

## Environment Setup

1. IDE : Integrated Development Environment

a. Visual Studio Code (Free)

<https://code.visualstudio.com/Download>

Extensions :

i. C#

ii. .NET Test Explorer

iii. vscode solution explorer

iv. Live Share

b. Visual Studio (Paid)

c. Jetbrains Rider (Paid)

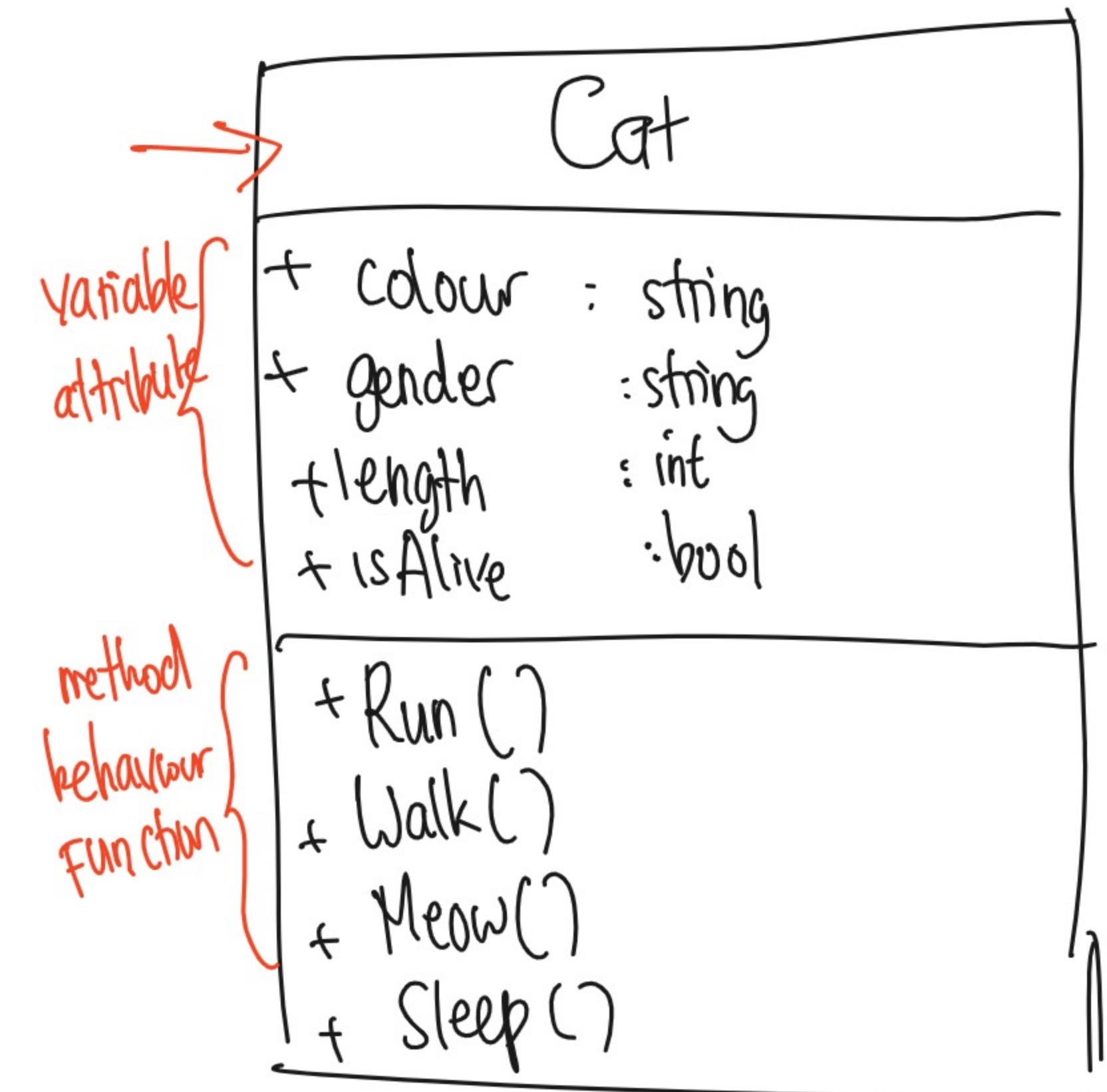
d. LINQPad (Free)

<https://www.linqpad.net/Download.aspx>

2. Software Development Kit (check dotnet --version in Terminal)

Microsoft .NET 8 (Long Term Support)

3. Version Control (Git / GitHub Desktop / SourceTree)



```
class AnggoraCat → Pascal Case
{
    public string name; → camel Case
    public bool isAlive;
    public void Jump() → PascalCase
    {
        static void Main()
        {
            Cat cinnamon = new Cat();
            ↓
            cinnamon
        }
    }
}
```

# Employee

name : string

id : int

email : string

Work() : void

rest() : void

```
class Employee
{
    public string name;
    public int id;
    public string email;

    public void Work()
    {
        ----
    }

    public void rest()
    {
        ----
    }
}
```

```
class Program
{
    static void Main()
    {
        Employee emp
        = new Employee();
        emp.name = "Dion";
        emp.id = 69;
        emp.email = "dion@fnlx."
    }
}
```

class Program

{  
    static void Main()  
    {

        Employee emp = new Employee();

    constructor

    default  
    constructor

    constructor = create object  
    create instance

class Employee

{  
    public string name;  
    public int id;  
    public string email;

    public Employee()

{

S

    public void Work()

{

    public void Rest()

{

}

S

```
class Employee
{
    public string name; ← work
    public int id; ← work
    public string email; ← optional
    public Employee(string name) , int id
    {
        this.name = name;
        this.id = id;
    }
    // Method ...
}
```

## Constructor

```
1  class Program {
2      static void Main() {
3          Employee emp = new Employee("Dion", 69);
4          Console.WriteLine(emp.name);
5          Console.WriteLine(emp.id);
6
7          emp.email = "dion@fmlx.com";
8          Console.WriteLine(emp.email);
9      }
10 }
11
12 class Employee {
13     public string name;
14     public string email;
15     public int id;
16
17     //Constructor
18     public Employee(string name, int id) {
19         this.name = name;
20         this.id = id;
21     }
22 }
```

## Code block

```
1 //Overloading
2 //Method/Constructor with same name, but different
   parameter
3 class Program {
4     static void Main() {
5         Employee emp = new Employee("Dion",69);
6         Console.WriteLine(emp.name);
7         Console.WriteLine(emp.id);
8         Employee emp2 = new Employee("Dion",69
   , "dion@fmlx.com");
9         Console.WriteLine(emp.email);
10    }
11 }
12
13 class Employee {
14     public string name;
15     public string email;
16     public int id;
17
18     //Constructor (name , id)
19     public Employee(string name, int id) {
20         this.name = name;
21         this.id = id;
22     }
23     //Constructor (name, id, email)
24     public Employee(string name, int id, string
email)
   {
25         this.name = name;
26         this.id = id;
27         this.email = email;
28     }
29
30     //Add additional constructor
31     //Parameterless Constructor
32     public Employee()
33     {
34         id = 0;
35         name = "default";
36         email = "default@fmlx.com";
37     }
38 }
```

OOP → Object Oriented Programming

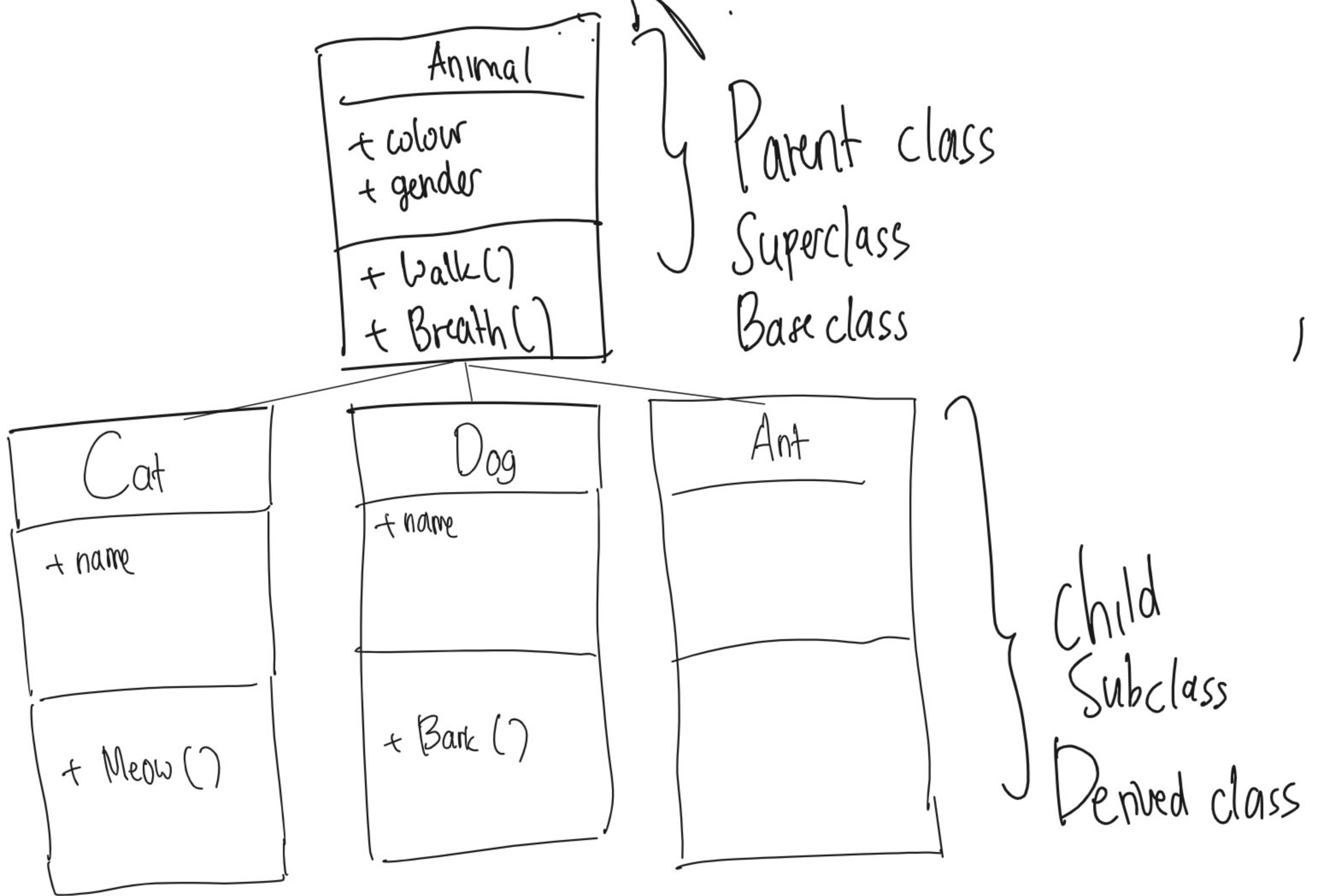
① Inheritance

② Encapsulation

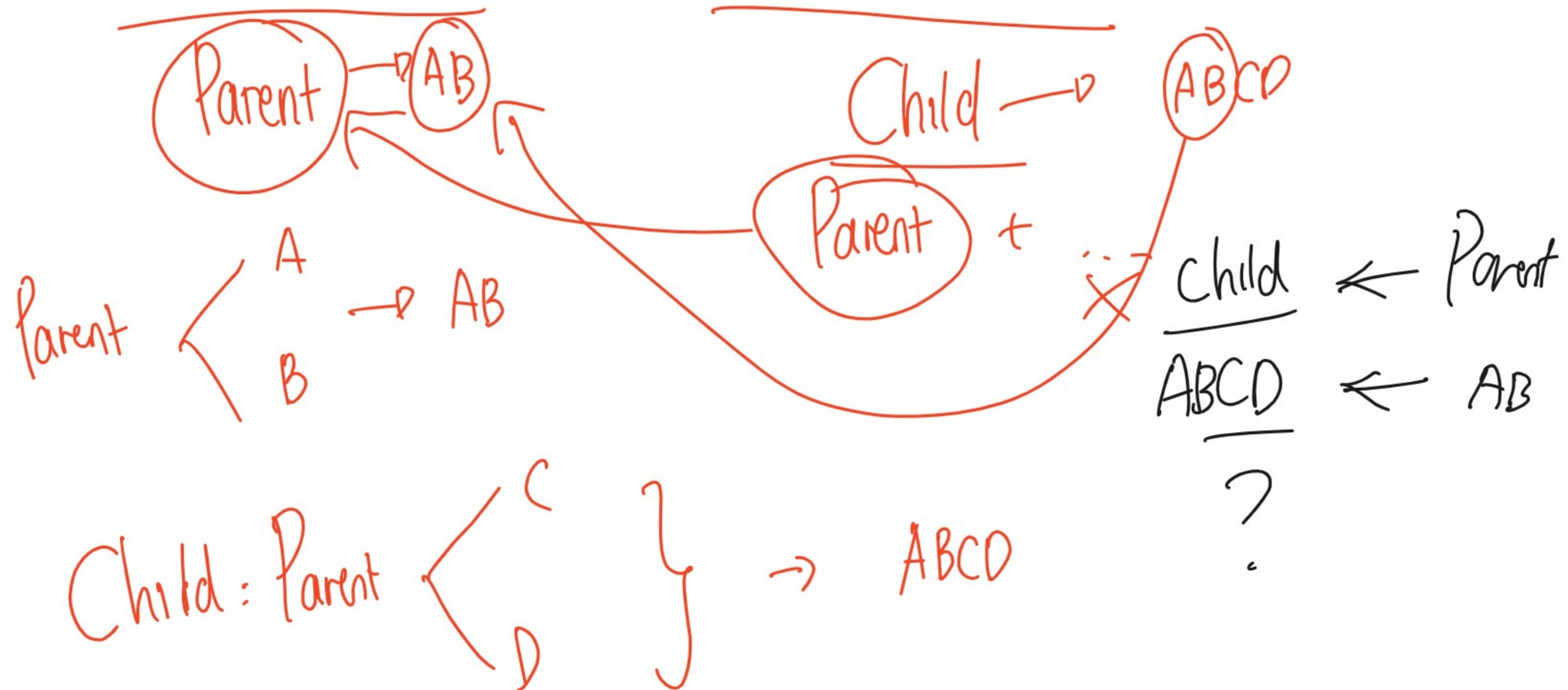
③ Polymorphism

④ Abstraction

# ① Inheritance



Animal animal = new Cat();

