LINQ in C#

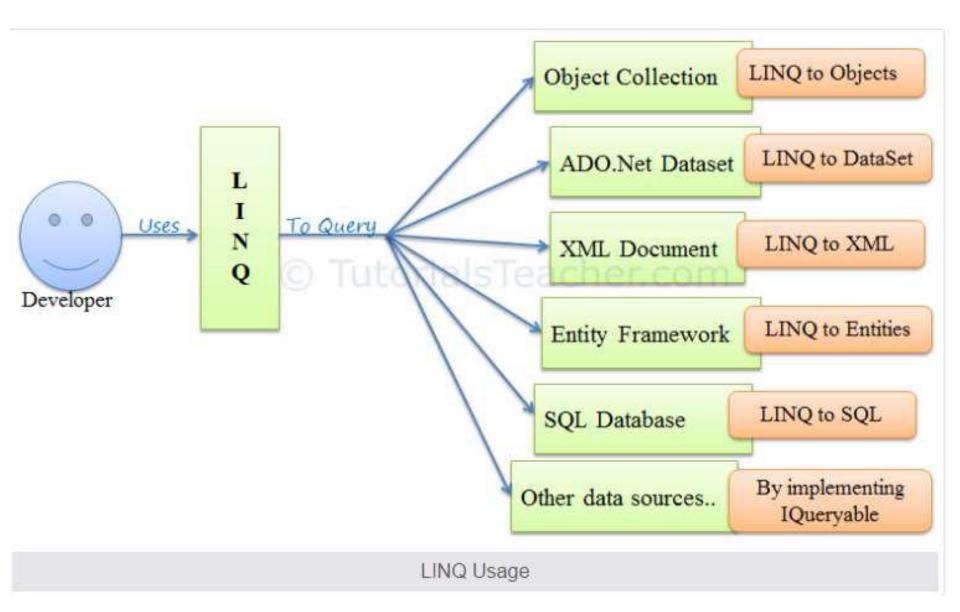




Inhoud

- 1. Wat is LINQ?
- 2. Voordelen van LINQ
- 3. LINQ Operators
 - Filtering Operators
 - Grouping Operators
 - Concatenation
 - Sorting Operators
 - Join Operators
 - Equality
 - Projection Operations
 - Aggregation
 - Quantifier Operations
 - Partition Operations
 - Generation Operations
 - Set Operations
 - Conversions
 - Element Operators





Toepassingen van Linq

Linq to objects

Linq queries op collections/arrays van objects

Ling to XML

Queries on XML data en XML documents

Ling to DataSet

Toepassen van Linq queries op ADO.NET DataSet objecten

Linq to Entities

Linq queries voor ADO. Net Entity Framework API

Parallel Linq (PLINQ)

Parallelle verwerking van data die teruggegeven door een Linq query

Linq – Sorteeroperatoren

- 1. Orderby ...
- 2. Orderby ...descending
- 3. Orderby...ThenBy
- 4. Reverse

Linq – sorteeroperators- 1.Orderby

```
string[] woorden = { "kers", "appel", "banaan" };
var GesorteerdeWoorden = from woord in woorden
                  orderby woord.Length
                  select woord;
List<Product> products = GetProductList();
var sortedProducts = from prod in products
                      orderby prod.ProductName
                      select prod;
```

Linq – sorteeroperators-2. Orderby …descending

```
double[] doubles = { 1.7, 2.3, 1.9, 4.1, 2.9 };
var gesorteerdeDoubles = from d in doubles
                      orderby d descending
                      select d;
List<Product> products = GetProductList();
var sortedProducts = from prod in products
           orderby prod.UnitsInStock descending
           select prod;
```

Linq - sorteeroperatoren- 3. Orderby ...ThenBy

```
string[] cijfers = { "nul", "een", "twee", "drie", "vier",
"vijf", "zes", "zeven", "acht", "negen" };
var gesorteerdOpLengte= from cijfer in cijfers
                    orderby cijfer.Length, cijfer
                    select cijfer;
// Custom comparer voor sorteeroperator kan zelf gedefinieerd
//worden:
public class CaseInsensitiveComparer : IComparer<string>{
 public int Compare(string x, string y) =>
  string.Compare(x, y, StringComparison.OrdinalIgnoreCase);}
// gebruik van eigen Custom comparer:
string[] woorden = { "aPPEL", "AbAcUs", "bRaNcH", "BosBes",
"CiTRoEN", "keRSen" };
var gesorteerdeWoorden = woorden
                .OrderBy(w => w.Length)
                .ThenBy(w => w, new CaseInsensitiveComparer⊗());
```

Linq – sorteer- operatoren- 4. Reverse

```
string[] cijfers = { "nul", "een", "twee", "drie",
"vier", "vijf", "zes", "zeven", "acht", "negen" };
var cijfersOmgekeerd = (
                from cijfer in cijfers
                where cijfers[1] == 'e'
                select cijfers)
                .Reverse();
 Console.WriteLine("Cijfers met tweede karakter =
'e' in omgekeerde volgorde:");
foreach (var c in cijfersOmgekeerd){
     Console.WriteLine(c);
```

