



C# Programming Guide

How to: Create and Use C# DLLs (C# Programming Guide)

A dynamic linking library (DLL) is linked to your program at run time. To demonstrate building and using a DLL, consider the following scenario:

- **MathLibrary.DLL:** The library file that contains the methods to be called at run time. In this example, the DLL contains two methods, `Add` and `Multiply`.
- **Add.cs:** The source file that contains the method `Add(long i, long j)`. It returns the sum of its parameters. The class `AddClass` that contains the method `Add` is a member of the namespace `UtilityMethods`.
- **Mult.cs:** The source code that contains the method `Multiply(long x, long y)`. It returns the product of its parameters. The class `MultiplyClass` that contains the method `Multiply` is also a member of the namespace `UtilityMethods`.
- **TestCode.cs:** The file that contains the `Main` method. It uses the methods in the DLL file to calculate the sum and the product of the run-time arguments.

Example

C#

```

// THIS CODE
// IS FOR THE
// MATH LIBRARY
//
// THE CLASS
// ADDCLASS
// CONTAINS
// THE
// METHOD
// ADD
//
//

```

C#

```

// THIS CODE
// IS FOR THE
// MATH LIBRARY
//
// THE CLASS
// ADDCLASS
// CONTAINS
// THE
// METHOD
// ADD
//
//

```

C#

```

// THIS CODE
// IS FOR THE
// MATH LIBRARY
//
// THE CLASS
// ADDCLASS
// CONTAINS
// THE
// METHOD
// ADD
//
//

```

```

using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Threading.Tasks;

namespace MathLibrary
{
    public class AddClass
    {
        public static int Add(int num1, int num2)
        {
            return num1 + num2;
        }
    }

    public class MultiplyClass
    {
        public static int Multiply(int num1, int num2)
        {
            return num1 * num2;
        }
    }
}

```

This file contains the algorithm that uses the DLL methods, `Add` and `Multiply`. It starts with parsing the arguments entered from the command line, `num1` and `num2`. Then it calculates the sum by using the `Add` method on the `AddClass` class, and the product by using the `Multiply` method on the `MultiplyClass` class.

Notice that the **using** directive at the beginning of the file enables you to use the unqualified class names to reference the DLL methods at compile time, as follows:

C#

```
using MathLibrary;
```

Otherwise, you have to use the fully qualified names, as follows:

C#

```
using MathLibrary.AddClass;
```

Execution

To run the program, enter the name of the EXE file, followed by two numbers, as follows:

```
TestCode 1234 5678
```

Output

```

Calling methods from MathLibrary.DLL:
1234 + 5678 = 6912
1234 * 5678 = 7006652

```

Compiling the Code

To build the file `MathLibrary.DLL`, compile the two files `Add.cs` and `Mult.cs` using the following command line:

```
csc /target:library /out:MathLibrary.DLL Add.cs Mult.cs
```

The [/target:library](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/e13syb43(VS.80).aspx) [[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/e13syb43\(VS.80\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/e13syb43(VS.80).aspx)] compiler option tells the compiler to output a DLL instead of an EXE file. The [/out](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bw3t50f3(VS.80).aspx) [[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bw3t50f3\(VS.80\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bw3t50f3(VS.80).aspx)] compiler option followed by a file name is used to specify the DLL file name. Otherwise, the compiler uses the first file (`Add.cs`) as the name of the DLL.

To build the executable file, `TestCode.exe`, use the following command line:

```
csc /out:TestCode.exe /reference:MathLibrary.DLL TestCode.cs
```

The **/out** compiler option tells the compiler to output an EXE file and specifies the name of the output file (`TestCode.exe`). This compiler option is optional. The [/reference](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/yabyz3h4(VS.80).aspx) [[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/yabyz3h4\(VS.80\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/yabyz3h4(VS.80).aspx)] compiler option specifies the DLL file or files that this program uses.

See Also

Tasks

[How to: Specify a Base Address for a DLL](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/w4w1x6a7(VS.80).aspx) [[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/w4w1x6a7\(VS.80\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/w4w1x6a7(VS.80).aspx)]

Concepts

[C# Programming Guide](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/67ef8sbd(VS.80).aspx) [[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/67ef8sbd\(VS.80\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/67ef8sbd(VS.80).aspx)]

[Creating a Class to Hold DLL Functions](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/khbsw73t(VS.80).aspx) [[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/khbsw73t\(VS.80\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/khbsw73t(VS.80).aspx)]

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