

### Data Types

byte	8-bit unsigned integer	0 to 255	byte value = 255;
int	32-bit signed integer	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647	int value = 3;
float	32-bit Single-precision floating point type	-3.402823e38 to 3.402823e38	float value = 6.3F;
char	16-bit single Unicode character	Any valid character, e.g. a,*, \x0058 (hex), or \u0058 (Unicode)	char value = 'H';
bool	8-bit logical true/false value	True or false.	bool value = true;
string	A sequence of Unicode characters	Combination of characters.	string value = " Hel lo ";

### Type Conversion Methods

Convert t.T oBo ole an( var iable);

Convert t.T oBy te( var iable);

Convert t.T oCh ar( var iable);

Convert t.T oDa teT ime (va ria ble);

Convert t.T oIn t32 (va ria ble);

Convert t.T oSt rin g(v ari able);

### Naming Conventions

Class	MyClass
Method	MyMethod
Local variable	myLocalVariable
Private variable	_myPrivateVariable
Constant	MyConstant

### Statements

if-else	if (true) {...} else if (true) {...} else {...}
switch	switch (var) { case 1: break; default: break; }
for	for (int i =1; i < 5; i++) {...}
foreach	foreach (int item in array) {...}
while	while (true) {...}
do-while	do {...} while (true);
try-catch-finally	try {...} catch (Exception e) {...} catch {...} finally {...}



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### Arrays and Methods

```
int[] array = new int[] {1, 2, 3};
```

```
int[] array = {1, 2, 3};
```

```
var array = new int[] {1, 2, 3};
```

```
int[] array = new int[3];
```

```
int[,] array2D = new int[,] { { 1, 2 }, { 3, 4 }, { 5, 6 }, { 7, 8 } };
```

```
int[,] array2Da = new int[4, 2] { { 1, 2 }, { 3, 4 }, { 5, 6 }, { 7, 8 } };
```

```
int[,,] array3D = new int[,,] { { { 1, 2, 3 }, { 4, 5, 6 } }, { { 7, 8, 9 }, { 10, 11, 12 } } };
```

```
int[,,] array3Da = new int[2, 2, 3] { { { 1, 2, 3 }, { 4, 5, 6 } }, { { 7, 8, 9 }, { 10, 11, 12 } } };
```

```
array.GetLength (int32)
```

### Classes

Class	<code>public class Animal {...}</code>	Makes a new class named Animal.
Inheritance	<code>public class Dog:Animal {...}</code>	Inherits from a class. Example every animal has a size, but not every animal is the same size.
Constructor (no parameters)	<code>public Dog() {...}</code>	Method in a class that activates when the class is instanciated.
Constructor (one parameter)	<code>public Dog (string var) {...}</code>	Method in a class that activates when the class is instanciated with parameters.
Deconstructor (cannot have parameters)	<code>~Dog () {...}</code>	Method in a class that activates when the class is destroyed.
Call method	<code>Method Name ();</code>	Calls a custom or already existing method.



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### Lists and Methods

<code>List&lt;T type&gt; listName = new List&lt;T &gt;( );</code>	Declares a new list.
<code>listName.Count</code>	Gets the number of elements contained in the List<T>.
<code>listName.Add(T);</code>	Adds an object to the end of the List<T>.
<code>listName.Clear();</code>	Removes all elements from the List<T>.
<code>listName.Contains(T);</code>	Determines whether an element is in the List<T>.
<code>listName.Equals(Object);</code>	Determines whether the specified object is equal to the current object.
<code>listName.IndexOf(T);</code>	Searches for the specified object and returns the zero-based index of the first occurrence within the entire List<T>.
<code>listName.Remove(T);</code>	Removes the first occurrence of a specific object from the List<T>.
<code>listName.RemoveAt(Int32);</code>	Removes the element at the specified index of the List<T>.

### Access Modifiers

public	Accessible by any other code in the same assembly or another assembly that references it.	<code>public int ...;</code>
private	Only accessible by code in the same class or struct.	<code>private int ...;</code>
protected	Only accessible by code in the same class or struct, or in a derived class	<code>protected int ...;</code>

### Other Modifiers

abstract	Indicates that a class is intended only to be a base class of other classes.	<code>abstract class Shape { ... }</code>
async	Indicates that the modified method, lambda expression, or anonymous method is asynchronous. (This is used if a function needs to have an delay or await)	<code>private async void Task() { ... }</code>
const	Specifies that the value of the field or the local variable cannot be modified. (You cannot say X = 1; later in the program if it's a const)	<code>const int X = 0;</code>
event	Declares an event. Mostly used in combination with an delegate.	<code>public event Sample EventHandler SampleEvent;</code>
delegate	Declares a delegate. Mostly used in combination with an event.	<code>public delegate void SampleEventHandler(object sender, SampleEventArgs e;</code>
new	The new operator creates a new instance of a type.	<code>public Random random = new Random();</code>



### Other Modifiers (cont)

override	Provides a new implementation of a virtual member inherited from a base class.	<code>public override void ToString() { ... }</code>
readonly	Declares a field that can only be assigned values as part of the declaration or in a constructor in the same class. (Same as const, you cannot change the value later)	<code>private readonly int value = 6;</code>
static	Declares a member that belongs to the type itself instead of to a specific object.	<code>static int = 7;</code>

### Assignment Operators

=	Simple assignment.
+=	Addition assignment.
-=	Subtraction assignment.
*=	Multiplication assignment.
/=	Division assignment.
%=	Remainder assignment.
&=	AND assignment.
=	OR assignment.

### Comparison Operators

<	Less than.
>	Greater than.
<=	Less than or equal to.
>=	Greater than or equal to.
==	Equal to.
!=	Not equal to

### Arithmetic Operators

+	Add numbers.
-	Subtract numbers.
*	Multiply numbers.
/	Devide numbers.
%	Compute remainder of division of numbers.
++	Increases integer value by 1.
--	Decreases integer value by 1.



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### Logical Operators

&&	Logical AND.
	Logical OR.
!	Logical NOT.

### Other Operators

&	Returns the address of a variable.
*	Pointer to a variable.
?:	Conditional expression. <code>is this condition true ? yes : no;</code>
is	Determines whether an object is of a specific type.
as	Cast without raising an exception if the cast fails.

### Console

<code>Console.Clear();</code>	Clears the console buffer and corresponding console window of display information.
<code>Console.ReadKey();</code>	Obtains the next character or function key pressed by the user. The pressed key is displayed in the console window.
<code>Console.ReadLine();</code>	Reads the next line of characters from the standard input stream.
<code>Console.WriteLine();</code>	Writes the current line terminator to the standard output stream.

### Misc

//	Adds a comment.
#region RegionName - #endregion	Makes a region (for code colapsing) and ends it with endregion.



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