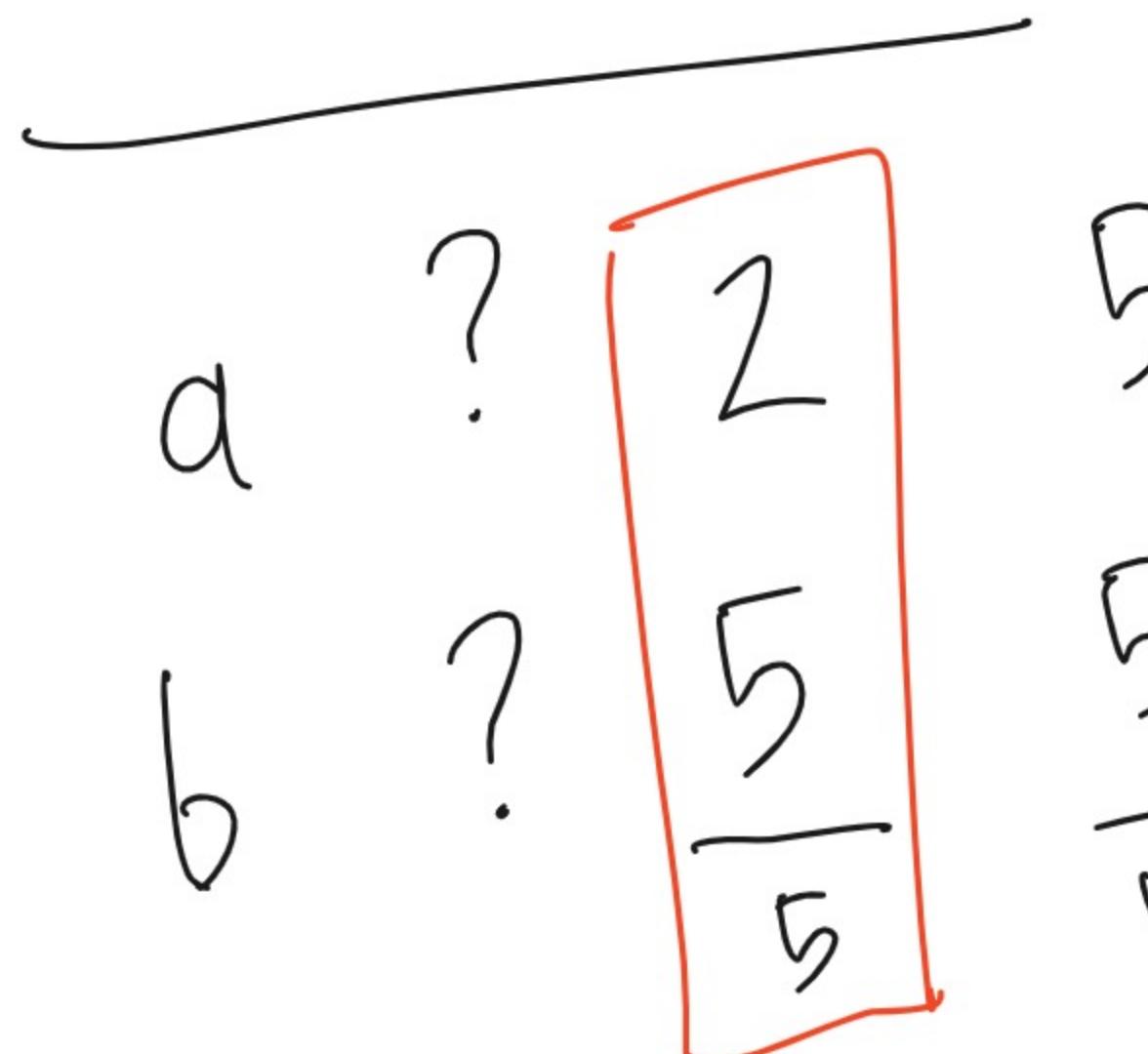


```
int a = 2;
```

```
int b = a;
```

```
b += 3;
```

$b = b + 3$



```
class Car
{
    public int price;
    public Car(int x)
    {
        price = x;
    }
}
```

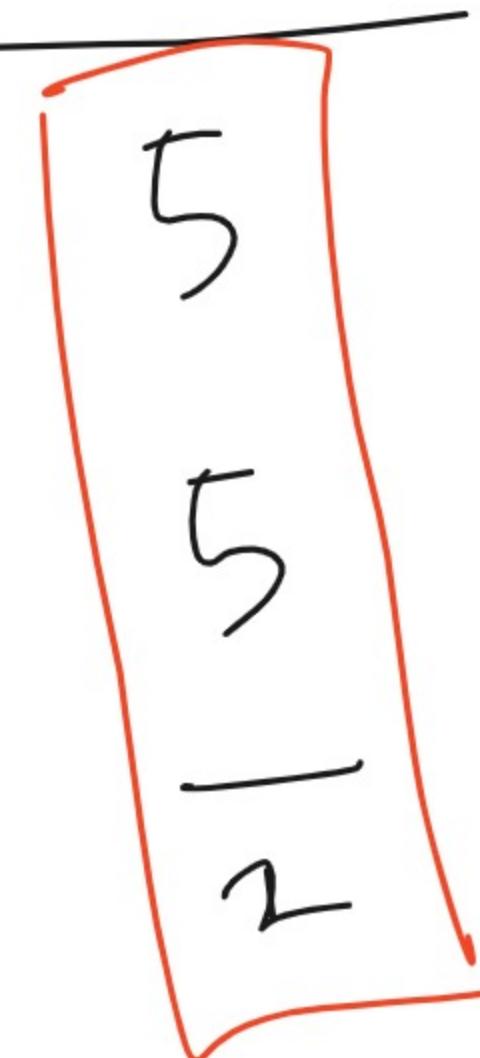
Car a = new Car(2);

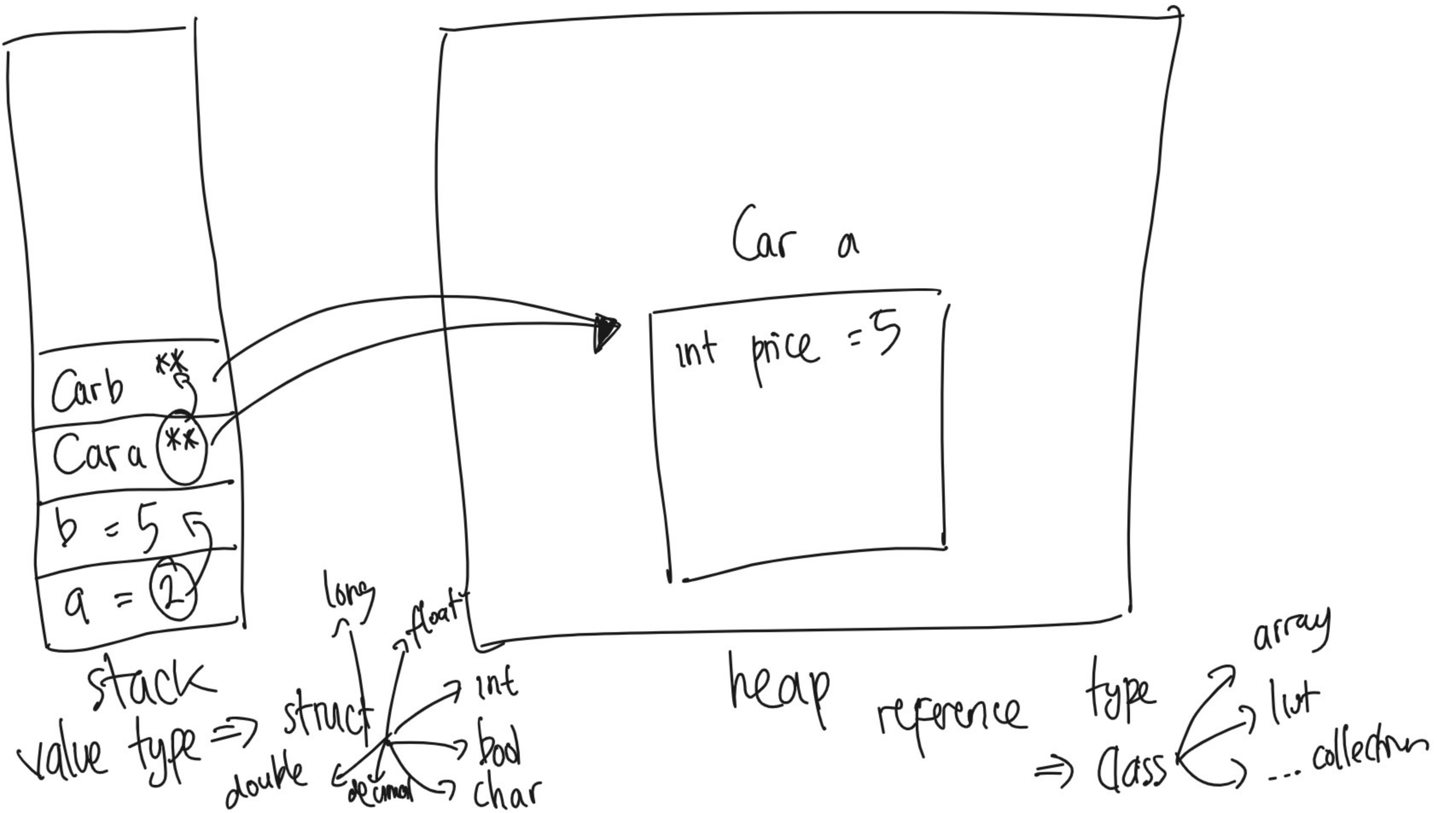
Car b = a;

b.price += 3;

