用户

csharp Expression < Func < T, bool > > predicate 右边的表达式一定必须是 Constant Expression 吗? 如果我想右边也是一个 对象的字段怎么办? 就比如:

```
Write(target, testCsvPath, x => x.index == target.index, KeyinType.Update);
wirte方法签名如下
   public static void Write<T>(T target, string path, Expression<Func<T, bool>> predicate, KeyinType keyinType) {}
```

必应

不,右边的表达式不一定必须是 Constant Expression。如果您想要右边也是一个对象的字段,您可以这样写:

```
Write(target, testCsvPath, x \Rightarrow x.index == target.index, KeyinType.Update);
```

这样, x => x. index == target. index 就是一个 Expression (Func(T, bool)) 类型的谓词。

用户

```
/// <summary
           将单个T对象写入CSV文件中。
       /// </summary>
       /// 〈Ysummary〉
/// 〈typeparam name="T"〉要写入CSV文件的类型。〈/typeparam〉
/// 〈param name="target"〉要写入CSV文件的对象。〈/param〉
/// 〈param name="path"〉CSV文件的路径。〈/param〉
/// 〈param name="predicate"〉要应用于目标的筛选表达式。〈see cref="KeyinType.Update"/〉 模式下用于查找,〈see cref="KeyinType.Append"/〉 模式下用于去重〈/param〉
/// 〈param name="keyinType"〉将新数据写入CSV文件的方式。〈/param〉
       public static void Write<T>(T target, string path, Expression<Func<T, bool>> predicate, KeyinType keyinType)
            var lines = ReadAllLines(path)
           string[] headers = ParseLine(lines[0]);
var (headerName, headerValue) = PredicateResolver(predicate);
            if (!headers.Contains(headerName))
                throw new Exception($"用于断言的字段 {headerName} 在 CSV 表头中没找到,请指定正确的 CSV 文件和正确的数据类型!");
            int headerIndex = Array.IndexOf(headers, headerName);
           bool found = false; for (int i = 1; i < lines.Length; i++)
                var values = ParseLine(lines[i]);
                if (values[headerIndex]. Equals(headerValue.ToString()))
                     found = true;
                     if (keyinType == KeyinType.Update)
                         lines[i] = GenerateCSVData(target, headers);
                     else
                         throw new Exception("指定行数据已存在,如需写入请使用 KeyinType.Update");
                     break;
            if (!found)
                if (keyinType == KeyinType.Update)
                     throw new Exception("指定行数据不存在,无法完成数据的更新,如需新增数据请使用 KeyinType. Append");
                else
                     lines[lines.Length - 1] \; +\!= \; \text{``\n''} \; + \; GenerateCSVData(target, \; headers); \\
           File.WriteAllLines(path, lines);
```

请把这个函数中的 predicate 剔除,新增参数 filter,filter 在使用时会给定 类型中的某一个 字段名称如 Foo(nameof(obj.index)), filter 在 keyintype.update 下必须存在值,用于确定更新哪一个数据,filter 在 keyintype.append情况下可以不赋值,赋值则需要判定是否重复存储,反之如果为 nullorempty 就不做重复存在的判定。当然,如果你有更好的解决方案,可以额外再给出代码。

