Day 1 – C# & OOP Basics (Part 1)

Date: 09-10-2025

Topic: CLR, JIT, Garbage Collector, Managed Code, Variables, Data Types, Operators, Conditional Statements, Loops

1. OVERVIEW OF C#

C# (pronounced *C Sharp*) is an **object-oriented programming language** developed by Microsoft, mainly used for building **.NET applications** — desktop, web, and cloud.

2. CLR (COMMON LANGUAGE RUNTIME)

- CLR is the **heart of the .NET Framework**.
- It provides a runtime environment to execute programs written in .NET languages (like C#, VB.NET, F#).
- It handles:
    - **Memory management**
    - **Exception handling**
    - **Security**
    - **Garbage collection**
    - **Just-In-Time (JIT) compilation**

Example flow:
C# Code → Compiled into **MSIL (Microsoft Intermediate Language)** → Executed by **CLR using JIT compiler**

3. JIT (JUST-IN-TIME COMPILER)

- Converts **Intermediate Language (IL)** into **machine code** just before execution.
- Makes .NET applications **platform-independent** and efficient.
- Types of JIT:
    - **Pre-JIT:** Compiles entire code at once.
    - **Econo-JIT:** Compiles only methods called at runtime.
    - **Normal JIT:** Compiles code on demand and stores it for reuse.

4. GARBAGE COLLECTOR (GC)

- Automatically **frees up memory** that’s no longer in use.

- No need for manual memory management (like in C/C++).
- GC works in **three generations (0, 1, 2)** to optimize performance.
- You can also call it manually (though rarely needed):
- GC.Collect();

5. MANAGED CODE

- Code that runs **under CLR supervision** is called *managed code*.
- CLR manages memory, security, and exceptions for it.
- Code outside CLR (like native C++) is *unmanaged code*.

Example:

```
Console.WriteLine("This is managed code under CLR!");
```

6. VARIABLES & DATA TYPES

Variables: Named storage for data.
Syntax:

```
datatype variableName = value;
```

Example:

```
int age = 25;

string name = "Udaya";

float salary = 25000.5f;
```

Common Data Types:

Type	Size	Example
int	4 bytes	10
float	4 bytes	12.5f
double	8 bytes	45.67
char	2 bytes	'A'
string	Variable	"Hello"
bool	1 byte	true/false

7. OPERATORS

Operators are used to perform operations on variables.

Types:

- Arithmetic: + - * / %
- Relational: == != > < >= <=
- Logical: && || !
- Assignment: = += -= *= /=
- Increment/Decrement: ++ --

Example:

```
int a = 10, b = 20;
Console.WriteLine(a + b); // 30
```

8. CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS

Used to control flow based on conditions.

if-else

```
int num = 5;
if(num > 0)
   Console.WriteLine("Positive");
else
   Console.WriteLine("Negative");
```

switch

```
int day = 2;
switch(day)
{
   case 1: Console.WriteLine("Monday"); break;
   case 2: Console.WriteLine("Tuesday"); break;
   default: Console.WriteLine("Other day"); break;
}
```

9. LOOPS

Used to execute code repeatedly.

