LINQ to XML

LINQ to XML (1)



LINQ to XML is an in-memory XML programming interface that leverages the .NET Framework 3.5 language integrated query (LINQ) technology. LINQ to XML is similar in scope to the XML Document Object Model (DOM) programming interfaces, but it has been redesigned to take advantage of LINQ and .NET Framework 3.5 language features. LINQ to XML is also similar in scope to the XML programming interfaces in the System.Xml namespaces, but it has been redesigned to provide a lighter, easier-to-use programming interface. LINQ to XML uses a streaming API that is tightly integrated with LINQ and query expressions. It also uses updated DOM technology that is optimized for memory usage and composability.

LINQ to XML

LINQ to XML is a modern in-memory XML programming API that is designed to exploit LINQ and several new features in the language. LINQ to XML is also a fast, lightweight XML programming API that is comparable in speed and memory usage to the classic high-performance XML APIs. LINQ to XML provides in-memory XML programming capabilities similar to the Document Object Model (DOM) XML API, but it is much easier to use. LINQ to XML provides in-memory XML programming capabilities through the System.Xml.Linq.XElement programming interface. The System.Xml.Linq.XElement programming interface includes functionality to load XML trees, query XML trees, navigate XML trees, and modify XML trees. You can also serialize XML trees to files or streams. The System.Xml.Linq.XElement programming interface includes an XML tree node class, XElement, that you can create directly, or you can create it from files or streams. You can also serialize XElement objects to files or streams. You can use XElement objects as document roots, or you can use them as fragments. You can create XML trees by using functional construction, or you can create them by loading XML from files or streams. You can also create XML trees by using a combination of functional construction and loading XML from files or streams. You can load XML trees from files or streams by using the Load method of the XElement class. You can also load XML trees from files or streams by using the Load method of the XDocument class. You can save XML trees to files or streams by using the Save method of the XElement class. You can also save XML trees to files or streams by using the Save method of the XDocument class

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```
using System;
using System.Xml;
using System.Xml.Linq;
using System.IO;
       static void Main(string[] args)
       {

          string filename = @"c:\myList.xml";
          Byte m_case;
          XElement root;
          while (true)
          {
          Console.WriteLine("0---------->Loading using file name");
          Console.WriteLine("1----------> Loading using a stream");
          Console.WriteLine("2---------->Loading using a TextReader");
          Console.WriteLine("3---------->Loading using an XmlReader");
          Console.WriteLine("10---------->Exit the program");
          m_case= Convert.ToByte(Console.ReadLine());
          switch(m_case)
          {
             case 0:
          root = XElement.Load(filename);

          Console.WriteLine(root);
                break;
             case 1:
          FileStream filestream = File.OpenRead(filename);
          root = XElement.Load(filestream);

          Console.WriteLine(root);
                break;
             case 2:
                TextReader reader = new StreamReader(filename);
                root = XElement.Load(reader);
                Console.WriteLine(root);
                break;
             case 3:
                XmlReader xmlreader = new XmlTextReader(new StreamReader(filename));
                root = XElement.Load(xmlreader);
                Console.WriteLine(root);
                break;
             case 10:
                return;
          }
       }
}
```

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```
0---------->Loading using file name
1---------->Loading using a stream
2---------->Loading using a TextReader
3---------->Loading using an XmlReader
10---------->Exit the program
0
<NewDataSet>
  <xs:schema id="NewDataSet" xmlns="" xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema
" xmlns:msdata="urn:schemas-microsoft-com:xml-msdata">
    <xs:element name="NewDataSet" msdata:IsDataSet="true" msdata:UseCurrentLocal
e="true">
      <xs:complexType>
        <xs:choice minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
          <xs:element name="List">
            <xs:complexType>
              <xs:sequence>
                <xs:element name="Student_ID" type="xs:int" minOccurs="0" />
                <xs:element name="Student_Name" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0" /
>
                <xs:element name="Student_Class" type="xs:string" minOccurs="0"
/>
              </xs:sequence>
            </xs:complexType>
          </xs:element>
        </xs:choice>
      </xs:complexType>
    </xs:element>
  </xs:schema>
  <List>
    <Student_ID>1</Student_ID>
    <Student_Name>Student1</Student_Name>
    <Student_Class>A1</Student_Class>
  </List>
  <List>
    <Student_ID>2</Student_ID>
    <Student_Name>Student2</Student_Name>
    <Student_Class>A2</Student_Class>
  </List>
</NewDataSet>
```