a.price ? 2

b.price ? 5  
~~2~~



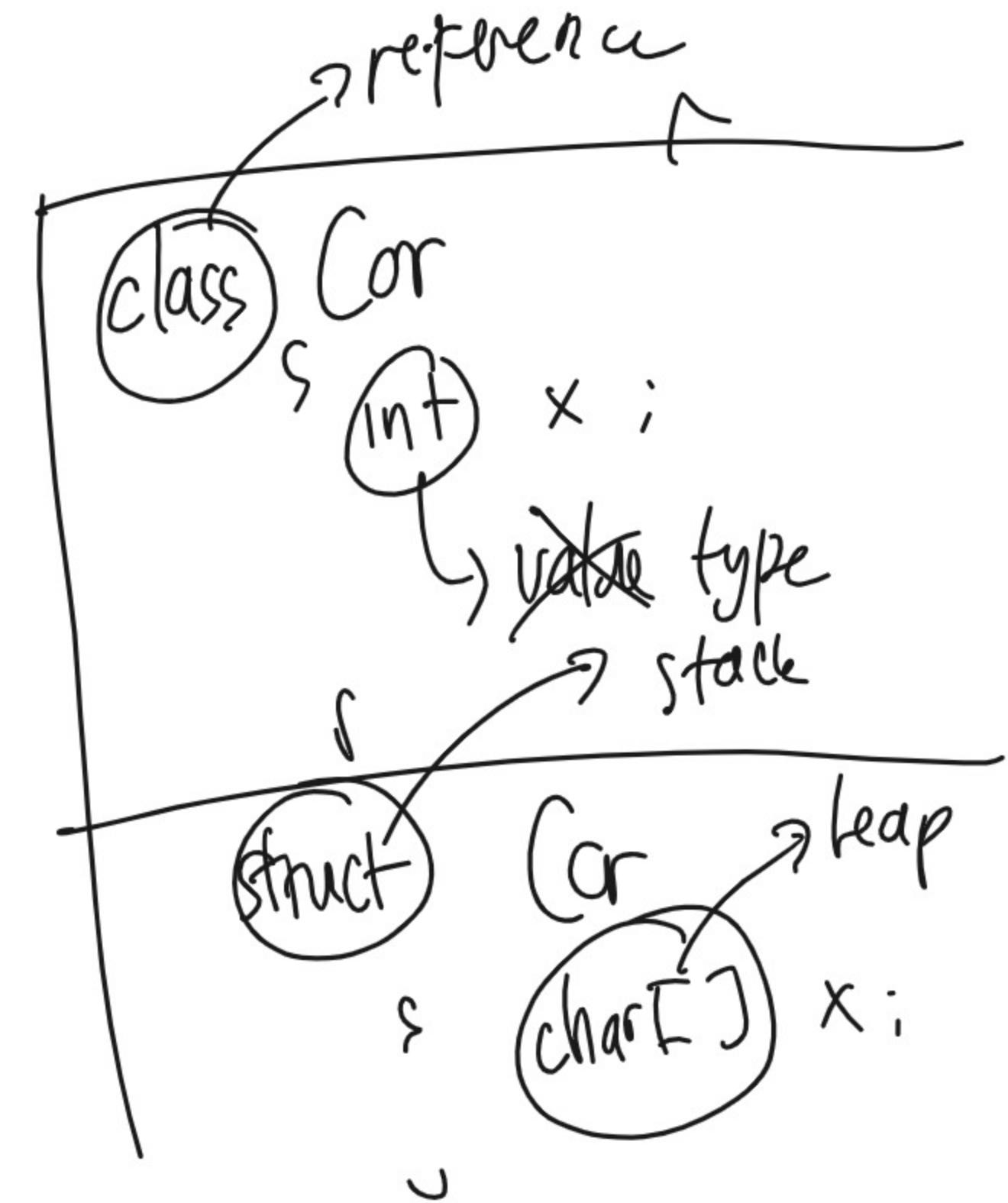


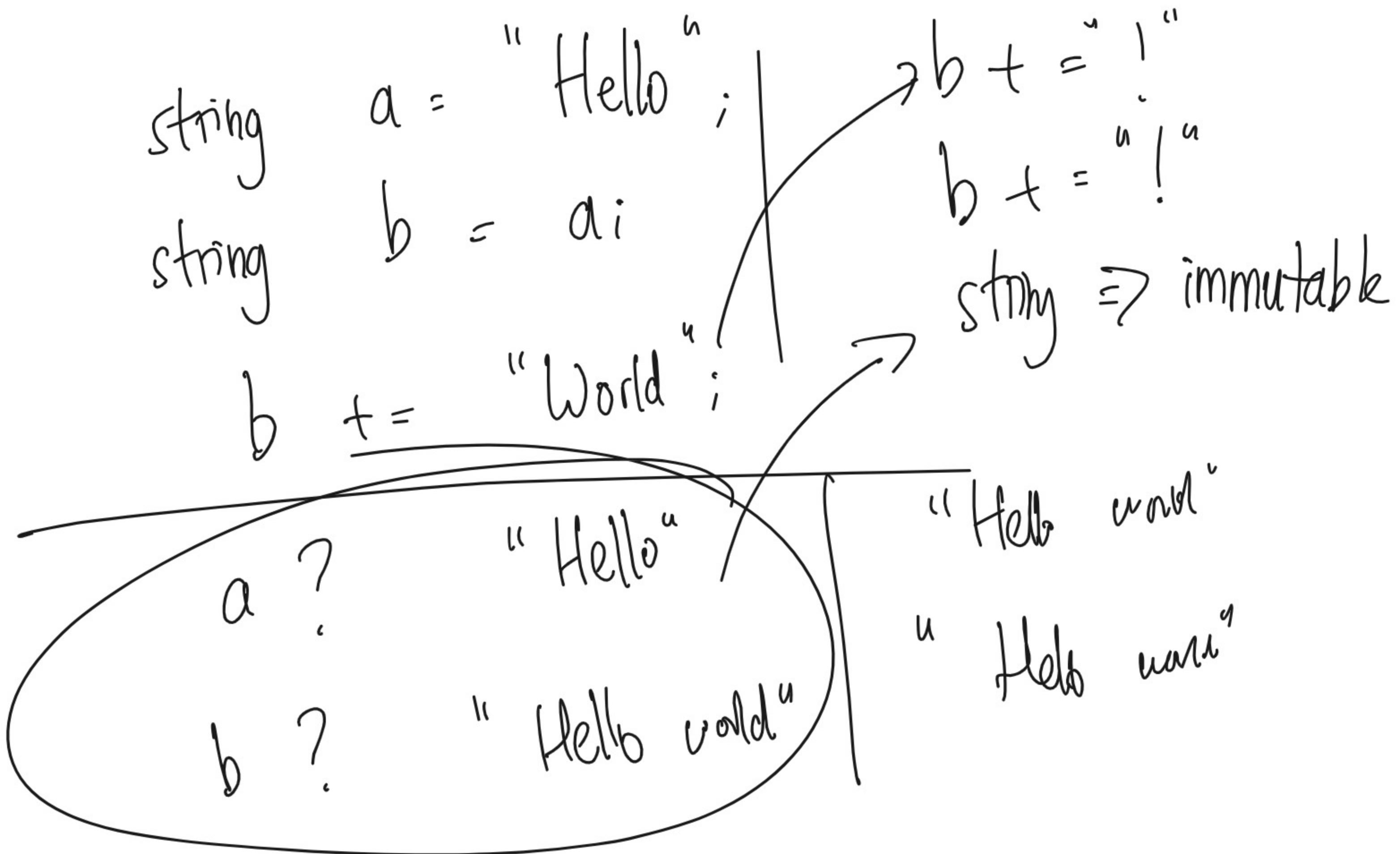
Struct

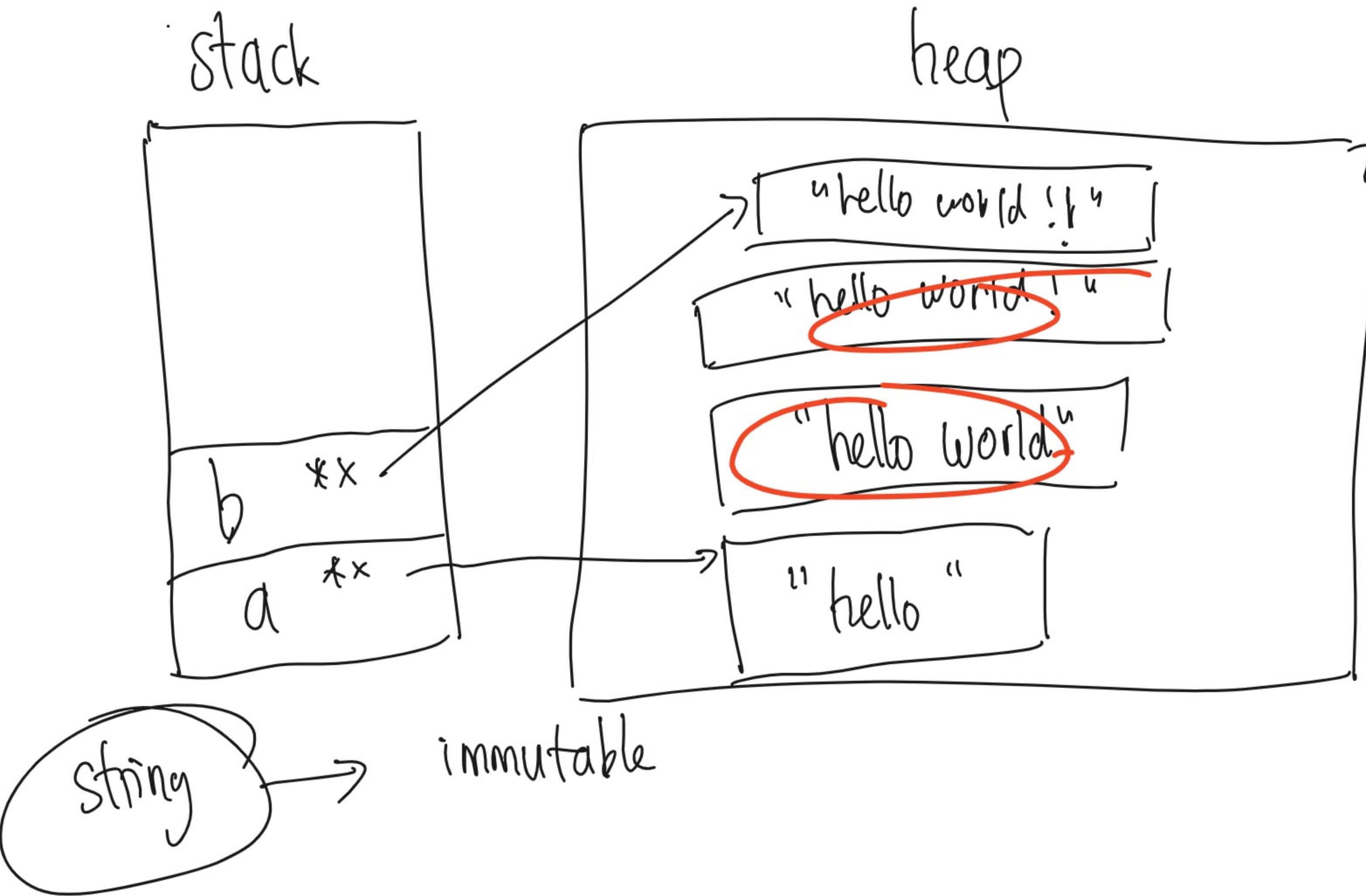
- property / variable must be assigned
- X
- stack
- value type