for

```
for(int i = 1; i <= 5; i++)
   Console.WriteLine(i);
```

while

```
int i = 1;
while(i <= 5)
{
   Console.WriteLine(i);
   i++;
}
```

do-while

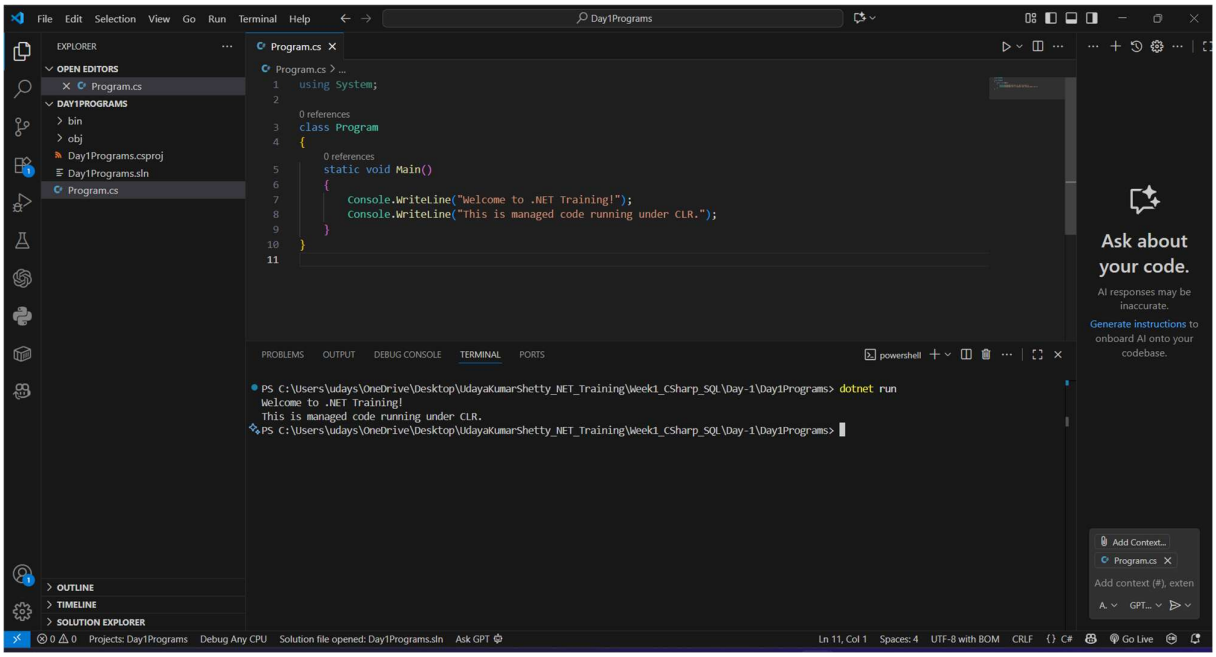
```
int i = 1;
do
{
   Console.WriteLine(i);
   i++;
} while(i <= 5);
```

Summary

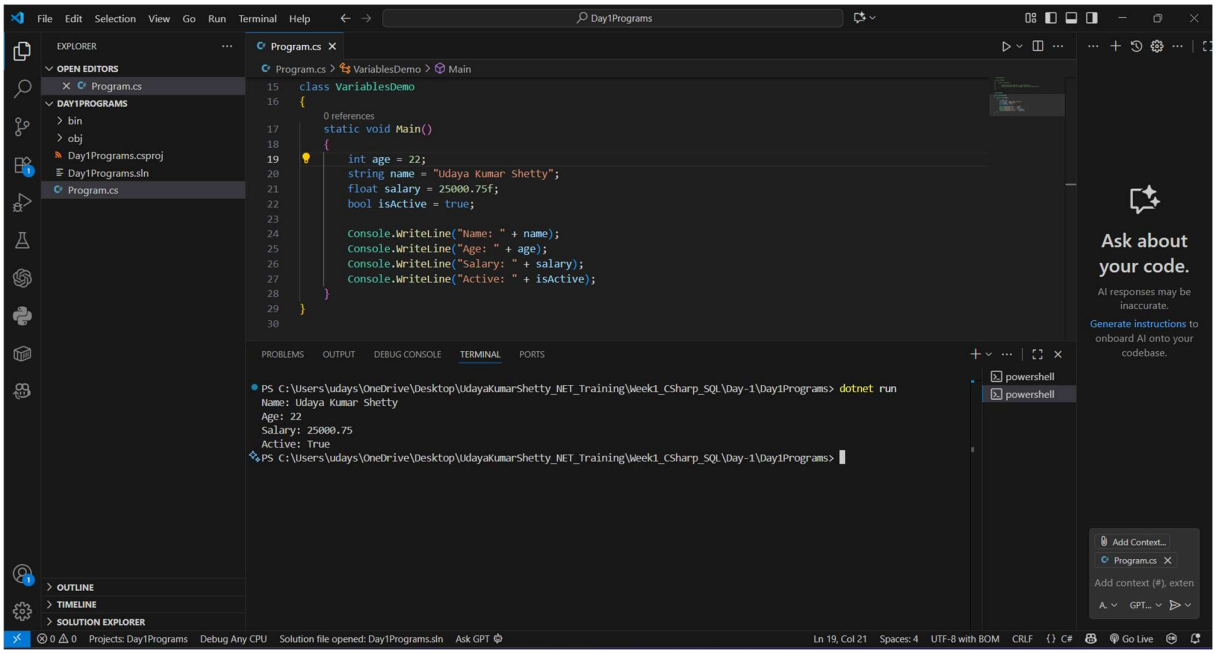
Learned: CLR, JIT, GC, Managed Code, Variables, Data Types, Operators, If-Else, Loops
Practiced basic console programs.