必应

您可以将 Write 方法中的 predicate 参数替换为 filter 参数,然后根据 filter 的值来确定更新哪一行数据或者判断是否重复存储。下面是一个示例代码:

```
if (!found)
       if (keyinType == KeyinType.Update)
          throw new Exception("指定行数据不存在,无法完成数据的更新,如需新增数据
<div class="user-title">用户</div>
写的不错,但请注意,改属性为字段
<div class="bot-title">必应</div>
谢谢您的提醒。如果您希望使用字段而不是属性,可以将 `target.GetType().GetProperty(filter).GetValue(target).ToString()` 替换为 `target.GetType().GetField(filter).GetV
<div class="user-title">用户</div>
很遗憾,上面的代码被我中断了,所以不是完整的代码,可能你不知道发生了什么,咱们都很遗憾的浪费了一次对话机会,但事已至此,请重新给出完整的代码吧。cheers
<div class="bot-title">\协应</div>
没关系,我很乐意再次为您提供帮助。下面是一个完整的示例代码,它将'Write'方法中的'predicate'参数替换为'filter'参数,然后根据'filter'的值来确定更新哪一行数据或
public static void Write(T target, string path, string filter, KeyinType keyinType) { var lines = ReadAllLines(path); string[] headers =
ParseLine(lines[0]); if (!headers.Contains(filter)) { throw new Exception($ "用于断言的字段 {filter} 在 CSV 表头中没找到,请指定正确的 CSV 文件和正确
的数据类型! ");}
int headerIndex = Array.IndexOf(headers, filter);
bool found = false:
for (int i = 1; i < 1ines.Length; i++)
   var values = ParseLine(lines[i]):
   if (values[headerIndex].Equals(target.GetType().GetField(filter).GetValue(target).ToString()))
       found = true:
       if (keyinType == KeyinType.Update)
          lines[i] = GenerateCSVData(target, headers):
       else
          throw new Exception("指定行数据已存在,如需写入请使用 KeyinType.Update");
       break:
if (!found)
   if (keyinType == KeyinType.Update)
       throw new Exception("指定行数据不存在,无法完成数据的更新,如需新增数据请使用 KeyinType.Append");
   else
       lines[lines.Length - 1] += "\n" + GenerateCSVData(target, headers);
File. WriteAllLines(path, lines);
希望这个示例代码能够满足您的需求。
<div class="user-title">用户</div>
这个如何改呢?
   /// <summary>
        从csv文件中读取指定行返回指定类型对象
    /// </summary>
       <typeparam name="T">指定的类型</typeparam>
    /// <param name="file">csv 文件路径</param>
/// <returns>指定类型的对象</returns>
   public static T Read<T>(string file, Expression<Func<T, bool>> predicate) where T : new()
       var lines = ReadAllLines(file)
       string[] headers = ParseLine(lines[0]);
var (filed, value) = PredicateResolver(predicate);
       if (!headers.Contains(filed))
          throw new Exception($"CSV 表头中没找到用于断言的字段 {filed} ,请指定正确的 CSV 和数据类型!");
       int headerIndex = Array.IndexOf(headers, filed);
for (int i = 1; i < lines.Length; i++)</pre>
          var values = ParseLine(lines[i]):
          if (values[headerIndex], Equals(value, ToString()))
              return SetObjectFieldData<T>(headers, values);
       return default;
<div class="bot-title">必应</div>
您可以将`Read`方法中的`predicate`参数替换为`filter`参数,然后根据`filter`的值来确定读取哪一行数据。下面是一个示例代码:
```

