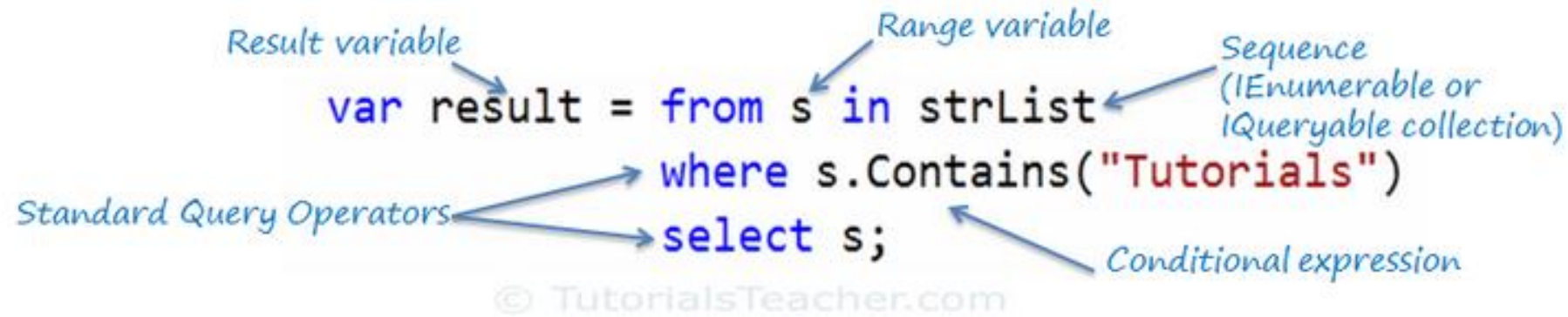


# Linq

(bron : <https://www.tutorialsteacher.com/linq/linq-tutorials>)

# Query syntax



The diagram illustrates the components of a LINQ query. The code snippet is: `var result = from s in strList where s.Contains("Tutorials") select s;`. Annotations with arrows point to specific parts: 'Result variable' points to `var result`; 'Range variable' points to `s`; 'Sequence (IEnumerable or IQueryable collection)' points to `strList`; 'Standard Query Operators' points to `from` and `select`; 'Conditional expression' points to `s.Contains("Tutorials")`. A watermark '© TutorialsTeacher.com' is at the bottom.

Result variable

Range variable

Sequence (IEnumerable or IQueryable collection)

Standard Query Operators

Conditional expression

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```
// string collection
IList<string> stringList = new List<string>() {
    "C# Tutorials",
    "VB.NET Tutorials",
    "Learn C++",
    "MVC Tutorials" ,
    "Java"
};

// LINQ Query Syntax
var result = from s in stringList
              where s.Contains("Tutorials")
              select s;
```

## Method syntax (fluent syntax)

```
var result = strList.Where(s => s.Contains("Tutorials"));
```

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↑  
Extension method

└────────────────────────────────┘  
Lambda expression

```
// string collection
IList<string> stringList = new List<string>() {
    "C# Tutorials",
    "VB.NET Tutorials",
    "Learn C++",
    "MVC Tutorials" ,
    "Java"
};

// LINQ Query Syntax
var result = stringList.Where(s => s.Contains("Tutorials"));
```

Classification	Standard Query Operators
Filtering	Where, OfType
Sorting	OrderBy, OrderByDescending, ThenBy, ThenByDescending, Reverse
Grouping	GroupBy, ToLookup
Join	GroupJoin, Join
Projection	Select, SelectMany
Aggregation	Aggregate, Average, Count, LongCount, Max, Min, Sum
Quantifiers	All, Any, Contains
Elements	ElementAt, ElementAtOrDefault, First, FirstOrDefault, Last, LastOrDefault, Single, SingleOrDefault
Set	Distinct, Except, Intersect, Union
Partitioning	Skip, SkipWhile, Take, TakeWhile
Concatenation	Concat
Equality	SequenceEqual
Generation	DefaultEmpty, Empty, Range, Repeat

## Where

- Gebruikt om te filteren op basis van een expressie – deze expressie kan zowel een lambda expressie zijn als een Func delegate.
- Overloads :

```
public static IEnumerable<TSource> Where<TSource>(this IEnumerable<TSource> source,  
Func<TSource, bool> predicate);
```

