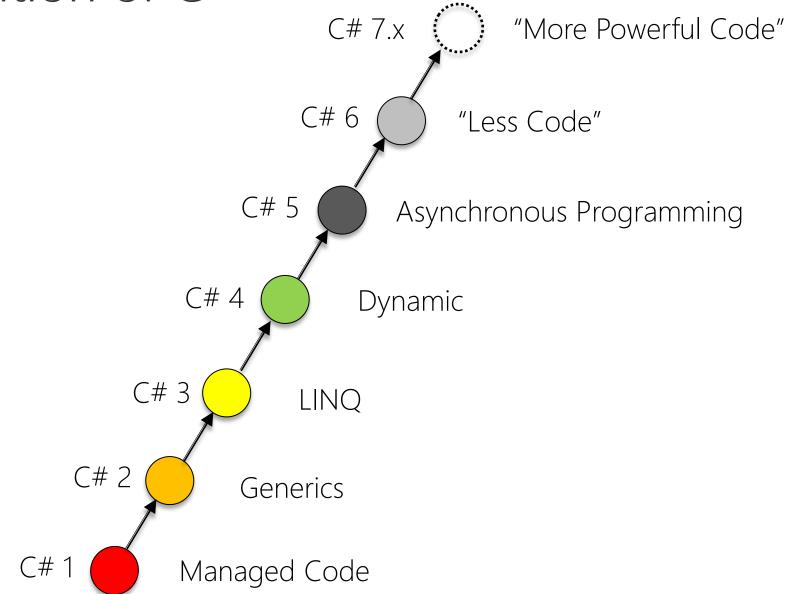
Module 01:

"Recapping C# 7.0, 7.1, 7.2, and 7.3"





Evolution of C#





Agenda

- Introduction
- Value Tuples and Syntax
- Pattern Matching
- Method Improvements
- Expression Improvements
- ▶ C# 7.1 Additions
- ▶ C# 7.2 Additions
- ▶ C# 7.3 Additions



Introducing Tuples

- Not the Tuple<T1,T2> type already in .NET 4.0
 - Instead it is a value type with dedicated syntax

- Note
 - In .NET 4.6.* projects you must manually add reference to the **System.ValueTuple** nuget package



Tuple Syntax, Literals, and Conversions

Can be easily converted / deconstructed to other names

```
var (vowels, cons) = FindVowels(input);
(int vowels, int cons) = FindVowels(input);

WriteLine($"There are {vowels} vowels and {cons} consonants in ... ");
```

```
(int vowels, int cons) FindVowels( string s )
{
   var tuple = (v: 0, c: 0);
   ...
   return tuple;
}
```

- Some built-in implicit tuple conversions
 - ToString() + Equals() + GetHashCode() (but not == until C# 7.3)



Custom Tuple Deconstruction

Can be easily deconstructed to individual parts

```
(int vowels, int cons) = FindVowels(input);
```

Custom types can also be supplied with a deconstructor with out

Works for two or more deconstruction parts

lastName = LastName;

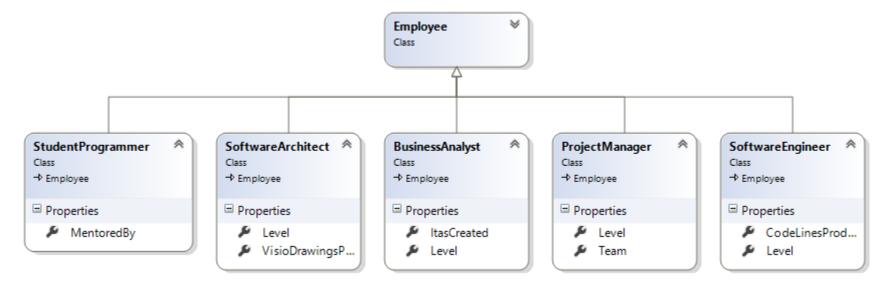


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Example: Employee



Emplo Class	pyeeRepository	*		
□ Field	ds			
e	_employees			
☐ Methods				
Ø	Add			
Ø	EmployeeRepository			
Ø	GetAll			



Pattern Matching with is

- Three types of patterns for matching in C# 7
 - Constant patterns c e.g. null
 Type patterns Tx e.g. int x
 - Var patternsvar x
- Matches and/or captures to identifiers to nearest surrounding scope
- More patterns are introduced in later C# versions

The is keyword is now compatible with patterns



Type Switch with Pattern Matching

- Can switch on <u>any</u>type
 - Case clauses can make use of patterns and new when conditions

```
Employee e = ...;
switch (e)
    case SoftwareArchitect sa:
        WriteLine($"{sa.FullName} plays with Visio");
        break:
    case SoftwareEngineer se when se.Level == SoftwareEngineerLevel.Lead:
        WriteLine($"{se.FullName} is a lead software engineer");
        break;
    case null:
    default:
        break;
```

Cases are no longer disjoint – evaluated sequentially!