Snapshots (Day -1)

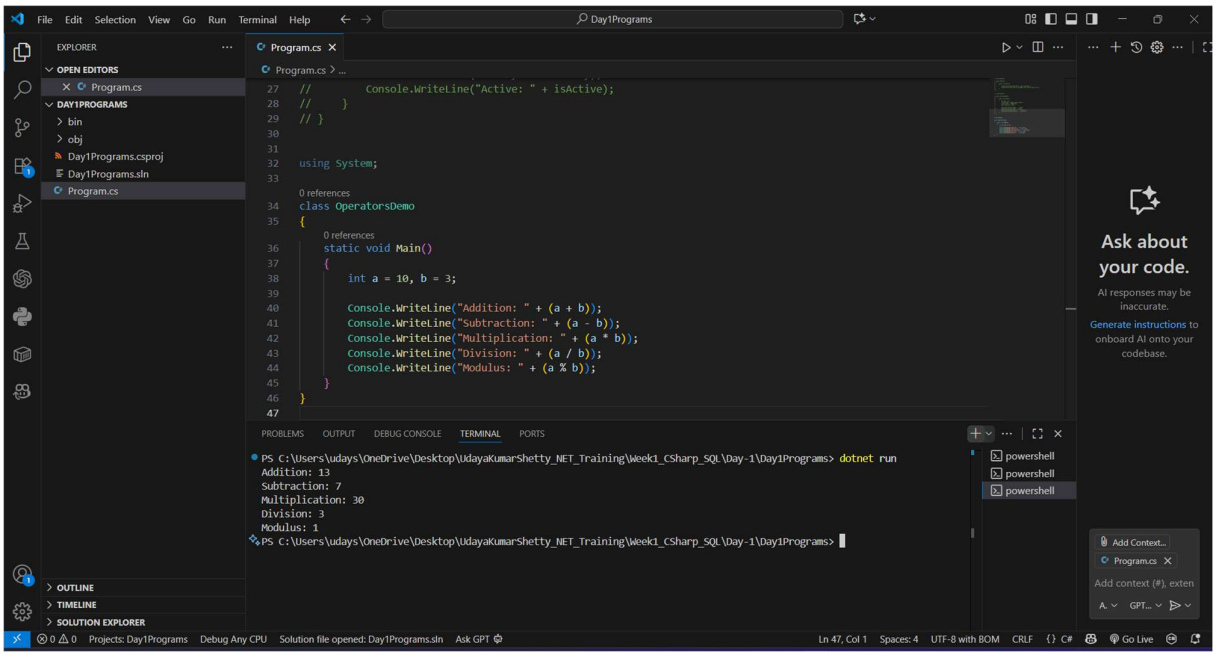
Program: Hello World & Managed Code



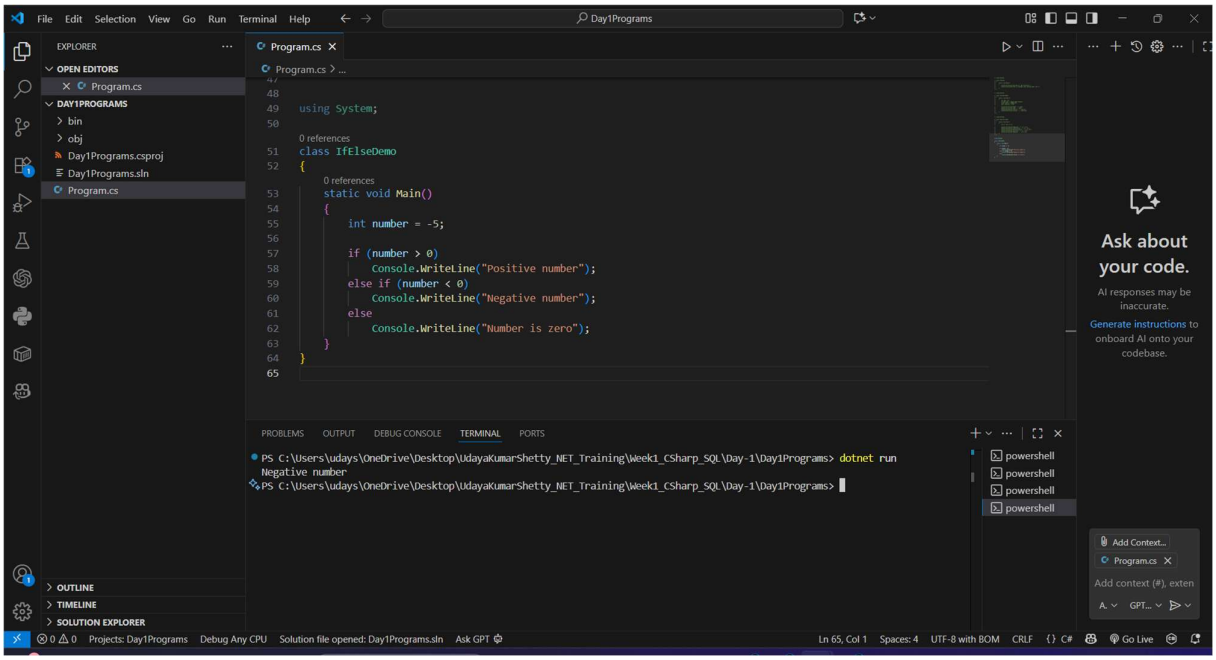