```
public static IEnumerable<TSource>  
Where<TSource>(this IEnumerable<TSource> source, Func<TSource, int, bool> predicate);
```

## Where

```
IList<Student> studentList = new List<Student>() {  
    new Student() { StudentID = 1, StudentName = "John", Age = 18 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 2, StudentName = "Steve", Age = 15 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 3, StudentName = "Bill", Age = 25 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 4, StudentName = "Ram" , Age = 20 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 5, StudentName = "Ron" , Age = 19 } };
```

```
public void showFilter1()  
{  
    Console.WriteLine("Filter 1");  
    var filteredResult = studentList.Where(s => s.Age>18 && s.StudentName.Length>3);  
  
    foreach (var std in filteredResult)  
        Console.WriteLine(std.StudentName);  
}
```

```
public void showFilter2()  
{  
    Console.WriteLine("Filter 2");  
    var filteredResult = studentList.Where((s, i) =>  
    {  
        if (i % 2 == 0) // if it is even element  
            return true;  
        return false;  
    });  
  
    foreach (var std in filteredResult)  
        Console.WriteLine(std.StudentName);  
}
```

Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console

```
Hello World!  
Filter 1  
Bill  
Filter 2  
John  
Bill  
Ron
```

## Ordering

Sorting Operator	Description
<code>OrderBy</code>	Sorts the elements in the collection based on specified fields in ascending or descending order.
<code>OrderByDescending</code>	Sorts the collection based on specified fields in descending order. Only valid in method syntax.
<code>ThenBy</code>	Only valid in method syntax. Used for second level sorting in ascending order.
<code>ThenByDescending</code>	Only valid in method syntax. Used for second level sorting in descending order.
<code>Reverse</code>	Only valid in method syntax. Sorts the collection in reverse order.

## Ordering

```
IList<Student> studentList = new List<Student>() {  
    new Student() { StudentID = 1, StudentName = "John", Age = 18 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 2, StudentName = "Steve", Age = 15 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 3, StudentName = "Bill", Age = 25 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 4, StudentName = "Ram" , Age = 19 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 5, StudentName = "Ron" , Age = 19 } };
```

```
public void order1()  
{  
    Console.WriteLine("Order 1");  
    var studentsInAscOrder = studentList.OrderBy(s => s.StudentName);  
    foreach(var x in studentsInAscOrder)  
    {  
        Console.WriteLine(x);  
    }  
    Console.WriteLine("-----");  
}
```

```
public void order2()  
{  
    Console.WriteLine("Order 2");  
    var studentsInOrder = studentList.OrderByDescending(s => s.StudentName);  
    foreach (var x in studentsInOrder)  
    {  
        Console.WriteLine(x);  
    }  
    Console.WriteLine("-----");  
}
```



# Ordering

```
public void order3()
{
    Console.WriteLine("Order 3");
    var studentsInOrder = studentList.OrderBy(s => s.Age).ThenBy(s=>s.StudentName);
    foreach (var x in studentsInOrder)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(x);
    }
    Console.WriteLine("-----");
}
```

```
public void order4()
{
    Console.WriteLine("Order 4");
    var studentsInOrder = studentList.OrderBy(s => s.Age).ThenBy(s => s.StudentName).Reverse();
    foreach (var x in studentsInOrder)
    {
        Console.WriteLine(x);
    }
    Console.WriteLine("-----");
}
```

Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console

Hello World!

Order 1

3,Bill,25

1,John,18

4,Ram,19

5,Ron,19

2,Steve,15

-----

Order 2

2,Steve,15

5,Ron,19

4,Ram,19

1,John,18

3,Bill,25

-----

Order 3

2,Steve,15

1,John,18

4,Ram,19

5,Ron,19

3,Bill,25

-----

Order 4

3,Bill,25

5,Ron,19

4,Ram,19

1,John,18

2,Steve,15

-----

## Select

```
static IList<Cursus> c = new List<Cursus>() {  
    new Cursus("programmeren 1", 6),  
    new Cursus("web 1", 3),  
    new Cursus("Databanken", 4),  
    new Cursus("Labo", 3)};  
IList<Student> studentList = new List<Student>() {  
    new Student() { StudentID = 1, StudentName = "John", Age = 18, cursussen={c[0]} } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 2, StudentName = "Steve", Age = 15, cursussen={c[1],c[2]} } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 3, StudentName = "Bill", Age = 25, cursussen={c[0],c[3],c[1]} } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 4, StudentName = "Ram" , Age = 20, cursussen={c[0],c[1]} } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 5, StudentName = "Ron" , Age = 19 }};
```

# Select

