



LẬP TRÌNH C# 2

BÀI 5: LINQ AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS & OPERATORS

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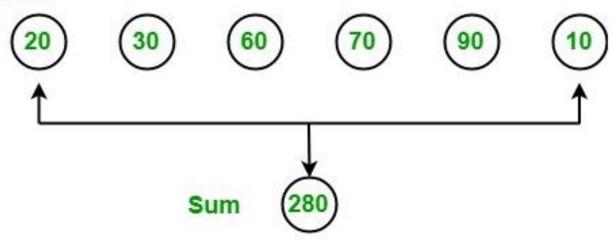


- LINQ Aggregate Functions
- LINQ Operators



Aggretgate Function được dùng trong các trường hợp tính toán một giá trị tổng hợp từ một tập các giá trị

Sequence



Một số phương thức thông dụng: Min, Max, Sum, Count, Aggregate...



■ Ví dụ LINQ Min() Function

```
class Program
{
    static void Main(string[] args)
    {
    int[] Num = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 };
    Console.WriteLine("The Minimum value in the given array is:");
    int minimumNum = Num.Min();
    Console.WriteLine("The minimum Number is {0}", minimumNum);
    Console.ReadLine();
}
}
```



■ Ví dụ LINQ Sum() Function

```
class Program
  {
     static void Main(string[] args)
     {
//create array num with the initializing value
        int[] Num = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 };
        Console.WriteLine("Calculating the sum of all the elements of the array:");
//Num.Sum() is used to add the value of the Num array
        int Sum = Num.Sum();
        Console.WriteLine("The Sum is {0}", Sum);
        Console.ReadLine();
```

■Ví dụ LINQ Aggregate() Function

```
classProgram
staticvoid Main(string[] args)
int[] Num = { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 };
Console.WriteLine("Find the Product of the elements:");
double Average = Num.Aggregate((a, b) => a * b);
Console.WriteLine("The Product is {0}", Average); //Output 362880 (((((((((1*2)*3)*4)*5)*
6)*7)*8)*9)
string[] charlist = { "a", "b", "c", "d" };
var concta = charlist.Aggregate((a, b) => a + ',' + b);
Console.WriteLine("Concatenated String: {0}",concta); // Output a,b,c,d
Console.ReadLine();
```









Sorting Operators in LINQ dùng thay đổi thứ tự tăng dần hoặc giảm dần các các phần tử trong tập hợp theo một hoặc nhiều tiêu chí

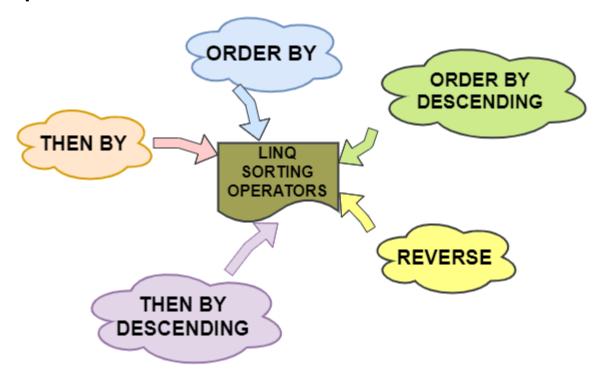


FIG: LINQ SORTING OPERATORS



LINQ OrderBy Operator: sắp xếp dữ liệu trong danh sách hoặc tập hợp

```
static void Main(string[] args)
  List<Student> Objstudent = new List<Student>(){
new Student() { Name = "Suresh Dasari", Gender = "Male", Subjects = new List<string> { "Mathematics", "Physics" } }
new Student() { Name = "Rohini Alavala", Gender = "Female", Subjects = new List<string> { "Entomology", "Botany" }
new Student() { Name = "Praveen Kumar", Gender = "Male", Subjects = new List<string> { "Computers", "Operating Sy
new Student() { Name = "Sateesh Chandra", Gender = "Male", Subjects = new List<string> { "English", "Social Studies"
new Student() { Name = "Madhav Sai", Gender = "Male", Subjects = new List<string> { "Accounting", "Charted" } }
};
  var studentname = Objstudent.OrderBy(x => x.Name);
                                                                  class Student
  foreach (var student in student name)
                                                                    public int RoleId { get; set; }
  {
                                                                    public string Name { get; set; }
     Console.WriteLine(student.Name);
                                                                    public string Gender { get; set; }
                                                                    public List<string> Subjects { get; set; }
     Console.ReadLine();
```