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Local Functions

Methods within methods can now be defined

```
(int vowels, int cons) FindVowels( string s )
{
    foreach (char letter in s)
        bool IsVowel( char letter )
             • • •
    return tuple;
```

- Has some advantages
 - Captures local variables
 - Avoids allocations



Ref Locals

- Can now create references in the style of C++
 - Similar to the **ref** modifier for parameters

```
int x = 42;
ref int y = ref x;

x = 87;
WriteLine(y);
```

▶ Ref locals are cannot be reassigned (until C# 7.3)



Ref Returns

Methods can now also return references

```
ref int FindMax( int[] numbers )
    int indexOfMax = 0;
    for (int i = 1; i < numbers.Length; i++)</pre>
    {
        if (numbers[i] > numbers[indexOfMax])
            indexOfMax = i;
    };
    return ref numbers[indexOfMax];
```

▶ Can only return references to heap-based values — not locals



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More Expression-bodied Members

Earlier only getters and methods could be expression-bodied

```
public class Person
{
    public Person( string name ) => Names.Add(_id, name);
    ~Person() => Names.Remove(_id);
    public string Name
        get => Names[ id];
        set => Names[_id] = value;
```

- ▶ New in C# 7.0
 - Constructors
 - Destructors
 - Setters



Throw Expressions

- In C# 6 one could not easily just throw an exception in an expressionbodied member
- ▶ C# 7 allows **throw** expressions as subexpressions
 - Also outside of expression-bodied members..!

```
public class EmployeeRepository : IEmployeeRepository
{
    private readonly IList<Employee> _employees;
    ...
    public void Add( Employee employee ) =>
        _employees.Add(employee ??
        throw new ArgumentNullException(nameof(employee)));
}
```

Note that a throw expression does not have an expression type as such...



Declaration Expressions: out var

- Introduces local variable in nearest surrounding scope
 - Limitation of general declaration expressions which were scrapped for C# 6

```
string s = ReadLine();
int result;
if (int.TryParse(s, out result))
{
    WriteLine(result);
}
```

 VS 2017 has a handy refactoring for this

```
string s = ReadLine();
if (int.TryParse(s, out int result))
{
    WriteLine(result);
}
```

▶ Note: **return var** is still not in C# 7 ^②



Discards

 Temporary, dummy variables which are intentionally unused in application code

```
Employee elJefe = new Employee { ... };
var (first, _) = elJefe;
WriteLine(first);

if (int.TryParse(s, out _))
{
    // s is a legal int
}
```

- Supported scenarios
 - Tuples and object deconstruction
 - Pattern matching
 - Calls to methods with out parameters
 - A standalone _ (when no _ is in scope)



Binary Literals and Digit Separators

```
enum FileAttributes
{
   ReadOnly =
                        0b00 00 00 00 00 00 01, // 0x0001
   Hidden =
                        0b00 00 00 00 00 00 10, // 0x0002
    System =
                        0b00 00 00 00 00 01 00, // 0x0004
   Directory =
                        0b00 00 00 00 00 10 00, // 0x0008
   Archive =
                        0b00 00 00 00 01 00 00, // 0x0010
                        0b00 00 00 00 10 00 00, // 0x0020
   Device =
   Normal =
                        0b00_00_00_01_00_00_00, // 0x0040
    Temporary =
                        0b00 00 00 10 00 00 00, // 0x0080
   SparseFile =
                        0b00 00 01 00 00 00 00, // 0x0100
    ReparsePoint =
                        0b00 00 10 00 00 00 00, // 0x0200
    Compressed =
                        0b00 01 00 00 00 00 00, // 0x0400
   Offline =
                        0b00 10 00 00 00 00 00, // 0x0800
    NotContentIndexed = 0b01 00 00 00 00 00 00, // 0x1000
    Encrypted =
                        0b10 00 00 00 00 00 00 // 0x2000
```



