



1. Tools, Setup & .NET

AGENDA



- Introduction to C# & the .NET runtime
- Git & why version management is crucial
- Visual Studio & the role of the IDE
- MSBuild & how to build softwares
- Task: Hello World!



Motivation

- Nenne drei Unterschiede zwischen einem Programm und einem Betriebssystem
- Wo ist überall Informatik drin? Nennt ein paar Beispiele
- Welche Programmiersprachen kennt ihr?

1. INTRODUCTION TO C# AND THE .NET RUNTIME



.Net

- Free == free available
- Open source == you can get source code and participate on development
- Cross-platform == works on Linux, MacOS, Windows
- Development platform
 - runtime for programming languages **C#** and F#
 - libraries and development tools for application development

1. INTRODUCTION TO C# AND THE .NET RUNTIME



.Net != .Net Framework

.Net	.Net Framework
runs on Linux, MacOS, Windows	only runs on Windows
has to be installed	included in Windows
recommended for new development	

<https://learn.microsoft.com/de-de/shows/dotnet-for-beginners/what-is-dotnet-dotnet-for-beginners>

1. INTRODUCTION TO C# AND THE .NET RUNTIME



What can you do with .Net?

- you can run and develop:
 - Web applications
 - Mobile and desktop applications
 - Cloud-native apps
- includes a compiler for C# and F#. A compiler translates the program to something the computer (operating system) can understand

1. INTRODUCTION TO C# AND THE .NET RUNTIME



C#

- Developed in 2002 by Anders Hejlsberg on behalf of Microsoft as part of the .NET strategy
- platform-independent
- object-oriented
- type-safe

1. INTRODUCTION TO C# AND THE .NET RUNTIME



Tools

- Visual Studio
- Visual Studio Code

Links

- [Introduction videos](#)
- [Wikipedia](#)
- [Microsoft Training](#)
- [Knowledge Check](#)

2. GIT AND WHY VERSION MANAGEMENT IS CRUCIAL



Git Overview

- in order to work together, you need to handle parallel changes of your team
- Git is a version control system designed to do this
- you work with branches e.g. to separate different features from each other
- important commands:
 - `git clone https://...` clones a project from a git repository to your lokal file system
 - `git add .` adds your changes to a stage
 - `git commit .` commits your changes in your local branch
 - `git push` pushes your changes to remote branch
 - `git pull` get the latest changes from your repository

