* LINQ stands for Language Integrated Query.
* It Provides ability to .NET language like C# to create queries

and retrieve data from various data sources including SQL databases, XML , Objects , dataset.

* In the past, different types of data were stored in different database ,

requiring knowledge of various query languages (e.g., SQL, XML) to access and retrieve data.

* today LINQ addresses this issue by allowing developers to create queries using C# or

other .NET languages.

* It can be used with various data sources, including SQL databases, XML , Objects , dataset .
* If we have collection / data of any database then we don’t need to learn any particular language to query out that data. While we can use our native c# language to query out data .

2 types of syntax =

1. Query syntax

var data = from i in integerList

where i > 5

select i;

int min = data.Min();

1. Method syntax =

var data =

student.Where((i) => i.Subjects.Contains("Computers"))

.OrderBy(i => i.Name)

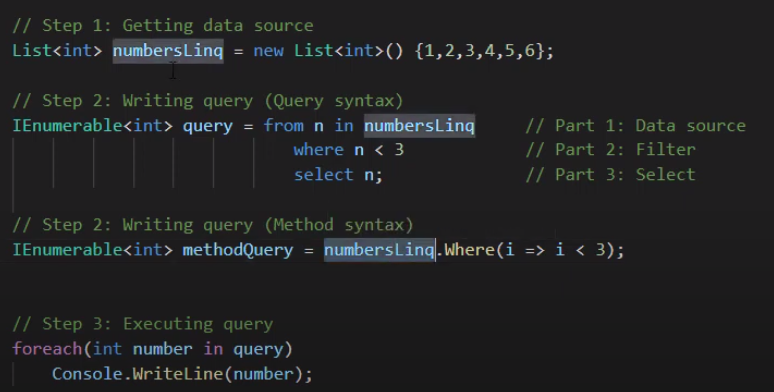
.Select(i=> new { i.Name, i.Gender , i.Subjects });

1. Mixed syntax =

var data = ( from i in integerList

where i < 5

select i).Sum();

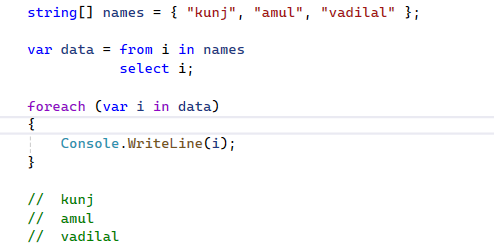


select =

(SQL) = select \* from employee

(LINQ) = from i in employee

select name;



or

var data = names.Select(i => i);

where =

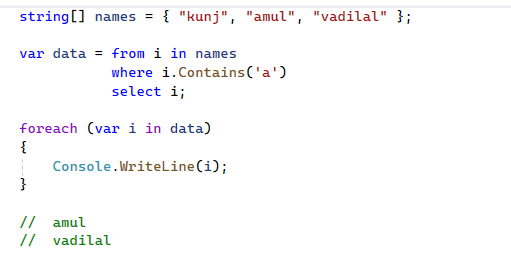
(SQL) = select \* from employee

where name like '%a%'

(LINQ) = from i in names

where name.Contains('a')

select i;



Or

var data1 = names.Where(i => i.Contains('a'));

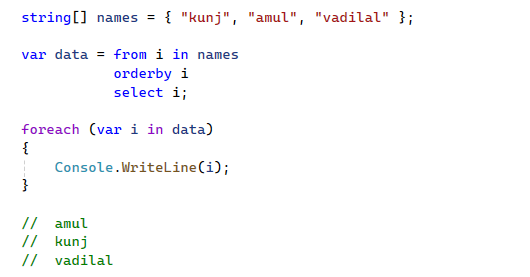
Order ( sorting ) =

Sorting Operators available in LINQ are:

1. ORDER BY = names.OrderBy( i => i.Name );
2. ORDER BY DESCENDING = names.OrderByDescending( i => i.Name );
3. THEN BY = names.OrderBy( i => i.FName ).ThenBy(i=>i.LName)
4. THEN BY DESCENDING = names.OrderBy( i => i.FName ).ThenByDescending (i=>i.LName)
5. REVERSE

* Then by is 2nd level of sorting.

First ord by first-name then order by last name.



