

4. Non-Primitive Types

1. Classes

Non-Primitive Types

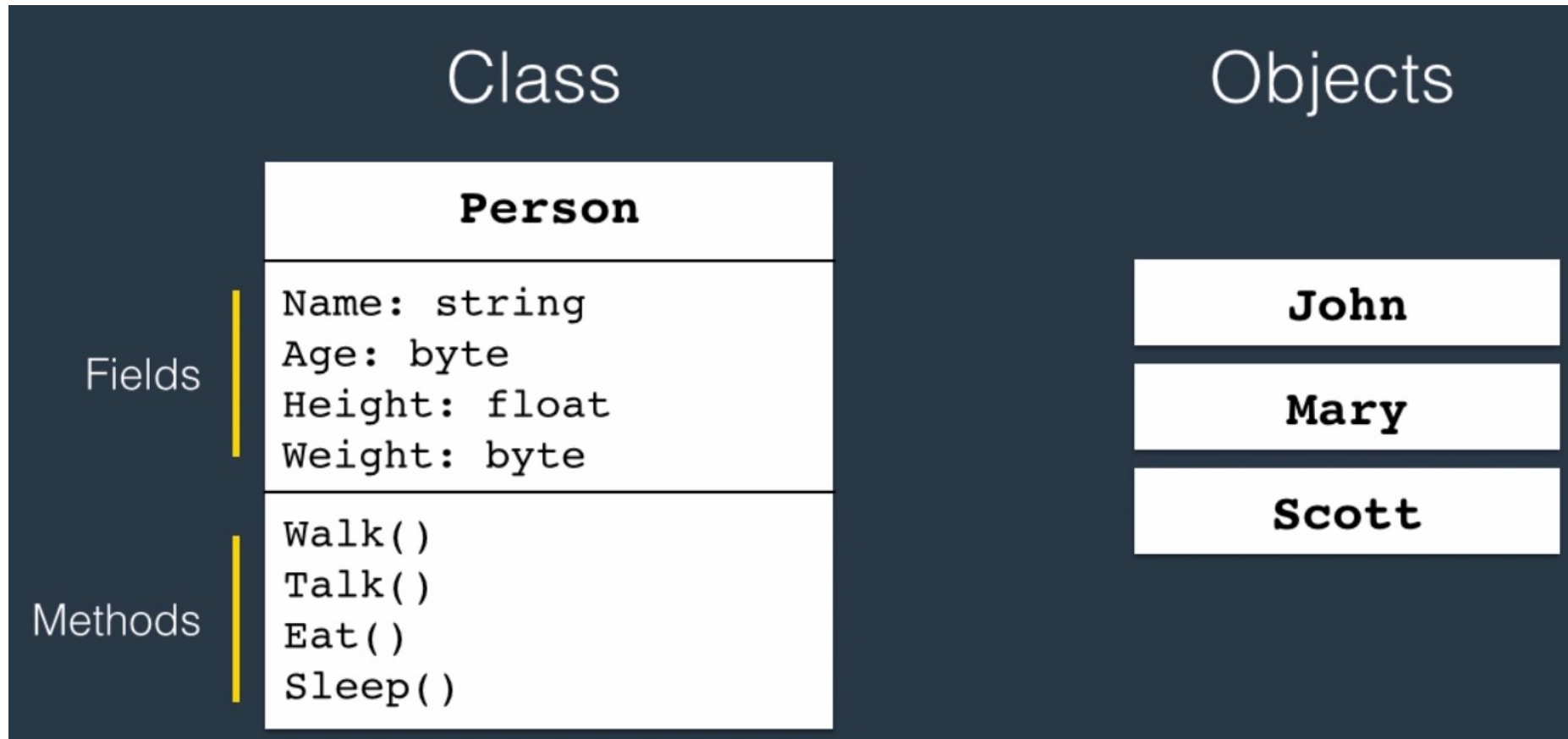
- Classes
- Arrays
- Structures
- Strings
- Enums
- Reference types versus Value Types
- Memory management of different types.

Classes - Classes are building blocks of our applications

Class

Combines related variables (fields) and functions (methods)

Class - is a type or a blueprint from which we create objects. Object is an instance of a class.



Classes -

More accurately when you run your application it's these objects that are talking to each other and collaborating to provide some functionality. But the word class and objects are often used interchangeably.

Creating a Class in C#

Declaring Classes

```
public class Person
{

```

public – Access Modifier

class – Keyword

Person - Identifier

Access modifier determines who can access this class.

Just remember whenever you want to create a class use the public keyword to make the class accessible anywhere in your application.

Creating a Class in C#

```
public class Person
{
    public string Name;

    public void Introduce()
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Hi, my name is " + Name);
    }
}
```

Method return type - void

Method – Does not take any parameters

Creating a Class in C#

```
public class Calculator
{
    public int Add(int a, int b)
    {
        return a + b;
    }
}
```

Method return type - int

Method – Take two any parameters

Creating Objects

```
int number;  
Person person
```

```
Person person = new Person();
```

We need to allocate memory to the object by using “new” operator keyword.

C-sharp classes are treated differently than primitive types.