```
public void select1()  
{  
    Console.WriteLine("select 1 -----");  
    var sel = studentList.Select(s=>s.StudentName);  
    foreach (var x in sel) Console.WriteLine(x);  
    Console.WriteLine("-----");  
}
```

```
public void select2()  
{  
    Console.WriteLine("select 2 -----");  
    var sel = studentList.Select(s => new {naam= s.StudentName,aantalCursussen= s.cursussen.Count() });  
    foreach (var x in sel) Console.WriteLine(x);  
    Console.WriteLine("-----");  
}
```

```
select 1 -----  
John  
Steve  
Bill  
Ram  
Ron  
-----  
select 2 -----  
{ naam = John, aantalCursussen = 1 }  
{ naam = Steve, aantalCursussen = 2 }  
{ naam = Bill, aantalCursussen = 3 }  
{ naam = Ram, aantalCursussen = 2 }  
{ naam = Ron, aantalCursussen = 0 }  
-----
```

# Select

```
public void select3()
{
    Console.WriteLine("select 3 -----");
    var sel = studentList.SelectMany(s => s.cursussen);
    foreach (var x in sel) Console.WriteLine(x);
    Console.WriteLine("-----");
}
```

```
public void select4()
{
    Console.WriteLine("select 4 -----");
    var sel = studentList.SelectMany(s => s.cursussen).Distinct();
    foreach (var x in sel) Console.WriteLine(x);
    Console.WriteLine("-----");
}
```

```
select 3 -----
programmeren 1,6
web 1,3
Databanken,4
programmeren 1,6
Labo,3
web 1,3
programmeren 1,6
web 1,3
-----
select 4 -----
programmeren 1,6
web 1,3
Databanken,4
Labo,3
-----
```

## Select

```
public void select5()
{
    Console.WriteLine("select 5 -----");
    var sel = studentList.SelectMany(s => s.cursussen,
        (student, program) => new
        {
            studentName = student.StudentName,
            cursusName = program
        });
    foreach (var x in sel) Console.WriteLine(x);
    Console.WriteLine("-----");
}
```

```
select 5 -----
{ studentName = John, cursusName = programmeren 1,6 }
{ studentName = Steve, cursusName = web 1,3 }
{ studentName = Steve, cursusName = Databanken,4 }
{ studentName = Bill, cursusName = programmeren 1,6 }
{ studentName = Bill, cursusName = Labo,3 }
{ studentName = Bill, cursusName = web 1,3 }
{ studentName = Ram, cursusName = programmeren 1,6 }
{ studentName = Ram, cursusName = web 1,3 }
-----
```

## GroupBy / ToLookup

```
IList<Student> studentList = new List<Student>() {  
    new Student() { StudentID = 1, StudentName = "Bill", Age = 18 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 2, StudentName = "Steve", Age = 21 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 3, StudentName = "Bill", Age = 18 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 4, StudentName = "Ram" , Age = 20 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 5, StudentName = "Abram" , Age = 21 } };
```

```
public void group1()  
{  
    Console.WriteLine("group 1-----");  
    var groupedResult = studentList.GroupBy(s => s.Age);  
    Console.WriteLine(groupedResult.GetType());  
    foreach (var ageGroup in groupedResult)  
    {  
        Console.WriteLine("Age Group: {0}", ageGroup.Key); //Each group has a key  
  
        foreach (Student s in ageGroup) //Each group has a inner collection  
            Console.WriteLine("Student Name: {0}", s.StudentName);  
    }  
    Console.WriteLine("-----");  
}
```

```
group 1-----  
System.Linq.GroupedEnumerable`2[Voorbeelden.Student,System.Int32]  
Age Group: 18  
Student Name: Bill  
Student Name: Bill  
Age Group: 21  
Student Name: Steve  
Student Name: Abram  
Age Group: 20  
Student Name: Ram  
-----
```

## GroupBy / ToLookup

```
public void group2()
{
    Console.WriteLine("group 2-----");
    var groupedResult = studentList.ToLookup(s => s.Age);
    Console.WriteLine(groupedResult.GetType());
    foreach (var ageGroup in groupedResult)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Age Group: {0}", ageGroup.Key); //Each group has a key

        foreach (Student s in ageGroup) //Each group has a inner collection
            Console.WriteLine("Student Name: {0}", s.StudentName);
    }
    Console.WriteLine("-----");
}
```

