

## Twitter Thread by [Oleg Kyrylchuk](#)



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**All my tweets about C# 10 features in one thread. ■**

**Retweets are appreciated ■**

**[#dotnet](#) [#csharp](#) [#coding](#) [#devcommunity](#)**

Constant interpolated strings

<https://t.co/JLB2IJXKBq>

C# 10 allows initializing 'const' strings using string interpolation, but the placeholder must also be a 'const' string.

The placeholder can't be a numeric constant cause it's converted to string at runtime.

Will you use the feature in your code? [#dotnet](#) [#coding](#) [#devcommunity](#) [pic.twitter.com/H52ithdZC4](https://pic.twitter.com/H52ithdZC4)

— Oleg Kyrylchuk ([@okyrylchuk](#)) [September 9, 2021](#)

Extended property patterns

<https://t.co/VTZqLNhPDr>

Starting from C# 10, you can reference nested properties or fields within a proper pattern.

The property pattern becomes more readable and requires fewer curly brackets \U0001f642

What do you think about the feature? [#dotnet](#) [#coding](#) [#devcommunity](#) [pic.twitter.com/iHmbdYUAOW](https://pic.twitter.com/iHmbdYUAOW)

— Oleg Kyrylchuk ([@okyrylchuk](#)) [September 10, 2021](#)

File scoped namespaces

<https://t.co/ApSQLjwE6k>

C# 10 introduces a new way of namespace declarations - file scoped namespaces.

However, you cannot declare a nested namespace or a second file-scoped namespace in the same file.

C# continue to rid of curly brackets [pic.twitter.com/docHOfZQYf](https://twitter.com/docHOfZQYf) [#dotnet](#) [#programming](#) [#devcommunity](#)

— Oleg Kyrylchuk (@okyrylchuk) [September 11, 2021](#)

Global usings

<https://t.co/F1HJlc3jZJ>

C# 10 adds a new modifier to a 'using' directive - 'global'.

It means that 'using' is applied to all files in the compilation.

All 'global using' directives must be before non-global 'using' directives.

It can be combined with a 'static' modifier [#dotnet](#) [#coding](#) [#devcommunity](#) [pic.twitter.com/osr3ZPh5AI](https://twitter.com/osr3ZPh5AI)

— Oleg Kyrylchuk (@okyrylchuk) [September 12, 2021](#)

Assignment and declaration in the same deconstruction

<https://t.co/9l3POMGflb>

In previous versions of [#csharp](#), a deconstruction could initialize newly declared variables or assign all values to existing variables.

C# 10 can do both assignment and declaration in the same deconstruction [#dotnet](#) [#coding](#) [#devcommunity](#) [pic.twitter.com/hrBM095jzF](https://twitter.com/hrBM095jzF)

— Oleg Kyrylchuk (@okyrylchuk) [September 13, 2021](#)

Sealed when overriding ToString

<https://t.co/NbuVBSR6Gp>

You couldn't add a 'sealed' modifier when you override 'ToString' method in the record type in C# 9.

In [#csharp](#) 10, you can do that.

As in classes, it forbids to override 'ToString' method in the derived record types. [#dotnet](#) [#coding](#) [#devcommunity](#) [pic.twitter.com/h4UB7BlmDS](https://twitter.com/h4UB7BlmDS)

— Oleg Kyrylchuk (@okyrylchuk) [September 14, 2021](#)

Record struct and class declarations

<https://t.co/bAqMYoiXep>

[#csharp 10](#) introduces a record struct. You can declare it with 'record struct' keywords.

It also adds new syntax for a record class with 'record class' keywords.

A record struct has all struct properties. A record class has all class properties. [#dotnet #coding #devcommunity pic.twitter.com/fRR01507ej](#)

— Oleg Kyrylchuk (@okyrylchuk) [September 15, 2021](#)

Struct vs Record struct

<https://t.co/MKOoFPqsmT>

Yesterday I tweeted about the new 'record struct' type in C# 10. I showed the way of declaration.

Let's see today the difference between the new 'record struct' and old fashioned C# 'struct' \U0001f642

Which do you like the most? Reply with the number \U0001f609 [#dotnet #coding #devcommunity pic.twitter.com/RaVRxN3NLE](#)

— Oleg Kyrylchuk (@okyrylchuk) [September 16, 2021](#)

Parameterless struct constructors

<https://t.co/iYdgMH1hZQ>

Previous C# versions don't support field initializers in the structs.

C# 10 fixes it and closes the gap between struct and class declarations.

If the struct has field initializers, the compiler will synthesize a public parameterless constructor. [#dotnet #coding #devcommunity pic.twitter.com/5XVfU0xQTS](#)

— Oleg Kyrylchuk (@okyrylchuk) [September 17, 2021](#)

Lambdas with attributes

<https://t.co/rAGZJ9II0n>

C# 9 has allowed attributes on local functions.

C# 10 allows attributes on lambda expressions and lambda parameters.

To distinguish expression attribute from parameter attribute, you must use a parenthesized parameter list for lambda expression. [#dotnet #coding #devcommunity pic.twitter.com/ITYL1ZBL6c](#)

— Oleg Kyrylchuk (@okyrylchuk) [September 19, 2021](#)

Explicit return type in lambdas

<https://t.co/tSzXUnxZ3P>

In C# 10, you can specify an explicit return type for lambdas.

Explicit return types are not supported for anonymous methods declared with 'delegate { }' syntax. [#dotnet #coding #devcommunity pic.twitter.com/jcmeoHgwGj](#)

— Oleg Kyrylchuk (@okyrylchuk) [September 20, 2021](#)

AsyncMethodBuilder attribute applying to the method

<https://t.co/BhndpaKVsu>

Since C# 7, you can apply the AsyncMethodBuilder attribute to a type only.

In C# 10, you can also apply the attribute to a single method.

Disclaimer: the example just shows the applying of attribute [\U0001f642#dotnet #coding #devcommunity pic.twitter.com/4QLrz3Tedm](#)

— Oleg Kyrylchuk (@okyrylchuk) [September 22, 2021](#)

Expression 'with' in structs

<https://t.co/8DfXHP0xKo>

C# 9 has introduced 'with' expression for record types.

It produces a copy of its operand with the specified properties and fields modified.

In C# 10 you can also use 'with' expression with struct types [\U0001f60e#dotnet #coding #devcommunity pic.twitter.com/709NcFVclq](#)

— Oleg Kyrylchuk (@okyrylchuk) [September 23, 2021](#)