We need to explicitly allocate memory for them. But the good thing is unlike languages like Objective C or C++ you do not have to worry about the allocating that memory. CLR our Common Language Runtime will take care of that for you. It has a process called garbage collection which automatically removes all objects that are not used.

```
var person = new Person();
```

Classes – Dot Notation

```
int number;  
  
var person = new Person();  
person.Name = "Mosh";  
person.Introduce();
```

Static Modifier

```
public class Calculator
{
    public int Add(int a, int b)
    {
        return a + b;
    }
}
```

Static Modifier

```
public class Calculator
{
    public static int Add(int a, int b)
    {
        return a + b;
    }
}
```

```
int result = Calculator.Add(1, 2);
```

A result we can access that method directly by the calculator class itself. We do not have to create an object to access a static member.

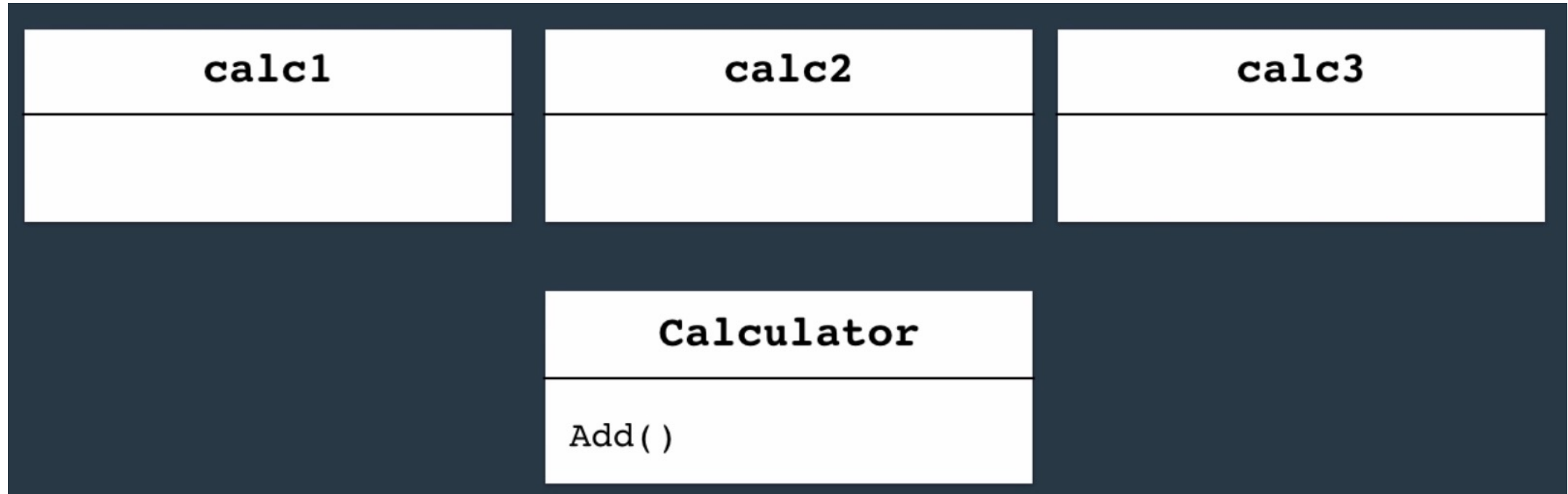
In fact we cannot access static members from objects.

Static Modifier

calc1	calc2	calc3
Add ()	Add ()	Add ()

Without the static modifier when you create three objects of this calculator class each object in the memory will have the add method. But when you apply the static modifier the add method will be only in one place in memory and that is the calculator class itself. So it's not going to be repeated three times in memory.

Static Modifier



We use the static modifier when we want to present a concept that only a single instance of that should exist in memory.