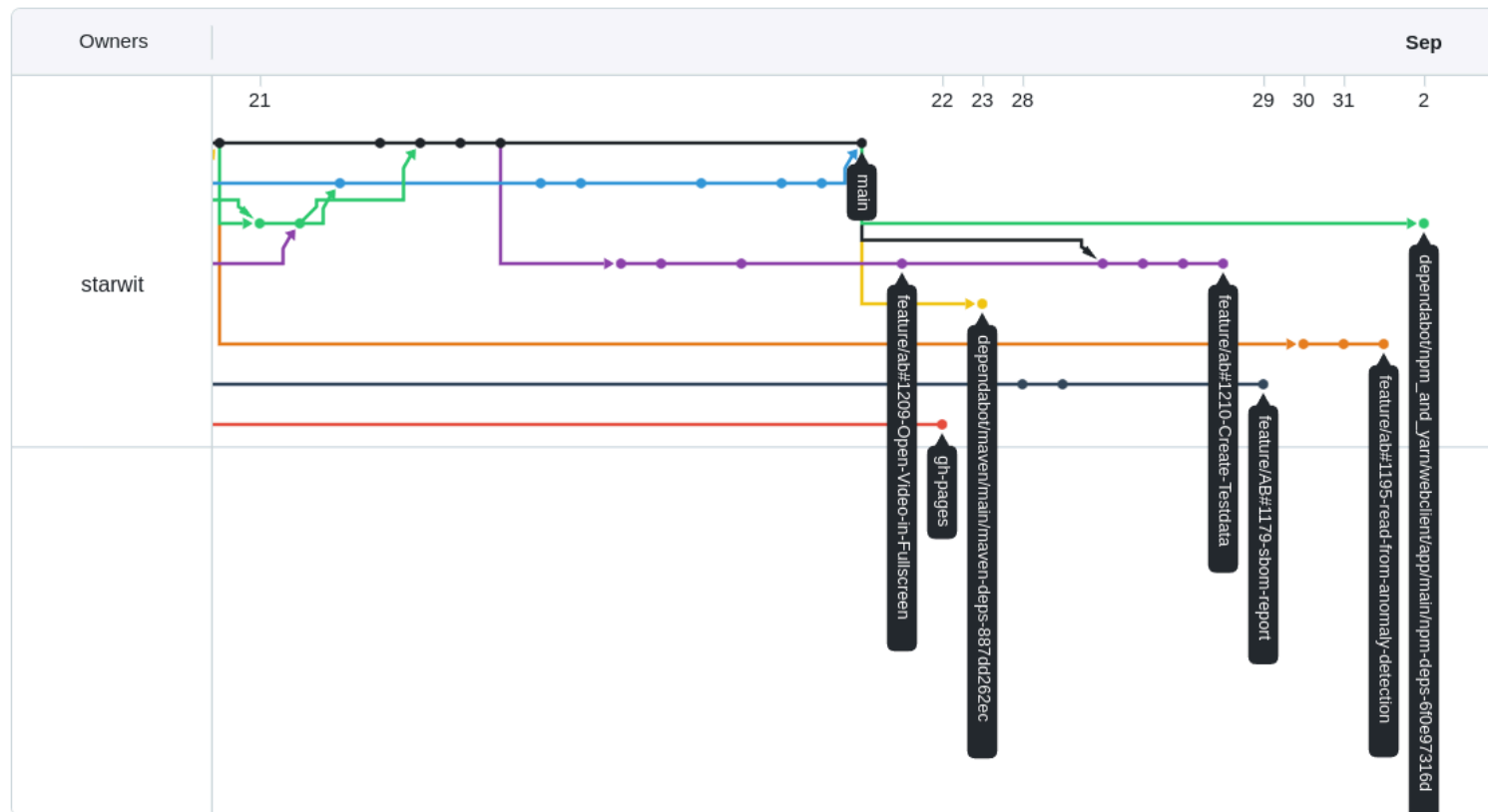


2. GIT AND WHY VERSION MANAGEMENT IS CRUCIAL

Git Branches and Workflow

Network graph

Timeline of the most recent commits to this repository and its network ordered by most recently pushed to.



2. GIT AND WHY VERSION MANAGEMENT IS CRUCIAL



Pull Requests / Merge Requests

- to merge feature branches in the main branch, pull request or merge requests can be created
- a pull request can be reviewed and approved before merging

