Method and Query Syntax

In LINQ, you can write queries in two ways: in *query syntax* and *method syntax*.

Query syntax looks like a multi-line sentence. If you've used SQL, you might see some similarities:

```
var longLoudHeroes = from h in heroes
  where h.Length > 6
  select h.ToUpper();
```

Method syntax looks like plain old C#. We make method calls on the collection we are querying:

```
var longHeroes = heroes.Where(h => h.Length > 6);
var longLoudHeroes = longHeroes.Select(h => h.ToUpper());
```

In LINQ, we see `where` / `Where()` and `select` / `Select()` show up as both keywords and method calls. To cover both cases, they're generally called *operators*.

Every developer has a personal preference between syntaxes, but you should be able to read both. In this lesson we'll start with query syntax then move on to method.

☑**Instructions**

1.
Read the two queries in **Program.cs**. Each one returns a sequence of phrases, one for each hero name that contains an 'a'. Run the code to see the output.

The queries return the same output, but they are written with different syntax. Which seems easier to read to you?