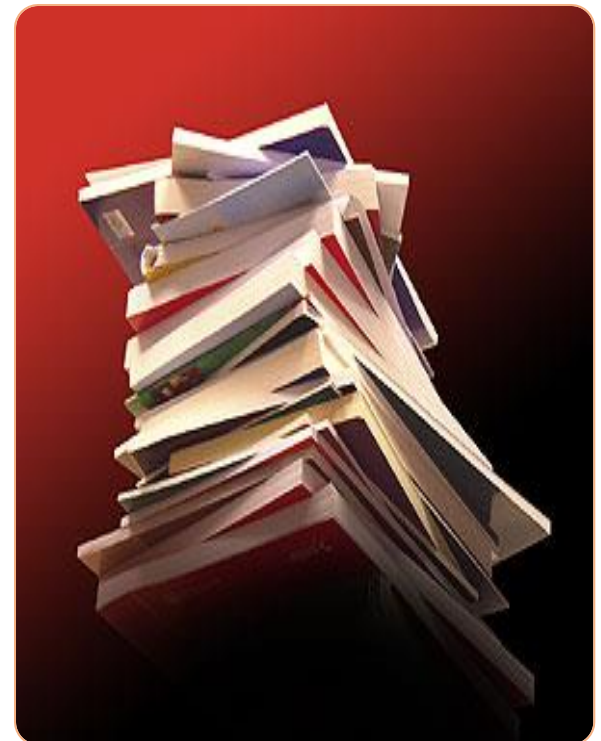


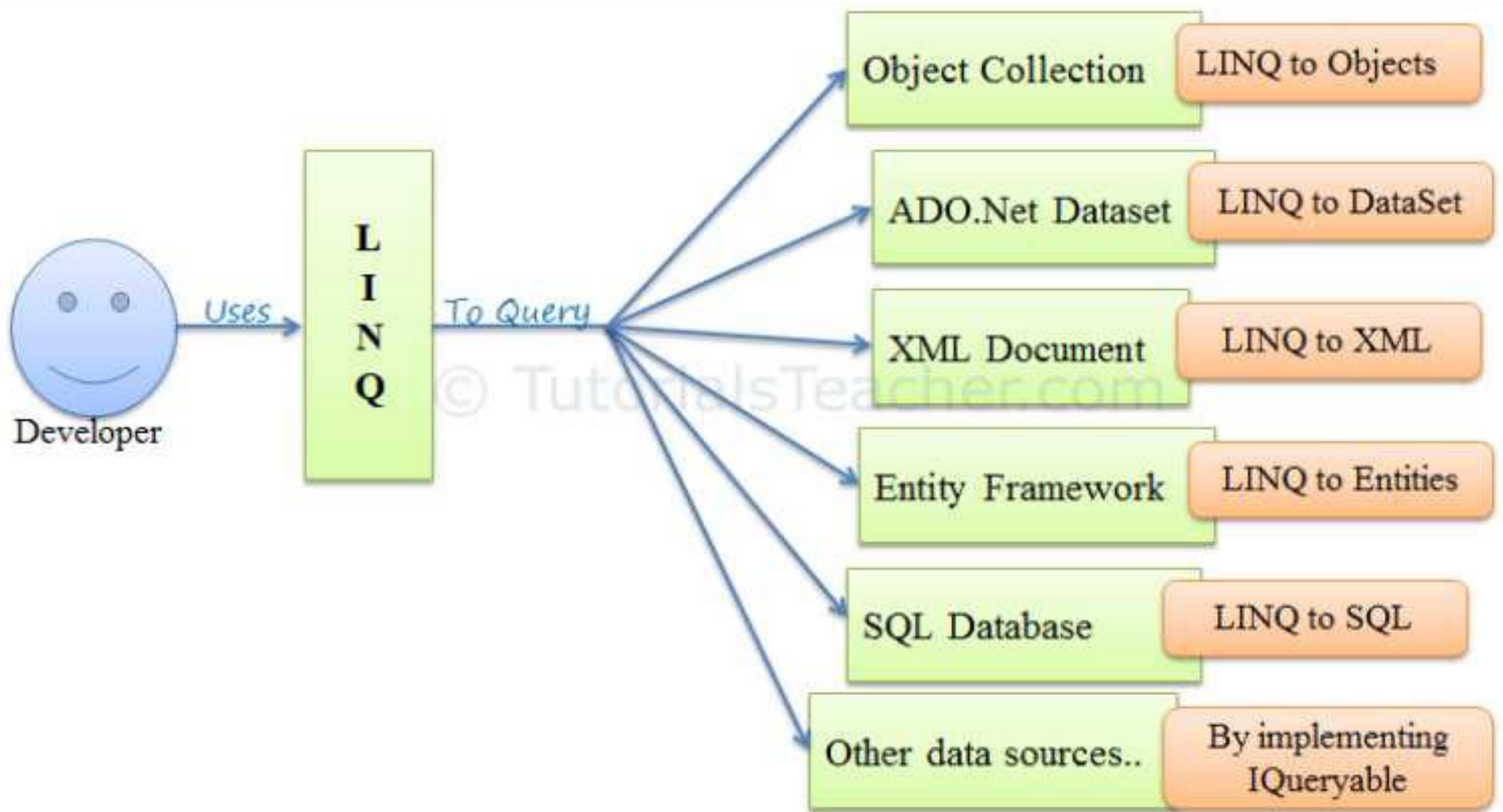
LINQ in C#



Inhoud

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 - Projection Operations
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LINQ Usage

Toepassingen van Linq

- **Linq to objects**

Linq queries op collections/arrays van objects

- **Linq to XML**

Queries on XML data en XML documents

- **Linq 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)**

Parallele verwerking van data die teruggegeven door
een Linq query

Linq – Groepeer-operators

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

Linq - groepeeroperators – 1. groupby

GroupBy

Voorbeeld:

```
class Dier {  
    public string Name { get; set; }  
    public double Leeftijd { get; set; }  
}  
  
List<Dier> dieren = new List<Dier> () {  
    new Dier { Name="Bobby", Leeftijd =8.3 },  
    new Dier { Name="Balou", Leeftijd =4.9 },  
    new Dier { Name="Wiske", Leeftijd =1.5 },  
    new Dier { Name="Dolly", Leeftijd =4.3 } };  
  
var query = dieren.GroupBy( dier => Math.Floor(dier. Leeftijd), dier  
=> dier. Leeftijd, (LeeftijdKey, leeftijden) => new { Key = LeeftijdKey,  
Count = leeftijden.Count(), Min = leeftijden.Min(), Max =  
leeftijden.Max() });
```

Linq - groepeeroperators –

2. Group x by y into z

Voorbeeld:

```
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 (Rest: groep.Key, Getallen: groep);  
  
foreach (var groep in getallenGroepen){  
    Console.WriteLine($"Getallen met rest  
{groep.Rest} bij deling door 5:");  
    foreach (var getal in groep.Getallen){  
        Console.WriteLine(getal);  
    }  
}
```

Linq - Where

Where clause

Voorbeeld:

```
List<Product> products = GetProductList();
```

```
var expensiveInStockProducts =  
from prod in products  
where prod.UnitsInStock > 0 && prod.UnitPrice > 3.00M  
select prod;
```

```
Console.WriteLine("In-stock products that cost more than 3.00:");  
foreach (var product in expensiveInStockProducts)  
{  
    Console.WriteLine($"{product.ProductName} is in stock and  
        costs more than 3.00.");  
}
```


Linq – Join operator

1. Inner join
2. Group join

Linq – Join operator – inner join