```
group 2-----
System.Linq.Lookup`2[System.Int32,Voorbeelden.Student]
Age Group: 18
Student Name: Bill
Student Name: Bill
Age Group: 21
Student Name: Steve
Student Name: Abram
Age Group: 20
Student Name: Ram
-----
```

## GroupBy / ToLookup

```
public void group3()
{
    Console.WriteLine("group 3-----");
    var groupedResult = studentList.GroupBy(s => new { s.Age, s.StudentName });
    Console.WriteLine(groupedResult.GetType());
    foreach (var ageGroup in groupedResult)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Age Group: {0}", ageGroup.Key); //Each group has a key

        foreach (Student s in ageGroup) //Each group has a inner collection
            Console.WriteLine("Student Name: {0}", s.StudentName);
    }
    Console.WriteLine("-----");
}
```

```
group 3-----
System.Linq.GroupedEnumerable`2[Voorbeelden.Student,<>f__AnonymousType0`2[System.Int32,System.String]]
Age Group: { Age = 18, StudentName = Bill }
Student Name: Bill
Student Name: Bill
Age Group: { Age = 21, StudentName = Steve }
Student Name: Steve
Age Group: { Age = 20, StudentName = Ram }
Student Name: Ram
Age Group: { Age = 21, StudentName = Abram }
Student Name: Abram
-----
```



## GroupBy / ToLookup



### Points to Remember :

- 1) GroupBy & ToLookup return a collection that has a key and an inner collection based on a key field value.
- 2) The execution of GroupBy is deferred whereas that of ToLookup is immediate.

## First/Last/Take/Skip/ElementAt

```
ILIST<Student> studentList = new List<Student>() {  
    new Student() { StudentID = 1, StudentName = "John", Age = 18 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 2, StudentName = "Steve", Age = 15 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 3, StudentName = "Bill", Age = 25 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 4, StudentName = "Ram" , Age = 20 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 5, StudentName = "Ron" , Age = 19 } };
```

```
Hello World!  
2,Steve,15  
5,Ron,19  
2,Steve,15
```

```
public void ElementAt()  
{  
    Console.WriteLine(studentList.ElementAt(1));  
    Console.WriteLine(studentList.ElementAt(4));  
    Console.WriteLine(studentList.ElementAtOrDefault(1));  
    Console.WriteLine(studentList.ElementAtOrDefault(7));  
    Console.WriteLine(studentList.ElementAt(7));  
}
```



Exception Unhandled

**System.ArgumentOutOfRangeException:** 'Index was out of range. Must be non-negative and less than the size of the collection.'

## First/Last/Take/Skip/ElementAt

```
...
IList<Student> studentList = new List<Student>() {
new Student() { StudentID = 1, StudentName = "John", Age = 18 } ,
new Student() { StudentID = 2, StudentName = "Steve", Age = 15 } ,
new Student() { StudentID = 3, StudentName = "Bill", Age = 25 } ,
new Student() { StudentID = 4, StudentName = "Ram" , Age = 20 } ,
new Student() { StudentID = 5, StudentName = "Ron" , Age = 19 }};
```

```
public void FirstLast()
{
    Console.WriteLine(studentList.First());
    Console.WriteLine(studentList.First(x => x.Age > 20));
    Console.WriteLine(studentList.Last());
    Console.WriteLine(studentList.Last(x => x.Age > 19));
}
```

```
Hello World!
1,John,18
3,Bill,25
5,Ron,19
4,Ram,20
```

## First/Last/Take/Skip/ElementAt

```
IList<Student> studentList = new List<Student>() {  
    new Student() { StudentID = 1, StudentName = "John", Age = 18 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 2, StudentName = "Steve", Age = 15 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 3, StudentName = "Bill", Age = 25 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 4, StudentName = "Ram" , Age = 20 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 5, StudentName = "Ron" , Age = 19 } };
```

```
public void Take()  
{  
    foreach(var x in studentList.Take(2))  
    {  
        Console.WriteLine(x);  
    }  
    Console.WriteLine("-----");  
    foreach (var x in studentList.TakeWhile(s=>s.StudentName.Length>3))  
    {  
        Console.WriteLine(x);  
    }  
}
```

Hello World!

1,John,18

2,Steve,15

-----

1,John,18

2,Steve,15

3,Bill,25

## First/Last/Take/Skip/ElementAt