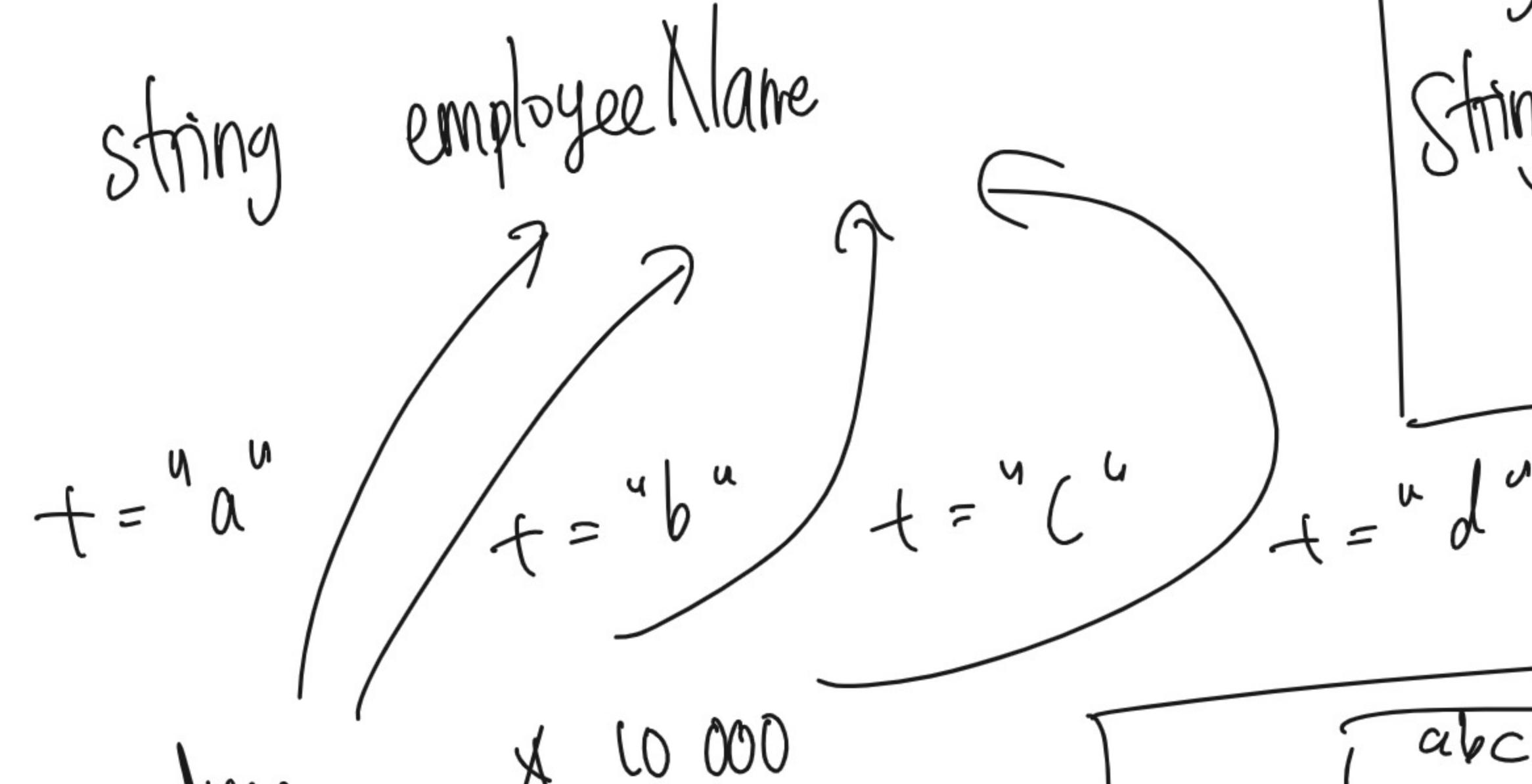
class

- X
- inheritance
- heap
- reference type



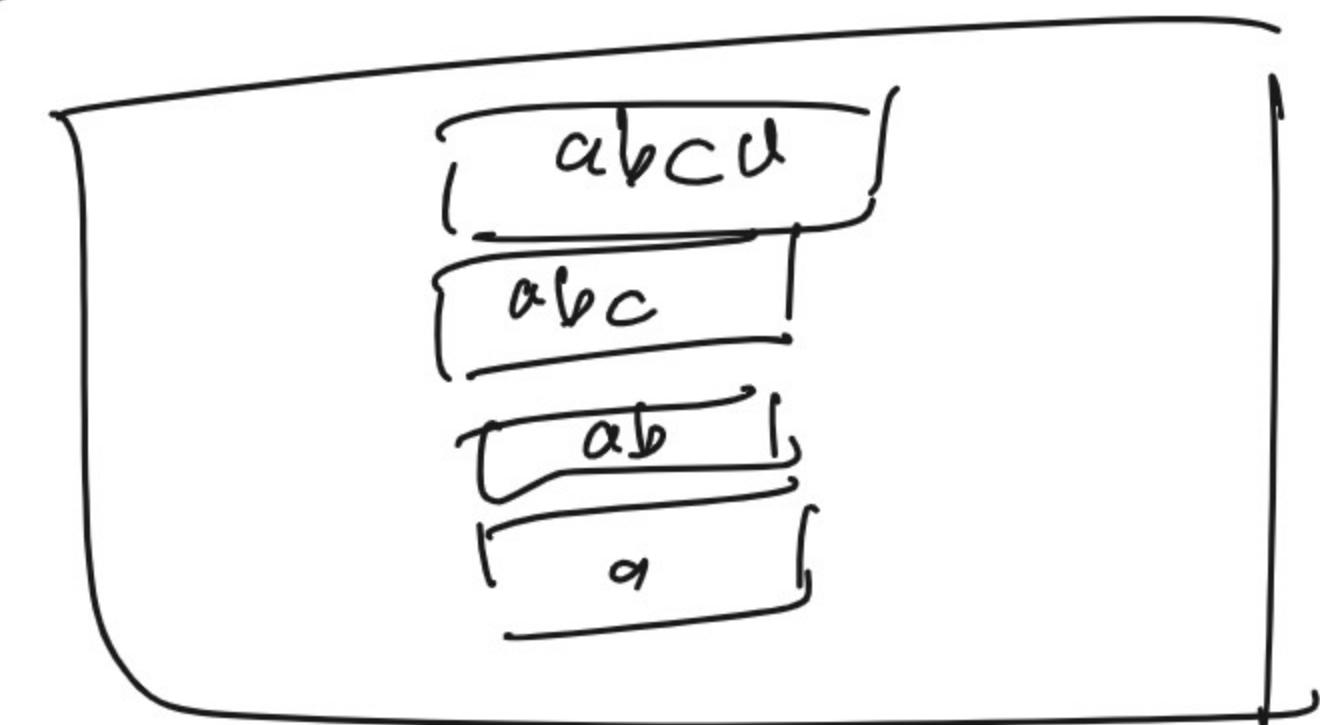






String  $\rightarrow$  immutable

StringBuilder  $\rightarrow$  mutable



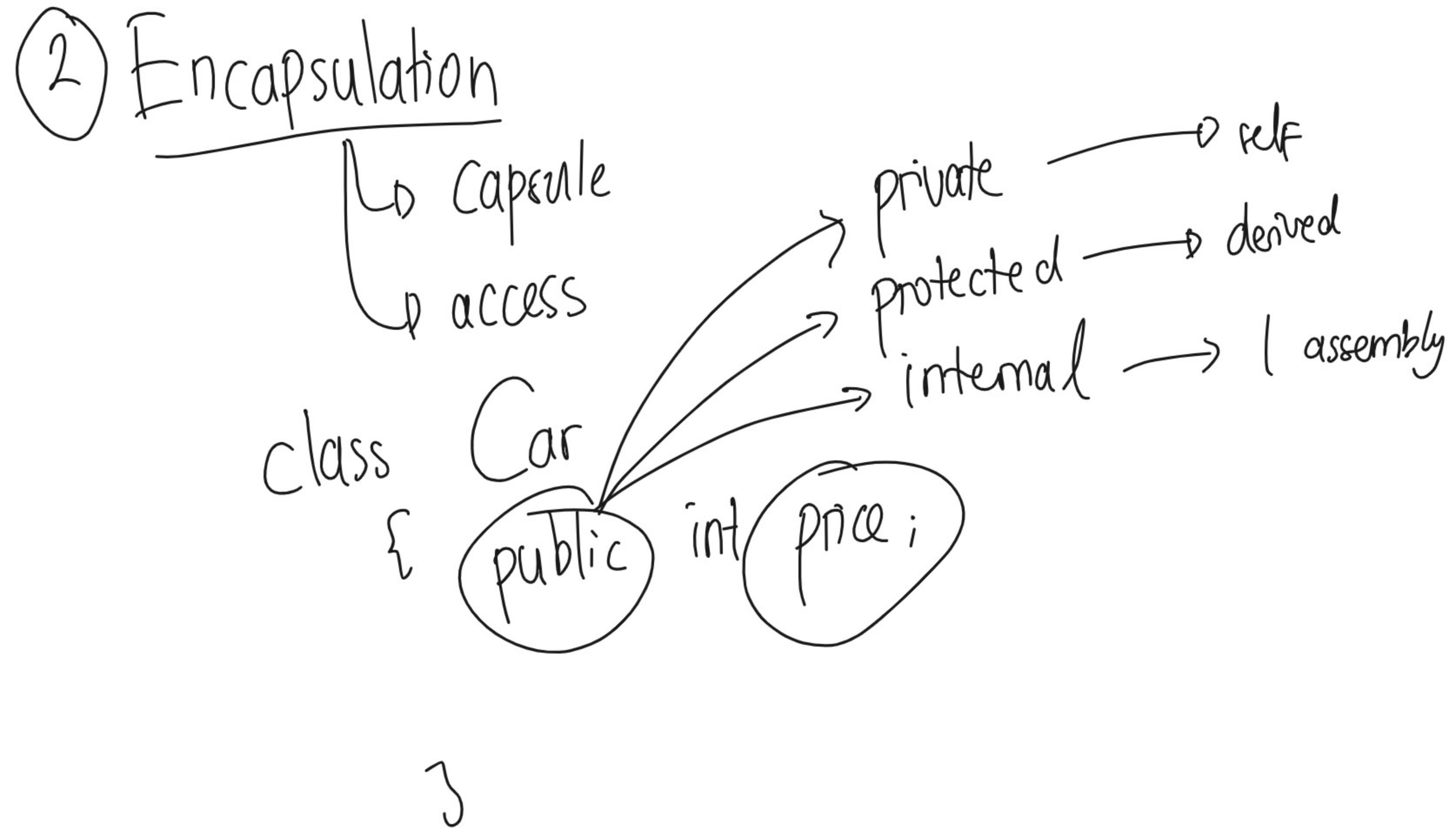
solution = dotnet new sln

Console = dotnet new console

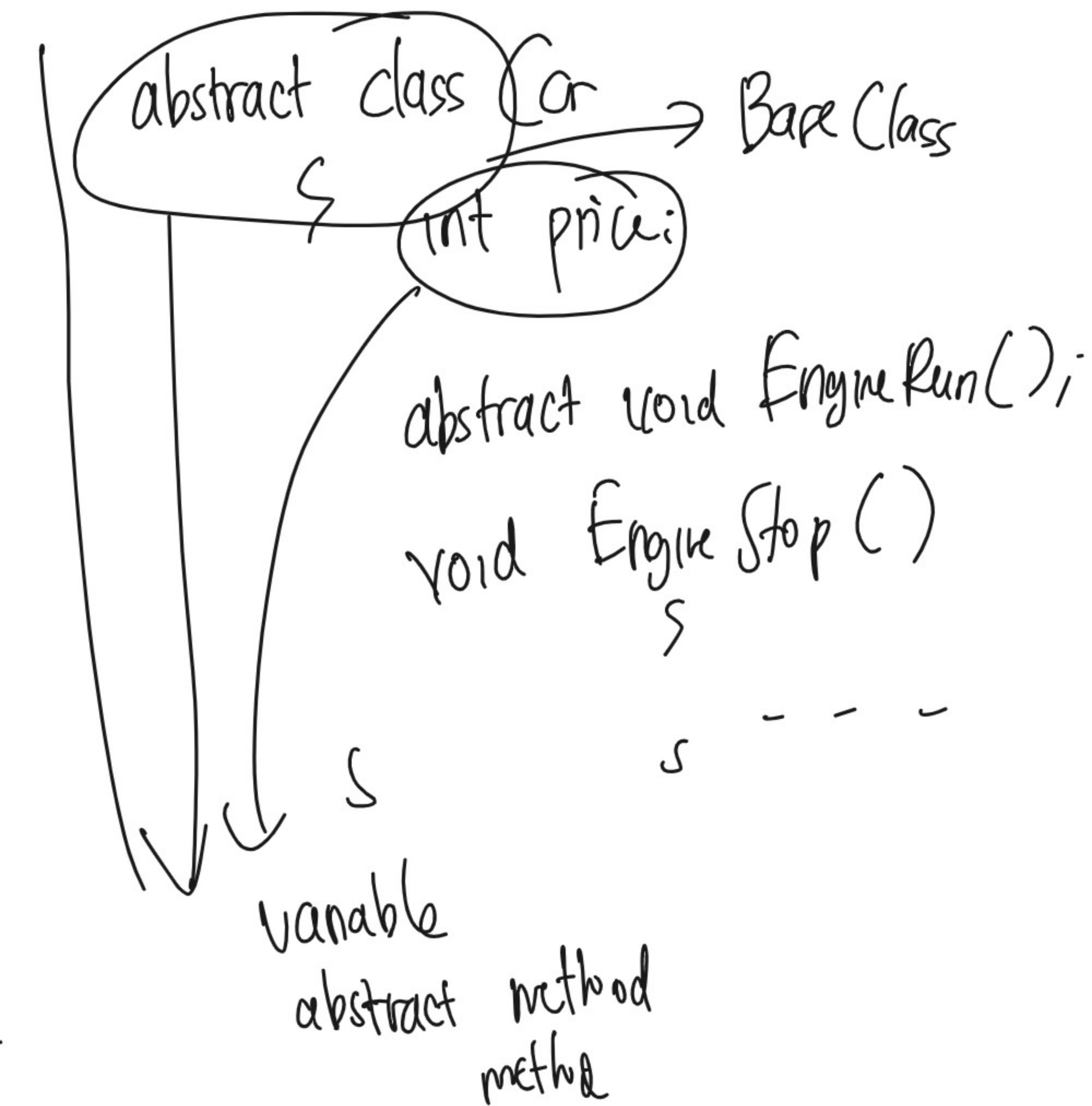
class library = dotnet new classlib

---

.gitignore = dotnet new gitignore



```
class Car
{
    int price;
    void EngineRun()
    {
        -----
        void EngineStop()
        {
            -----
        }
    }
}
```



class Car

{ public int

x ; → variable

public int

y {get; set;} → property

S

private

public int y {get;

private set; } → public

permud class  
biasa akses

```
abstract class Car  
{ public int x;
```

```
    public int y {get; set;}
```

```
    public abstract Engine Run();
```

```
    public void Engine Stop() {
```

→ single inheritance

```
class Truck: Car
```

```
{
```

overide

S

interface ICar

```
int y {get; set;}
```

```
Engine Run();
```

```
Engine Stop();
```

→ multiple inheritance

```
class Truck
```

: ICar, I...