Static Modifier – Examples

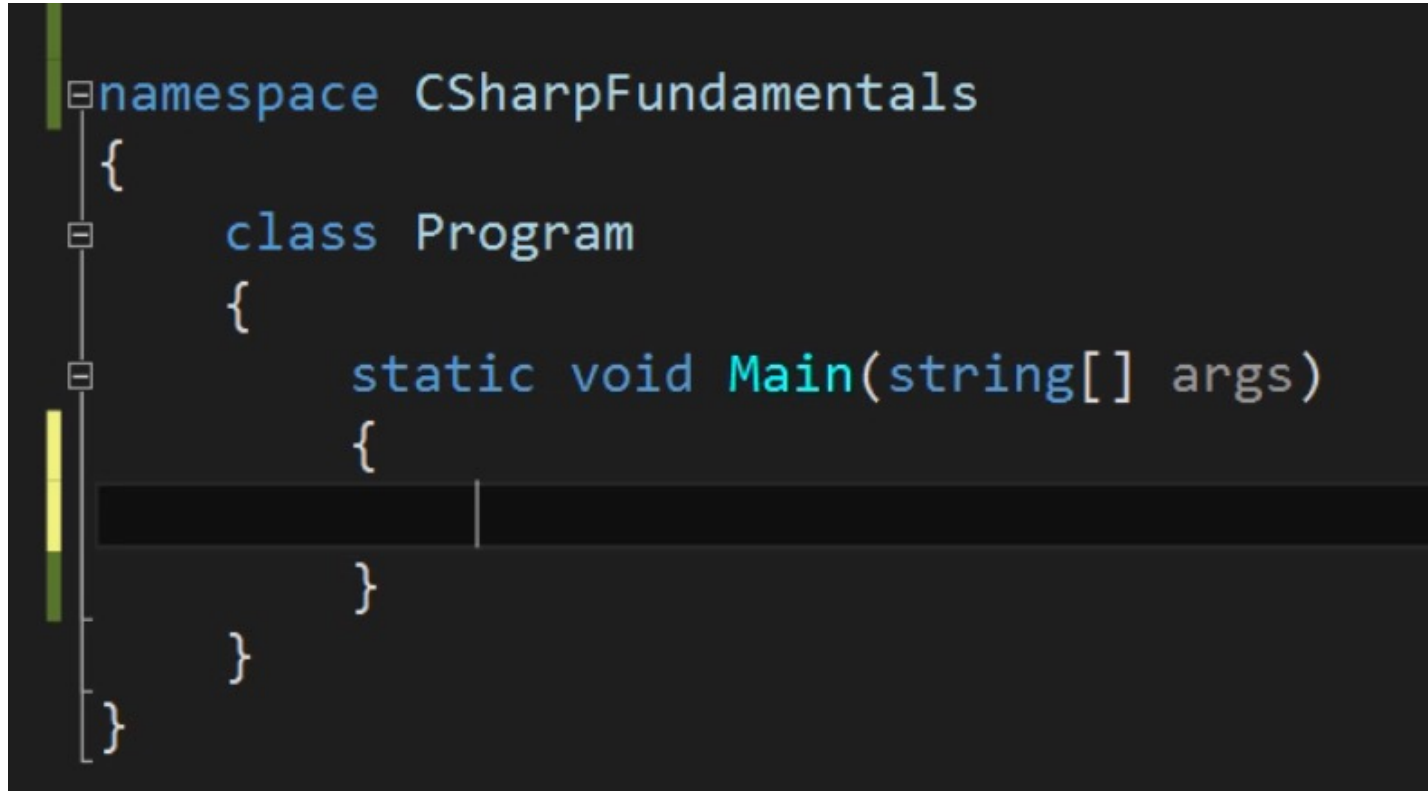
```
class Program
{
    static void Main()
    {
    }
}
```

Remember the Program class in our first program. We had a main method and Main was modified with the static keyword which means there is only one instance of the main method in memory. There is only one entry point in each C-Sharp application.

Current day time is another example. We don't want to have multiple date time objects in memory each representing a current date time. We want only one place in memory where you can look at the current data.

When we modify any members of a class whether it's a field or a method with a static modifier that member will be accessible from the class itself not an object

Visual Studio Demo- Classes



```
namespace CSharpFundamentals
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
        }
    }
}
```

The image shows a Visual Studio code editor window with a C# program. On the left side, a class hierarchy diagram is visible, showing the nested structure of the code: a namespace containing a class, which contains a static method. The code itself is as follows:


```
using System;
```

```
namespace CSharpFundamentals
```

```
{
```

```
    public class Person
```

```
{
```

```
    public string FirstName;
```

```
    public string LastName;
```

```
    public void Introduce()
```

```
{
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("My name is " + FirstName + " " + LastName);
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
class Program
```

```
{
```

```
    static void Main(string[] args)
```

```
{
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
using System;
```

```
|
```

```
namespace CSharpFundamentals
```

```
{
```

```
    public class Person
```

```
{
```

```
    public string FirstName;
```

```
    public string LastName;
```

```
    public void Introduce()
```

```
{
```

```
        Console.WriteLine("My name is " + FirstName + " " + LastName);
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
    class Program
```

```
{
```

```
        static void Main(string[] args)
```

```
{
```

```
            Person john = new Person();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
using System;
```

```
namespace CSharpFundamentals
```

```
{
```

```
    public class Person
```

```
    {
```

```
        public string FirstName;
```

```
        public string LastName;
```

```
        public void Introduce()
```

```
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("My name is " + FirstName + " " + LastName);
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
    class Program
```

```
    {
```

```
        static void Main(string[] args)
```

```
        {
```

```
            var john = new Person();
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

```
using System;
```

```
namespace CSharpFundamentals
```

```
{
```

```
    public class Person
```

```
    {
```

```
        public string FirstName;
```

```
        public string LastName;
```

```
        public void Introduce()
```

```
        {
```

```
            Console.WriteLine("My name is " + FirstName + " " + LastName);
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
    class Program
```

```
    {
```

```
        static void Main(string[] args)
```

```
        {
```

```
            var john = new Person();
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

