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| **Filtering** |  |
| var col = from o in Orders  where o.CustomerID == 84  select o; | var col2 = Orders.Where(o => o.CustomerID == 84); |

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| **Return Anonymous Type** |  |
| var col = from o in orders  select new  {  OrderID = o.OrderID,  Cost = o.Cost  }; | var col2 = orders.Select(o => new  {  OrderID = o.OrderID,  Cost = o.Cost  }  ); |

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| **Ordering** |  |
| var col = from o in orders  orderby o.Cost ascending  select o; | var col2 = orders.OrderBy(o => o.Cost); |
| var col3 = from o in orders  orderby o.Cost descending  select o; | var col4 = orders.OrderByDescending(o => o.Cost); |
| var col9 = from o in orders  orderby o.CustomerID, o.Cost descending  select o; | var col6 = orders.  OrderBy(o => o.CustomerID).  ThenByDescending(o => o.Cost); |
| //returns same results as above  var col5 = from o in orders  orderby o.Cost descending  orderby o.CustomerID  select o;  //NOTE the ordering of the orderby’s |

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| **Joining** | |
| var col = from c in customers  join o in orders on  c.CustomerID equals o.CustomerID  select new  {  c.CustomerID,  c.Name,  o.OrderID,  o.Cost  }; | var col2 = customers.Join(orders,  c => c.CustomerID, o => o.CustomerID,  (c, o) => new  {  c.CustomerID,  c.Name,  o.OrderID,  o.Cost  }  ); |
| **Grouping** | |
| var OrderCounts = from o in orders  group o by o.CustomerID into g  select new  {  CustomerID = g.Key,  TotalOrders = g.Count()  }; | var OrderCounts1 = orders.GroupBy(  o => o.CustomerID).  Select(g => new  {  CustomerID = g.Key,  TotalOrders = g.Count()  }  ); |
| **NOTE:**  the grouping’s key is the same type as the grouping value. E.g. in above example grouping key is an int because o.CustomerID is an int. | |
| **Paging (using Skip & Take)** |  |
| //select top 3  var col = (from o in orders  where o.CustomerID == 84  select o).Take(3); | var col2 = orders.Where(  o => o.CustomerID == 84  ).Take(3); |
| //skip first 2 and return the 2 after  var col3 = (from o in orders  where o.CustomerID == 84  orderby o.Cost  select o).Skip(2).Take(2); | var col4 = (from o in orders  where o.CustomerID == 84  orderby o.Cost  select o).Skip(2).Take(2); |

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| **Element Operators (Single, Last, First, ElementAt, Defaults)** | |
| //throws exception if no elements  var cust = (from c in customers  where c.CustomerID == 84  select c).Single(); | var cust = customers.Single(  c => c.CustomerID == 84  ); |
| //returns null if no elements  var cust = (from c in customers  where c.CustomerID == 84  select c).SingleOrDefault(); | var cust = customers.SingleOrDefault(  c => c.CustomerID == 84  ); |
| //returns a new customer instance if no elements  var cust = (from c in customers  where c.CustomerID == 85  select c).  DefaultIfEmpty(new Customer()).  Single(); | var cust = customers.Where(c => c.CustomerID == 85).  DefaultIfEmpty(new Customer()).  Single(); |
| //First, Last and ElementAt used in same way  var cust = (from o in orders  where o.CustomerID == 84  orderby o.Cost  select o).Last(); | var cust = orders.Where(o => o.CustomerID == 84).  OrderBy(o => o.Cost).  Last(); |
| //returns 0 if no elements  var i = (from c in customers  where c.CustomerID == 85  select c.CustomerID).SingleOrDefault(); | var j = customers.Where(c => c.CustomerID == 85).  Select(o => o.CustomerID).  SingleOrDefault(); |
| **NOTE:**    Single, Last, First, ElementAt all **throw exceptions** if source sequence is empty.    SingleOrDefault, LastOrDefault, FirstOrDefault, ElementAtOrDefault all **return default(T)** if source  sequence is empty. i.e. NULL will be returned if T is a reference type or nullable value type; default(T) will be returned if T is a non-nullable value type (int, bool etc). This can be seen in the last example above. | |

