# C# Language-Integrated Query (LINQ)

Why You Should Use LINQ



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### Course Goals



- What is and why use LINQ?
- Selecting and Ordering
- Searching
- Iterating and Partitioning
- Inspecting Collections
- Joining and Grouping
- Aggregating and Distinct
- Understanding Deferred Execution





#### I assume you...

- Are a C# developer
- Are familiar with Visual Studio
- Want to learn to use LINQ

#### **Prerequisites**

- C# Generics
- C# Delegates, Lambda Expressions
- C# Extension Methods

### Why Watch This Course

Learn LINQ query/method syntax side-by-side

Over 60 demos across 10 modules!

### How to Get the Most out of This Course

Watch this module for important LINQ basics

Download the starting exercises

Follow along with the demos

Download starting exercises at www.pdsa.com/pluralsight

What is LINQ?

### LINQ

SQL-like syntax in C# and Visual Basic

Query any type of collection (IEnumerable<T>)

Query external data sources (xml, databases, JSON, csv, etc.)

### LINQ

Unified approach for querying any type of objects

Helps eliminate loops

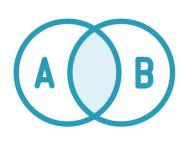
IntelliSense support

Type-checking of objects at compile time

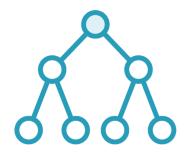
## Common IEnumerable Types



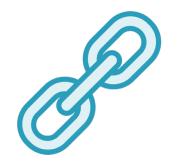
Any array



String (Array of characters)



List<T> (Examples: List<Product>, List<Customer>)



HashSet<T>, Dictionary<TKey, TValue>, LinkedList<T>, etc.

## SQL Query vs LINQ Query Syntax

SQL

LINQ

**SELECT \* FROM Products** 

from prod in Products select prod

**SELECT Name FROM Products** 

from prod in Products select prod.Name

SELECT \* FROM Products WHERE ListPrice > 10

from prod in Products where prod.ListPrice > 10 select prod

## SQL Query vs LINQ Query Syntax

#### SQL

#### LINQ

SELECT \* FROM Products
ORDER BY Name DESC

from prod in Products OrderBy prod.Name descending select prod

SELECT DISTINCT Color FROM Products

(from prod in Products select prod).Distinct()

SELECT Sum(ListPrice) FROM Products

(from prod in Products select prod.ListPrice).Sum()

### Two LINQ Syntaxes

#### Query

from prod in Products select prod

from prod in Products select prod.Name

from prod in Products where prod.ListPrice > 10 select prod

#### **Method**

Products.Select(prod => prod)

Products.Select(prod => prod.Name)

**Products** 

.Where(prod => prod.ListPrice > 10)

.Select(prod => prod)

### What Can You Do With LINQ?

## LINQ Operations

Select

Projection (change shape)

Order (ascending / descending)

Get an Element (find, first, last, single)

Filter (where)

### LINQ Operations

Iteration / Partioning (foreach, skip, take)

Quantify (any, all, contains)

Set Comparison (equal, except, intersection)

Set Operations (union, concat)

### LINQ Operations

Joining (inner joins, outer joins)

Grouping (groupby, subquery, groupjoin)

Distinct Sets (distinct)

Aggregation (count, sum, min, max, average)

Using LINQ

### Using LINQ

Must add using statement using System.Linq;