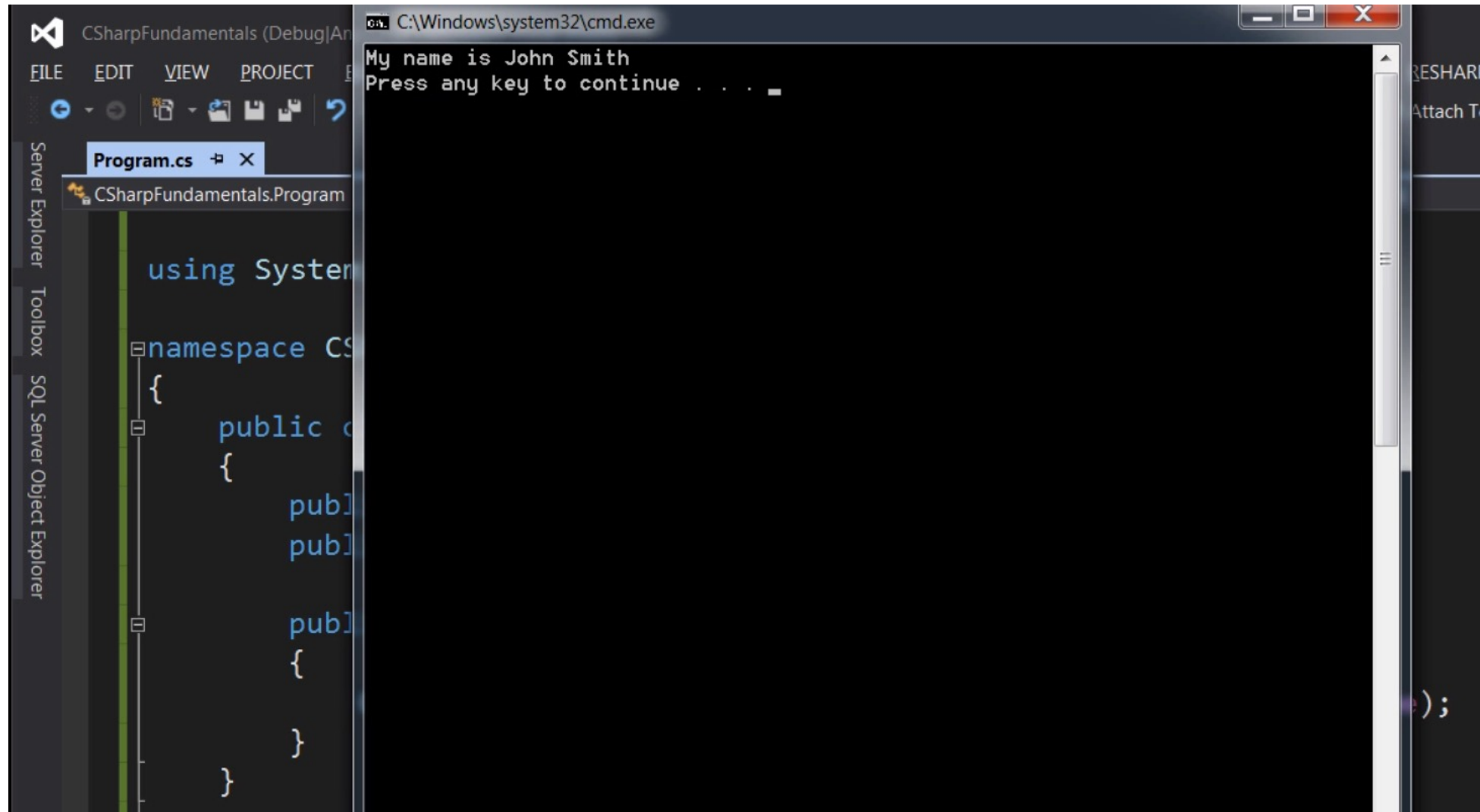
```
}
```

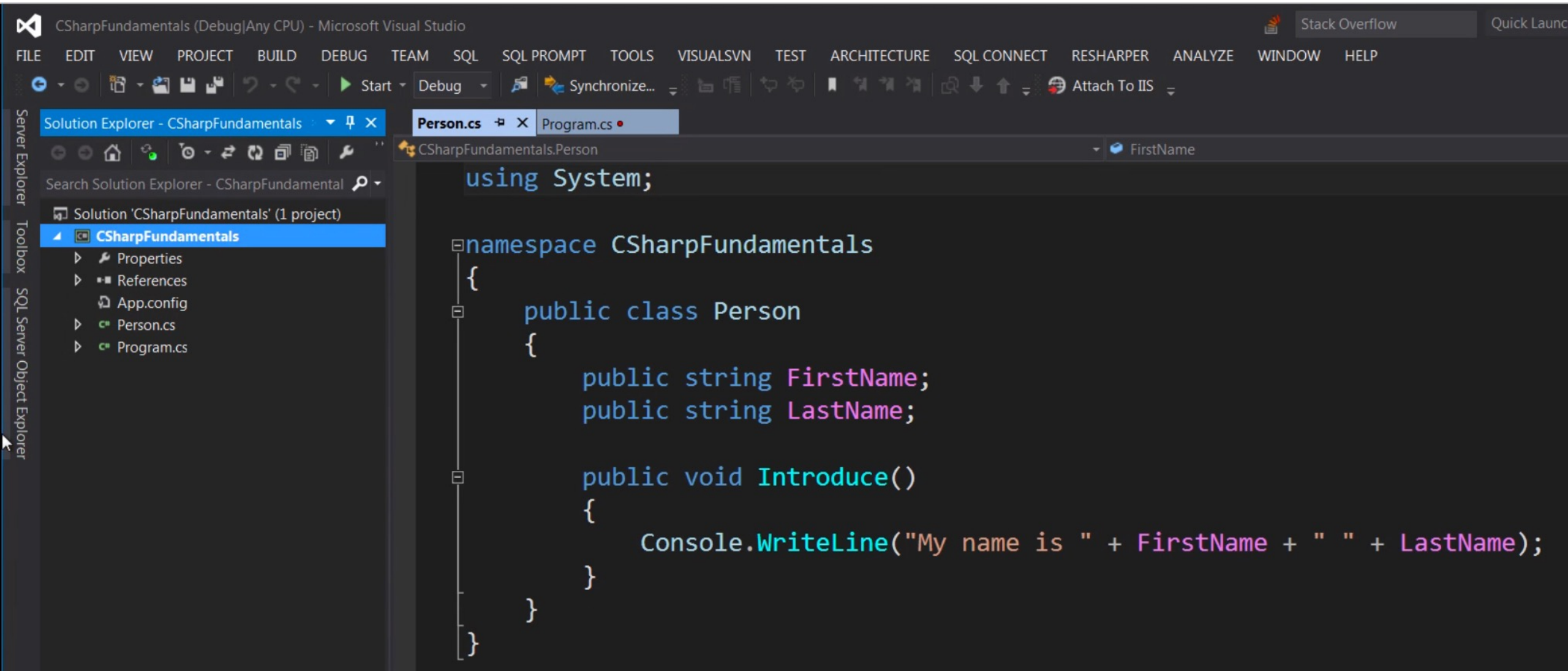
```
using System;

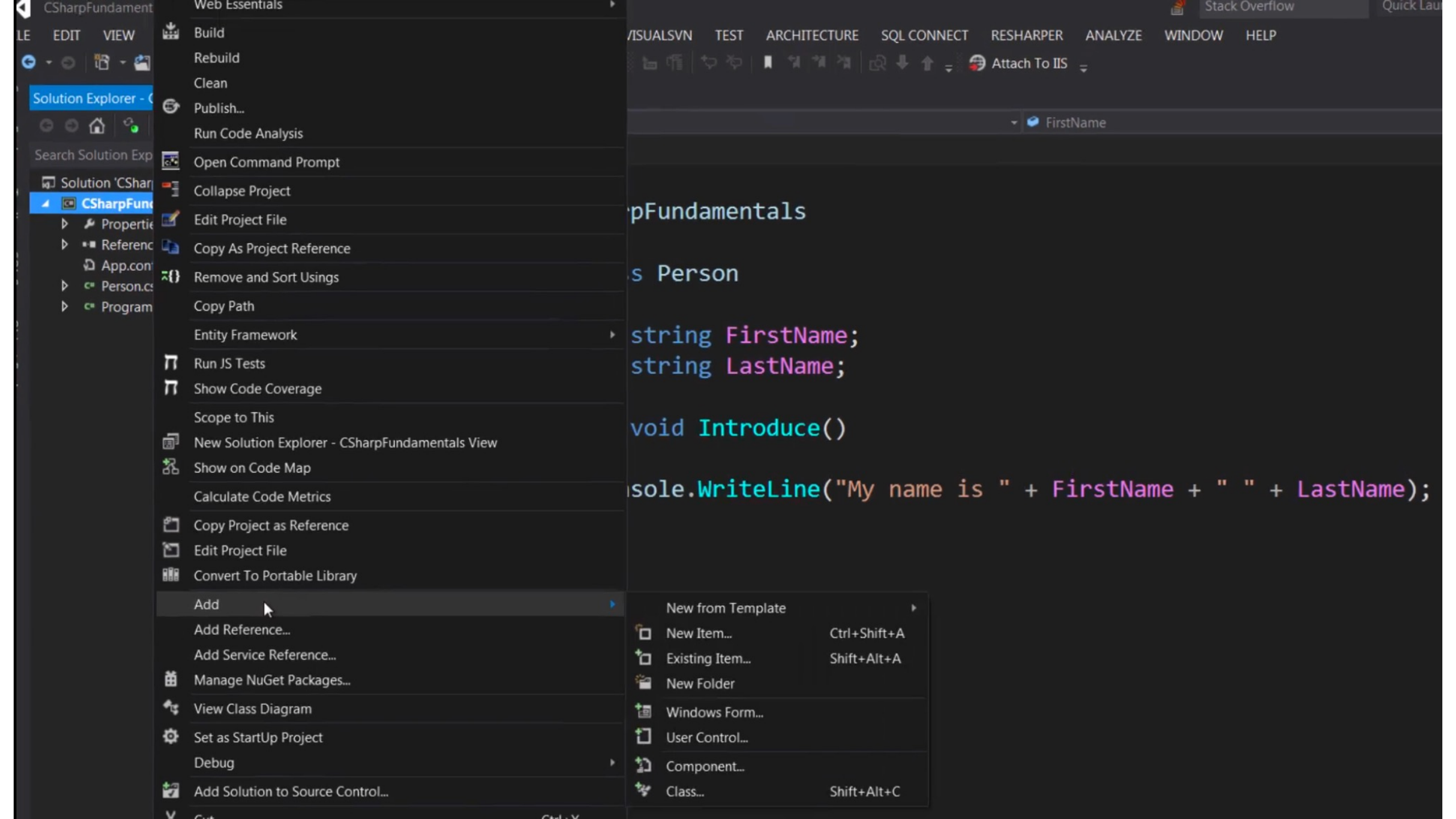
namespace CSharpFundamentals
{
    public class Person
    {
        public string FirstName;
        public string LastName;

        public void Introduce()
        {
            Console.WriteLine("My name is " + FirstName + " " + LastName);
        }
    }

    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            var john = new Person();
            john.FirstName = "John";
            john.LastName = "Smith";
            john.Introduce();
        }
    }
}
```







