



Agenda

- Introduction
- Value Tuples and Syntax
- Pattern Matching
- Method Improvements
- Expression Improvements



```
Introducing Tuples

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

(int, int) FindVowels( string s )

(int v = 0;
int c = 0;
foreach (char letter in s)

{
...
}

return (v, c);
}

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

Tuple Syntax, Literals, and Conversions



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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

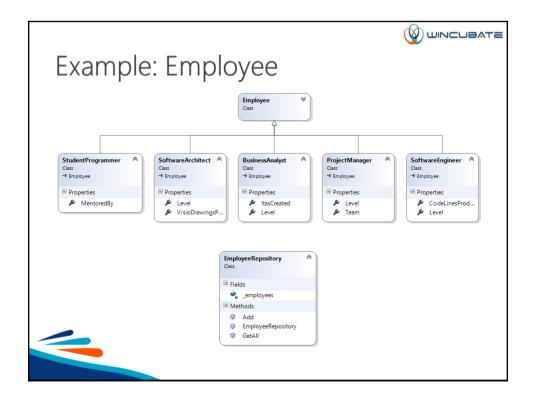
```
(int vowels, int cons) = FindVowels(input);
```

 Custom types can also be supplied with a deconstructor with out parameters

```
Employee elJefe = new Employee { ... };
public class Employee
                                var (first, last) = elJefe;
                                WriteLine(first);
    public void Deconstruct( out string firstName, out string lastName )
        firstName = FirstName;
        lastName = LastName;
```

Can be quite non-trivial ©







Pattern Matching with is

- ▶ Three types of patterns for matching in C# 7
 - Constant patterns c
 Type patterns Tx
 e.g. null
 e.g. int x
 - Var patterns var x
- Matches and/or captures to identifiers to nearest surrounding scope
- More patterns to come in future 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)



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Ref Returns

Methods can now also return references

```
ref int FindMax( int[] numbers )
{
   int indexOfMax = 0;
   for (int i = 1; i < numbers.Length; i++)
   {
      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



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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 ©



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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_10, // 0x0002 0b00_00_00_00_00_01_00, // 0x0004 System = 0b00_00_00_00_00_10_00, // 0x0008 Directory = 0b00_00_00_00_01_00_00, // 0x0010 Archive = 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, // 0x0400 Offline = 0b00_10_00_00_00_00, // 0x0800 NotContentIndexed = 0b01_00_00_00_00_00_00, // 0x1000 0b10_00_00_00_00_00 // 0x2000 Encrypted =

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Summary

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