```
IList<Student> studentList = new List<Student>() {  
    new Student() { StudentID = 1, StudentName = "John", Age = 18 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 2, StudentName = "Steve", Age = 15 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 3, StudentName = "Bill", Age = 25 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 4, StudentName = "Ram" , Age = 20 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 5, StudentName = "Ron" , Age = 19 } };
```

```
public void Skip()  
{  
    foreach (var x in studentList.Skip(1))  
    {  
        Console.WriteLine(x);  
    }  
    Console.WriteLine("-----");  
    foreach (var x in studentList.SkipWhile(s => s.Age<20))  
    {  
        Console.WriteLine(x);  
    }  
}
```

```
Hello World!  
2,Steve,15  
3,Bill,25  
4,Ram,20  
5,Ron,19  
-----  
3,Bill,25  
4,Ram,20  
5,Ron,19
```

# Set operators

```
IList<string> strList1 = new List<string>() { "One", "Two", "Three", "Four", "Five" };  
IList<string> strList2 = new List<string>() { "Four", "Five", "Six", "Seven", "Eight" };
```

```
public void intersect()  
{  
    var result = strList1.Intersect(strList2);  
    Console.WriteLine("intersect-----");  
    foreach (string str in result)  
        Console.WriteLine(str);  
}  
1 reference  
public void union()  
{  
    var result = strList1.Union(strList2);  
    Console.WriteLine("union-----");  
    foreach (string str in result)  
        Console.WriteLine(str);  
}  
1 reference  
public void except()  
{  
    var result = strList1.Except(strList2);  
    Console.WriteLine("except-----");  
    foreach (string str in result)  
        Console.WriteLine(str);  
}
```

```
Hello World!  
intersect-----  
Four  
Five  
union-----  
One  
Two  
Three  
Four  
Five  
Six  
Seven  
Eight  
except-----  
One  
Two  
Three
```

## Join/GroupJoin

```
public static List<Employee> GetAllEmployees()  
{  
    return new List<Employee>()  
    {  
        new Employee { ID = 1, Name = "Preety", AddressId = 1, DepartmentId = 10 },  
        new Employee { ID = 2, Name = "Priyanka", AddressId = 2, DepartmentId = 20 },  
        new Employee { ID = 3, Name = "Anurag", AddressId = 3, DepartmentId = 10 },  
        new Employee { ID = 4, Name = "Pranaya", AddressId = 4, DepartmentId = 10 },  
        new Employee { ID = 5, Name = "Hina", AddressId = 5, DepartmentId = 20 },  
        new Employee { ID = 6, Name = "Sambit", AddressId = 6, DepartmentId = 10 },  
        new Employee { ID = 7, Name = "Happy", AddressId = 7, DepartmentId = 30 },  
        new Employee { ID = 8, Name = "Tarun", AddressId = 8, DepartmentId = 10 },  
        new Employee { ID = 9, Name = "Santosh", AddressId = 9, DepartmentId = 10 },  
        new Employee { ID = 10, Name = "Raja", AddressId = 10, DepartmentId = 10 },  
        new Employee { ID = 11, Name = "Sudhanshu", AddressId = 11, DepartmentId = 30 }  
    };  
}
```

```
public static List<Address> GetAllAddresses()  
{  
    return new List<Address>()  
    {  
        new Address { ID = 1, AddressLine = "AddressLine1"},  
        new Address { ID = 2, AddressLine = "AddressLine2"},  
        new Address { ID = 3, AddressLine = "AddressLine3"},  
        new Address { ID = 4, AddressLine = "AddressLine4"},  
        new Address { ID = 5, AddressLine = "AddressLine5"},  
        new Address { ID = 9, AddressLine = "AddressLine9"},  
        new Address { ID = 10, AddressLine = "AddressLine10"},  
        new Address { ID = 11, AddressLine = "AddressLine11"},  
    };  
}
```

