

## C# .NET Compiler Limits

Maximum int value : `Int32.MaxValue` =  $2^{31}$

Maximum path value: OS path = 260 characters

Multi-classes inherit: *interface* keyword for *class, struct*

Maximum recursion: 100K calls = `int.MaxValue`

Tuple size: 7 different types

Types (no GC):  
`StringBuilder/TcpClient/Most Streams and OS funct.`

Minimum larg Obj size: SOH size = 85KB

Maximum .NET6+: Json serialization = maximum plaintext 166MB/maximum base64 125MB

Minimum CPU threads: 1 thread = 1 CPU core (incl. logical cores)

Maximum non-float types: 9 types = `SByte / Int16 / Int32 / Int64 / Byte / UInt16 / UInt32 / UInt64 / BigInteger`

Maximum float types: 3 types = `float / double / Decimal`

Max string usages: 6 C# string creations = interpolation / formatting / operator concat / string method concat / append / join method

Max types support T: Generics, Arrays, All `IEnumerables`

Max types support TSource: Entities, All `IQueryable`s

## C# .NET Environment Limits

Heap size: 2bn bytes = 2GB Max object heap size

CLR size: Win32 max = `C:\...256chars...`  
<NUL>

Multi-classes inherit: *abstract* or *interface* keywords

Heap size: 100K fn calls = 2GB Max limit

Tuple size: TRest = 7 different types as generics

Types (with GC):  
`SqlConnection/SqlCommand/ All IDisposable`s

Minimum small obj type: Gen0/Gen1 = 85KB

`System.Text.Json` limit: `Utf8JsonWriter` serial. = max tokenized text 166MB/max base64 125MB

.NET ThreadPool size:  
`ThreadPool.SetMaxThreads, SetMinThreads` = CPU default values

.NET max-min values: 9 ranges = `-128..127 / 0..255 / -32768..32767 / 0..65535 / -2147483648..2147483647 / 0..4294967295 / -9,223,372,036,854,775,808..-9,223,372,036,854,775,807 / 0..18,446,744,073,709,551,615 / or...runtime computed size`

String definitions: `$"{}"` / `string.Format()` / `+=` / `string.Concat()/StringBuilder.Append()/string.Join()`

.NET Allocation of T: Generics, Indexed Structures, All `IEnumerables`

**Maximum Objects Gen: 4 Gens = Gen0,Gen1  
- small objects  
Gen2,Gen3 - large objects**

**Inappropriate usages of *yield return*:**

- **Inside *foreach*(*var i in items*) {...}**
- **When sequentially accessing elements *index[0..N]***
- **When allocating a very long sequence of elements at once and not separate elements.**
- **When non-deferring execution state (*try-catch* block with *yield*)**

**.NET Allocation of TSource: Entities, All IQueryables**

**.NET Heap Allocat: 2 Sizes = SOH (small heap) - Gen0,Gen1  
LOH (large heap) - Gen2,Gen3**

**Results of bad *yield return* use:**

- **Causes *MoveNext()* per element inside the *foreach* section.**
- **Causes non-sequential alloc. of elements on lazy evaluated long sequences.**
- **Causes very large datasets allocated at once when not necessary.**
- **On exception before *yield return*, there is noticeable delay on allocating the yielded part.**