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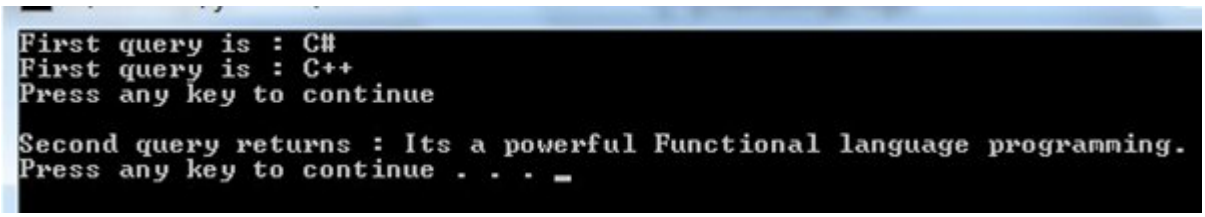
XML

:

```
<?xml version=”1.0” encoding=”utf-8”?>
```

```
<ComputersWorld>
  <Programming>
    <LanguageName>C#</LanguageName>
    <Describ>Its a powerful language programming of .Net’s family.</Describ>
    <Rate>1</Rate>
    <Rich>true</Rich>
  </Programming>
  <Programming>
    <LanguageName>C++</LanguageName>
    <Describ>Its a powerful language programming</Describ>
    <Rate>1</Rate>
    <Rich>true</Rich>
  </Programming>
  <Programming>
    <LanguageName>F#</LanguageName>
    <Describ>Its a powerful Functional language programming.</Describ>
    <Rate>2</Rate>
    <Rich>true</Rich>
  </Programming>
  <Database>
    <DatabaseName>SqlServer</DatabaseName>
    <Describ>Its a good and secure DBMS.</Describ>
    <Rate>1</Rate>
    <Rich>true</Rich>
  </Database>
  <Security>
    <OperatingSystem>Windowsr</OperatingSystem>
    <Describ>It has high security feature</Describ>
    <Rate>1</Rate>
    <Rich>true</Rich>
  </Security>
</ComputersWorld>
```

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```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Text;
using System.Xml.Linq;
       static void Main(string[] args)
```

```
    {

        XElement rootElement = XElement.Load(@"c:\myxml.xml");
          IEnumerable<string> query1 = from elem in rootElement.Elements()
where (elem.Name == "Programming" && ((string)elem.Element("Rate"))== "1")
            select ((string)elem.Element("LanguageName"));
          foreach (string str1 in query1)
          {
            Console.WriteLine("First query is : {0}", str1);
          }

          Console.WriteLine("Press any key to continue");
          Console.ReadLine();

          IEnumerable<string> query2 = rootElement.Elements().Where(e
          => e.Name == "Programming"
          && (string)e.Element("Rate") == "2").Select(
          e => (string)e.Element("Describ"));
          foreach (string str1 in query2)
          {
     Console.WriteLine("Second query returns : {0}", str1);
          }
}
```

[illegible] XML [illegible]

[illegible] XML [illegible] XElement [illegible] Remove [illegible] Add [illegible] Element [illegible] Attribute [illegible] ReplaceNodes [illegible] ReplaceAttributes [illegible] ReplaceWith [illegible] XElement [illegible] Remove [illegible] C [illegible] myxml.xml [illegible] xml [illegible]

[illegible]:

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<!--An easy eaxmple of XML-->
<Tools>
<MagName>DaneshVacomputer</MagName>
<Year>2014-02-20</Year>
<Languages>
<Programming id="10">
<LanguageName>CSharp</LanguageName>
<description>Its an imprative and object oriented Language.</description>
<LanguageLevel>1</LanguageLevel>
<inMicrosoft>true</inMicrosoft>
</Programming>
<Programming id="11">
```

<LanguageName>FSharp</LanguageName>
<description>Its a functional language.</description>
<LanguageLevel>1</LanguageLevel>
<inMicrosoft>true</inMicrosoft>
</Programming>
</Languages>
</Tools>