LINQ OrderBy Operator: sắp xếp dữ liệu trong danh sách hoặc tập hợp

```
static void Main(string[] args)
//create object of Student class and create a list of the student information
       List<Student> Objstudent = new List<Student>()
          new Student() { Name = "Akshay", Gender = "Male", Subjects = new List<string> { "Mathematics", "Physics" } },
          new Student() { Name = "Vaishali", Gender = "Female", Subjects = new List<string> { "Computer", "Botany" } },
          new Student() { Name = "Arpita", Gender = "FMale", Subjects = new List<string> { "Economics", "Operating Syste
          new Student() { Name = "Shubham", Gender = "Male", Subjects = new List<string> { "Account", "Social Studies",
          new Student() { Name = "Himanshu", Gender = "Male", Subjects = new List<string>{ "English", "Charted" } }
  };
  /*OrderByDescending() operator is used to print
  the name of the student in the descending form*/
  var studentname = Objstudent.OrderByDescending(x => x.Name);
  //foreach loop is used to print the name of the student
  foreach (var student in studentname)
  {
  Console.WriteLine(student.Name);
  }
  Console.ReadLine();
```



LINQ OrderBy viết theo cách LINQ queries

```
string[] words = { "cherry", "apple", "blueberry" };
var wordsSortedByLength =
    from word in words
    orderby word.Length descending
    select word;
foreach (var word in wordsSortedByLength)
{
    Console.WriteLine(word);
}
```

The result is:

```
blueberry
cherry
apple
```



LINQ ThenBy Operator: sắp xếp dữ liệu trong danh sách hoặc tập hợp theo nhiều tiêu chí

```
//create an object Objstudent of the class Student, and create a list of the information of the student
        List<Student> Objstudent = new List<Student>()
          new Student() { RoleId=1, Name = "Ak", Gender = "Male", Subjects = new List<string> { "Mathematics", "Physics
          new Student() { RoleId=2, Name = "Shalu", Gender = "Female", Subjects = new List<string> { "Computers", "Bot
          new Student() { RoleId=3, Name = "Shubham", Gender = "Male", Subjects = new List<string> { "Economics", "Or
          new Student() { RoleId=4, Name = "Rohit", Gender = "Male", Subjects = new List<string> { "Accounting", "Social
          new Student() { RoleId=5, Name = "Shivani", Gender = "FeMale", Subjects = new List<string> { "English", "Charte
       };
  //ThenBy() operator is used here to sort the Information of the student in ascending form on the behalf of the RollNumber
          var studentname = Objstudent.OrderBy(x => x.Name).ThenBy(x => x.RoleNumber Id);
  //foreach loop is used to print the information
          foreach (var student in studentname)
             Console.WriteLine("Name={0} studentid={1}", student.Name, student.Roleid);
             Console.ReadLine();
```



LINQ ThenBy Operator: sắp xếp dữ liệu trong danh sách hoặc tập hợp theo nhiều tiêu chí

//Create object ObjStudent of the Student class having the list of the student information

List<Student> Objstudent = new List<Student>()

```
new Student() { RoleId=1, Name = "Suresh Dasari", Gender = "Male", Subjects = new List<string> { "Mathematic"
       new Student() { RoleId=2, Name = "Rohini Alavala", Gender = "Female", Subjects = new List<string> { "Entomolo
       new Student() { RoleId=3, Name = "Praveen Kumar", Gender = "Male", Subjects = new List<string> { "Computers"
       new Student() { RoleId=4, Name = "Sateesh Chandra", Gender = "Male", Subjects = new List<string> { "English",
       new Student() { RoleId=5, Name = "Madhav Sai", Gender = "Male", Subjects = new List<string> { "Accounting", "
     };
//ThenByDescending() operator is used to sort the information of the student in the descending form
       var studentname = Objstudent.OrderBy(x => x.Name).ThenByDescending(x => x.RoleId);
       foreach (var student in studentname)
          Console.WriteLine("Name={0} StudentId={1}", student.Name, student.RoleId);
          Console.ReadLine();
```



PARTITION OPERATORS

Partition Operators dùng phân chia danh sách, tập hợp thành các phần và trả về một phần dữ

liệu





☐ Take Partition Operator: Toán tử này sẽ lấy N phần tử đầu tiên trong một tập dữ liệu

```
namespace LINQExamples
class Program
static void Main(string[] args)
string[] countries = { "India", "USA", "Russia", "China", "Australia", "Argentina" };
IEnumerable<string> result = countries.Take(3);
foreach (string s in result)
Console.WriteLine(s);
Console.ReadLine();
```



