8.SelectMany

在之前我们学习了 Select 操作符,今天我们学习 SelectMany。

LINQ SelectMany 简介

字如其意,就是 Select 许多次的意思。

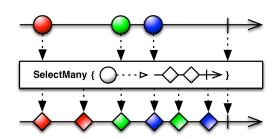
微软官方的定义是: 将序列的每个元素投影到 IEnumerable<T> 并将结果序列合并为一个序列。

LINQ SelectMany 示例代码

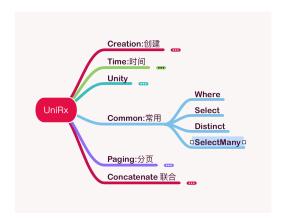
```
* http://sikiedu.com liangxie
 *******************************
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Ling;
using UnityEngine;
namespace UniRxLesson
   public class LINQSelectManyExample : MonoBehaviour
       class Student
           public string Name;
           public int Age;
       }
       private void Start()
           var students = new List<Student>()
              new Student() {Name = "张三", Age = 50},
              new Student() {Name = "张三", Age = 45},
              new Student() {Name = "李四", Age = 50}
           var singleChars = students.SelectMany(student => student.Name + ":" +
student.Age);
           foreach (var singleChar in singleChars)
           {
              Debug.Log(singleChar);
           }
```

} }

UniRx SelectMany 示意图



UniRx SelectMany 在知识地图中的位置



SelectMany 是比较常用的。

UniRx SelectMany 代码示例

SelectMany 理解起来会比较晦涩,一般在 UniRx 中,主要是完成 Coroutine 的顺序执行功能。 代码如下:

^{*} http://sikiedu.com liangxie

```
using System.Collections;
using UniRx;
using UnityEngine;
namespace UniRxLesson
{
    public class UniRxSelectManyExample : MonoBehaviour
    {
        IEnumerator A()
        {
            yield return new WaitForSeconds(1.0f);
            Debug.Log("A");
        }
        IEnumerator B()
        {
            yield return new WaitForSeconds(2.0f);
            Debug.Log("B");
        }
        IEnumerator C()
            yield return new WaitForSeconds(3.0f);
            Debug.Log("C");
        }
        private void Start()
        {
            var streamA = Observable.FromCoroutine(A);
            var streamB = Observable.FromCoroutine(B);
            var streamC = Observable.FromCoroutine(C);
            streamA.SelectMany(streamB.SelectMany(streamC))
                .Subscribe(_ => Debug.Log("Hello"));
        }
    }
}
输出结果为:
Α
В
С
Hello
```

今天的内容就这些。