FileEditView

Solution Explorer - CSharpFundamentals

Search Solution Explorer

Solution 'CSharpFundamentals'

CSharpFundamentals

Properties

References

App.config

Person.cs

Program.cs

Build

Rebuild

Clean

Publish...

Run Code Analysis

Open Command Prompt

Collapse Project

Edit Project File

Copy As Project Reference

Remove and Sort Usings

Copy Path

Entity Framework

Run JS Tests

Show Code Coverage

Scope to This

New Solution Explorer - CSharpFundamentals View

Show on Code Map

Calculate Code Metrics

Copy Project as Reference

Edit Project File

Convert To Portable Library

Add

Add Reference...

Add Service Reference...

Manage NuGet Packages...

View Class Diagram

Set as StartUp Project

Debug

Add Solution to Source Control...

Cut

Web Essentials

VSUAVSVN

TEST

ARCHITECTURE

SQL CONNECT

RESHARPER

ANALYZE

WINDOW

HELP

Attach To IIS

FirstName

Person

string FirstName;

string LastName;

void Introduce()

Console.WriteLine("My name is " + FirstName + " " + LastName);

New from Template

New Item...Ctrl+Shift+A

Existing Item...Shift+Alt+A

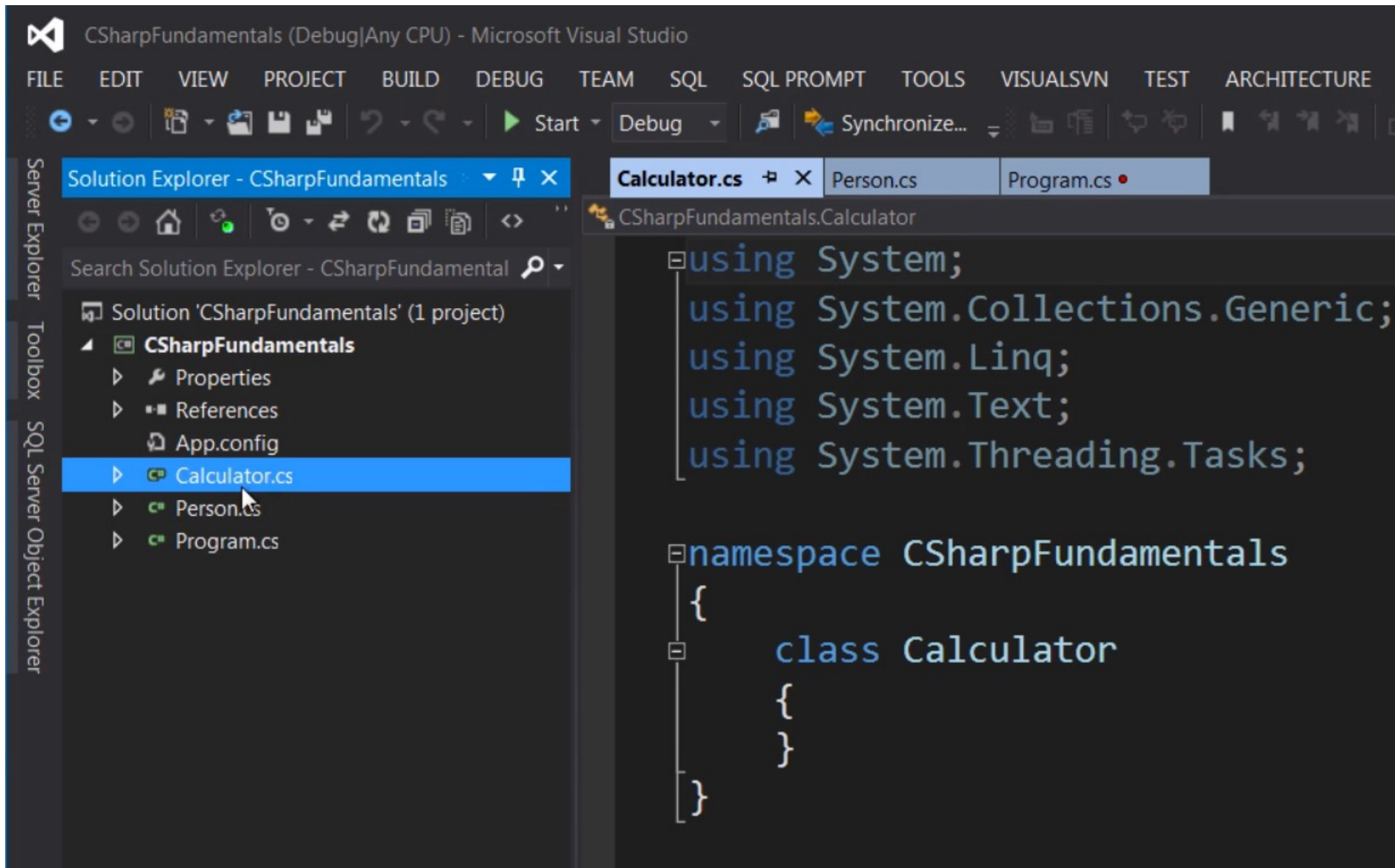
New Folder

Windows Form...