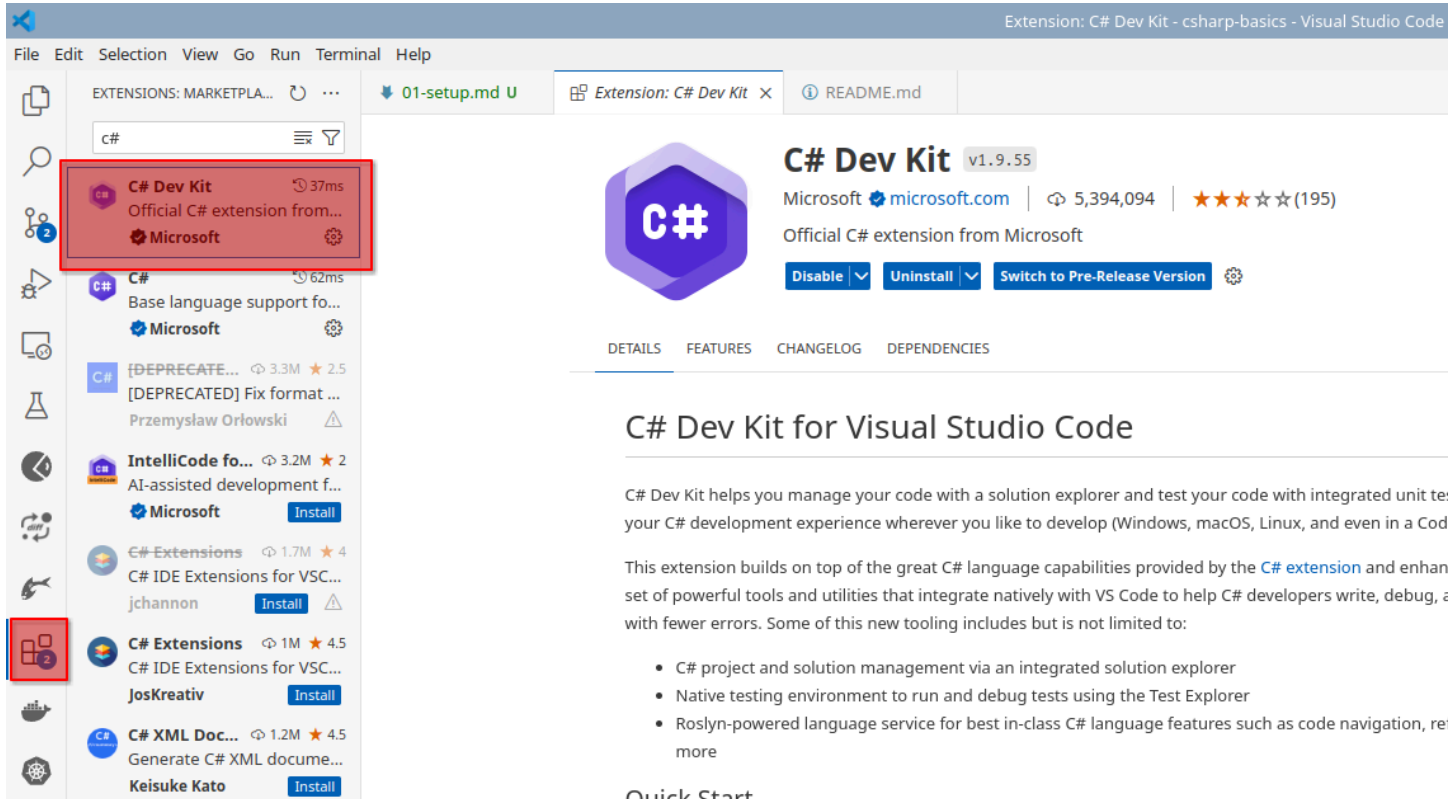
Advantages

- you can work in a separated version of code (branch) without disturbing anyone
- controlled way to do reviews before code is going live
- building and maintaining more than one release is possible
- versioned code history