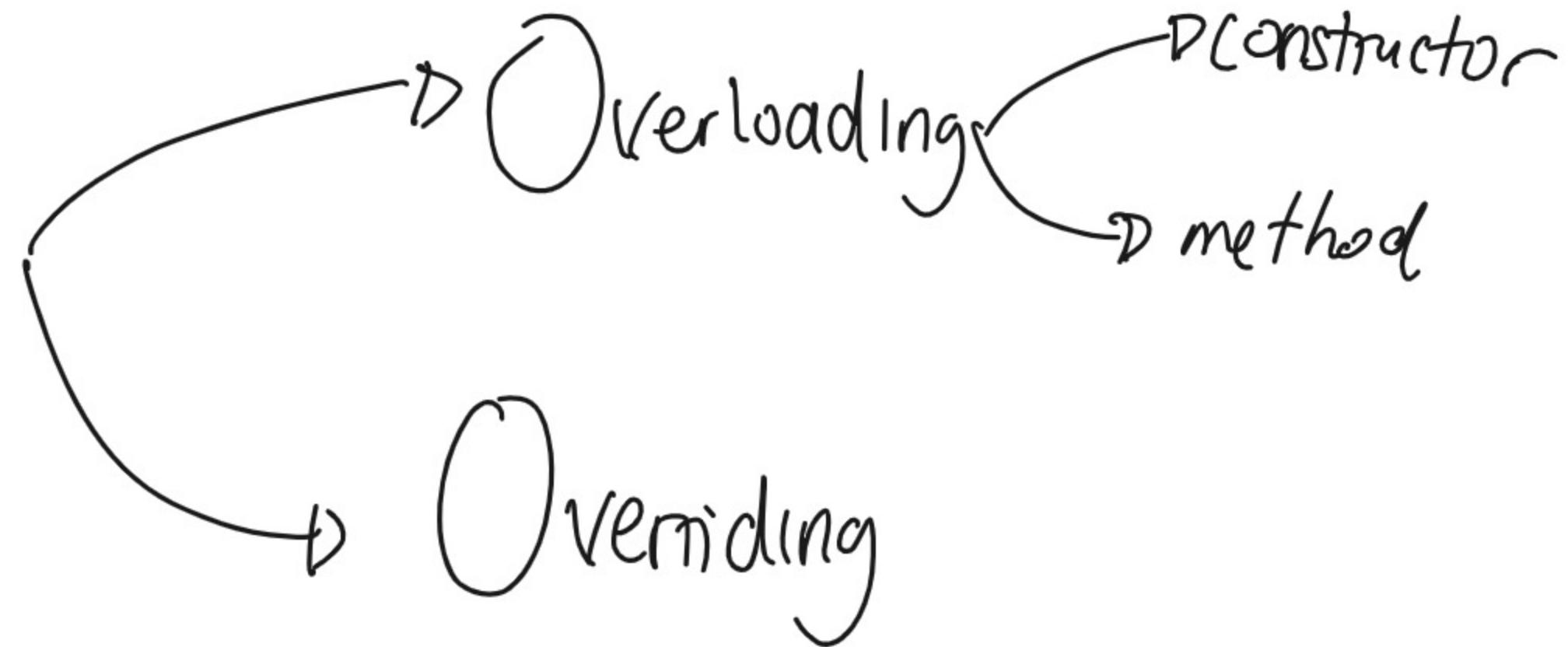
A

Polymorphism



Banyak

Bentuk



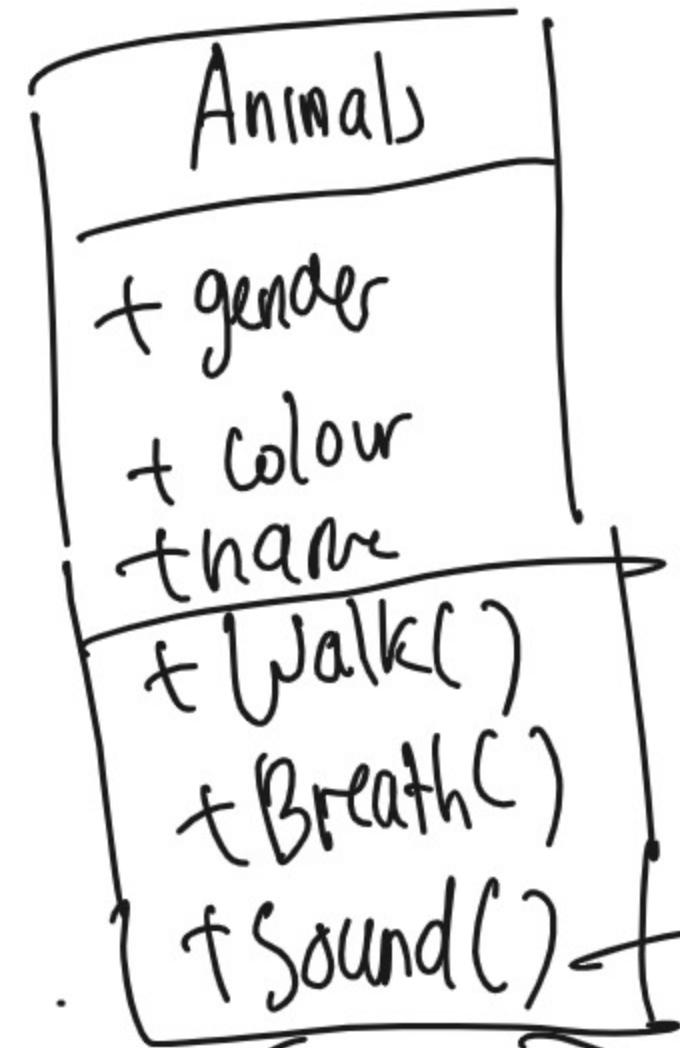
public  
{  
 Car

public {  
 Car()  
}

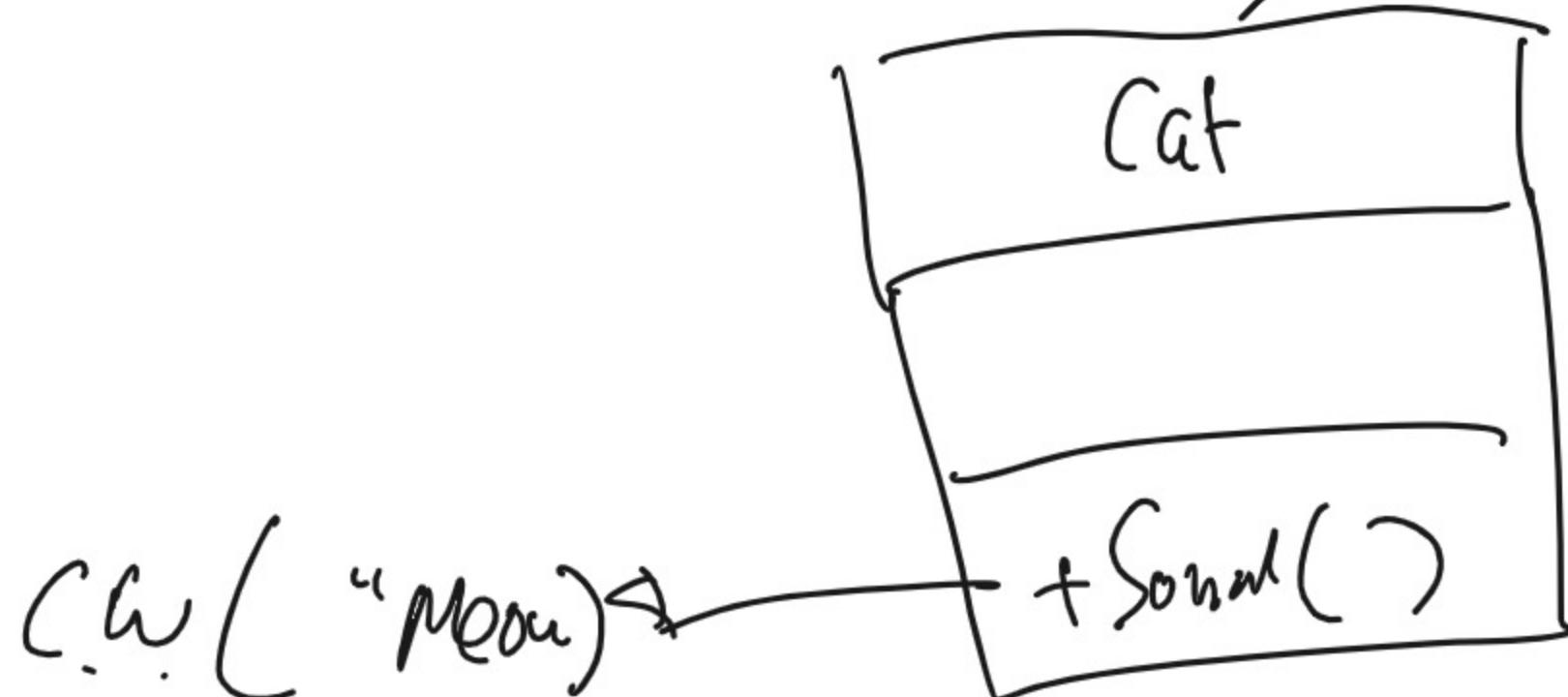
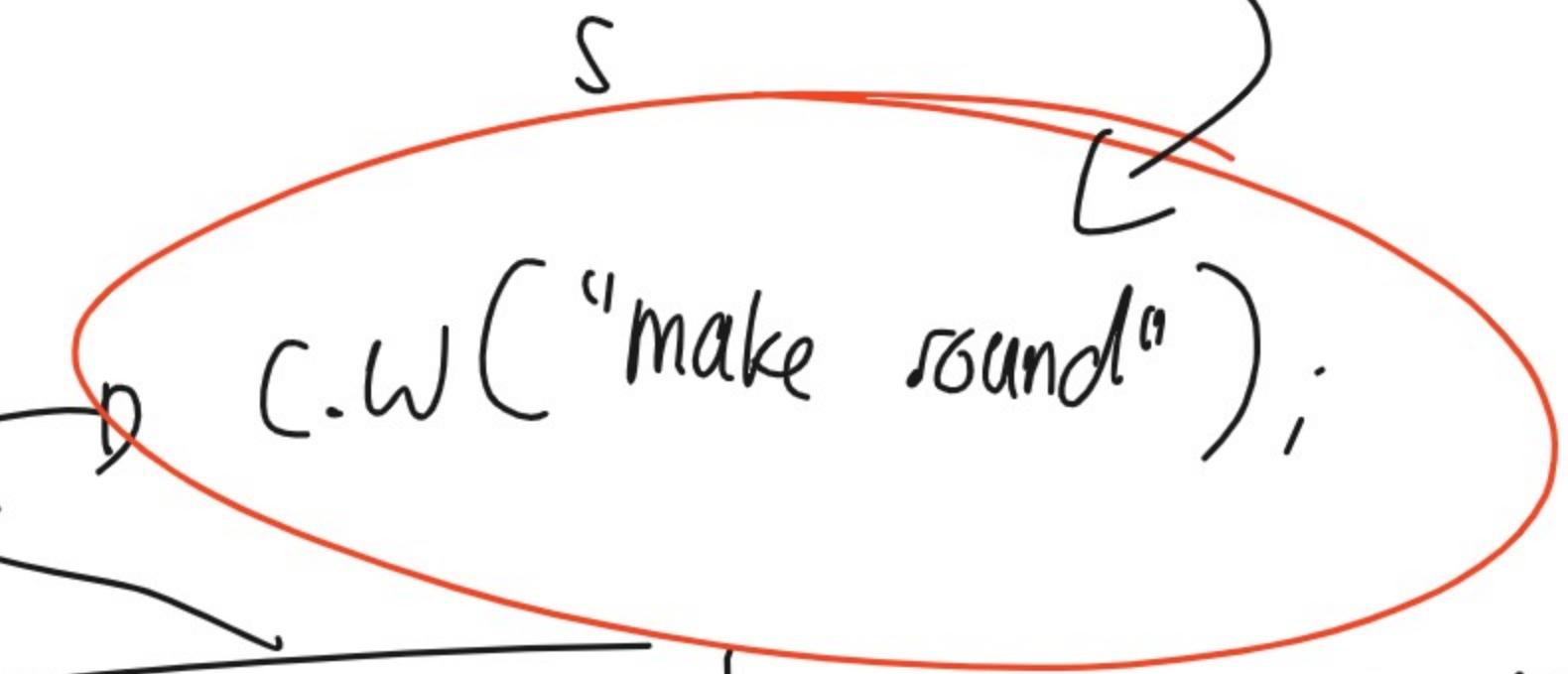
-----  
public {  
 Car(  
 int price)  
}  
-----  
-----

```
public Cat  
{  
    public void Eat() { ... }  
    public void Eat(string x) { ... }  
    public int Eat() { ... }  
    public int Eat(int ... )  
}  
S
```

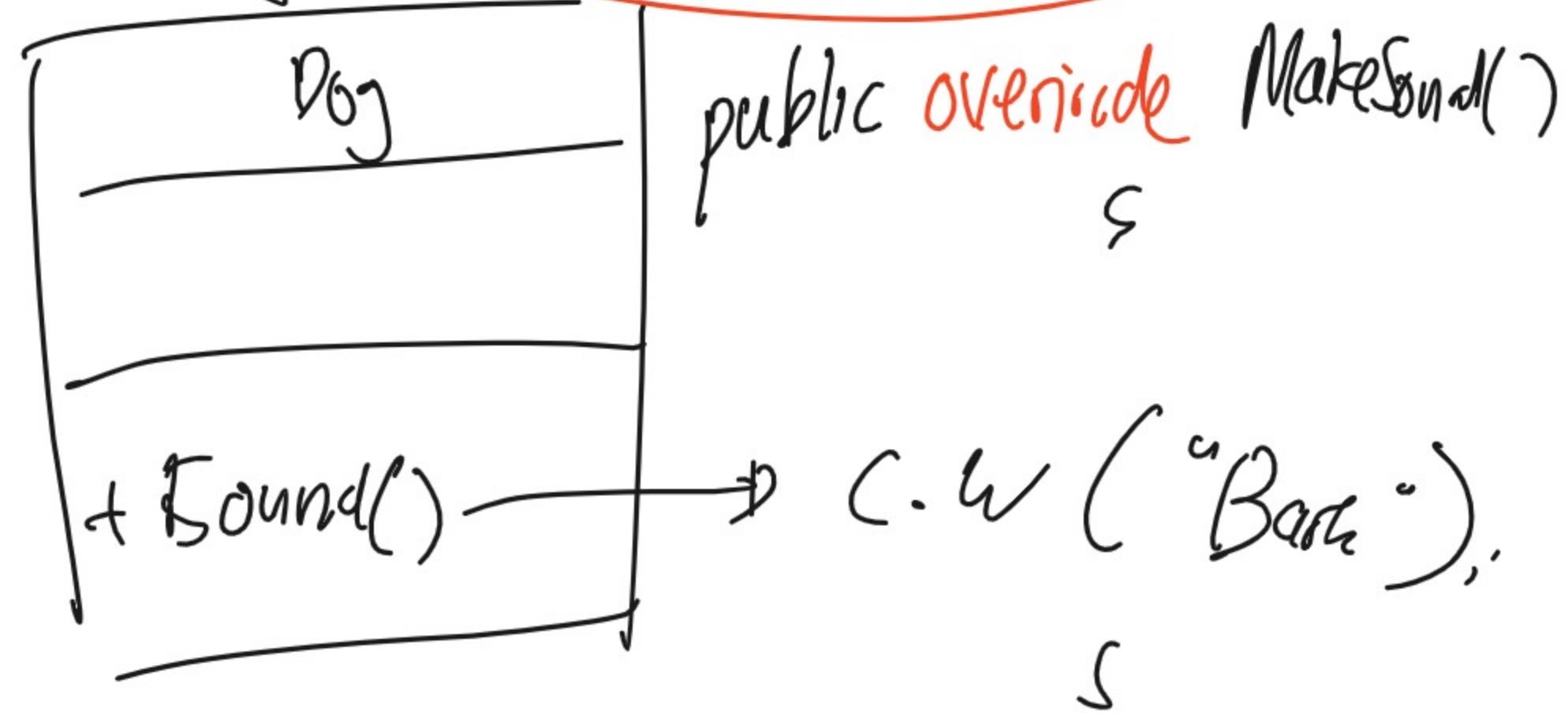
Overriding  
↳ virtual  
↳ override



public void MakeSound ()  
virtual



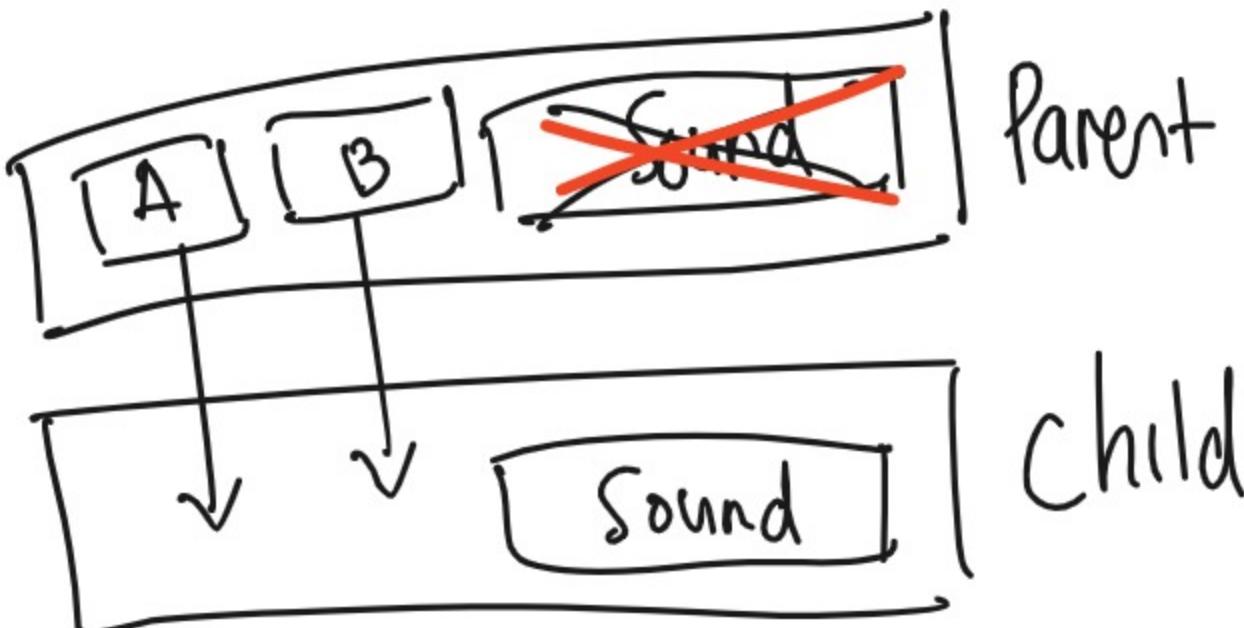
C.W("Meow")



C.W("Bark")

