## ElementAt or ElementAtOrDefault

## ElementAt, ElementAtOrDefault

- ✓ ElementAt and ElementAtOrDefault both are used (independently) to return an element from a specific index.
- ✓ If the element is not available at given index -
  - ✓ ElementAt will throw an exception.
  - ✓ But ElementAtOrDefault will return null.

```
Oreferences
class Program
{
    Oreferences
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
        List<int> numbers = new List<int>() { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 };
        var ms = numbers.ElementAt(1);
        rest 2 = 
        Console.ReadLine();
    }
}
```

```
static void Main(string[] args)
{
List<int> numbers = new List<int>() { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 };

var ms = numbers.ElementAt(10);

Console.ReadLine();

Exception Unhandled

System.ArgumentOutOfRangeException: 'Index was out of range.

Must be non-negative and less than the size of the collection.

Parameter name: index'

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> Exception Settings
```

## **ElementAtOrDefault**

```
console.ReadLine();

Oreferences
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    List<int> numbers = new List<int>() { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 };
    var ms = numbers.ElementAtOrDefault(3);
    Console.ReadLine();
}
```

If it is not present you will get default value of the data type for primitive for non primitive you will get null

```
Oreferences
static void Main(string[] args)
{
    List<int> numbers = new List<int>() { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 };
    List<string> names = new List<string>() { "a", "b", "c" };

    var ms = numbers.ElementAtOrDefault(10);
    var ms1 = names.ElementAtOrDefault(10);
    var ms1 = names.ElementAtOrDefault(10);
    Console.ReadLine();
}
```

## You cant use query syntax you can only use the mixed and you can also perform the validation