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Evolution of C# 7.1



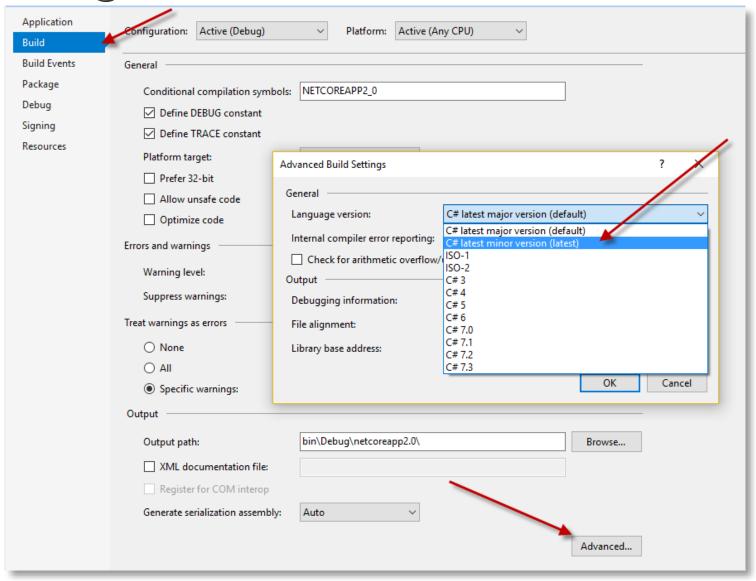


Async Main()

```
static async Task<int> Main( string[] args )
{
    ... await ...
}
int $GeneratedMain( string[] args )
{
    return Main(args).GetAwaiter().GetResult();
}
```



Enabling C# 7.x in Visual Studio 2017





Visual Studio Default C# Versions

Target framework	version	C# language version default
.NET	6.x	C# 10.0
.NET	5.x	C# 9.0
.NET Core	3.x	C# 8.0
.NET Core	2.x	C# 7.3
.NET Standard	2.1	C# 8.0
.NET Standard	2.0	C# 7.3
.NET Standard	1.x	C# 7.3
.NET Framework	all	C# 7.3



Pattern Matching Open Types

Patterns now play well with (sub-)type constraints for generic types

```
static void Promote<T>( T employee )
{
    switch (employee)
        case SoftwareArchitect sa:
            sa.Level = SoftwareArchitectLevel.Lead;
            break;
        case SoftwareEngineer se:
            se.Level = SoftwareEngineerLevel.Chief;
            break;
```

Compiles in C# 7.1, but not in C# 7.0



Default Literal

- ▶ C# 7.1 now allows to omit the type in the default operator
 - When the type can be deferred from the context

```
bool flag = false;
int i = flag ? 87 : default(int);
WriteLine(i);
bool flag = false;
int i = flag ? 87 : default;
WriteLine(i);
WriteLine(i);
```

- ▶ Compiles in C# 7.1, but not in C# 7.0
- Has a number of nice and simple uses such as

```
void DoStuff( int x, int y = default, bool z = default )
{
    WriteLine($"x={x}\ty={y}\tz={z}");
}
```



Inferred Tuple Names (aka. Tuple Projection Initializers ©)

- Tuple names are redundant when they can be inferred from the context
 - Similar to what the anonymous types of C# 3.0

```
struct Equipment
{
    public string Console { get; set; }
    public int Controllers { get; set; }
    public bool IsVREnabled { get; set; }
}
```

```
Equipment e = new Equipment { ... };
var tuple = (e.Console, e.Controllers);
Console.WriteLine( tuple.Console );
```

Compiles in C# 7.1, but not in C# 7.0

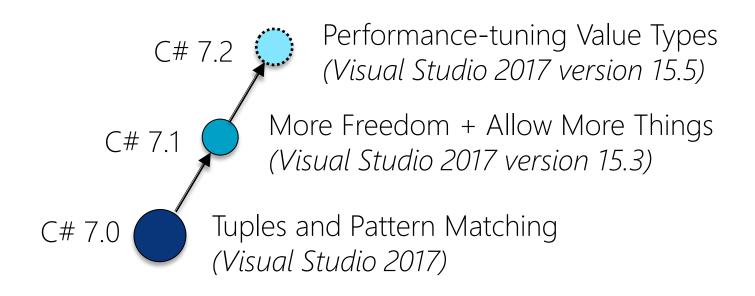


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Evolution of C# 7.2





in Parameter Modifier

Modifier	Effect	Description
		Copies argument to formal parameter
ref		Formal parameters are synonymous with actual parameters. Call site must also specify ref
out		Parameter cannot be read. Parameter must be assigned. Call site must also specify out
in		Parameter is "copied". Parameter cannot be modified! Call site can optionally specify in .
		~ "readonly ref"