Extension methods of Enumerable and Queryable objects

## LINQ to Objects

LINQ and Strings

LINQ and Reflection

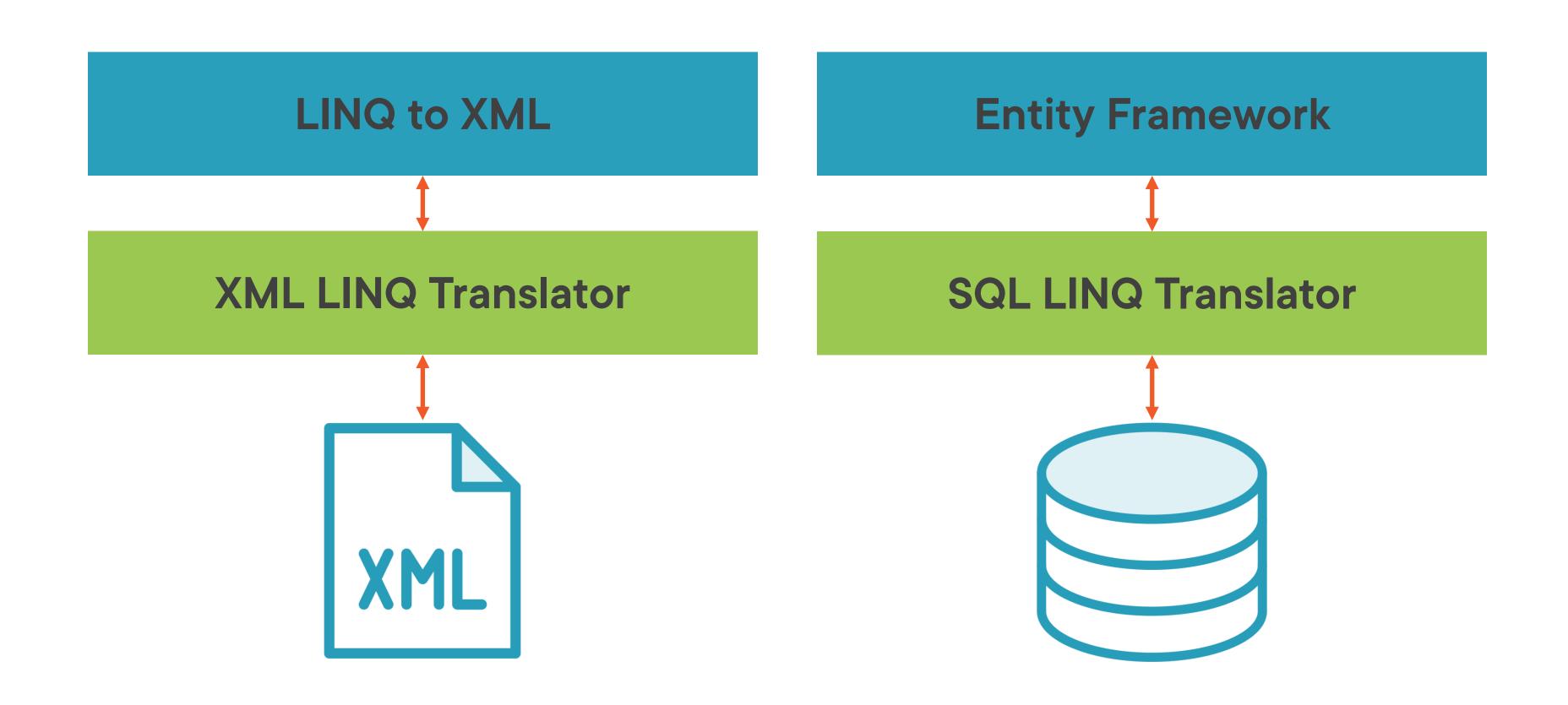
LINQ and File Directories

LINQ to Entities

LINQ to DataSet

# LINQ Integrations

### LINQ Integrations



### LINQ Integrations

LINQ to XML

**Entity Framework** 

**Pluralsight Course:** 

Working with XML in C#

Pluralsight Course:

Getting Started with Entity Framework 6

### Module Summary



- LINQ is a sql-like syntax for C#/Visual Basic
- Can be used with many types of collections
- Can search, order, group, etc.
- Can integrate with XML, databases

- Search for LINQ at www.pdsa.com/blog

Up Next:

Using LINQ Select and Order Operations