Joining Two Collections Together



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Module Goals



- Perform an equijoin (inner join) between collections
- Create one-to-many using group join
- Simulate a left outer join

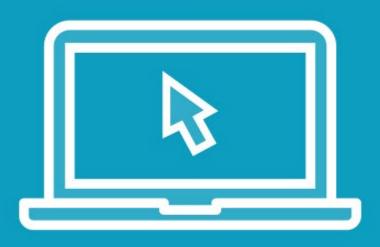
Inner Join

Equijoin / Inner Join

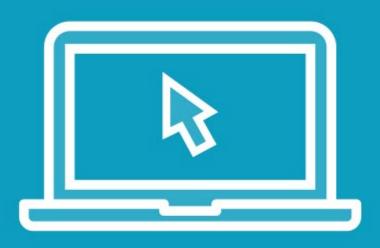
An equijoin
(an inner join in SQL)

Two or more collections needed

At least one property in each must share equal values



Inner join



- Inner join with two fields

Group Join

Group Join

Create new object with Sales collection for each Product

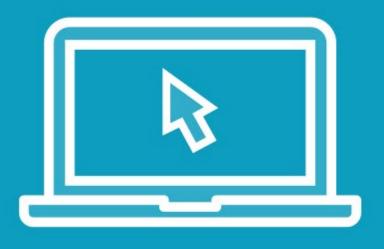
Query syntax uses 'join' and 'into' keywords

Method syntax uses GroupJoin()

Sales for Each Product

Microsoft Visual Studio Debug Console

```
Product: HL Road Frame - Black, 58 ID: 680
  Color: Black Size: 58
  Cost: $1,059.31 Price: $1,431.50
  ** Sales **
    SalesOrderID: 71774
                           Qty: 1
                                     Total: 356.90
    SalesOrderID: 71776
                                     Total: 356.90
                           Qty: 1
Product: HL Road Frame - Red, 58 ID: 706
  Color: Red Size: 58
  Cost: $1,059.31 Price: $1,431.50
  ** NO Sales for Product **
Product: Sport-100 Helmet, Red ID: 707
  Color: Red Size: n/a
                Price: $34.99
  Cost: $13.08
  ** Sales **
    SalesOrderID: 71780
                           Qty: 4 Total: 873.80
Product: Sport-100 Helmet, Black ID: 708
  Color: Black Size: n/a
                Price: $35.99
  Cost: $14.09
  ** Sales **
    SalesOrderID: 71780
                           Qty: 2
                                     Total: 923.38
```



- Group join

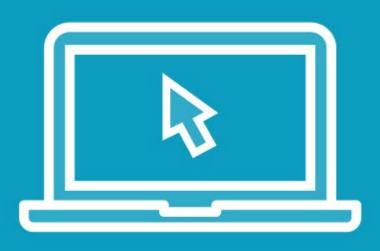
Left Outer Join

Left Outer Join

Inner join using 'into' and a second 'from' statement

A null object may be returned for "right" collection

Use DefaultIfEmpty() method for "right" collection Method syntax uses
SelectMany(), Where() and
DefaultIfEmpty()



Left outer join

Module Summary



- Joins are easy to express in LINQ
- Syntax can be different from query to method syntax
- Use DefaultIfEmpty() to simulate outer join

Up Next:

Creating Groups of Data Using GroupBy