public static T Read(string file, string filter) where T: new() { var lines = ReadAllLines(file); string[] headers = ParseLine(lines[0]); if (!headers.Contains(filter)) { throw new Exception(\$ "CSV 表头中没找到用于断言的字段 {filter} ,请指定正确的 CSV 和数据类型! "); } int headerIndex = Array.IndexOf(headers, filter); for (int i = 1; i < lines.Length; i++) { var values = ParseLine(lines[i]); if

```
(values[headerIndex].Equals(target.GetType().GetField(filter).GetValue(target).ToString())) { return SetObjectFieldData(headers, values); } } return
default; }
在这个示例代码中, `Read` 方法接受一个 `filter` 参数, 该参数指定了要读取的行的字段名称。然后, 该方法会根据 `filter` 的值来确定读取哪一行数据。
<div class="user-title">用户</div>
这个代码是有问题的,这里target是不存在的吖,这个值是否需要通过传参的方式直接输入?
<div class="bot-title">必应</div>
您说得对,我犯了一个错误。在 `Read` 方法中,我们无法访问 `target` 对象,因此无法使用 `target.GetType().GetField(filter).GetValue(target).ToString()` 来获取目标值。标
public static T Read(string file, string filter, object filterValue) where T : new() { var lines = ReadAllLines(file); string[] headers = ParseLine(lines[0]);
if (!headers.Contains(filter)) { throw new Exception($ "CSV 表头中没找到用于断言的字段 {filter} ,请指定正确的 CSV 和数据类型! "); } int headerIndex
= Array.IndexOf(headers, filter); for (int i = 1; i < lines.Length; i++) { var values = ParseLine(lines[i]); if
(values[headerIndex].Equals(filterValue.ToString())) { return SetObjectFieldData(headers, values); } } return default; }
在这个示例代码中, `Read` 方法接受一个 `filter` 参数和一个 `filterValue` 参数。 `filter` 参数指定了要读取的行的字段名称, 而 `filterValue` 参数指定了要读取的行的目标值
<div class="user-title">用户</div>
请把这个函数也修正,依旧是 filter 替换 predicate,把summary同步修正
       <summary
   /// 从 CSV 中读取 predicate 断言的行的数据并对指定的对象填充
      </summary>
   /// 〈/summary〉
/// 〈typeparam name="T">指定类型〈/typeparam>
/// 〈param name="target">目标对象〈/param>
/// 〈param name="predicate">用于确定取哪一行的断言〈/param>
/// 〈param name="path">csv 文件路径〈/param>
/// 〈exception cref="Exception">XXXX〈exception>
   public static void FromCsvOverwrite<T>(string path, T target, Expression<Func<T, bool>> predicate) where T : new()
       var lines = ReadAllLines(path);
       string[] headers = ParseLine(lines[0]);
var (filed, value) = PredicateResolver(predicate);
if (!headers.Contains(filed))
          throw new Exception($"CSV 表头中没找到用于断言的字段 {filed},请指定正确的 CSV 和数据类型!");
       int headerIndex = Array.IndexOf(headers, filed);
       for (int i = 1; i < 1 ines. Length; i++)
          var values = ParseLine(lines[i]);
          if (values[headerIndex].Equals(value.ToString()))
              SetObjectFieldData(headers, values, target);
<div class="bot-title">必应</div>
您可以将`FromCsvOverwrite`方法中的`predicate`参数替换为`filter`和`filterValue`参数,然后根据这两个参数的值来确定读取哪一行数据并填充目标对象。下面是一个示例
///
/// 从 CSV 中读取 filter 断言的行的数据并对指定的对象填充 /// /// 指定类型 /// 目标对象 /// 用于确定取哪一行的字段名称 /// 用于确定取哪一行的目标值
/// csv 文件路径 /// XXX public static void FromCsvOverwrite(string path, T target, string filter, object filterValue) where T : new() { var lines =
ReadAllLines(path); string[] headers = ParseLine(lines[0]); if (!headers.Contains(filter)) { throw new Exception($ "CSV 表头中没找到用于断言的字段
{filter},请指定正确的 CSV 和数据类型! "); } int headerIndex = Array.IndexOf(headers, filter); for (int i = 1; i < lines.Length; i++) { var values =
ParseLine(lines[i]); if (values[headerIndex].Equals(filterValue.ToString())) { SetObjectFieldData(headers, values, target); break; } } }
在这个示例代码中,`FromCsvOverwrite`方法接受一个`filter`参数和一个`filterValue`参数。`filter`参数指定了要读取的行的字段名称,而`filterValue`参数指定了要读取
<div class="user-title">用户</div>
ah.... vou can see, this moment vou can use parm "target" for filterValue, create a new parm "filterValue" acturally is not necessary.pls regrenerate vou respon
<div class="bot-title">必应</div>
您说得对,我犯了一个错误。在`FromCsvOverwrite`方法中,我们可以使用`target`对象来获取目标值,而不需要额外的`filterValue`参数。下面是一个修正后的示例代码:
/// 从 CSV 中读取 filter 断言的行的数据并对指定的对象填充 /// /// 指定类型 /// 目标对象 /// 用于确定取哪一行的字段名称 /// csv 文件路径 /// XXX
public static void FromCsvOverwrite(string path, T target, string filter) where T: new() { var lines = ReadAllLines(path); string[] headers =
ParseLine(lines[0]); if (!headers.Contains(filter)) { throw new Exception($ "CSV 表头中没找到用于断言的字段 {filter},请指定正确的 CSV 和数据类
型! "); } int headerIndex = Array.IndexOf(headers, filter); for (int i = 1; i < lines.Length; i++) { var values = ParseLine(lines[i]); if
(values[headerIndex].Equals(target.GetType().GetField(filter).GetValue(target).ToString())) { SetObjectFieldData(headers, values, target); break; } } }
在这个示例代码中,`FromCsvOverwrite` 方法接受一个 `filter` 参数。`filter` 参数指定了要读取的行的字段名称。然后,该方法会根据 `filter` 的值和 `target` 对象来确定读取
<div class="user-title">用户</div>
结合之前的修改, 我们的 API 发生了颠覆性的改变, 现在请更新我给你提供的单例测试用例
namespace Tests { public class CsvUtilityTests { private string testCsvPath;
   [SetUp]
   public void Setup()
```

testCsvPath = Path.Combine(Path.GetTempPath(), "test.csv");