Linq – Partitie operatoren

- 1. Take
- 2. Skip
- 3. TakeWhile
- 4. SkipWhile

Linq - partitie operators - 1. Take

```
int[] getallen = { 5, 4, 1, 3, 9, 8, 6, 7, 2, 0 };
var eerste3 = getallen.Take(3);
Console.WriteLine("Eerste 3 getallen:");
foreach (var g in eerste3){
     Console.WriteLine(g);
List<Customer> customers = GetCustomerList();
var eerste2USbestellingen = ( from cust in customers
      from order in cust.Orders
      where cust.Region == "US"
     select (cust.CustomerID, order.OrderID,
     order.OrderDate)).Take(3);
                                                 11
```

Linq - partitie operators - 2. Skip

```
Voorbeeld:
int[] getallen = { 5, 4, 1, 3, 9, 8, 6, 7, 2, 0 };
var alleBehalveEerste4 = getallen.Skip(4);
Console.WriteLine("Alle behalve de eerste 4 getallen:");
foreach (var n in alleBehalveEerste4){
   Console.WriteLine(n);
List<Customer> customers = GetCustomerList();
var usOrders = from cust in customers
             from order in cust.Orders
             where cust.Region == "US"
             select (cust.CustomerID, order.OrderID,
             order.OrderDate);
var alleBehalveEerste2 = usOrders.Skip(2);
 Console.WriteLine("Alle bestellingen behalve de eerste 2
orders in US regio:");
foreach (var order in alleBehalveEerste2) {
                Console.WriteLine(order); }
                                                           12
```

Linq - partitie operators - 3. TakeWhile

```
int[] getallen = { 5, 4, 1, 3, 9, 8, 6, 7, 2, 0 };
Console.WriteLine("Eerste getallen Kleiner dan 6:");
var eersteKleinerDan6 = getallen.TakeWhile(n => n < 6);</pre>
int[] getallen = { 5, 4, 1, 3, 9, 8, 6, 7, 2, 0 };
Console.WriteLine("Eerste getallen niet Kleiner dan hun
positie(index):");
var eersteKleinerDan6 =
getallen.TakeWhile((n, index) => n >= index);
```

Linq - partitie operators- 4. SkipWhile

```
int[] getallen = { 5, 4, 1, 3, 9, 8, 6, 7, 2, 0 };

Console.WriteLine("Alle elementen startend van het eerste drievoud:");
var allButFirst3Numbers = getallen.SkipWhile(n => n % 3 != 0);

int[] getallen = { 5, 4, 1, 3, 9, 8, 6, 7, 2, 0 };
Console.WriteLine(" Alle elementen startend van het eerste dat Kleiner is dan zijn positie(index):");
var laterNumbers = getallen.SkipWhile((n, index) => n >= index);
```

Linq – Quantificeerders

- 1. Any
- 2. All

Linq – Quantificeerder – 1. Any

```
string[] woorden = { "eileider", "plezier", "reis" };
bool iNaE = woorden.Any(w => w.Contains("ei"));
List<Product> products = GetProductList();
var productGroups = from p in products
         group p by p.Category into g
         where g.Any(p => p.UnitsInStock == 0)
         select (Category: g.Key, Products: g);
foreach(var group in productGroups){
   Console.WriteLine(group.Category);
   foreach(var product in group.Products){
      Console.WriteLine($"\t{product}");
   }}
```

Linq – Quantificeerder – 2. All

```
int[] getallen = { 1, 11, 3, 19, 41, 65, 19 };
bool enkelOnevenGetallen = getallen.All(n => n % 2 == 1);
Console.WriteLine($"De lijst bevat al de oneven getallen:
{enkelOnevenGetallen}");

List<Product> products = ProductList;
bool areAllproductsInStock = products.All(p => p.UnitsInStock > 0);
Console.WriteLine("Are all products in stock ? " + areAllproductsInStock);
```

Linq – Query Executie

- 1. Uitgestelde (Deferred)
- 2. Onmiddellijke (Immediate) (Eager)

Linq – Query executie - Uitgestelde

```
int[] getallen = { 5, 4, 1, 3, 9, 8, 6, 7, 2, 0 };
int i = 0;
var q = from n in getallen
           select ++i;
// de locale variabele 'i' wordt niet
//geïncrementeerd totdat elk element is
//geëvalueerd (hier in de foreach) :
foreach (var v in q)
     Console.WriteLine(\$"v = \{v\}, i = \{i\}");
```

Linq – Query executie - Onmiddellijke

```
// Methoden zoals ToList(), ToArray() zorgen
//ervoor dat de query onmiddellijk wordt
//uitgevoerd en de restultaten worden gecached.
int[] getallen = { 5, 4, 1, 3, 9, 8, 6, 7, 2, 0
};
int i = 0;
var q = (from n in getallen
           select ++i).ToList();
// De locale variabele i wordt reeds volledig
//geincrementeerd voordat we de resultaten
//itereren via foreach:
foreach (var v in q){
     Console.WriteLine($"v = \{v\}, i = \{i\}");
                                                 20
```

