

Декларативно програмиране в процедурните езици

LINQ и заявки

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SQL заявки

```
SELECT
    C.CustomerId,
    FIRST(C.CustomerName) AS CustomerName,
    SUM(S.Amount) AS TotalAmount
FROM Sales AS S
    INNER JOIN Customers AS C
        ON C.CustomerId = S.CustomerId
WHERE C.CorporateCustomer = True
GROUP BY S.CustomerId
HAVING SUM(S.Amount) > 10000
ORDER BY FIRST(C.CustomerName)
```

LINQ заявки

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Превежда се до `IEnumerable.Where`, `IEnumerable.Select`, `IEnumerable.OrderBy`, `IEnumerable.GroupBy`, `IEnumerable.First`, `IEnumerable.Min`, `IEnumerable.Average` и др.

- ▶ LINQ → обекти (C# и други .NET езици)
- ▶ LINQ → SQL (база данни)
- ▶ LINQ → XML (XML документ)
- ▶ LINQ → DataSet (ADO.NET dataset)
- ▶ LINQ → Entity (Microsoft Entity Framework)
- ▶ LINQ → други (чрез `IEnumerable` и `IQueryable`)

Постановка

```
class Sale
{
    public int SaleId;
    public DateTime Date;
    public int CustomerId;
    public decimal Amount;
}

class Customer
{
    public int CustomerId;
    public string CustomerName;
    public bool CorporateCustomer;
}
```

Основна структура на LINQ заявките

```
var query =  
    from sale in sales  
    where sale.Date.Year == 2016  
    select sale.SaleId;  
  
query.ForEach(saleId => Console.WriteLine("Id of a  
    sale within year 2016 is: {0}.", saleId));
```

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```

Резултата query е IEnumerable<int>.

sales е или IEnumerable или IQueryable.

where не е задължително.

Заявката се изпълнява чак при ForEach.

Източника на данни - from частта

Може да се използват повече от един източници/колекции.

```
public Graph Total
{
    get
    {
        Graph total = new Graph(Name + " (total)");
        total.vertices = vertices;
        total.edges =
            new HashSet<GraphEdge>(
                from vertex1 in vertices
                from vertex2 in vertices
                select Edge(vertex1, vertex2));
        return total;
    }
}
```

Извличане на данните - select частта

```
var query =  
    from sale in sales  
    where sale.Amount > 2000  
    select new { sale.SaleId, sale.Date };
```

Превежда се до:

```
sales.Where(sale => sale.Amount > 2000).  
    Select(sale => new { sale.SaleId, sale.Date });
```

Филтриране на данните - where частта

```
var query =  
    from sale in sales  
    where sale.Date.Year == 2016  
    where sale.Amount > 2000  
    select sale.SaleId;
```

Превежда се до:

```
sales.Where(sale => sale.Date.Year == 2016).  
    Where(sale => sale.Amount > 2000).  
    Select(sale => sale.SaleId);
```

Свързване на няколко източника - join

```
var query =  
    from sale in sales  
    join customer in customers  
    on sale.CustomerId equals customer.CustomerId  
select new { sale.SaleId,  
            customer.CustomerId, customer.CustomerName };
```

Превежда се до:

```
sales.Join(customers,  
    sale => sale.CustomerId,  
    customer => customer.CustomerId,  
    (sale, customer) =>  
        new { sale.SaleId,  
              customer.CustomerId, customer.CustomerName }));
```

Подредба на данните - orderby

```
var query =  
    from sale in sales  
    orderby sale.Date, sale.Amount descending  
    select new { sale.SaleId,  
        sale.Date, sale.Amount };
```

Превежда се до:

```
sales.OrderBy(sale => sale.Date).  
    ThenByDescending(sale => sale.Amount).  
    Select(sale => new { sale.SaleId,  
        sale.Date, sale.Amount });
```

Групиране на данните - group by

```
var query =  
    from sale in sales  
    group sale by sale.CustomerId into total  
    select new { CustomerId = total.Key,  
        TotalAmount = total.Sum(s => s.Amount) };
```

Превежда се до:

```
sales.GroupBy(sale => sale.CustomerId).  
    Select(total => new { CustomerId = total.Key,  
        TotalAmount = total.Sum(s => s.Amount) });
```

Агрегатни функции и филтриране по тях

```
var query =  
    from sale in sales  
    join customer in customers  
    on sale.CustomerId equals customer.CustomerId  
where customer.CorporateCustomer  
group new { customer.CustomerId,  
    customer.CustomerName, sale.Amount }  
    by customer.CustomerId into total  
where total.Sum(x => x.Amount) > 10000  
select new { CustomerId = total.Key,  
    CustomerName =  
        total.Select(x => x.CustomerName).First(),  
    TotalAmount = total.Sum(x => x.Amount) };
```

Финално решение

```
var query =  
    from sale in sales  
        join customer in customers  
            on sale.CustomerId equals customer.CustomerId  
where customer.CorporateCustomer  
group new { customer.CustomerId,  
            customer.CustomerName, sale.Amount }  
    by customer.CustomerId into total  
select new { CustomerId = total.Key,  
            CustomerName =  
                total.Select(x => x.CustomerName).First(),  
            TotalAmount = total.Sum(x => x.Amount) };  
into TotalData  
where TotalData.TotalAmount > 10000  
orderby TotalData.CustomerName  
select TotalData;
```

Първоначалната заявка

```
SELECT
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WHERE C.CorporateCustomer = True
GROUP BY S.CustomerId
HAVING SUM(S.Amount) > 10000
ORDER BY FIRST(C.CustomerName)
```

Други оператори в LINQ

- ▶ `IEnumerable.SelectMany`, `IEnumerable.Distinct`,
`IEnumerable.OfType`, `IEnumerable.GroupJoin`,
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`IEnumerable.TakeWhile`

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`IEnumerable.Except`
- ▶ `IEnumerable.Skip`, `IEnumerable.SkipWhile`, `IEnumerable.Take`,
`IEnumerable.TakeWhile`
- ▶ `IEnumerable.AsEnumerable`, `IEnumerable.AsQueryable`,
`IEnumerable.Cast`, `IEnumerable.ToArray`,
`IEnumerable.ToDictionary`, `IEnumerable.ToList`,
`IEnumerable.ToLookup`