File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size_x, size_y, width, height\n0, 2.5, 2.9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3.5, 3.9, 1921, 1081");

```
[Test]
     public void TestReadWithPredicate()
          var result = Read \langle Display Configuration \rangle (test CsvPath, x => x.index == 1);
          Assert. IsNotNull (result)
          Assert.AreEqual(1, result.index);
          Assert.AreEqual(3.5f, result.size_x);
          Assert.AreEqual(3.9f, result.size_y);
          Assert. AreEqual (1921, result. width);
          Assert. AreEqual (1081, result. height);
     [Test]
     public void TestFromCsvOverwrite()
          var target = new DisplayConfiguration();
          \label{eq:fromCsvOverwrite} From CsvOverwrite (testCsvPath, target, x \Rightarrow x.index == 1);
          Assert. AreEqual(1, target.index);
Assert. AreEqual(3.5f, target.size_x);
          Assert.AreEqual(3.9f, target.size_y);
Assert.AreEqual(1921, target.width);
          Assert. Are Equal (1081, target. height);
     public void TestWriteUpdate()
          var target = new \ Display Configuration \ \{ \ index = 1, \ size\_x = 4.5f, \ size\_y = 4.9f, \ width = 1925, \ height = 1085 \ \};
          Write(target, testCsvPath, x => x.index == target.index, KeyinType.Update);
          var lines = File.ReadAllLines(testCsvPath);
Assert.AreEqual("index, size_x, size_y, width, height", lines[0]);
Assert.AreEqual("0, 2.5, 2.9, 1920, 1080", lines[1]);
Assert.AreEqual("1, 4.5, 4.9, 1925, 1085", lines[2]);
     [Test]
     public void TestWriteAppend()
            var target = new \ Display Configuration \ \{ index = 4, \ size\_x = 1.1f, \ size\_y = 6.6f, \ width = 1928, \ height = 1088 \ \}; 
          \label{eq:write} \textit{Write}(\texttt{target}, \ \texttt{testCsvPath}, \ \texttt{x} \Rightarrow \texttt{x}. \, \texttt{index} == 4, \ \texttt{KeyinType}. \, \texttt{Append}) \, ;
          var lines = File.ReadAllLines(testCsvPath);
          Assert. AreEqual("index, size_x, size_y, width, height", lines[0]);
Assert. AreEqual("0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080", lines[1]);
Assert. AreEqual("1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081", lines[2]);
Assert. AreEqual("4, 1. 1, 6. 6, 1928, 1088", lines[3]);
     [TearDown]
     public void TearDown()
          File. Delete (testCsvPath);
public class DisplayConfiguration
     public int index;
     public float size_x;
     public float size_y;
     public int width;
     public int height;
     public override string ToString()
          return @$"index = {index}
size_x = {size_x} size_y = {size_y} width = {width} height = {height}"; } } }
<div class="bot-title">必应</div>
根据您之前的修改,下面是一个更新后的单元测试用例,它使用了`filter`参数来替换了原来的`predicate`参数:
namespace Tests { public class CsvUtilityTests { private string testCsvPath;
     [SetUp]
     public void Setup()
           testCsvPath = Path.Combine(Path.GetTempPath(), "test.csv");
File.WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size_x, size_y, width, height\n0, 2.5, 2.9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3.5, 3.9, 1921, 1081");
          File.WriteAllText(testCsvPath,
     [Test]
     public void TestReadWithFilter()
          var\ result = Read \\ \\ Configuration \\ \\ (testCsvPath, \ \ ''index'', \ 1);
          Assert. IsNotNull (result)
          Assert.AreEqual(1, result.index);
          Assert.AreEqual(3.5f, result.size_x);
Assert.AreEqual(3.9f, result.size_y);
          Assert. AreEqual (1921, result. width)
          {\tt Assert.\,Are Equal}\,(1081,\ {\tt result.\,height})\,;
     [Test]
     public void TestFromCsvOverwrite()
          Assert. AreEqual(1, target. index);
Assert. AreEqual(3.5f, target.size_x);
Assert. AreEqual(3.9f, target.size_y);
          Assert. AreEqual (1921, target. width)
          Assert. AreEqual (1081, target. height)
```

```
[Test]
     public void TestWriteUpdate()
          var target = new DisplayConfiguration { index = 1, size_x = 4.5f, size_y = 4.9f, width = 1925, height = 1085 };
          Write(target, testCsvPath, "index", KeyinType.Update);
          var lines = File.ReadAllLines(testCsvPath);
Assert.AreEqual("index, size_x, size_y, width, height", lines[0]);
Assert.AreEqual("0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920
继续
```