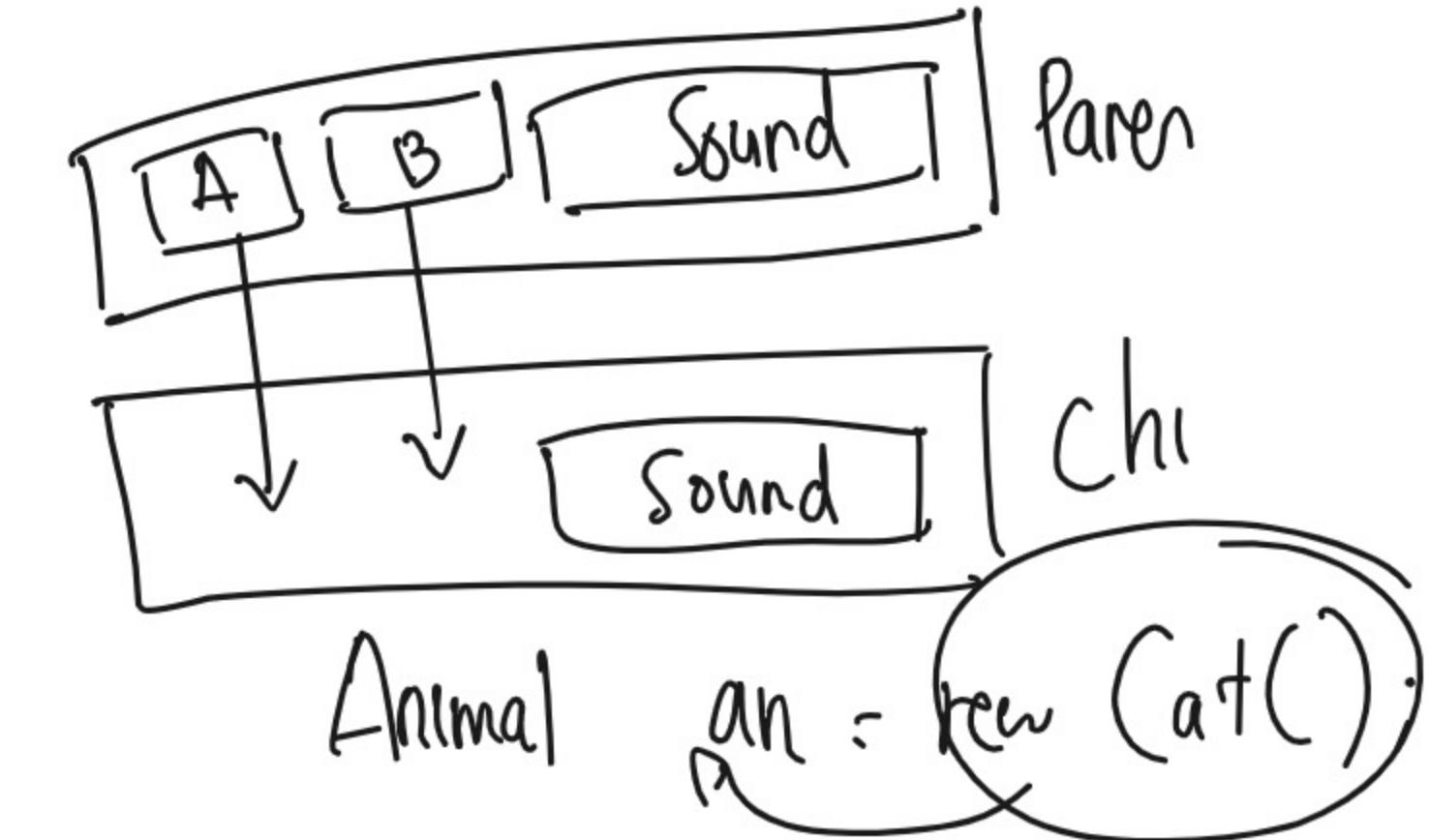
# Overriding

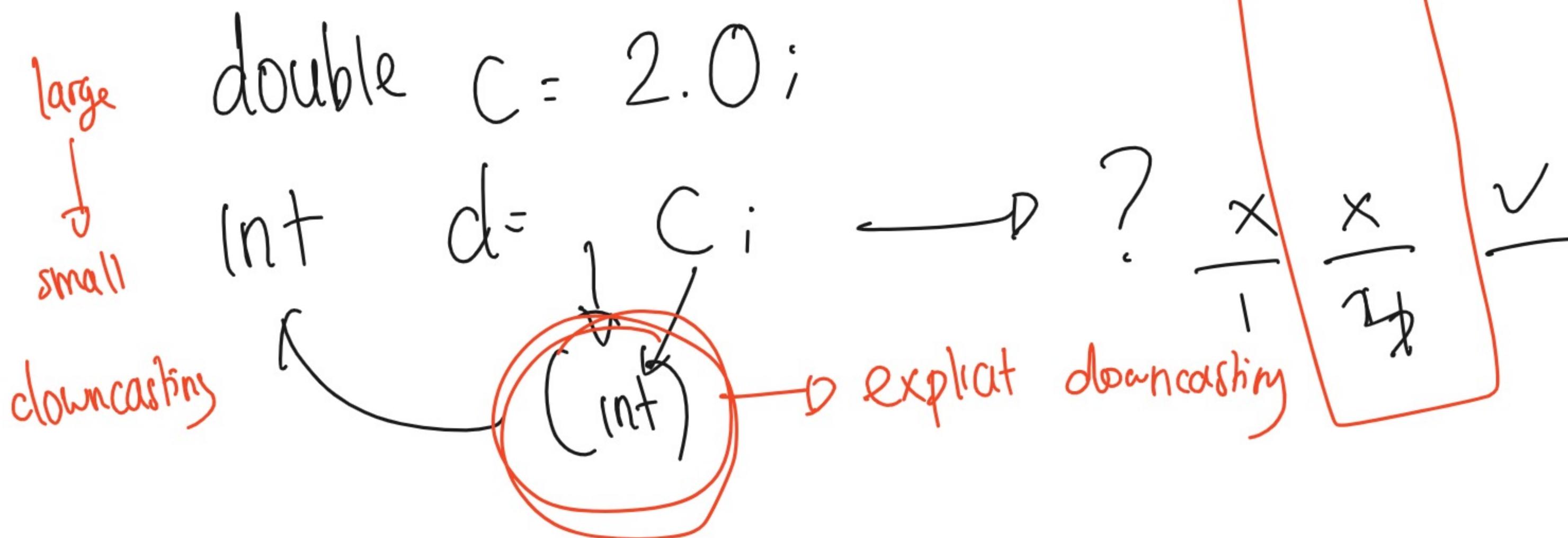
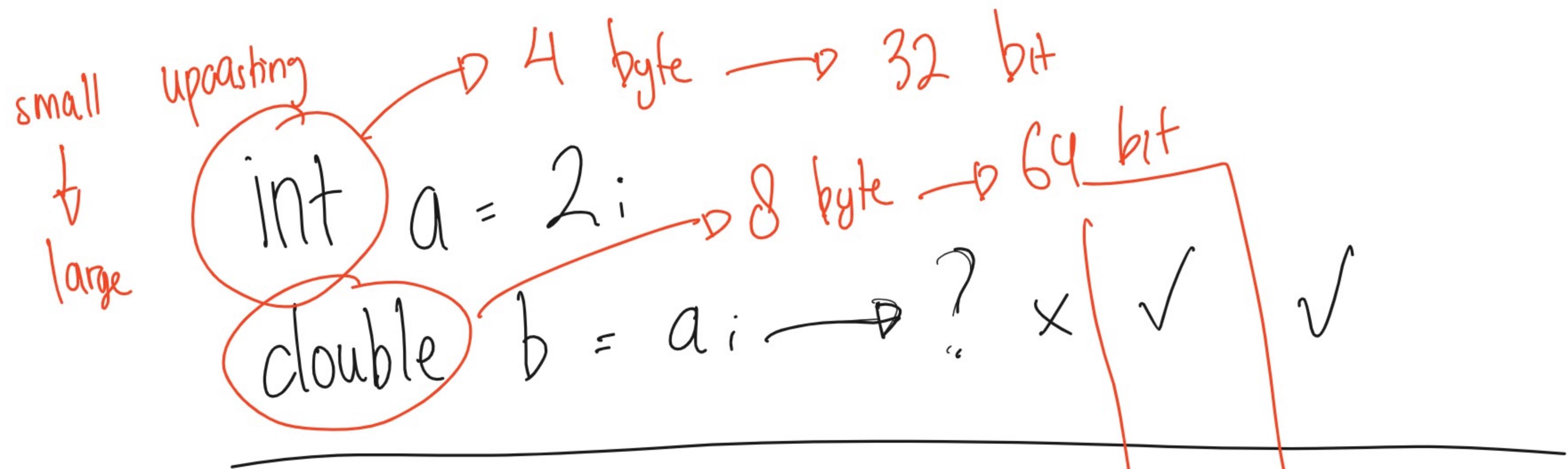
```
class Animal  
    { virtual Sound()  
        { c.v ("animal"); }  
  
class Cat : Animal  
    { override Sound()  
        { c.w ("Meow"); } }
```



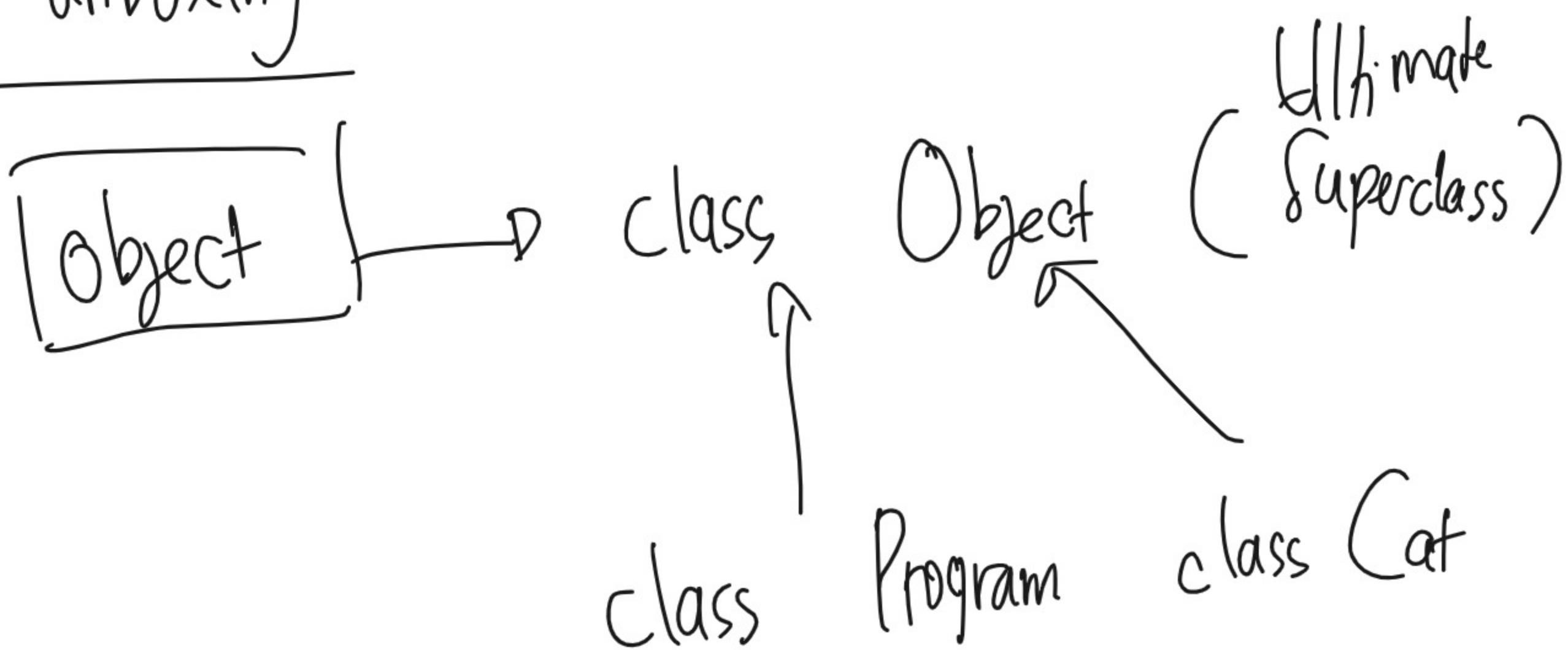
# Method Hiding

```
class Animal  
    { virtual Sound()  
        { c.v ("animal"); }  
  
class Cat : Animal  
    { virtual Sound()  
        { c.w ("Meow"); } }
```





# Boxing & unboxing



object obj = new Object()

object obj = 3;

object obj2 = true;

```
class Human
{
    private static int count;
    private int _balance;

    public int getCount() { return count; }

    public static int getBalance() { return _balance; }
}
```

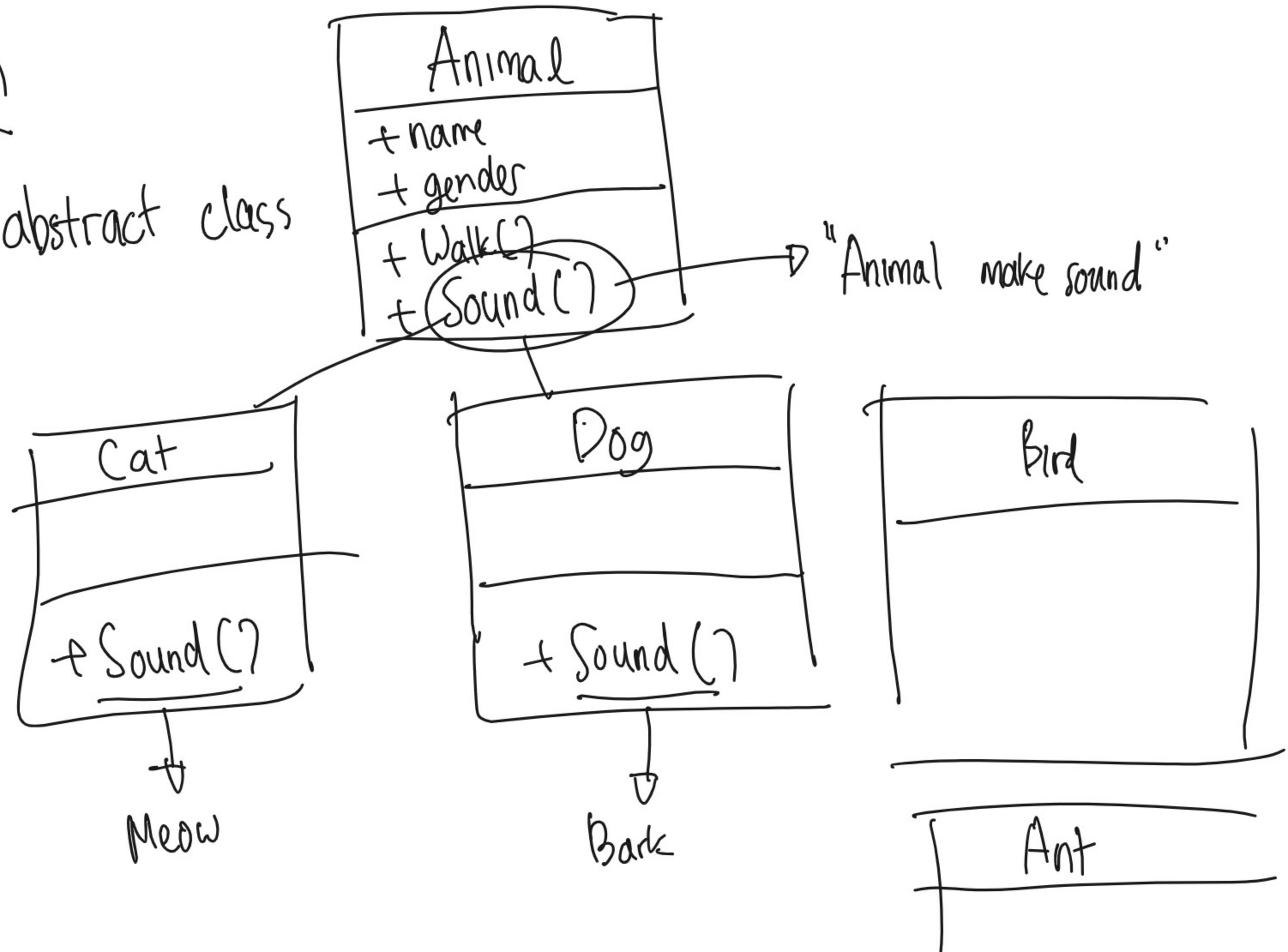
The code illustrates the difference between a static member variable and a static member function.