in Parameter Modifier

It can be passed as a reference by the runtime system for performance reasons

```
double CalculateDistance( in Point3D first, in Point3D second = default )
{
    double xDiff = first.X - second.X;
    double yDiff = first.Y - second.Y;
    double zDiff = first.Z - second.Z;

    return Sqrt(xDiff * xDiff + yDiff * yDiff + zDiff * zDiff);
}
```

- The call site does not need to specify in
- ► Can call with constant literal -> Compiler will create variable

```
Point3D p1 = new Point3D { X = -1, Y = 0, Z = -1 };
Point3D p2 = new Point3D { X = 1, Y = 2, Z = 3 };
double d = CalculateDistance(p1, p2));
```



Ref Readonly Returns

Ref Returns can be enforced read-only by the compiler

```
ref readonly int FindMax( int[] numbers )
{
   int indexOfMax = 0;
   ...
   return ref numbers[indexOfMax];
}

ref readonly int max = ref FindMax(numbers);
   WriteLine($"{nameof(max)} is now {max}");

max = 1000; // Not allowed!
```

Must manually create a <u>copy</u> to make it modifiable later

```
int maxCopy = FindMax(numbers); // Copy
maxCopy = 999999;
```



Readonly Structs

Define immutable structs for performance reasons

```
readonly struct
{
   public double X { get; }
   public double Y { get; }
   public double Z { get; }

   public Point3D( double x, double y, double z ) { ... }

   public override string ToString() => $"({X},{Y},{Z})";
}
```

- Can always be passed as in
- Can always be readonly ref returned
- Compiler generates more optimized code for these values



Ref Structs

Structs can be enforced as "always stack allocated" using ref struct

```
ref struct
{
    public double X { get; }
    public double Y { get; }
    public double Z { get; }
    ...
}
```

- These values can <u>never</u> be allocated on the heap
 - Cannot be boxed
 - Cannot be declared members of a class or (non-ref) struct
 - Cannot be local variables in async methods
 - Cannot be declared local variables in iterators
 - Cannot be captured in lambda expressions or local functions



Span<T> and ReadOnlySpan<T>

- Ref-like types to avoid allocations on the heap
 - Don't have own memory but points to someone else's
 - Essentially: "ref for sequence of variables"

```
int[] array = new int[10];
...
Span<int> span = array.AsSpan();
Span<int> slice = span.Slice(2, 5);
foreach (int i in slice)
{
    Console.WriteLine( i );
}
```

```
string s = "Hello, World";
ReadOnlySpan<char> span = s.AsSpan();
ReadOnlySpan<char> slice =
    span.Slice(7, 5);
foreach (char c in slice)
{
    Console.Write(c);
}
```

- Note:
 - Located in System. Memory <u>prerelease</u> nuget package



Ref Conditionals

▶ C# 7.2 allows the well-known selection operator **?:** for refs

```
int x = 42;
int y = 87;
bool b = ...;

ref int z = ref (b ? ref x : ref y);

z = 112;

Console.WriteLine( $"x={x}, y={y}, z={z}");
```



Non-trailing Named Arguments

- ▶ As of C# 7.2 named arguments can now be followed by positional arguments...
 - ... but only if named argument is used in the correct position

```
void M( int x, int y = 87, bool z = default )
{
   Console.WriteLine($"x = {x}, y = {y}, z = {z}");
}
```

```
M(1, 2, true);  // Allowed in C# 4.0
M(x: 1, 2, z: true); // Allowed in C# 7.2 (but not C# 7.1)
M(z: true, 1);  // Not allowed!
```



Leading Underscores in Numeric Literals

▶ Starting from C# 7.2 the numerics literals of C# 7.0 are allowed to start with an underscore

```
int i = 0b00_00_00_00_00_00_01; // Allowed in C# 7.0
int j = 0b_00_00_00_00_00_00_01; // Allowed in C# 7.2
int k = 0x_fffff; // Allowed in C# 7.2
int m = 8__7; // Allowed in C# 7.0
int n = _8_7; // Not allowed
```

- Note:
 - Only allowed for hexadecimal and binary literals
 - Not decimals...!