User Control...

Component...

Class...Shift+Alt+C



Solution Explorer

Search Solution

Solution Explorer

CSharp

- ▶ Add
- ▶ Add Reference...
- ▶ Add Service Reference...
- ▶ Manage NuGet Packages...
- ▶ View Class Diagram
- ▶ Set as StartUp Project
- ▶ Debug
- ▶ Add Solution to Source Control...

Context Menu:

- Publish...
- Run Code Analysis
- Open Command Prompt
- Collapse Project
- Edit Project File
- Copy As Project Reference
- Remove and Sort Usings
- Copy Path
- Entity Framework
- Run JS Tests
- Show Code Coverage
- Scope to This
- New Solution Explorer - CSharpFundamentals View
- Show on Code Map
- Calculate Code Metrics
- Copy Project as Reference
- Edit Project File
- Convert To Portable Library

Program.cs

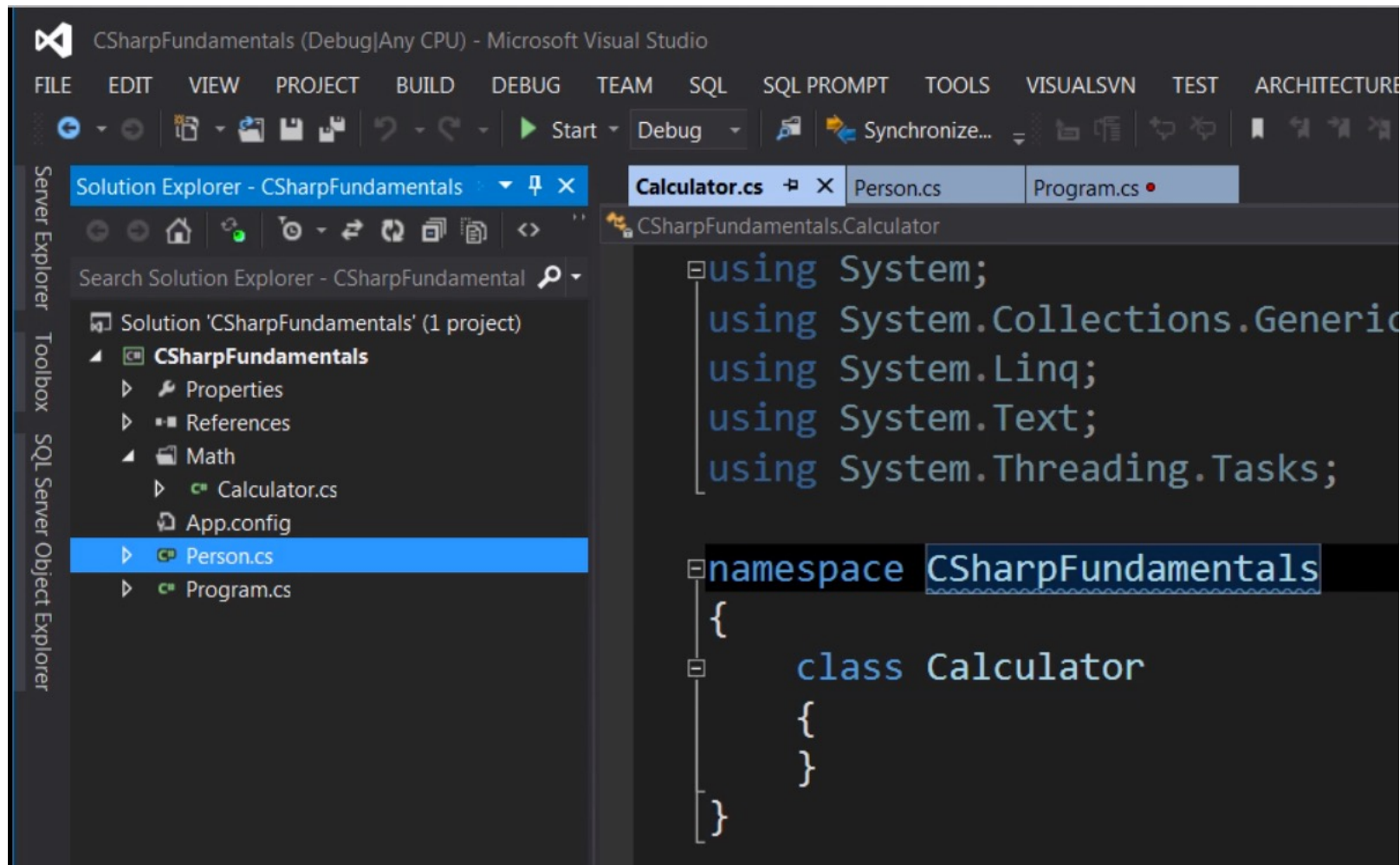
```
n;  
n.Collections.Generic;  
n.Linq;  
n.Text;  
n.Threading.Tasks;
```