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| **Set Operators (Zip, Distinct, Except, Intersect, Union, Concat, SequenceEqual)** | |
| var numbers = new[] { 1, 2, 3 };  var words = new[] { "one", "two", "three" };  var zipped = from pair in numbers.Zip(  words, (n, w) => new { Number = n, Word = w }  ) select $"{pair.Number}: {pair.Word}";  foreach (var item in zipped)  {  Console.WriteLine(item);  }  // 1: one  // 2: two  // 3: three | var numbers = new[] { 1, 2, 3 };  var words = new[] { "one", "two", "three" };  var zipped = numbers.Zip(words, (n, w) => $"{n}: {w}");  foreach (var item in zipped)  {  Console.WriteLine(item);  }  // 1: one  // 2: two  // 3: three |
| var numbers = new[] { 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5 };  var result = (from n in numbers  select n).Distinct();  // { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 } | var numbers = new[] { 1, 2, 2, 3, 4, 4, 5 };  var distinctNumbers = numbers.Distinct();  // { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 } |
| var numbers1 = new[] { 1, 2, 3 };  var numbers2 = new[] { 3, 4, 5 };  var result = (from n in numbers1  select n)  .Union(from n in numbers2  select n);  // { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 } | var numbers1 = new[] { 1, 2, 3 };  var numbers2 = new[] { 3, 4, 5 };  var unionNumbers = numbers1.Union(numbers2);  // { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 } |
| var numbers1 = new[] { 1, 2, 3 };  var numbers2 = new[] { 3, 4, 5 };  var result = (from n in numbers1  select n)  .Intersect(from n in numbers2  select n);  // { 3 } | var numbers1 = new[] { 1, 2, 3 };  var numbers2 = new[] { 3, 4, 5 };  var intersectNumbers = numbers1.Intersect(numbers2);  // { 3 } |
| var numbers1 = new[] { 1, 2, 3, 4 };  var numbers2 = new[] { 3, 4, 5 };  var result = (from n in numbers1  select n)  .Except(from n in numbers2  select n);  // { 1, 2 } | var numbers1 = new[] { 1, 2, 3, 4 };  var numbers2 = new[] { 3, 4, 5 };  var exceptNumbers = numbers1.Except(numbers2);  // { 1, 2 } |
| var numbers1 = new[] { 1, 2, 3, 4 };  var numbers2 = new[] { 3, 4, 5 };  var result = (from n in numbers1  select n)  .Concat(from n in numbers2  select n);  // { 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5 } | var numbers1 = new[] { 1, 2, 3 };  var numbers2 = new[] { 3, 4, 5 };  var concatenatedNumbers = numbers1.Concat(numbers2);  // { 1, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5 } |
| var numbers1 = new[] { 1, 2, 3 };  var numbers2 = new[] { 1, 2, 3 };  bool areEqual = (from n in numbers1  select n)  .SequenceEqual(from n in numbers2  select n); | var numbers1 = new[] { 1, 2, 3 };  var numbers2 = new[] { 1, 2, 3 };  var areEqual = numbers1.SequenceEqual(numbers2);  // true |
| var people = new[]  {  new { Name = "Alice", Age = 30 },  new { Name = "Bob", Age = 40 },  new { Name = "Charlie", Age = 30 },  new { Name = "David", Age = 40 },  new { Name = "Eve", Age = 30 }  };  var grpByAge = from person in people  group person by person.Age into agegrp  select agegrp; | var people = new[] {  new { Name = "Alice", Age = 30 },  new { Name = "Bob", Age = 40 },  new { Name = "Charlie", Age = 30 }  };  var groupedByAge = people.GroupBy(p => p.Age);  // Age group: 30  // Alice  // Charlie  // Age group: 40  // Bob |

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| **Generators** |
| **Range** |
| // Sequence 1,2,3,4,5  IEnumerable<int> numbers = Enumerable.Range(1, 5); |
| **Repeat** |
| // Sequence 1,1,1,1,1  IEnumerable<int> numbers = Enumerable.Repeat(1, 5); |
| **ATTENTION:**    IEnumerable<Object> objects = Enumerable.Repeat(new Object(), 10);  Will instanciate only one object and place 10 references to it in the sequence |
| **Empty** |
| // Initializes an empy list of ints  IEnumerable<int> numbers = Enumerable.Empty<int>(); |

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| **Conversions** |
| **ToArray** |
| string[] names = (from c in customers select c.Name).ToArray(); |
| **ToDictionary** |
| Dictionary<int, Customer> col = customers.ToDictionary(c => c.CustomerID);  Dictionary<string, double> customerOrdersWithMaxCost = (from oc in  (from o in orders  join c in customers on o.CustomerID equals c.CustomerID  select new { c.Name, o.Cost })  group oc by oc.Name into g  select g).  ToDictionary(g => g.Key, g => g.Max(oc => oc.Cost)); |
| **ToList** |
| List<Order> ordersOver10 = (from o in orders  where o.Cost > 10  orderby o.Cost  select o).ToList(); |
| **ToLookup** |
| ILookup<int, string> customerLookup = customers.ToLookup(c => c.CustomerID, c => c.Name); |

Contenu tiré en grande partie de <https://vslapp.wordpress.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/linq-cheatsheet.pdf>