

# Review

Great job — we just covered a lot of LINQ! Here's a recap:

*LINQ* is a set of language and framework features for writing structured, type-safe queries over local object collections and remote data sources.

Use LINQ by referencing the `System.Linq` namespace in your file.

When a LINQ query returns a sequence of elements its type is `IEnumerable<T>`.

That means it works with `foreach` loops and its length is accessible with `Count()`.

Store a query's result in a variable of type `var`. `var` is an implicit type, meaning it gets all of the benefits of type-checking without our specifying the actual type.

LINQ queries can be written in *method syntax* or *query syntax*.

We prefer method syntax for single operations and query syntax for most everything else.

The `Where` operator is used to select certain elements from a sequence.

The `Select` operator determines what is returned for each element in the sequence.

The `from` operator declares a range variable that is used to traverse the sequence.

LINQ can be used on arrays and lists, among other datatypes.

If you're curious or want more practice, here are some additional resources:

Learn more by reading [Microsoft's guide to LINQ](#).

Find a [list of keywords for query syntax here](#).

Find a [list of common methods for method syntax here](#).

Find a [complete list of methods for `IEnumerable<T>` here](#).

## ☒ Instructions

1.

There are a few bugs in this code! Fix each one before moving on.

Hint



Make sure that:

You are `using` the correct namespaces.

You are using `Count` for lists and `Count()` for query results.