3. VISUAL STUDIO AND THE ROLE OF THE IDE



Visual Studio Code



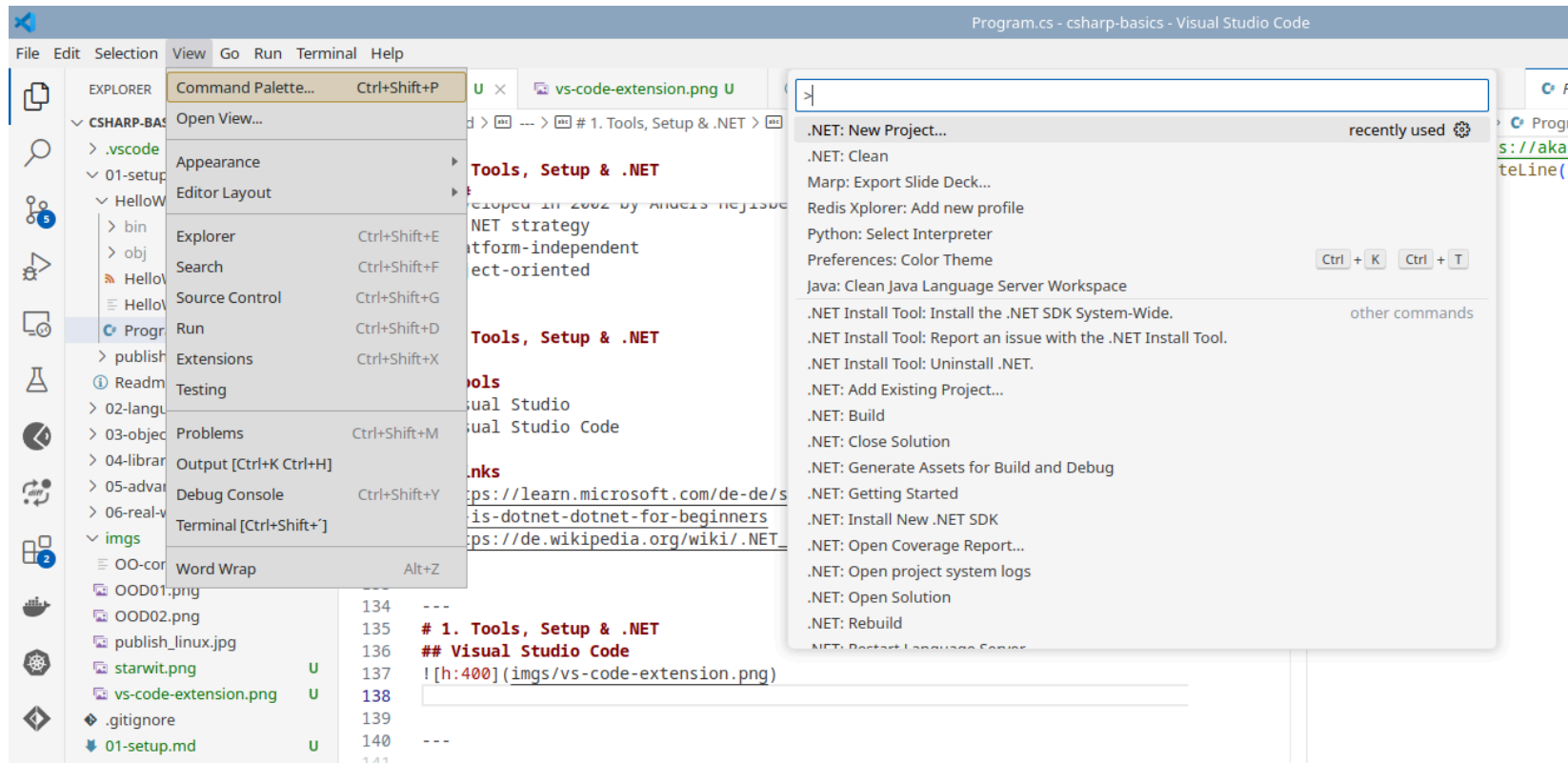
add extension



3. VISUAL STUDIO AND THE ROLE OF THE IDE

Visual Studio Code - Create new Project

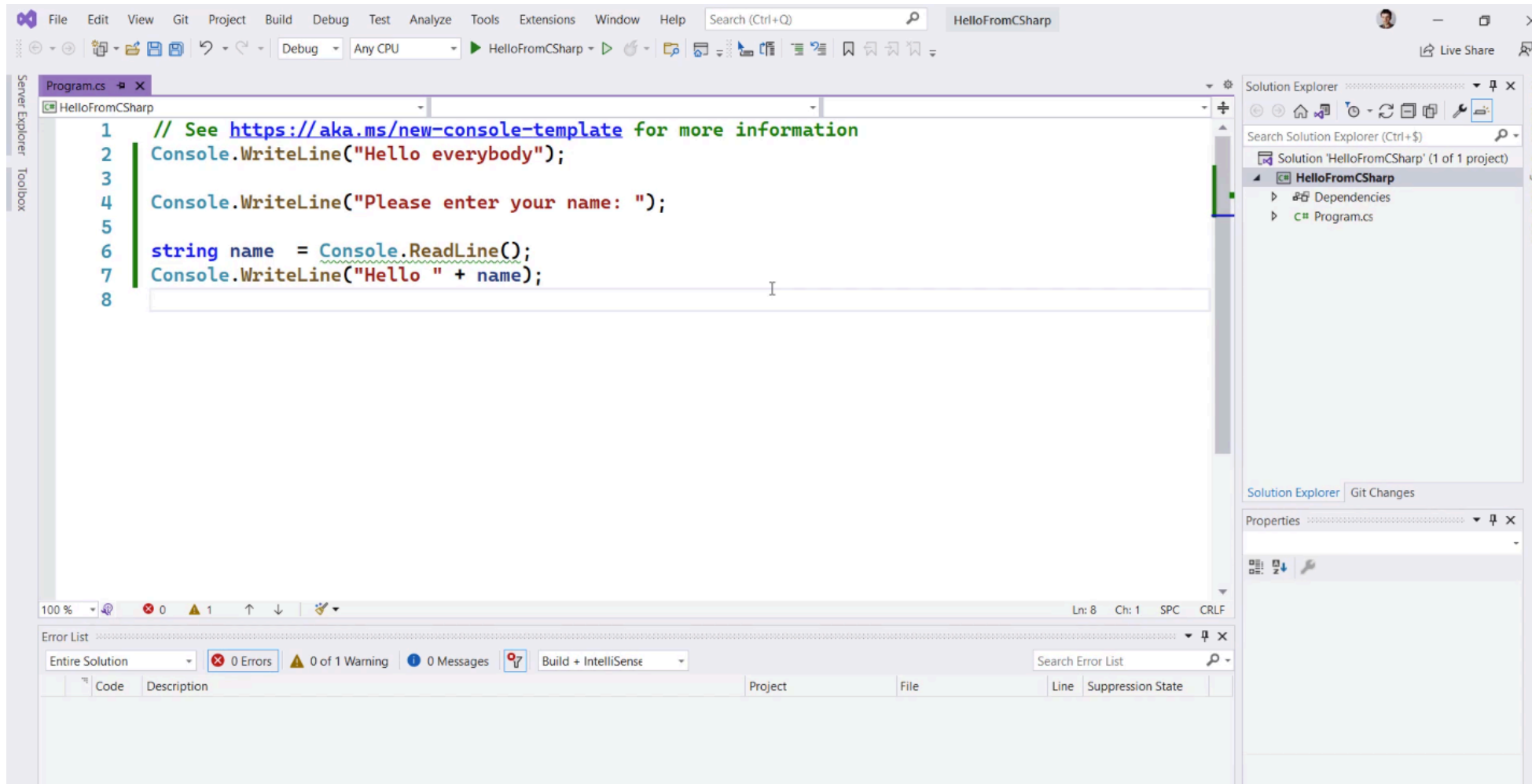
- Option 1 via console: `dotnet new console -o ./CsharpProjects/TestProject`
- Option 2 via IDE (Integrated Development Environment):