LINQ TakeWhile Partition Operator: chỉ lấy các phần tử thõa mãn một điều kiện nhất định nào đó trong một dãy

```
class Program
     static void Main(string[] args)
     {
//Array countries is created of string type.
        string[] countries = { "US", "UK", "Russia", "China", "Australia", "Argentina" };
/*TakeWhile operator is used which will print
the values until the specified condition is satisfied.*/
        IEnumerable<string> result = countries.TakeWhile(x => x.StartsWith("U"));
  //foreach loop will print the value of the result
        foreach (string s in result)
        ₹
           Console.WriteLine(s);
           Console.ReadLine();
```



LINQ Skip Operator: bỏ đi các phần tử được chỉ định

```
class Program
     static void Main(string[] args)
//create array of string type countries with the initialization
        string[] countries = { "US", "UK", "India", "Russia", "China", "Australia", "Argentina" };
/*skip method is used to with the IEnumerable to return
the value which skip the third element of the array*/
        IEnumerable<string> result = countries.Skip(3);
  //foreach loop is used to print the element of the array
        foreach (string s in result)
           Console.WriteLine(s);
           Console.ReadLine();
   }
```



LINQ SkipWhile Operator: bỏ đi các phần tử được chỉ định có điều kiện

```
classProgram
staticvoid Main(string[] args)
string[] countries = { "US", "UK", "India", "Russia", "China", "Australia", "Argentina"
};
IEnumerable<string> result = countries.SkipWhile(x => x.StartsWith("U"));
foreach (string s in result)
Console.WriteLine(s);
Console.ReadLine();
```











LẬP TRÌNH C# 2

BÀI 5: LINQ AGGREGATE FUNCTIONS & OPERATORS (P2)

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CONVERSION OPERATORS

Sử dụng các operators này để ép kiểu các phần tử trong danh sách hoặc tập hợp

Operator	Description
ToList	It converts a collection to List
ToArray	It converts a collection to an array
ToLookUp	It converts group of elements into Lookup <tkey, telement=""></tkey,>
Cast	It converts non-generic list to generic list (IEnumerable to IEnumerable)
OfType	ItIt is used to filters collection based on specified type
AsEnumerable	It is used to convert input elements as IEnumerable
AsQueryable	It converts IEnumerable to IQueryable
ToDictionary	It converts input elements into dictionary based on key selector function



☐ ToList() operator: ép kiểu các phần tử về List

```
class Program
    static void Main(string[] args)
create array countries of type string containing the collection of data
       string[] countries = { "US", "UK", "India", "Russia", "China", "Australia", "Argentina" };
/countries.ToList() convert the collection of data into the list.
       List<string> result = countries. ToList();
 //foreach loop is used to print the information of the student
       foreach (string s in result)
       {
          Console.WriteLine(s);
          Console.ReadLine();
 }
```



LINQ ToArray(): ép kiểu các phần tử sang Array

```
static void Main(string[] args)
//Create array countries of string type containing the data.
        string[] countries = { "Uk", "Us", "Russia", "India", "Argentina", "Australia", "China" };
//countries.ToArray() is used to convert the collection of data into the form of array
        string[] countryarray = countries.ToArray();
//foreach loop is used to print the name of the countries
        foreach (string s in countryarray)
           Console.WriteLine(s);
           Console.ReadLine();
```



LINQ ToLookup() Operator: ép các giá trị trong danh sách/tập hợp về định dạng kiểu key/value

```
staticvoid Main(string[] args)
List<Employee> objEmployee = new List<Employee>()
new Employee(){ Name="Ashish Sharma", Department="Marketing", Country="India"},
new Employee(){ Name="John Smith", Department="IT", Country="Australia"},
new Employee(){ Name="Kim Jong", Department="Sales", Country="China"},
new Employee(){ Name="Marcia Adams", Department="HR", Country="USA"},
new Employee(){ Name="John Doe", Department="Operations", Country="Canada"}
};
var emp = objEmployee.ToLookup(x => x.Department);
Console.WriteLine("Grouping Employees by Department");
Console.WriteLine("-----");
                                                            class Employee
foreach (var KeyValurPair in emp)
                                                            public string Name { get; set; }
Console.WriteLine(KeyValurPair.Key);
                                                            public string Department { get; set; }
                                                            public string Country { get; set; }
// Lookup employees by Department
foreach (var item in emp[KeyValurPair.Key])
                                                                                         24
Console.WriteLine("\t" + item.Name + "\t" + item.Department + "\t" + item.Country);
```



LINQ Cast Conversion Operator: ép các giá trị trong danh sách/tập hợp sang kiểu mới

```
static void Main(string[] args)
ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
obj.Add("India");
obj.Add("USA");
obj.Add("UK");
obj.Add("Australia");
IEnumerable<string> result = obj.Cast<string>();
foreach (var item in result)
{
Console.WriteLine(item);
Console.ReadLine();
```



