

Advanced C#

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Inheritance

Syntax



```
class A {
   int a;
   public A() {...}
   public void F() {...}
}

class B : A {
   int b;
   public B() {...}
   public void G() {...}
}
// subclass (inherits from A, extends A)
```

- B inherits a and F(), it adds b and G()
 - constructors are not inherited
 - inherited methods can be overridden (see later)
- <u>Single inheritance</u>: a class can only inherit from one base class, but it can implement multiple interfaces.
- A class can only inherit from a <u>class</u>, not from a struct.
- Structs cannot inherit from another type, but they can implement multiple interfaces.
- A class without explicit base class inherits from object.

Asignments and Type Checks



```
class A {...}
class B : A {...}
class C: B {...}
```

Assignments

```
A a = new A(); // static type of a: the type specified in the declaration (here A)
// dynamic type of a: the type of the object in a (here also A)
a = new B(); // dynamic type of a is B
a = new C(); // dynamic type of a is C

B b = a; // forbidden; compilation error
```

Run time type checks

```
a = new C();
if (a is C) ...  // true, if dynamic type of a is C or a subclass; otherwise false
if (a is B) ...  // true
if (a is A) ...  // true, but warning because it makes no sense

a = null;
if (a is C) ...  // false: if a == null, a is T always returns false
```

Checked Type Casts



Cast

```
A a = \text{new C}();
    B b = (B) a; // if (a is B) stat.type(a) is B in this expression; else exception
    C c = (C) a;
    a = null;
    c = (C) a; // ok \rightarrow null can be casted to any reference type
as
    A a = new C();
    B b = a as B; // if (a is B) b = (B)a; else b = null;
    C c = a as C;
    a = null;
    c = a as C; // c == null
```

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