```
public void join()  
{  
    var JoinUsingMS = Employee.GetAllEmployees() //Outer Data Source  
        .Join(  
            Address.GetAllAddresses(), //Inner Data Source  
            employee => employee.AddressId, //Inner Key Selector  
            address => address.ID, //Outer Key selector  
            (employee, address) => new //Projecting the data into a result  
            {  
                EmployeeName = employee.Name,  
                address.AddressLine  
            }).ToList();  
    foreach (var employee in JoinUsingMS)  
    {  
        Console.WriteLine($"Name :{employee.EmployeeName}, Address : {employee.AddressLine}");  
    }  
}
```

```
Name :Preety, Address : AddressLine1  
Name :Priyanka, Address : AddressLine2  
Name :Anurag, Address : AddressLine3  
Name :Pranaya, Address : AddressLine4  
Name :Hina, Address : AddressLine5  
Name :Santosh, Address : AddressLine9  
Name :Raja, Address : AddressLine10  
Name :Sudhanshu, Address : AddressLine11
```

# Join/GroupJoin

```
public static List<Employee> GetAllEmployees()
{
    return new List<Employee>()
    {
        new Employee { ID = 1, Name = "Preety", AddressId = 1, DepartmentId = 10 },
        new Employee { ID = 2, Name = "Priyanka", AddressId = 2, DepartmentId = 20 },
        new Employee { ID = 3, Name = "Anurag", AddressId = 3, DepartmentId = 10 },
        new Employee { ID = 4, Name = "Pranaya", AddressId = 4, DepartmentId = 10 },
        new Employee { ID = 5, Name = "Hina", AddressId = 5, DepartmentId = 20 },
        new Employee { ID = 6, Name = "Sambit", AddressId = 6, DepartmentId = 10 },
        new Employee { ID = 7, Name = "Happy", AddressId = 7, DepartmentId = 30 },
        new Employee { ID = 8, Name = "Tarun", AddressId = 8, DepartmentId = 10 },
        new Employee { ID = 9, Name = "Santosh", AddressId = 9, DepartmentId = 10 },
        new Employee { ID = 10, Name = "Raja", AddressId = 10, DepartmentId = 10 },
        new Employee { ID = 11, Name = "Sudhanshu", AddressId = 11, DepartmentId = 30 }
    };
}
```

```
public void groupjoin()
{
    var GroupJoinMS = Department.GetAllDepartments().GroupJoin(
        Employee.GetAllEmployees(),
        dept => dept.ID,
        emp => emp.DepartmentId,
        (dept, emp) => new { dept, emp }
    );

    //Printing the Result set
    //Outer Foreach is for all department
    foreach (var item in GroupJoinMS)
    {
        Console.WriteLine("Department : " + item.dept.Name);
        //Inner Foreach loop for each employee of a department
        foreach (var employee in item.emp)
        {
            Console.WriteLine(" EmployeeID : " + employee.ID + " , Name : " + employee.Name);
        }
    }
}
```

```
public static List<Department> GetAllDepartments()
{
    return new List<Department>()
    {
        new Department { ID = 10, Name = "IT"},
        new Department { ID = 20, Name = "HR"},
        new Department { ID = 30, Name = "Sales" },
    };
}
```

```
Department :IT
EmployeeID : 1 , Name : Preety
EmployeeID : 3 , Name : Anurag
EmployeeID : 4 , Name : Pranaya
EmployeeID : 6 , Name : Sambit
EmployeeID : 8 , Name : Tarun
EmployeeID : 9 , Name : Santosh
EmployeeID : 10 , Name : Raja
Department :HR
EmployeeID : 2 , Name : Priyanka
EmployeeID : 5 , Name : Hina
Department :Sales
EmployeeID : 7 , Name : Happy
EmployeeID : 11 , Name : Sudhanshu
```



## All/Any

```
IList<Student> studentList = new List<Student>() {  
    new Student() { StudentID = 1, StudentName = "John", Age = 18 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 2, StudentName = "Steve", Age = 15 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 3, StudentName = "Bill", Age = 25 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 4, StudentName = "Ram" , Age = 20 } ,  
    new Student() { StudentID = 5, StudentName = "Ron" , Age = 19 } };
```

```
public void isAllAny()  
{  
    bool areAllStudentsTeenAger = studentList.All(s => s.Age > 12 && s.Age < 20);  
    Console.WriteLine(areAllStudentsTeenAger);  
    bool isAnyStudentTeenAger = studentList.Any(s => s.Age > 12 && s.Age < 20);  
    Console.WriteLine(isAnyStudentTeenAger);  
}
```

```
Hello World!  
False  
True
```