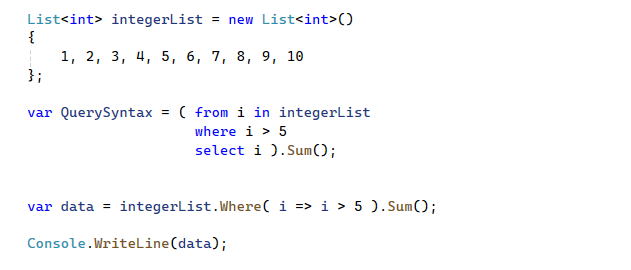
For asc =

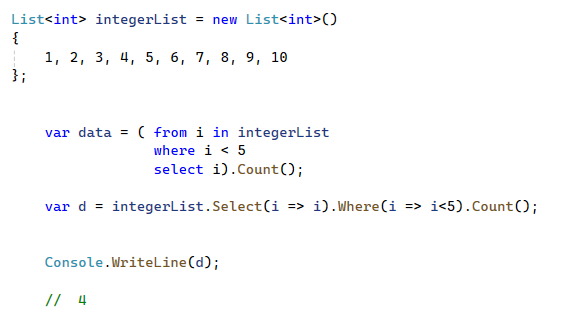
var a = names.OrderBy(i => i.Name);

for desc order =

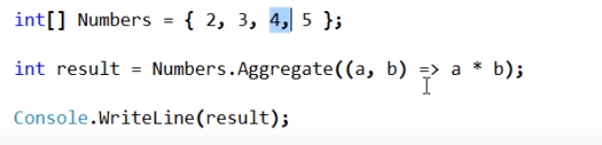
var a = names.OrderByDescending(i => i.Name);

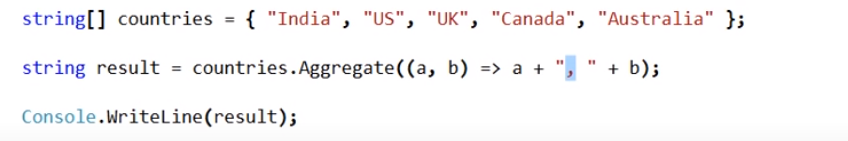
Sum / Max / Min / Count =





Aggregate =

 // 2\*3\*4\*5 = 120



= india,us,uk,..,Australia in string it will give comma separated

Take in linq / Top in sql =

var data = stu1.Take(1); // it will give top 1 value. method syntax

var b = (from i in stu1 // query syntax

select i).Take(2);

Takewhile =

It is same as Where = it use to check condition on all item.

In TakeWhile it will start from first item and check condition . and it stop after first false condition.

var a = stu1.TakeWhile(i => i.Gender is "Male");

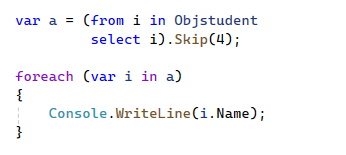
it stops after 1st false condition.

Use case of TakeWhile = we have transaction list in sorted manner of date.

And we want to retrieve till certain date at that time we can use Takewhile.

Skip in linq ( offset in sql )=

It will skip specified item from list. And display remaining item.



ToList() =

It is used to convert input elements into list.

We can convert array data into list by

int[] a = { 1, 2, 3, 4 }; array

List<int> num = a.ToList(); array convert into list

foreach (var i in b)

{

Console.WriteLine(i);

}

We can do vise versa

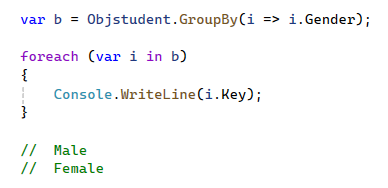
ToArray() =

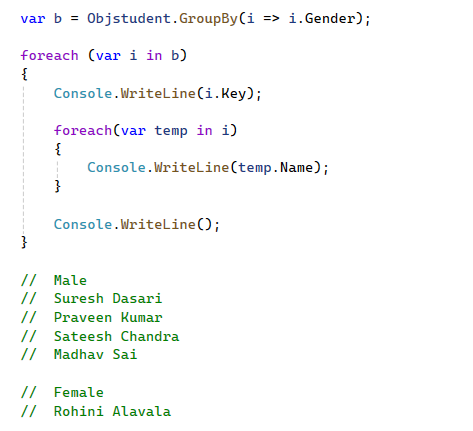
It is used to convert input elements into collection of array.