Linq – Groepeer-operators

- 1. GroupBy
- 2. GroupBy x by y into z

Linq - groepeeroperators – 2. Group x by y into z

```
int[] getallen = { 5, 4, 1, 3, 9, 8, 6, 7, 2, 0 };
var getallenGroepen = from getal in getallen
  group getal by getal % 5 into groep
  select (RestBijDeling: groep.Key, Getallen:
  groep);
foreach (var groep in getallenGroepen){
     Console.WriteLine($"Getallen met rest {groep.
RestBijDeling bij deling door 5:");
     foreach (var getal in groep. Getallen){
           Console.WriteLine(getal);
                                                 22
```

Ling - groepeeroperators — 1. groupby

GroupBy

```
var queryNotatie = from dier in dieren
group dier by Math.Floor(dier.Leeftijd) into groep
                         select new
                             DierKey = groep.Key,
                             Count = groep.Count(),
                             Min = groep.Min(d => d.Leeftijd),
                             Max = groep.Max(d => d.Leeftijd)
                         };
var methodNotatie = dieren.GroupBy(dier =>
Math.Floor(dier.Leeftijd),
                dier => dier.Leeftijd,
                (LeeftijdKey, leeftijden) =>
                new { Key = LeeftijdKey,
                    Count = leeftijden.Count(),
                    Min = leeftijden.Min(),
                    Max = leeftijden.Max() });
//vervolg: zie volgende slide
```

Linq - groepeeroperators — 1. groupby

GroupBy (vervolg 1)

```
class Dier:IComparable<Dier>
        public string Name { get; set; }
        public double Leeftijd { get; set; }
        public int CompareTo([AllowNull] Dier other)
            if (Leeftijd == other.Leeftijd)
                return 0;
            else if (Leeftijd < other.Leeftijd)</pre>
                return -1;
            else
                return 1;
//vervolg: zie volgende slide
```

Linq - groepeeroperators – 1. groupby

GroupBy (vervolg 2)

Linq – Quantificeerder – 2. All

```
List<Product> products = ProductList;
            var productGroups = from p in products
                                group p by p.Category into g
                                where g.All(p => p.UnitsInStock > 0)
                                select (Category: g.Key, Products: g);
//Tuple, geen anonymous type!
            foreach (var group in productGroups)
                Console.WriteLine(group.Category);
                foreach (var product in group.Products)
                    Console.WriteLine($"\t{product}");
```

Linq — Join operator — group-join

```
string[] categories = {"Beverages", "Condiments",
                "Vegetables", "Dairy Products",
                "Seafood" };
List<Product> products = GetProductList();
var q = from c in categories
     join p in products on
     c equals p.Category into ps
     select (Category: c, Products: ps);
foreach (var v in q){
     Console.WriteLine(v.Category + ":");
     foreach (var p in v.Products){
      Console.WriteLine(" " + p.ProductName);} }
```

Linq – Join operator

- 1. Inner join
- 2. Group join

Linq – Join operator – inner join

```
string[] categories = {
                "Beverages",
                "Condiments",
                "Vegetables",
                "Dairy Products",
                "Seafood" };
List<Product> products = GetProductList();
var q = from c in categories
     join p in products on c equals p.Category
      select (Category: c, p.ProductName);
```

Linq — Join operator — group-join

```
string[] categories = {"Beverages", "Condiments",
                "Vegetables", "Dairy Products",
                "Seafood" };
List<Product> products = GetProductList();
var q = from c in categories
     join p in products on
     c equals p.Category into ps
     select (Category: c, Products: ps);
foreach (var v in q){
     Console.WriteLine(v.Category + ":");
     foreach (var p in v.Products){
      Console.WriteLine(" " + p.ProductName);} }
```

Linq – Join operator – group-join

```
//GroupJoin met Method syntax (zelfde resultaat als
//query van vorige slide):
 string[] categories = {"Beverages","Condiments",
              "Vegetables", "Dairy Products",
              "Seafood" \;
List<Product> products = GetProductList();
var q = categories.GroupJoin(products, //inner sequence
      cat => cat, //outerKeySelector
      (cat, prodGroep) => new // resultSelector
                   Products = prodGroep,
                   Naam = cat
      });
```

Linq – Set Operatie - Union

Linq – Set Operatie - Intersect

Linq – Set Operatie - Distinct

```
IList<string> fruit =
new List<string>() { "appel", "citroen", "banaan", "appel",
"banaan" };
IList<int> getallen =
      new List<int>() { 1, 2, 3, 2, 4, 4, 3, 5 };
var distinctFruit = fruit.Distinct();
foreach (var str in distinctFruit)
      Console.WriteLine(str);
var distinctgetallen = getallen.Distinct();
foreach (var i in distinctgetallen)
      Console.WriteLine(i);
```

Linq – Set Operatie - Intersect

Lambda Expressions en LINQ

Vragen?



Referenties

- Telerik Software Academy
 - https://www.telerikacademy.com/

https://docs.microsoft.com/enus/dotnet/api/system.linq?view=netcore-3.0