3. VISUAL STUDIO AND THE ROLE OF THE IDE

Visual Studio





3. VISUAL STUDIO AND THE ROLE OF THE IDE

Visual Studio Debugging

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio IDE with a C# project named 'HelloFromCSharp'. The code in 'Program.cs' is as follows:

```
1 // See https://aka.ms/new-console-template for more information
2 Console.WriteLine("Hello everybody");
3
4 Console.WriteLine("Please enter your first name: ");
5 string firstName = Console.ReadLine();
6
7 Console.WriteLine("Please enter your last name: ");
8 string lastName = Console.ReadLine();
9
10 Console.WriteLine("Hello " + firstName + " " + lastName);
11
```

The debugger is paused at line 10. The 'Autos' window shows the following variables:

Name	Value	Type
System.Console.ReadLine returned	"Cleeren"	Q_View string
firstName	"Gill"	Q_View string
lastName	"Cleeren"	Q_View string

The 'Diagnostic Tools' window shows a diagnostics session of 23 seconds (23,349 s selected). It includes graphs for Process Memory (MB) and CPU (% of all processors). The 'Call Stack' window shows the current frame: 'HelloFromCSharp.dll!Program.<Main>\$(string[] args) Line 10'.

4. MSBUILD AND HOW TO BUILD SOFTWARES



MSBuild Overview

- build platform for Microsoft and Visual Studio
- uses project file to manage the build
- manage dependencies
- declares framework version
- run, build and publish projects
- detailed information can be found [here](#)

4. MSBUILD AND HOW TO BUILD SOFTWARES



Files in a project

- ***.sln**: solution - organisation of projects
- ***.csproj**: project declaration, MSBuild commands, dependencies
- ***.cs**: source code files

4. MSBUILD AND HOW TO BUILD SOFTWARES



Building an application

CLI_Commands_	Description	Hints
<code>dotnet new</code>	create a new application	e.g. <code>dotnet new console -n myApp</code>
<code>dotnet build</code>	compile application	
<code>dotnet run</code>	execute application	
<code>dotnet publish</code>	creates a compiled version of an application	self-contained: runnable without .Net framework-dependent: needs .Net

4. MSBUILD AND HOW TO BUILD SOFTWARES



Installing packages with Nuget

- Why: Using other peoples code via packages
- Why a package manager:
 - tool for adding, deleting packages for your entire project independent of local machine
- go to nuget.org and search e.g. for PasswordGenerator



- Wofür dient die .Net-Plattform?
- Was ist ein Compiler bzw. was bedeutet kompilieren?
- Aus welchen Dateien besteht ein C#-Projekt?
- Wofür benötigt man einen Package Manager?
- Was bedeutet es, wenn eine Programmiersprache als *managed* bezeichnet wird?
- Warum lässt sich mit C#/.Net geschriebener Code einfacher auf andere Systeme (Mikroprozessoren/Betriebssysteme) übertragen?
- Was ist der Unterschied zwischen Debuggen und Ausführen?