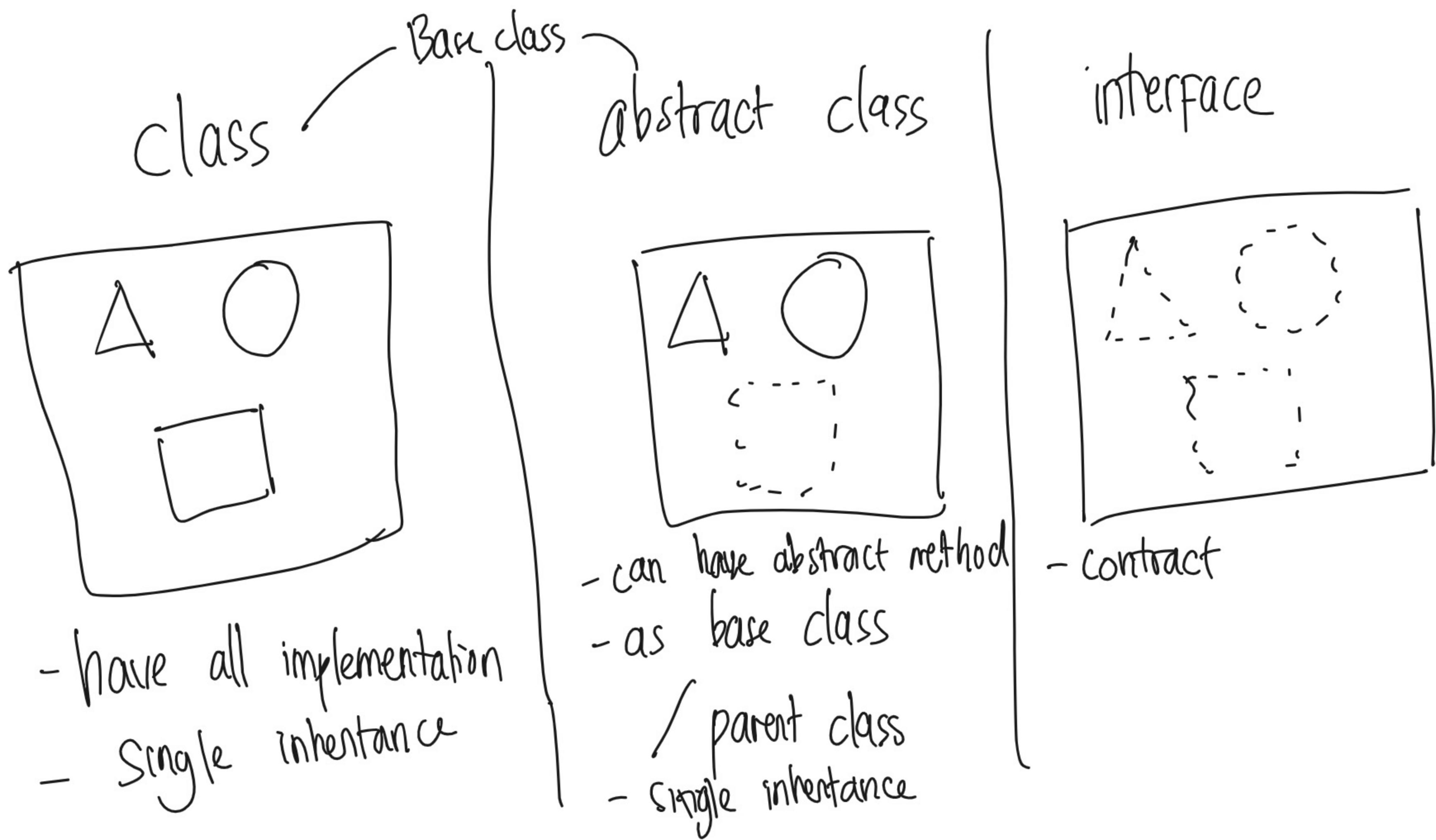
- static int count:** This is a static member variable. It is highlighted with a blue box and bracketed by a blue line. A green checkmark is placed next to the declaration.
- public int getCount():** This is a regular member function. The **int** keyword is circled in blue, and a green checkmark is placed next to the declaration.
- return count;**
- public static int getBalance():** This is a static member function. The **static** keyword is circled in blue, and a green checkmark is placed next to the declaration.
- return \_balance;**

A red bracket groups the static member functions, and a red 'X' is placed at the end of the bracket, indicating that this is incorrect or undesirable.

#### ④ Abstraction

↳ abstract class





class Parent / abstract class Parent

{  
 A public void Kuliah()  
 { "UGM".Dump(); } || child  
 → method hiding

B public virtual void Kuliah()  
 { "UGM".Dump(); } || child  
 → overriding

C public abstract void Kuliah(); || child → overriding

class Child : Parent  
 { public override void Kuliah()  
 { base.Kuliah();  
 "BINUS".Dump(); } }

- Properties
- Interfaces (ICard, ICar, dsb) / Contract
- Enum
- Generic
- Generic Constraint
- Ref In Out

# Property / Variable Method

public int x ; ← variable

public int x {get; set;} ← property

# Interface

```
public interface IAnimal
{
    void Walk();
    void Sound();
    void Breath();
}
```

- method
- property

interface, IJump  
; void Jump();

class Cat : IAnimal, IJump

```
{ public void Walk()
{
    ...
}

public void Sound()
{
    ...
}

public void Breath()
{
    ...
}

public void Jump()
{
    ...
}
```

no need  
for override

do not  
have implementation

```
{ int a = 2; }  
Incrementer(a);  
a.Dump(); ?  
}  
  
static void Incrementer(int a)  
{  
    a++; → 3  
}
```

Diagram showing the state of variable 'a' at different points:  
1. Initial value: 2 (circled in red).  
2. Inside the function call: 2 (circled in red).  
3. After increment: 3 (circled in red).  
4. Inside the function body: 3 (circled in red).

```
{ Car a = new (2); }  
Incrementer(a);  
a.price.Dump(); ?  
  
static void Incrementer(Car a)  
{  
    a.price++; → 3  
}
```

Diagram showing the state of variable 'a' at different points:  
1. Initial value: 2 (circled in red).  
2. Inside the function call: 2 (circled in red).  
3. After increment: 3 (circled in red).  
4. Inside the function body: 3 (circled in red).

```
void Main()
{
    int a = 2;           must be assigned before passing
    Incrementer(<ref> a);
    a.Dump() ; → 3
}

static void Incrementer(<ref> int a)
{
    a++;
}
```

The diagram illustrates the state of variable 'a' at different stages of execution:

- Main Function:** Shows the initial declaration of 'a' as an integer with value 2.
- Call to Incrementer:** The variable 'a' is passed to the 'Incrementer' function via a reference ('<ref>').
- Incrementer Function:** Shows the variable 'a' being modified to 3.

A red box highlights the declaration 'int a = 2;' with the handwritten note "must be assigned before passing". An arrow points from this note to a circle labeled 'REF', indicating that the variable is passed by reference.

```
void Main()
{
    Incrementer( out
        int a);
    a. Dump();
}
```

not must  
be assigned  
when calling

out

int a;

3

```
static void Incrementer( out int a)
{
    a = 3;
    a ++
}
```

a must be  
assigned before  
leaving method

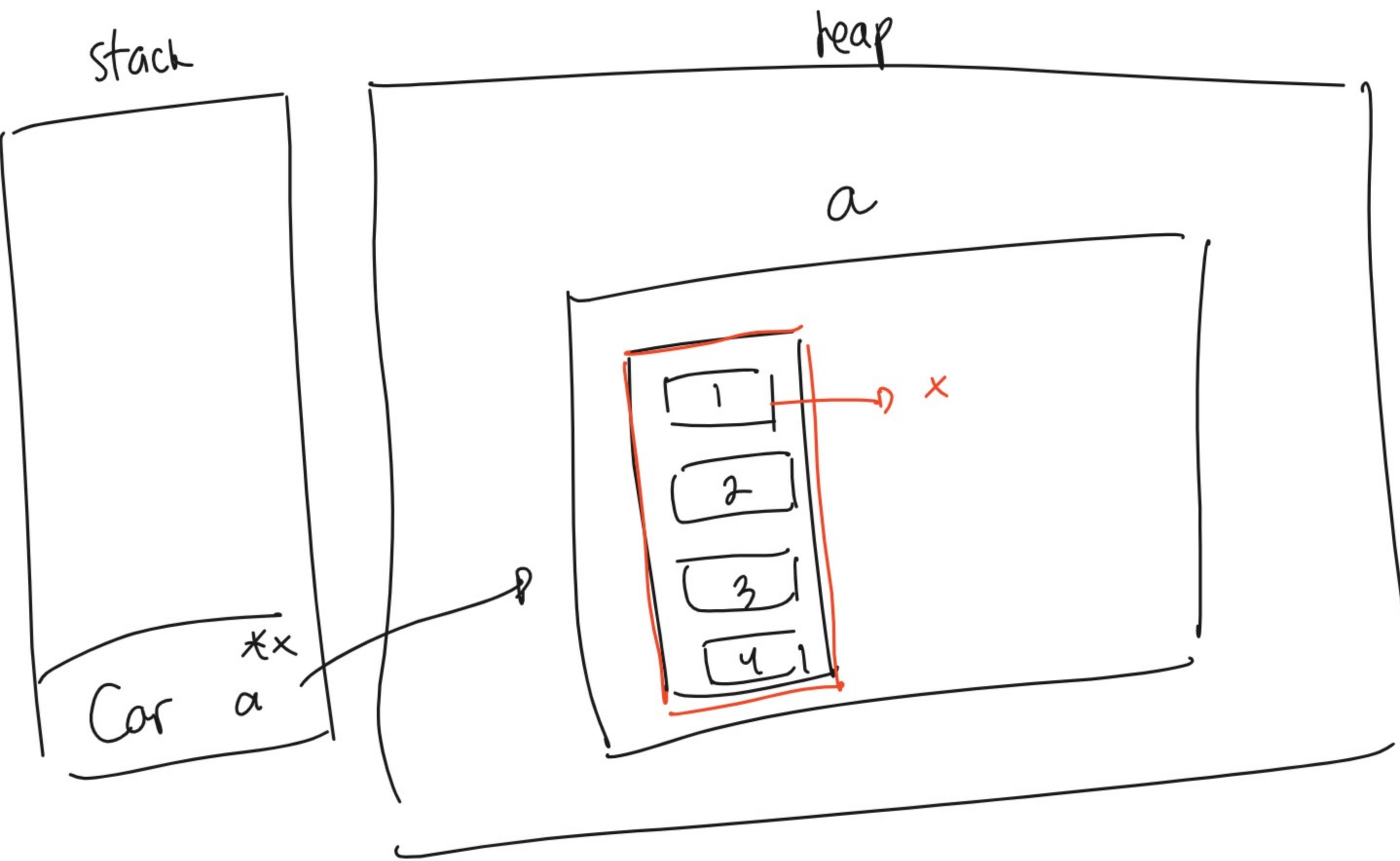
```
void Main()
{
    int a = 2;
    Incrementer( in a);
    a. Dump();
}
```

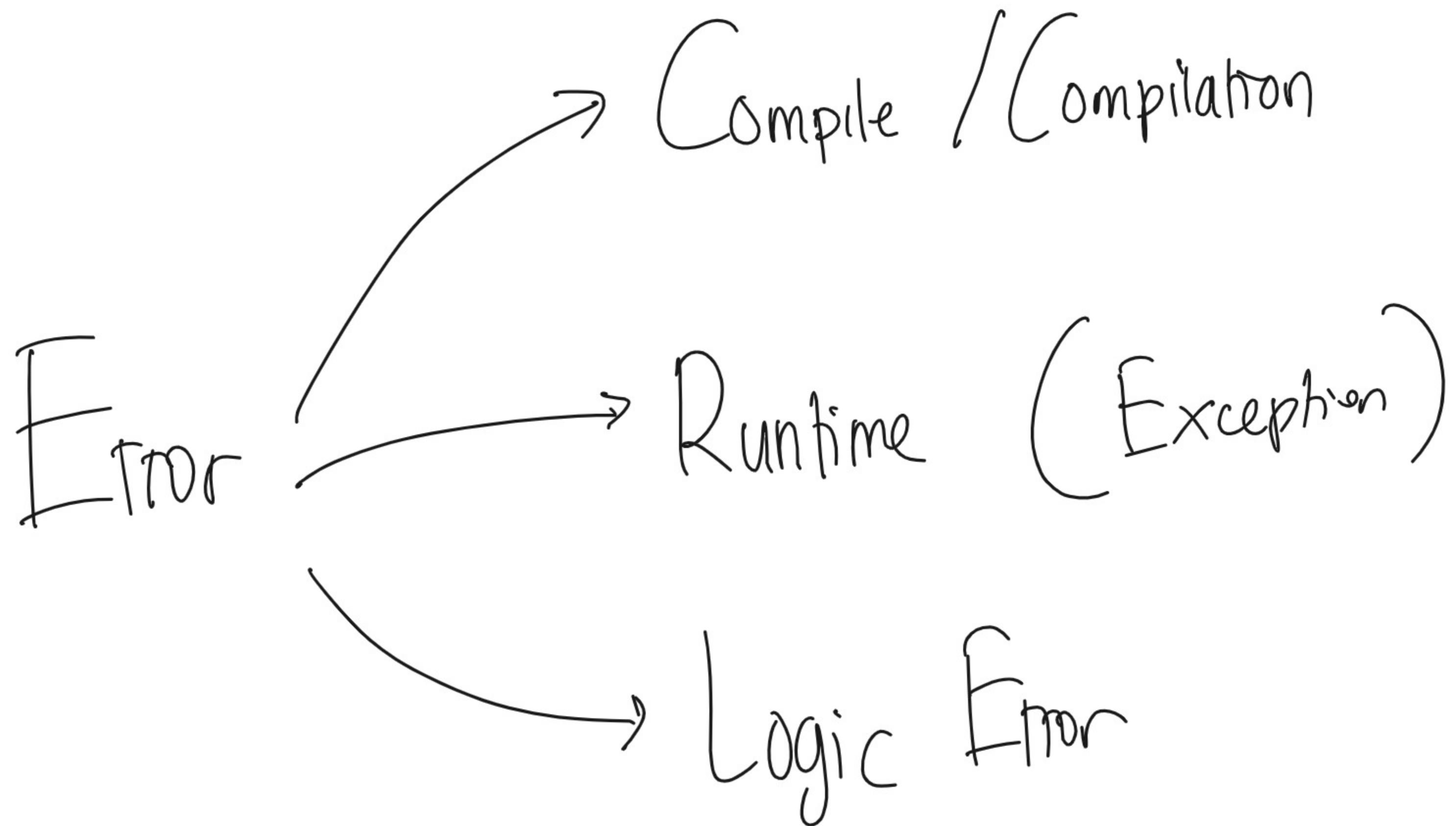
in

3

```
static void Incrementer( in int a)
{
    a++;
}
```

a++





# Delegate

must same signature

public delegate void My Delegate (int x)  
                  delegate      type  
                  return