Join

Voorbeeld:

```
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

Voorbeeld:

```
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 – Sorteerooperatoren

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

Linq – sorteeroperators- 1.OrderBy

Voorbeeld:

```
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

Voorbeeld:

```
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

Voorbeeld:

```
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

Voorbeeld:

```
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);
```

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); }
```

Linq - partitie operators- 3. TakeWhile

Voorbeeld:

```
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);
```

```
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

Voorbeeld:

```
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

Voorbeeld:

```
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

Voorbeeld:

```
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 = GetProductList();
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);

foreach (var group in productGroups){
    Console.WriteLine(group.Category);
    foreach (var product in group.Products){
        Console.WriteLine($"\\t{product}");
    }
}
```


Linq – Query Executie

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

Linq – Query executie - Uitgestelde

Voorbeeld:

```
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
//geïncrementeed totdat elk element is
//geëvalueerd (hier in de foreach) :
foreach (var v in q)
{
    Console.WriteLine($"v = {v}, i = {i}");
}
```

Linq – Query executie - Onmiddellijke

Voorbeeld:

```
// Methoden zoals ToList(), ToArray() zorgen
//ervoor dat de query onmiddellijk wordt
//uitgevoerd en de resultaten 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
//geïncrementeed voordat we de resultaten
//itereren via foreach:
foreach (var v in q){
    Console.WriteLine($"v = {v}, i = {i}");
}
```

Lambda Expressions en LINQ

Vragen?



Referenties

- ◆ Telerik Software Academy
 - ◆ <https://www.telerikacademy.com/>

<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/system.linq?view=netcore-3.0>