Program: Variables and Data Types



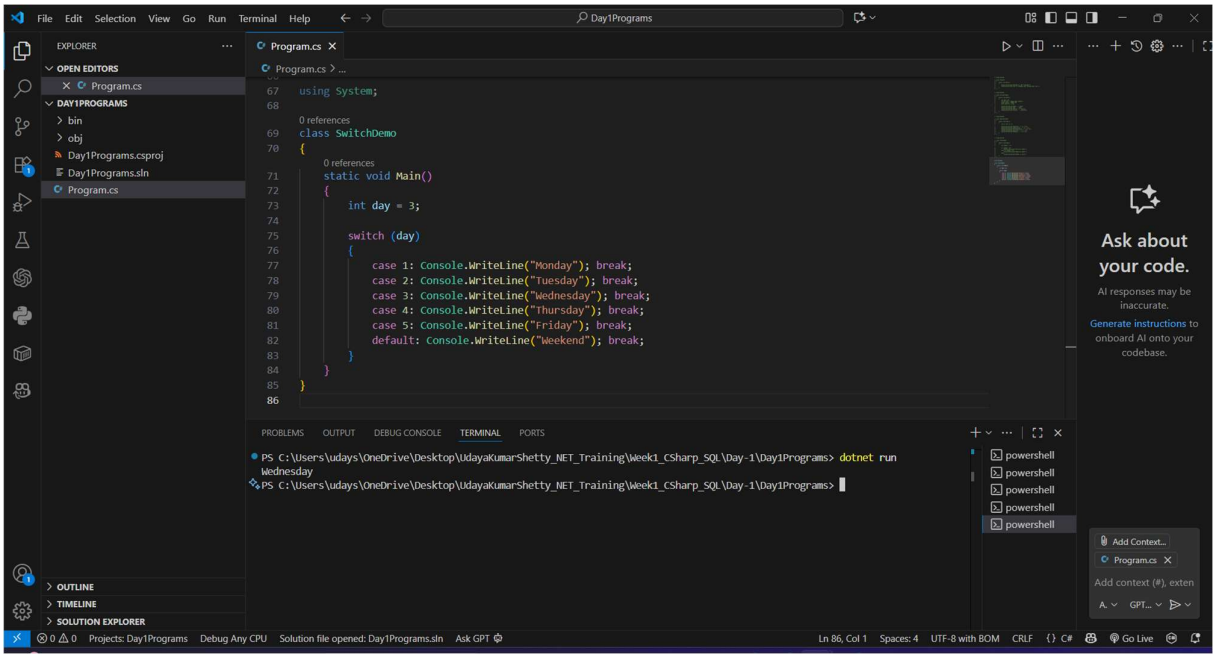
Program: Operators



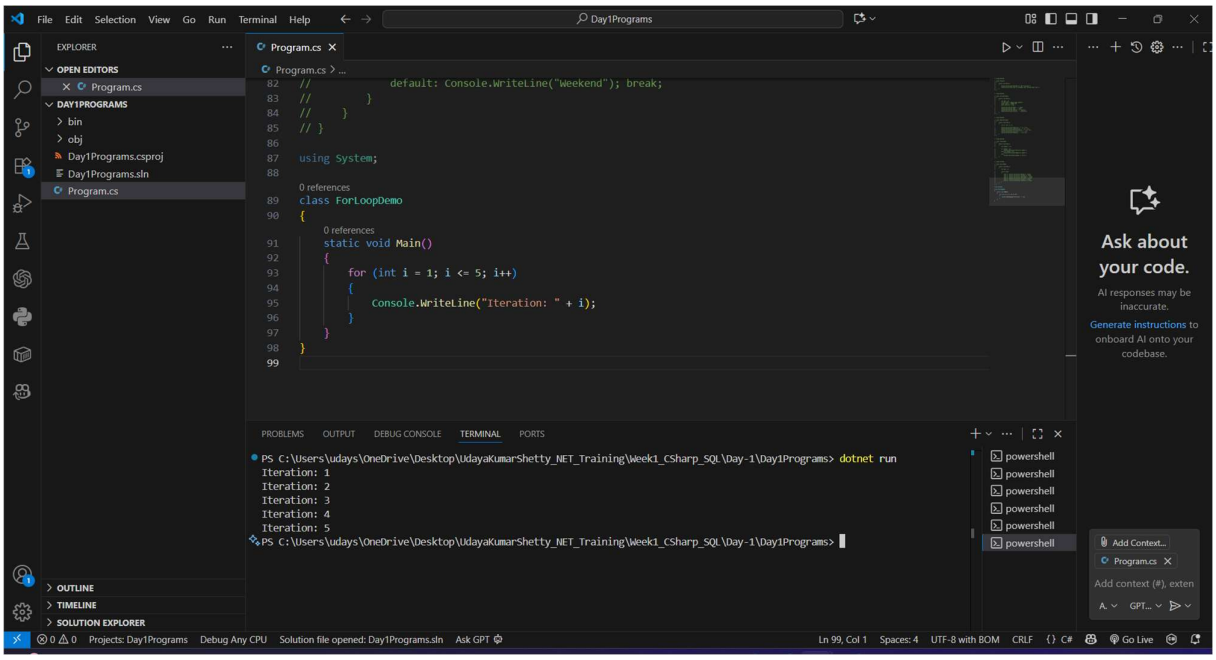
Program: If–Else Example