CONVERSION OPERATORS


```
static void Main(string[] args)
                                                                          InvalidCastException was unhandled
                                                                     cti
     ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
                                                                         Unable to cast object of type 'System.Int32' to type 'System.String'.
                                                                         Troubleshooting tips:
     obj.Add("India");
                                                                         Make sure the source type is convertible to the destination type.
     obj.Add("USA");
                                                                         When casting from a number, the value must be a number less than infinity.
                                                                         Get general help for this exception.
     obj.Add("UK");
                                                                         Search for more Help Online...
     obj.Add("Australia");
                                                                         Exception settings:
     obj.Add(1);
                                                                          Break when this exception type is thrown
     IEnumerable<string> result = obj.Cast<string>d
                                                                         Actions:
                                                                         View Detail...
     foreach (var item in result)
                                                                         Copy exception detail to the clipboard
           Console.WriteLine(item);
                                                                         Open exception settings
     Console.ReadLine();
                                                                       (var item in result)
```



CONVERSION OPERATORS


```
static void Main(string[] args)
                                                                         InvalidCastException was unhandled
                                                                     cti
     ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
                                                                         Unable to cast object of type 'System.Int32' to type 'System.String'.
                                                                         Troubleshooting tips:
     obj.Add("India");
                                                                        Make sure the source type is convertible to the destination type.
     obj.Add("USA");
                                                                         When casting from a number, the value must be a number less than infinity.
                                                                         Get general help for this exception.
     obj.Add("UK");
                                                                         Search for more Help Online...
     obj.Add("Australia");
                                                                         Exception settings:
     obj.Add(1);
                                                                          Break when this exception type is thrown
     IEnumerable<string> result = obj.Cast<string>d
                                                                         Actions:
                                                                         View Detail...
     foreach (var item in result)
                                                                         Copy exception detail to the clipboard
           Console.WriteLine(item);
                                                                         Open exception settings
     Console.ReadLine();
                                                                       (var item in result)
```



LINQ OfType Operator: Trả về các phần tử thỏa mãn kiểu dữ liệu chỉ định

```
static void Main(string[] args)
//Create an object of ArrayList and add the values
        ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();
        obj.Add("Australia");
        obj.Add("India");
        obj.Add("UK");
        obj.Add("USA");
        obj.Add(1);
//ofType() method will return the value only the specific type
        IEnumerable<string> result = obj.OfType<string>();
  //foreach loop is applied to print the value of the item
        foreach (var item in result)
        {
           Console.WriteLine(item);
           Console.ReadLine();
```



LINQ AsEnumerable: Ép kiểu dữ liệu xác định sang kiểu IEnumerable

```
class Program1
     static void Main(string[] args)
     {
//here we are creating an array NumArray type of int
        int[] NumArray = new int[] { 1, 2, 3, 4,5};
//After applying the AsEnumerable method the output will be store in variable result
        var result = NumArray.AsEnumerable();
//Now we will print the value of variable result one by one with the help of foreach loop
        foreach (var number in result)
     {
        Console.WriteLine(number);
        Console.ReadLine();
```



CONVERSION OPERATORS

LINQ ToDictionary: Chuyển đổi kiểu dữ liệu xác định trong danh sách/tập hợp (IEnumerable<T>) sang (Dictionary<TKey,TValue>)

CONVERSION OPERATORS

LINQ ToDictionary

```
static void Main(string[] args)
//Create a object objStudent of Student class and add the information of student in the List
        List<Student> objStudent = new List<Student>()
        ₹
           new Student() { Id=1,Name = "Vinay Tyagi", Gender = "Male",Location="Chennai" },
           new Student() { Id=2,Name = "Vaishali Tyagi", Gender = "Female", Location="Chennai" },
           new Student() { Id=3,Name = "Montu Tyagi", Gender = "Male",Location="Bangalore" },
           new Student() { Id=4,Name = "Akshay Tyaqi", Gender = "Male", Location = "Vizaq"},
           new Student() { Id=5,Name = "Arpita Rai", Gender = "Male", Location="Nagpur"}
         };
  /*here with the help of ToDictionary() method we are converting the colection
   of information in the form of dictionary and will fetch only the required information*/
           var student = objStudent.ToDictionary(x => x.Id, x => x.Name);
  //foreach loop is used to print the information of the student
                                                                          class Student
           foreach (var stud in student)
           ₹
                                                                           public int Id { get; set; }
              Console.WriteLine(stud.Key + "\t" + stud.Value);
                                                                           public string Name { get; set; }
                                                                           public string Gender { get; set; }
           }
                                                                           public string Location { get; set; }
           Console.ReadLine();
```







Tổng kết bài học

- LINQ Aggregate Functions
- OLINQ Operators