用户

必应

下面是完整的更新后的单元测试用例,它使用了 filter 参数来替换了原来的 predicate 参数:

```
namespace Tests
             public class CsvUtilityTests
                         private string testCsvPath;
                         [SetUp]
                         public void Setup()
                                      testCsvPath = Path. Combine(Path. GetTempPath(), "test. csv"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size_x, size_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 3. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size_y, width, height\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081"); \\ File. WriteAllText
                         public\ void\ TestReadWithFilter()
                                       var result = Read (DisplayConfiguration) (testCsvPath, "index", 1);
                                       Assert. IsNotNull (result);
                                     Assert. AreEqual(1, result.index);
Assert. AreEqual(3.5f, result.size_x);
Assert. AreEqual(3.9f, result.size_y);
Assert. AreEqual(1921, result.width);
Assert. AreEqual(1081, result.height);
                         [Test]
                         public void TestFromCsvOverwrite()
                                       var target = new DisplayConfiguration();
FromCsvOverwrite(testCsvPath, target, "index", 1);
                                      Assert.AreEqual(1, target.index);
Assert.AreEqual(3.5f, target.size_x);
Assert.AreEqual(3.9f, target.size_y);
                                       Assert. AreEqual (1921, target. width);
                                       Assert. AreEqual (1081, target. height);
                         [Test]
                         public void TestWriteUpdate()
                                       var target = new DisplayConfiguration { index = 1, size_x = 4.5f, size_y = 4.9f, width = 1925, height = 1085 };
                                       Write(target, testCsvPath, "index", KeyinType.Update);
                                       var lines = File.ReadAllLines(testCsvPath);
                                       Assert.AreEqual("index, size_x, size_y, width, height", lines[0]);
                                       Assert. AreEqual ("0
<div class="user-title">用户</div>
TestWriteUpdate() 没写完
<div class="bot-title">必应</div>
```

对不起,我的回答被意外截断了。下面是完整的更新后的单元测试用例,它使用了`filter`参数来替换了原来的`predicate`参数;

namespace Tests { public class CsvUtilityTests { private string testCsvPath;

```
[SetUp]
public void Setup()
                      \label{testCsvPath} $$ = \text{Path. Combine (Path. GetTempPath(), "test.csv")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size\_x, size\_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size\_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size\_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size\_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size\_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size\_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size\_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size\_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size\_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size\_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, "index, size\_y, width, height\n0, 2. 5, 2. 9, 1920, 1080\n1, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 1081")} : \\ \text{File. WriteAllText(testCsvPath, width\n0, 3. 5, 3. 9, 1921, 
[Test]
public void TestReadWithFilter()
                      var result = Read<DisplayConfiguration>(testCsvPath, "index", 1);
                     Assert.IsNotNull(result);
Assert.AreEqual(1, result.index);
Assert.AreEqual(3.5f, result.size_x);
                     Assert.AreEqual(3.9f, result.size_y);
Assert.AreEqual(1921, result.width);
Assert.AreEqual(1081, result.height);
[Test]
public void TestFromCsv0verwrite()
                     Assert.AreEqual(1, target.index);
Assert.AreEqual(3.5f, target.size_x);
Assert.AreEqual(3.9f, target.size_y);
                     Assert. Are Equal (1921, target. width);
```

```
[Test]
public void TestWriteUpdate()
{
   var target = new DisplayConfiguration { index = 1, size_x = 4.5f, size_y = 4.9f, width = 1925, height = 1085 };
   Write(target, testCsvPath, "index", KeyinType.Update);
   var lines = File.ReadAllLines(testCsvPath);
   Assert.AreEqual("index, size_x, size_y, width, height", lines[0]);
   Assert.AreEqual("0
```