private protected Access Modifier

- private protected
 - Is visible to containing types
 - Is visible to derived classes in the <u>same</u> assembly

```
public class ClassInOtherAssembly
{
    private protected int X { get; set; }

    public void Print() => Console.WriteLine(X);
}
```

- protected internal
 - Is visible to types in same assembly
 - Is visible to derived classes (in **same** or **other** assemblies)

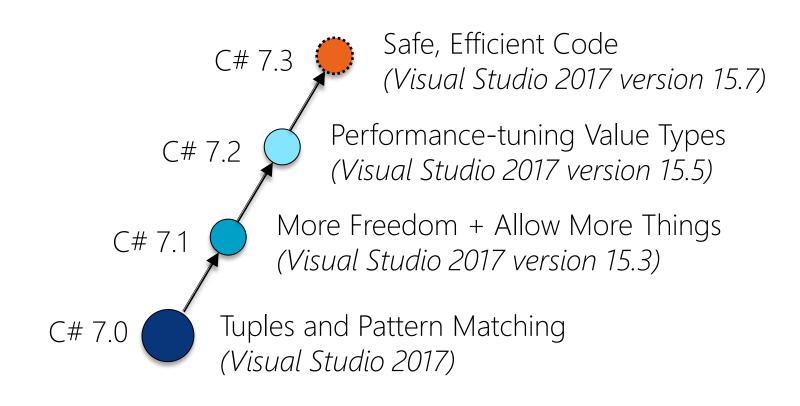


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Evolution of C# 7.3





Tuple Comparison Now Works...!

- C# 7.0 built-in implicit tuple conversions
 - ToString() + Equals() + GetHashCode()
- C# 7.3 completes comparison by adding == and !=

```
var t0 = (4, 8);

var t1 = (a: 8, b: 4);

var t2 = (8, 4);

(int x, int y) t3 = (8, 4);

(double p, double q) t4 = (8, 4);
```

```
WriteLine(t0 != t1);

WriteLine(t1 == t2);
WriteLine(t1 == t3);
WriteLine(t2 == t3);
WriteLine(t3 == t4);
```

Performs component-wise == and != with implicit conversions



Ref Locals Reassignment

- C# 7.0 added references in the style of C++
- C# 7.3 completes ref locals by allowing them to be <u>reassigned</u>

```
int x = 42;
int y = 87;
ref int z = ref x; // Declaration and Initialization of z;

x = 112;
WriteLine($"z = {z}");

z = ref y; // Reassignment of z;
WriteLine($"z = {z}");
```



Expression Variables in Initializers

- More flexible initialization was introduced in C# 7.0
- ▶ C# 7.3 extends out var and pattern variables to initializers

```
class Base
{
   public int Coordinate { get; } =
        int.TryParse("hello", out int x) ? x : default;

   public Base( int coordinate = default ) => Coordinate = coordinate;
}
```

```
class Derived : Base
{
    public Derived( object o ) : base(o is Point p ? p.X : default)
    {
      }
}
```



Attributes on Backing Fields

C# 7.3 allows attributes targeting the backing fields for auto-properties

```
[Serializable]
class ShoppingCartItem
{
    public int ProductId { get; }
    public decimal Price { get; }
    public int Quantity { get; }
    [field:NonSerialized]
    public decimal Total { get; }
    public ShoppingCartItem( int productID, decimal price, int quantity )
        ProductId = productID;
        Price = price;
        Quantity = quantity;
        Total = price * quantity;
```



More Generic Constraints

Generic Constraint	Description
where T : struct	T must ultimately derive from System.ValueType
where T : class	T must be a reference type
where T : new()	T must have a default constructor
where T: BaseClass	T must derive from the class BaseClass T can now be System. Enum T can now be System. Delegate
where T: Interface	T must implement the interface Interface
where T : unmanaged	T must be unmanaged, i.e. can take unmanaged pointer to T



Misc. Unmanaged Interop

Now stackalloc expressions can have initializers

```
Span<int> span = stackalloc int[] { 11, 22, 33 };
```

Indexing movable fixed buffers (without pinning)

```
unsafe struct S
{
    public fixed int FixedField[10];
}
```

```
static S s;
...
// No fixed required
int i = s.FixedField[5];
```

Custom fixed statement

```
byte[] byteArray = new byte[10];
fixed (byte* ptr = byteArray)
{
    // byteArray is protected from being moved/collected by the GC
    // for the duration of this block
}
```



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