Collection → Kumpulan / Koleksi dan object / instance

- Single

? Array. Resize

① Array

- int [ ]
- 
- 
- 

Fix size  
Index  
Type-safety

namaArray = new int [4];  
= {1,2,3,4};

• NET 8 = [1,2,3,4];

=

② ArrayList

Dynamic

not type-safe

index

ArrayList myArray = new();

myArray.Add (3);

myArray.Add (505);

myArray.Add (true);

myArray.Add (505, 2F);

myArray[0]

int result = (int)

③ List<T> → System.Collections.Generic

List<int> numbers = new();

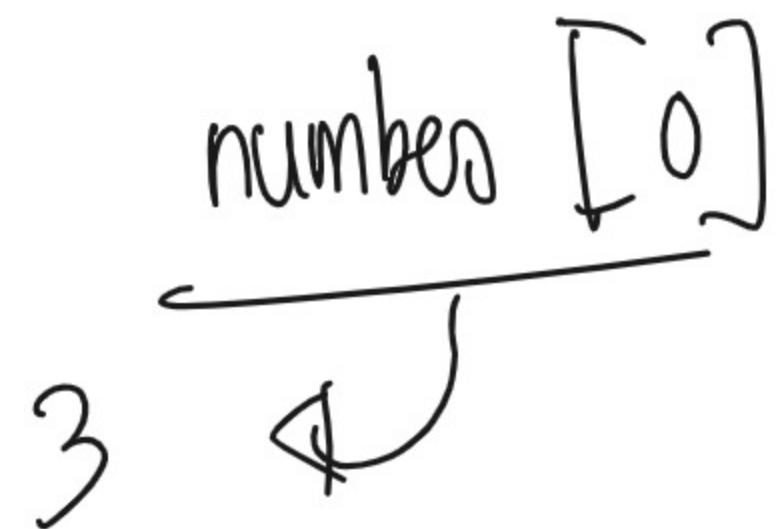
numbers.Add(3);

numbers.Add(4);

+ Dynamic

- Index

- Type Safety



#### ④ HashSet<T>

Dynamic  
Type Safety  
Index  
Unique

```
HashSet<Int> myhs = new();  
myhs . Add (3);  
myhs . Add (4);  
myhs . Add (3);
```

HashSet

UnionWith

HashSet A(HA)  $\rightarrow \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$

IntersectWith

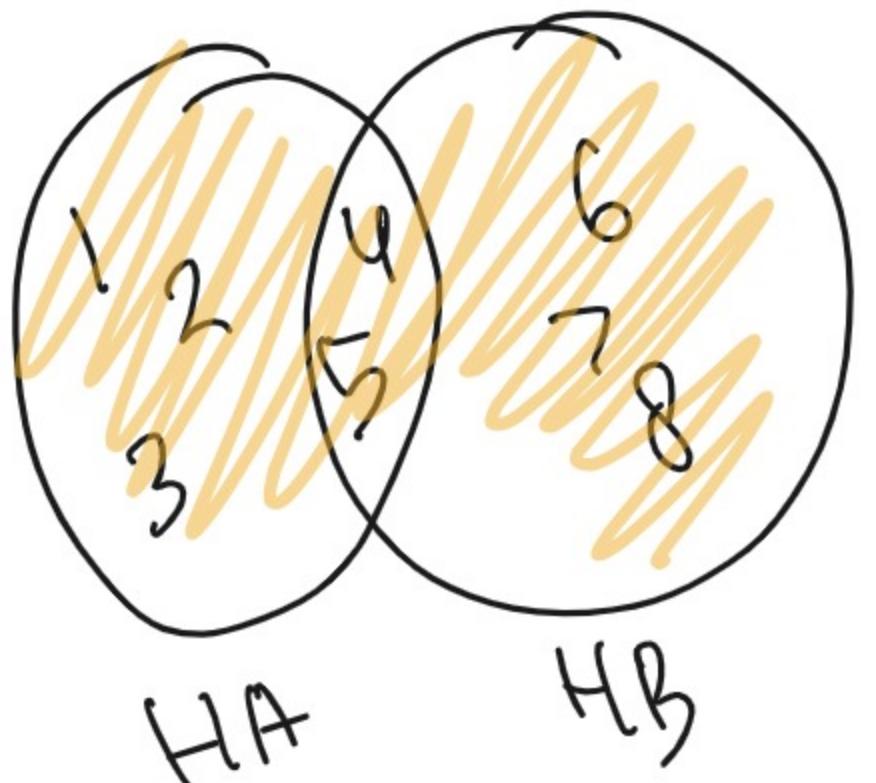
HashSet B(HB)  $\rightarrow \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$

ExceptWith

UnionWith

IntersectWith

ExceptWith



$$HR = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$$

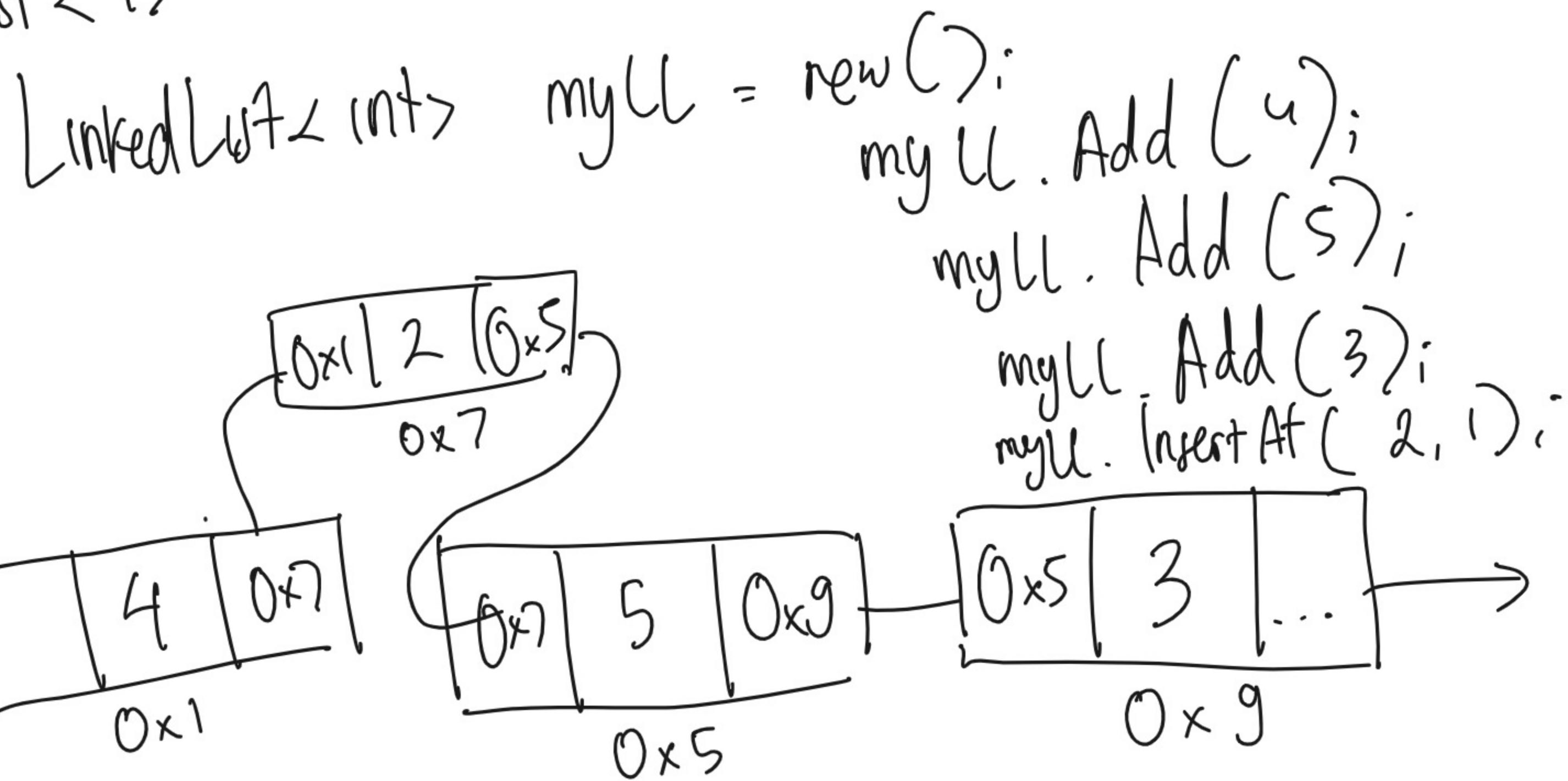


$$HR = \{4, 5\}$$



$$HR = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

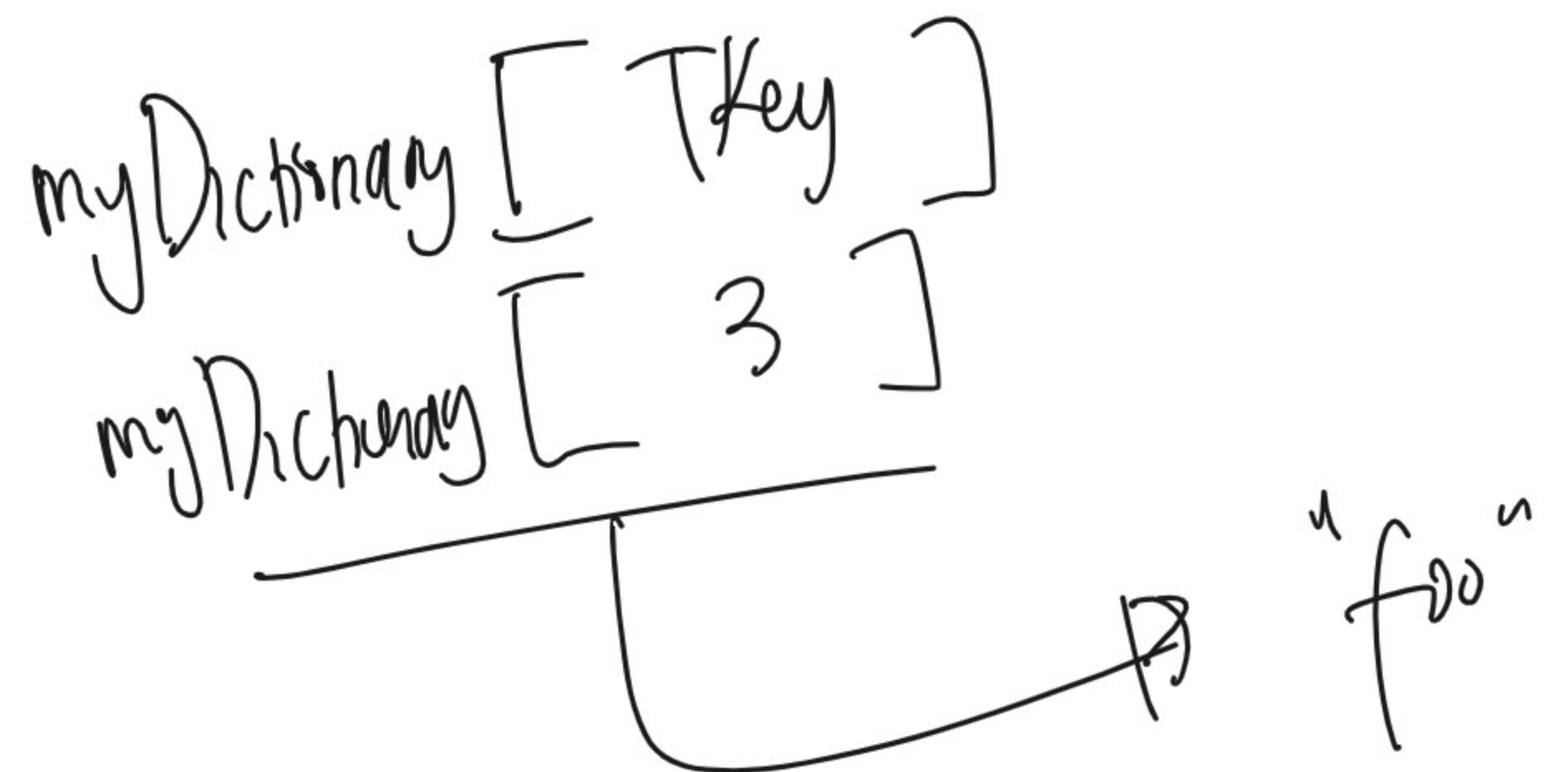
## ⑤ LinkedList < T >



Collection → Key-Value Pair  
must be unique

Dictionary < TKey, TValue >

Dictionary < int, string >  
myDictionary.Add(3, "foo");  
myDictionary.Add(5, "bar");  
~~myDictionary.Add(3, "baz");~~  
~~myDictionary.Add(2, "buzz");~~  
exception



Sorted Dictionary ]      Dictionary      gg sorted  
Sorted List                                 KeyValueCollection<T,T2>

# Collection Sing / e

Push  
Pop  
Peek

Stack

LIFO = Last In First Out

Stack<int> myStack = new();

myStack.Push(3);

myStack.Push(5);

myStack.Pop(); → 5

myStack.Peek(); → 3

myStack.Peek(); → 3

stack

stack<T>

Enqueue

Dequeue

Peek

FIFO = First In First Out

Queue

Queue<T>

Queue<int> myQueue = new();

myQueue.Enqueue(3);

myQueue.Enqueue(5);

myQueue.Dequeue(); → 3

myQueue.Peek(); → 5

myQueue.Peek(); → 5