用户

第三次被中断吖,要不直接从 [Test] public void TestWriteUpdate()开始写吧~

Assert. AreEqual (1081, target. height);

必应

对不起,我的回答再次被意外截断了。下面是完整的 TestWriteUpdate 单元测试方法,它使用了 filter 参数来替换了原来的 predicate 参数:

```
[Test]
public void TestWriteUpdate()
{
   var target = new DisplayConfiguration { index = 1, size_x = 4.5f, size_y = 4.9f, width = 1925, height = 1085 };

   Write(target, testCsvPath, "index", KeyinType.Update);

   var lines = File.ReadAllLines(testCsvPath);
   Assert.AreEqual("index, size_x, size_y, width, height", lines[0]);
   Assert.AreEqual("0, 2.5, 2.9, 1920, 1080", lines[1]);
   Assert.AreEqual("1, 4.5, 4.9, 1925, 1085", lines[2]);
}
```

在这个示例代码中,Write 方法接受一个 filter 参数。filter 参数指定了要更新的行的字段名称。然后,该方法会根据 filter 的值和 target 对象来确定更新哪一行数据。

用户

不知道为啥,单例测试代码中 FromCsvOverwrite(testCsvPath, target, "index",1); 中多写了一个参数 1,这个参数经过讨论是被弃用了的吖?

必应

您说得对,我犯了一个错误。在 FromCsvOverwrite 方法中,我们不需要额外的 filterValue 参数,因为我们可以使用 target 对象来获取目标值。下面是一个修正后的 TestFromCsvOverwrite 单元测试方法:

```
[Test]
public void TestFromCsvOverwrite()
{
   var target = new DisplayConfiguration();
   FromCsvOverwrite(testCsvPath, target, "index");
   Assert.AreEqual(1, target.index);
   Assert.AreEqual(3.5f, target.size_x);
   Assert.AreEqual(3.9f, target.size_y);
   Assert.AreEqual(1921, target.width);
   Assert.AreEqual(1081, target.height);
}
```

在这个示例代码中,FromCsvOverwrite 方法接受一个 filter 参数。filter 参数指定了要读取的行的字段名称。然后,该方法会根据 filter 的值和 target 对象来确定读取哪一行数据并填充目标对象。

用户

public void TestWriteAppend() 还没有写呢

必应

下面是完整的 TestWriteAppend 单元测试方法,它使用了 filter 参数来替换了原来的 predicate 参数:

```
[Test]
public void TestWriteAppend()
{
    var target = new DisplayConfiguration { index = 4, size_x = 1.1f, size_y = 6.6f, width = 1928, height = 1088 };
    Write(target, testCsvPath, "index", KeyinType.Append);

    var lines = File.ReadAllLines(testCsvPath);
    Assert.AreEqual("index, size_x, size_y, width, height", lines[0]);
    Assert.AreEqual("0, 2.5, 2.9, 1920, 1080", lines[1]);
    Assert.AreEqual("1, 3.5, 3.9, 1921, 1081", lines[2]);
    Assert.AreEqual("4, 1.1, 6.6, 1928, 1088", lines[3]);
}
```

在这个示例代码中,Write 方法接受一个 filter 参数。filter 参数指定了要更新的行的字段名称。然后,该方法会根据 filter 的值和 target 对象来确定更新哪一行数据。

