

C# & . NET

Agenda



C# & .NET

Useful C# elements

C# conventions

Naming conventions, coding guidelines

.NET in the industry



C#and NET

Intro



C# & .NET

In the current IT ecosystem, several .NET versions are still under support and used: .NET Framework 4.8, .NET 6.0, .NET 8.0

Each version of .NET supports up to a certain C# language version:

- .NET Framework 4.8 -> C# 7.0-7.3
- .NET 6.0 -> C# 10.0
- .NET 8.0 -> C# 12.0

Let's have a look over these versions and see what some of the updates are there from the C# 7.3 version and what contains in the .NET versions

C# 7.0-7.3



C# & .NET

- Improved constraint for Generics, added 'unmanaged', 'System.Enum',
 'System.Delegate' constraint
- Improvements to the 'ref' variables and parameters
 - Example: using 'in' to ensure reference passing but no changes in the method
- You can now compare Tuples
- You can now add '_' to separate thousands, e.g. int number = 1_000_000

C# 10.0



C# & .NET

- Global using directives, example: global using System;
- File-scoped namespace, example: namespace MyNamespace;
- 'With' expression, example: var x = obj1 with { Property1 = 5 }
- Property matching
 - Example: if (obj is { Property1: { NestedProperty: 42}}) { some code}
- Implicit using in SDK Projects

C# 12.0



C# & .NET

- Using Declarations in Blocks, example: using var resource = new Resource();
- Simplified literals collections, example: var strings = ["apple", "banana", "cherry"];



Useful C# elements



Demo



C# conventions

C# Naming conventions



C# conventions

- Class names, method names, namespaces, and public properties Pascal Case
 - Example: CustomOrder, CalculateTotal, NoOfEntries
- Private or internal fields, method parameters, and local variables Camel Case
 - Example: totalAmount, orderNumber, tempValue
- Constants and readonly static fields Uppercase with underscores
 - Example: MAX_RETRIES, DEFAULT_PATH
- Additional special suffix are added to classes performing important roles, like 'Controller', 'EventHandler', 'Context' and many others

C# layout conventions



C# conventions

- Indentation is recommended at 4 spaces per level (avoid using tabs)
- Use blank lines to separate method definitions, properties and regions within a class to enhance readability
- Files should contain only 1 class, interface, enum or struct
- The Namespace should reflect the folder structure
- Place 'using' directives outside of namespace declaration

C# coding conventions

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C# conventions

- Null checks to be performed (where valid), using the conditional operators
 - Example: var result = data?.Length ?? 0;
- Try...Catch using specific exceptions instead of generic exception
- Prefer string interpolation over concatenation.
- Use Ling for simple querying and collection manipulation
- Use 'async' and 'await' for asynchronous actions
- Avoid extension methods as much as possible
- Avoid Magic Numbers



NET in the industry

.NET in the industry



- Web programming
 - REST API (.NET WEB API)
 - API + FullStack (React / Angular)
 - Entity Framework
 - Self-Hosted web services (kestrel)

- Desktop programming
 - WFP / MAUI / Windows Forms
 - Entity Framework
 - Windows Services

Thank you!