

# Language Integrated Query: An introduction

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# What is LINQ?

- Language Integrated Query
- Make query part of the language
- Component of .NET Framework 3.5
- Now shipping with Visual Studio 2008

# Query without LINQ

- Objects using loops and conditions

```
foreach(Customer c in customers)
    if (c.Region == "UK") ...
```

- Databases using SQL

```
SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE Region='UK'
```

- XML using XPath/XQuery

```
//Customers/Customer[@Region='UK']
```

# ADO without LINQ

```
SqlConnection con = new SqlConnection(...);
con.Open();
SqlCommand cmd = new SqlCommand(
    @"SELECT * FROM Customers WHERE c.Region = @Region", con);
cmd.Parameters.AddWithValue("@Region", "UK");
DataReader dr = cmd.ExecuteReader();
while (dr.Read()) {
    string name = dr.GetString(dr.GetOrdinal("Name"));
    string phone = dr.GetString(dr.GetOrdinal("Phone"));
    DateTime date = dr.GetDateTime(3);
}
dr.Close();
con.Close();
```

# Query with LINQ

## C#

```
var myCustomers = from c in customers  
where c.Region == "UK"  
select c;
```

## VB. NET

```
Dim myCustomers = From c In customers _  
Where c.Region = "UK" _  
Select c
```

# More LINQ queries

## C#

```
var goodCusts = (from c in db.Customers
where c.PostCode.StartsWith("GY")
orderby c.Sales descending
select c).Skip(10).Take(10);
```

## VB. NET

```
Dim goodCusts = (From c In db.Customers _
Where c.PostCode.StartsWith("GY") _
Order By c.Sales Descending _
Select c).Skip(1).Take(10)
```

# Advantages

- **Unified data access** - Single syntax to learn and remember
- **Strongly typed** - Catch errors during compilation
- **IntelliSense** - Prompt for syntax and attributes
- **Bindable result sets** - In some providers

# LINQ to Objects

## C#

```
int[] nums = new int[] {0,4,2,6,3,8,3,1};  
double average = nums.Take(6).Average();  
var above = from n in nums  
             where n > average  
             select n;
```

## VB. NET

```
Dim nums() As Integer = {0,4,2,6,3,8,3,1}  
Double average = nums.Take(6).Average()  
Dim above = From n In nums _  
             Where n > average _  
             Select n
```



# LINQ to Objects

- Query any IEnumerable source  
Includes arrays, List, Dictionary...
- Many useful operators available  
Sum, Max, Min, Distinct, Intersect, Union
- Expose your own data with  
IEnumerable or IQueryable
- Create operators using extension methods

# LINQ operators

Aggregate	Conversion	Ordering	Partitioning	Sets
Aggregate	Cast	OrderBy	Skip	Concat
Average	OfType	ThenBy	SkipWhile	Distinct
Count	ToArray	Descending	Take	Except
Max	ToDictionary	Reverse	TakeWhile	Intersect
Min	ToList			Union
Sum	ToLookup			

# LINQ to SQL

- Object-relational mapping  
Records become strongly-typed objects
- Data context is the controller mechanism
- Facilitates update, delete & insert
- Translates LINQ queries behind the scenes
- Type, parameter and injection safe

# Database mapping

- VS 2008 designer or SQLMetal command
- Map tables & fields to classes & properties
- Generates partial classes with attributes
- Each record becomes an object
- Data context represents the database
- Utilise tables, views or stored procedures

# Modifying objects

- Update  
Set object properties

- Delete

```
context.Table.DeleteOnSubmit(object)
```

- Insert

```
context.Table.InsertOnSubmit(object)
```

- Commit changes back

```
context.SubmitChanges()
```

Transactional - all or nothing

# Demo of LINQ to SQL

# Additional providers

- Relational data  
NHibernate, MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL
- Web services  
RDF, Flickr, Amazon, WebQueries
- Custom  
LDAP, Google Desktop, SharePoint, TerraServer maps

# Future developments

- Blinq  
Scaffold web UI for list/view/update pages
- PLINQ  
Parallel query processing over many CPUs
- SyncLINQ & Continuous LINQ  
Updated results via INotifyCollectionChanged



# Limitations

## LINQ

- Only defines query, not update or context

## LINQ to SQL

- Mapping is set at compile-time
- Can not mix mapped and unmapped properties in a single query
- Microsoft SQL Server 2000 or later only

# .NET features used

## .NET Framework 2.0

- Partial classes (mapping)

## .NET Framework 3.5

- Anonymous types (shaping)
- Extension method (query operators)
- Type inference (var keyword)
- Lambda expressions (query syntax)

# Alternatives for .NET

- NHibernate
- Castle MonoRail/ActiveRecord
- SubSonic
- Code generation tool+templates  
CodeSmith, MyGeneration, LLBLGen/Pro +  
NetTiers, DooDads, roll your own...

## More information

- Official site - <https://msdn.microsoft.com/linq/>
- Tutorials - <https://weblogs.asp.net/scottgu/>
- Screencasts - <https://tinyurl.com/yusch>
- This presentation & cheat sheet <https://damieng.com/blog/tag/linq>

# Questions & answers