string[] countries = { "Uk", "Us", "Russia", "India", "Argentina", "Australia", "China" };

string[] arr = countries.ToArray();

Group by =





(Group by) is Lazy execution = The actual filtering and transformation happen when you iterate over 'query'.

var result = myList.Where (item => item.SomeCondition)

(ToLookup) is Immediate execution = The filtering happens immediately, and 'result' contains the filtered items.

var result = myList.Where (item => item.SomeCondition).ToList();

IEnumrable =

* It is interface. And available in system.collection namespace.
* All collection in c# implements IEnumrable. hence IEnumerable is base class of every collection in c#.
* Becaue of IEnumerable we can iterate over collection. Foreach
* It is used with in-memory collection like array , list.

IQuerable =

* It is interface and available in system.linq namespace.
* it is child of IEnumerable. As any thing which iEnumerable can do this can also do. (iquerable interface inherits ienumerable).
* It is used for dealing with specific data source using query language like sql.
* It is faster than IEnumerable. because in iEnumerable request will go to database and fetch whole data and filter is applied in memory at client side. While in IQuerable request goes to database and filter is done in sql database and filtered data is only fetched.

**IEnumerable<T>** is more general and suitable for in-memory collections,

**IQueryable<T>** is designed for querying data sources that can perform the query on the server side (like a database) by using a query provider (such as sql server).

Cast =

* It is used to convert all the elements present in a 1 collection(arraylist obj) into a specified data type of new collection(string type object).

we have an **Arraylist** where we added a few countries. These countries are a type of Object, and by using Cast operator, we are converting the **ArrayList** Object to **String** type object.

ArrayList obj = new ArrayList();

//assign the values to object 'obj'

obj.Add("USA");

obj.Add("Australia");

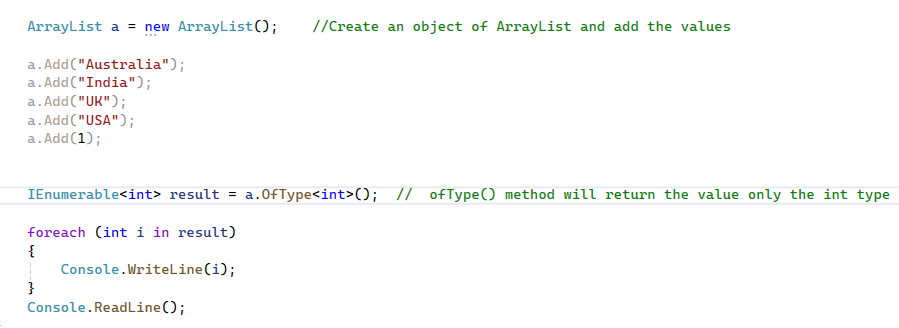
obj.Add("UK");

//Here we are converting the ArrayList object to String type of object and store the result in 'result'

 IEnumerable<string> result = obj.Cast<string>();

OfType() =

* It is used when we want to get only specific type of data from collection or list.



Here we are trying to get only those elements, which are the type of int.

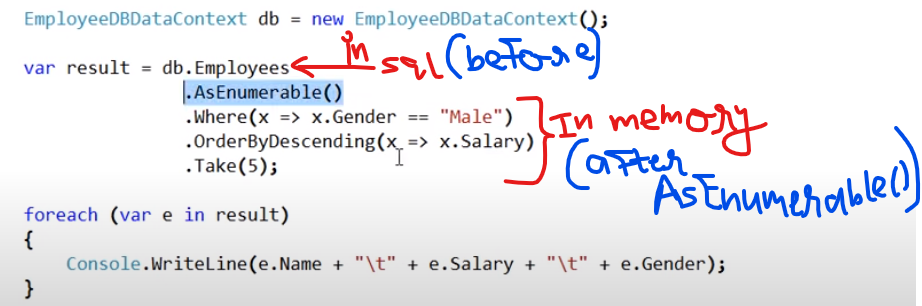
# **AsEnumrable() Method =**

AsEnumerble() method is used to convert the specific type of given list to its IEnumerable() equivalent type.

imp Point =

The primary purpose of AsEnumerable() is to transition from a specific type(like IQueryable<T>) to the more general IEnumerable<T> interface.

