## **VB: Collections**

All aboard





### **Overview**

- Lists
- Dictionaries
- LINQ Queries



#### Lists

- Like arrays except you don't need to know size at declaration
- Have methods to add and remove items
- Use when you plan to iterate items in collection
- Commonly used collections of this type:
  - Generic: List(Of T)
  - "Legacy": ArrayList

```
Dim squares As New List(Of Square)
For i = 1 To 10
    Dim square As New Square(10)
    square.Name = "Square" & i
    squares.Add(square)
Next

For Each square In squares
    Console.WriteLine(square.Name)
Next
```



#### **Dictionaries**

- Each item associated with a unique key
- Use key to retrieve an item
  - Can use ContainsKey to check if key exists
- Commonly used collections of this type:
  - Generic: Dictionary(Of TKey, TValue)
  - "Legacy": Hashtable

```
Dim squares As New Dictionary( _
    Of Integer, Square)
For i = 1 To 10
    Dim id As Integer = i * i
    Dim item As New Square(10)
    item.ID = id
    item.Name = "Square" & i
    If Not squares.ContainsKey(id) Then
        squares.Add(id, item)
    End If
Next
Dim key = _rand.Next(1, 10)
If squares.ContainsKey(key) Then
    Dim square = squares(key)
    Console.WriteLine( _
    "The item with key {0} is {1}", _
    key, square.Name)
End If
```



### **LINQ Query Expressions**

- Puts the "language integrated" into LINQ
- Begins with a From clause, ends with a Select or Group
  - Can use From, Where, Order By, Join, etc
- Looks like a SQL query
  - From logically comes first (also helps Intellisense)

```
Dim query = From emp In employees

Where emp.Salaried AndAlso emp.Age > 35

Order By emp.Name

Select emp
```



### **Lambda Expressions**

- Takes a functional view of the world
- Concise syntax for defining an anonymous function
  - Doesn't require the Delegate keyword
  - Doesn't require the Return keyword
  - Compiler uses type inference whenever possible

Function(e) e.Salaried AndAlso e.Age > 35



# **Summary**

- Lists
- Dictionaries
- LINQ Queries