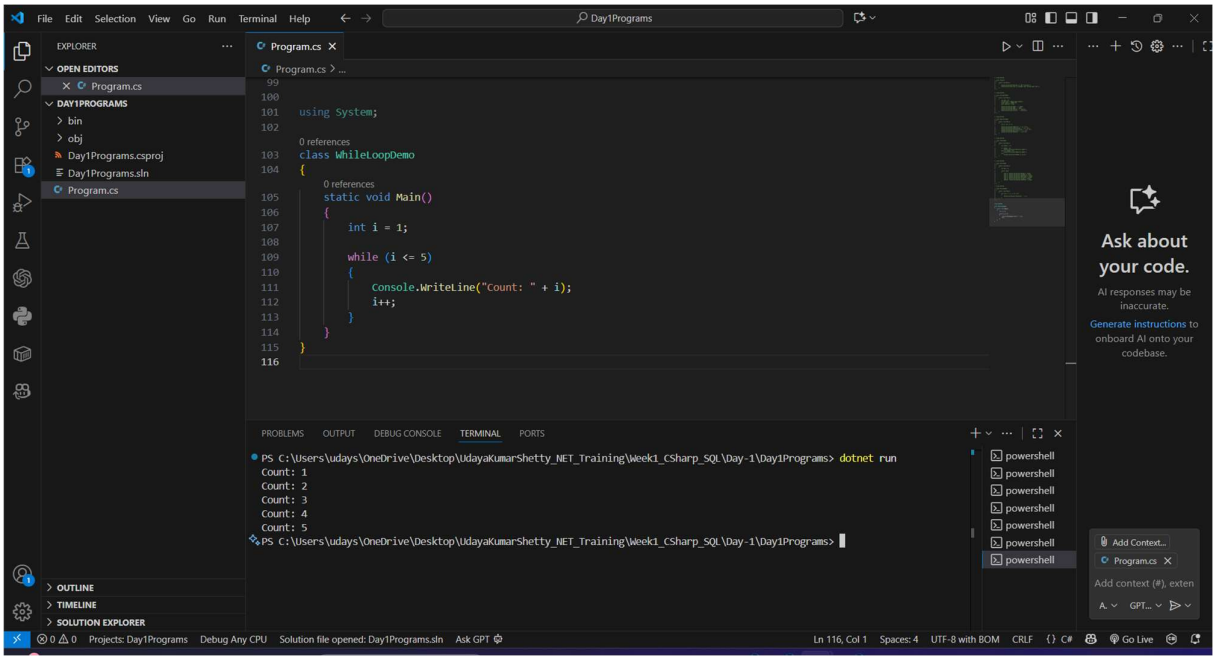
Program: Switch Case Example



Program: For Loop



Program: While Loop



Program: Do–While Loop