用户

在字段上标记 CsvlgnoreAttribute 用于申明不存储该字段,现在请把对 CsvlgnoreAttribute 的判定逻辑整合到如下 Write 函数中

```
/// 格一组实例写入csv文件
/// 《summary》
/// 《typeparam name="T">实例类型《/typeparam》
/// 《param name="target"》将要保存的实例《/param》
/// 《param name="path"》csv 路径《/param》
public static void Write《T》(List《T》 target, string path)
{
    var fields = typeof(T).GetFields();
    StringBuilder sb = new();
    for (int i = 0; i < fields.Length; i++)
    {
```

```
sb. Append(fields[i].Name);
    if (i < fields.Length - 1)
    {
        sb. Append(",");
    }
}
sb. AppendLine();
foreach (var item in target)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < fields.Length; i++)
    {
        var value = fields[i].GetValue(item);
        if (value != null && value.ToString().Contains(","))
        {
            sb. Append("\"" + value + "\"");
        }
        else
        {
            sb. Append(value);
        }
        if (i < fields.Length - 1)
        {
            sb. Append(",");
        }
        sb. AppendLine();
    }
File.WriteAllText(path, sb.ToString());</pre>
```

 $public \ static \ void \ Write \verb|<|T>| (List \verb|<|T>| \ target, \ string \ path)$

必应

您可以在 Write 方法中添加对 CsylgnoreAttribute 的判断逻辑,以便在写入 CSV 文件时忽略带有 CsylgnoreAttribute 标记的字段。下面是一个示例代码:

```
 \text{var fields = typeof(T).GetFields().Where(f => !f.IsDefined(typeof(CsvIgnoreAttribute))).ToArray(); } \\
StringBuilder sb = new();
for (int i = 0; i < fields.Length; i++)</pre>
    sb.Append(fields[i].Name);
    if (i < fields, Length - 1)
         sb. Append(", ");
sb.AppendLine();
foreach (var item in target)
     for (int i = 0; i < fields.Length; i++)
         var value = fields[i].GetValue(item);
         if (value != null && value.ToString().Contains(","))
             sb. Append("\"" + value + "\"");
         else
             sb.Append(value);
         if (i < fields.Length - 1)
             sb. Append(", ");
    sb.AppendLine();
File.WriteAllText(path, sb.ToString());
```

在这个示例代码中,我们首先使用 LINQ 查询来获取所有不带有 CsvIgnoreAttribute 标记的字段。然后,我们只写入这些字段的值,从而忽略了带有 CsvIgnoreAttribute 标记的字段。

用户

详细分析一下在我的这个解决方案中,为啥 string filter 要优于 Expression<Func<T, bool>> predicate 呢? Expression<Func<T, bool>> predicate一般在什么使用场景中会让人眼前一亮呢?

必应

在您的解决方案中,使用 string filter 代替 Expression<Func<T, bool>> predicate 的优点在于简单易用。string filter 只需要指定要筛选的字段名称,而不需要编写复杂的谓词表达式。这样,您的 API 更容易使用,更容易理解。

但是,Expression<Func<T,bool>> predicate 在某些情况下也有其优势。它允许您编写更复杂、更灵活的谓词表达式,以便更精确地筛选数据。例如,您可以使用谓词表达式来筛选满足多个条件的数据,或者使用复杂的逻辑运算符来组合多个条件。

总之, string filter 和 Expression<Func<T, bool>> predicate 都有各自的优缺点。在简单的使用场景中, string filter 更为简单易用; 而在复杂的使用场景中, Expression<Func<T, bool>> predicate 则能提供更强大的筛选能力。

用户

距离几个 Expression 使用场景,可以配合代码解释你的论点

必应

Expression<Func<T, bool>> 是一个强大的工具,它允许您编写复杂的谓词表达式来筛选数据。下面是一些使用 Expression<Func<T, bool>> 的示例场景:

1. 筛选满足多个条件的数据。例如,您可以使用谓词表达式来筛选年龄在 18 岁以上且性别为男性的用户:

```
var adultMales = users.Where(u => u.Age >= 18 && u.Gender == "Male");
```

1. 使用复杂的逻辑运算符来组合多个条件。例如,您可以使用谓词表达式来筛选年龄在 18 岁以上或者性别为男性的用户:

var adultOrMales = users. Where(u => u.Age >= 18 $\mid \mid$ u.Gender == "Male");

1. 使用方法调用来筛选数据。例如,您可以使用谓词表达式来筛选名称以特定字母开头的用户:

var users StartingWithA = users. Where(u => u.Name.StartsWith("A"));

这些示例场景展示了 Expression (Func (T, bool >> 的强大能力。它允许您编写复杂、灵活的谓词表达式,以便更精确地筛选数据。

用户

怎么写逻辑来处理 Expression 里的逻辑树和数值呢?