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

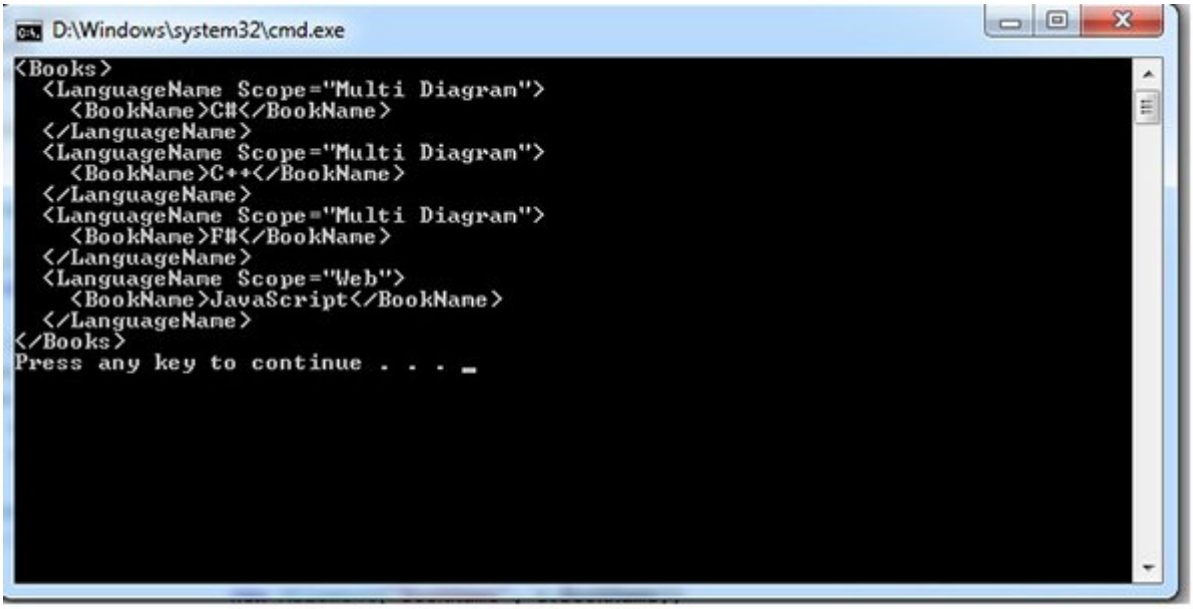
```
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            XElement root = XElement.Load(@"c:\myxml.xml");
            Console.WriteLine(root);

            IEnumerable<XElement> Elements
            = from elem in root.Element("Languages").Elements()
              where (elem.Name == "Programming")
              select elem;
            foreach (XElement elem in Elements)
            {
                int Value = Byte.Parse((string)elem.Attribute("id"));
        elem.ReplaceAttributes(new XAttribute("id", Value + 60));
            }
            Console.WriteLine(root);
            Console.WriteLine("Press enter to continue");
            Console.ReadLine();
    IEnumerable<XElement> descrpElement = from elem in
                                          root.Element("Languages").Elements()
                                        where (((string)elem.Element("description")).Contains("Language"))
                                        select elem;
            foreach (XElement elem in descrpElement)
            {
                elem.Remove();
            }
            Console.WriteLine(root);
            Console.WriteLine("Press enter to continue");
            Console.ReadLine();

            XElement newElement = new XElement("Programming",
            new XAttribute("id", 12),
            new XElement("LanguageName", "C++ Language"),
            new XElement("description",
            "Ita an high level language"),
            new XElement("inMicrosoft", true));
            root.Element("Languages").Add(newElement);
            Console.WriteLine(root);
        }
    }
}
```

[illegible] XML [illegible]

[illegible] XML [illegible] ADO.Net [illegible] LINQ to XML [illegible] XElement [illegible] 4 [illegible]



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```
using System.Data.Linq.Mapping;
using System.Data.Linq;
using System.Linq;
using System;
using System.Xml;
using System.Xml.Linq;
       static void Main(string[] args)
       {

var Languages = new[] {
new { BookName = “C#”, Scope = “Multi Diagram”},
new { BookName = “C++”,Scope = “Multi Diagram” },
new { BookName  = “F#”, Scope = “Multi Diagram” },
new { BookName  = “JavaScript”,Scope = “Web”}
};
XElement newelement =
new XElement(“Books”, from c in Languages
select new XElement(“LanguageName”, new XAttribute(“Scope”, c.Scope),
new XElement(“BookName”, c.BookName))
);
Console.WriteLine(newelement);
}
```

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%DA%A9%D8%A7%D8%B1%D8%A8%D8%B1%D8%AF%DB%8C-
%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%AA%D8%AE%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AC-
%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%AF%D9%87%E2%80%8C%D9%87%D8%A7-%D8%A8%D8%A7-
%D9%84%DB%8C%D9%86%DA%A9-%D8%A8%D8%AE%D8%B4-
%DA%86%D9%87%D8%A7%D8%B1%D9%85