Length: {p_0} and Height: {p_1}");

if (rectangle is (20, _ ) rect)

{

Console.WriteLine("The rectangle has a length of 20");
}
```

_ Discards can be used where any value



Mullable Reference Types

Emits a compiler warning if a variable that must not be null is assigned to null.

```
string message = null;
Console.WriteLine($"The length of the message is {message.Length}");
string? originalMessage = message;
message = "Hello, World!";
// No warning. Analysis determined "message" is not null.
Console.WriteLine($"The length of the message is {message.Length}");
Console.WriteLine(originalMessage.Length);
```



Compiler will warn you when you are potentially using a null reference



6 Asynchronous Streams

Allow asynchronous iteration over a potentially infinite sequence of asynchronous operations

```
await foreach (var data in GetDataFromApiAsync("https://thisisnabi.dev/todos"))
      Console.WriteLine(data);
static async IAsyncEnumerable<string> GetDataFromApiAsync(string apiUrl)
        using var client = new HttpClient();
        using var response = await client.GetAsync(apiUrl)
        string json = await response.Content.ReadAsStringAsync();
        var items = JsonConvertor.Deserialize<IEnumerable<string>>(json);
        foreach (var item in items)
              yield return item;
```



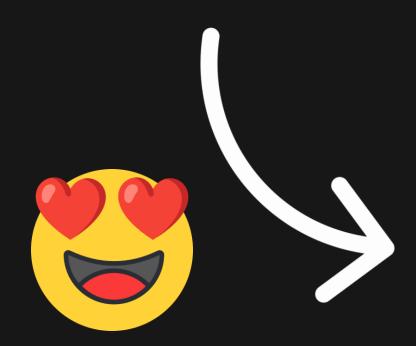
Combining async and yield to produce and consume asynchronous data.



7 Asynchronous Disposable

Allows asynchronous resource cleanup

```
class AsyncResource : IAsyncDisposable
   public async ValueTask DisposeAsync()
           // cleanup operation
   public async Task<int> GetDataAsync()
        // Simulating an asynchronous operation
        return 42;
```



```
await using var resource = new AsyncResource();
int data = await resource.GetDataAsync();
Console.WriteLine($"Data received: {data}");
```



8 Indices and Ranges

Provide concise syntax for working with sequences by allowing you to easily access elements using index and range expressions.

```
int[] numbers = { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 };
// Using indices
int firstElement = numbers[0];
int lastElement = numbers[^1];
Console.WriteLine($"First element: {firstElement},"+
                  $" Last element: {lastElement}");
// Using ranges
int[] subArray = numbers[2..5]; // Elements from index 2 to 4
```

A sub-range of the given sequence or collection.

An index in the given sequence or collection.