It is often used in scenarios where we want to switch from queryable operations ( which are executed on the server side such as in a database) into in-memory operations.



AsEnumerable() call thai pela nu IQuerable treat kari ne sql ma execute karse

And AsEnumerable() call thai ena pachi nu in memory ma execute thase.

It is used when working with LINQ to SQL / or / LINQ to Entities (Entity Framework), where you have a queryable source (like a database) and you want to bring the results into memory for further processing using LINQ to Objects.

Example 2 =

int[] NumArray = new int[] { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };

var result = NumArray.AsEnumerable();

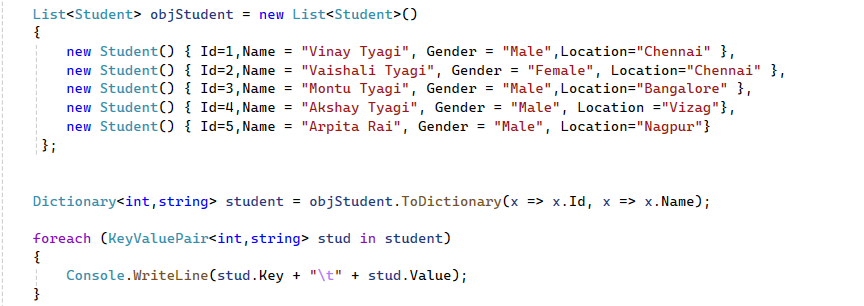
* NumArray is still an array of integers (int[]).
* after applying AsEnumerable to NumArray, the type of result will be IEnumerable<int>

# **ToDictionary()=**

 It is used to convert the items of list/collection(IEnumerable<T>) to new dictionary object (Dictionary<TKey,TValue>)

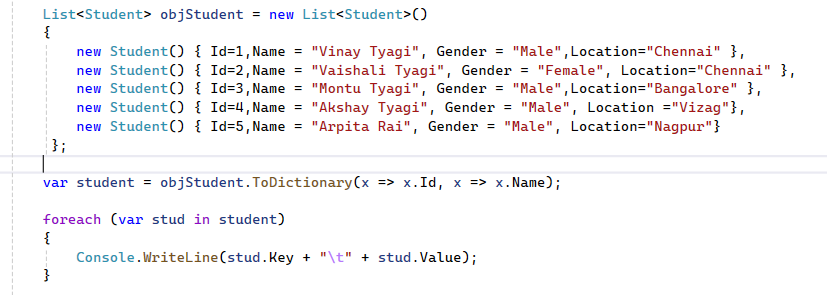
It is used to convert list / collection of

IEnumerable<T> -> Dictionary<TKey,TValue>



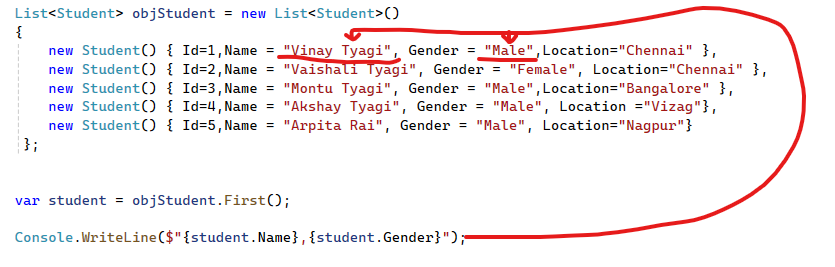
So we are converting List<T> to Dictionary<TKey, TValue>

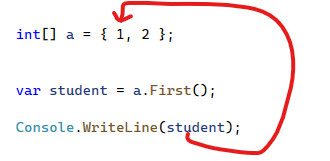
( By default, the List<T> class in C# implements the IEnumerable<T> interface.)



First() =

It returns 1st element of list/collection.



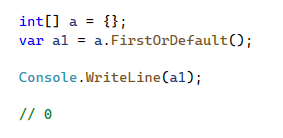


FirstOrDefault() =

It is same a First() only but here if there is no first value than it will give by default 0 for int collection

And null (no value) for string collection.





We can write condition in First() , Last() , FirstOrDefault() , LastOrDefault().