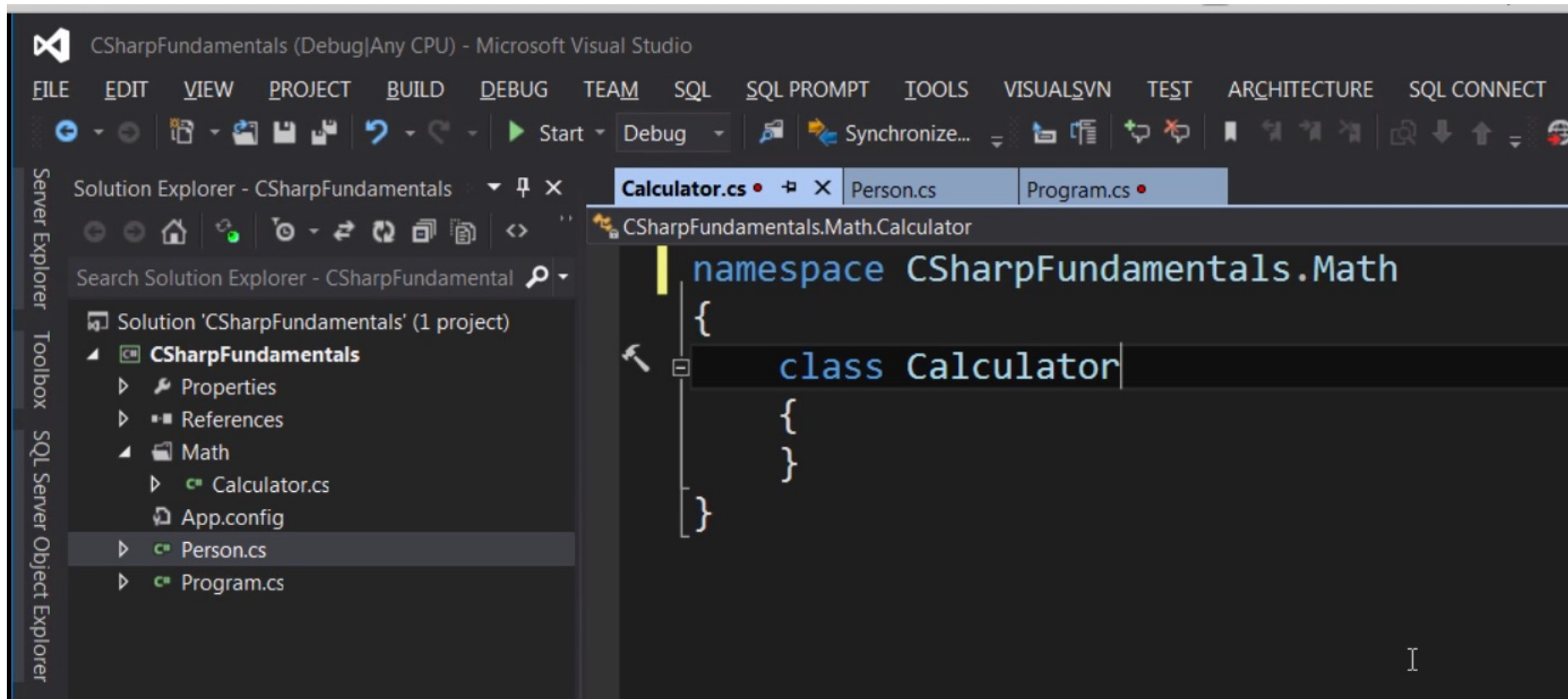
CSharpFundamentals

calculator

Context Menu:

- New from Template
- New Item... Ctrl+Shift+A
- Existing Item... Shift+Alt+A
- New Folder
- Windows Form...
- User Control...
- Component...
- Class... Shift+Alt+C





FILE

EDIT

VIEW

PROJECT

BUILD

DEBUG

TEAM

SQL

SQL PROMPT

TOOLS

VISUALSVN

TEST

ARCHITECTURE

SQL CONNECT

RESHARPER

ANALYZE

WINDOW

HELP

Start

Debug

Synchronize...

Attach To IIS

Stack Overflow

Quick Launch

Solution Explorer - CSharpFundamentals

Search Solution Explorer - CSharpFundamental

Solution 'CSharpFundamentals' (1 project)

- CSharpFundamentals
 - Properties
 - References
 - Math
 - Calculator.cs
 - App.config
 - Person.cs
 - Program.cs

Calculator.cs

Person.cs

Program.cs

CSharpFundamentals.Program

Main(string[] args)

```
namespace CSharpFundamentals
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            var john = new Person();
            john.FirstName = "John";
            john.LastName = "Smith";
            john.Introduce();
        }
    }
}
```

Calculator

CounterSampleCalculator (in System.Diagnostics)

Class System.Diagnostics.CounterSampleCalculator
Provides a set of utility functions for interpreting performance counter data.

