

Seminar

SeC6.3

Chapter 6. Persistence Language-Integrated Query (LINQ)

Software Engineering

Computer Science School
DSIC – UPV

Goals

- Introduce the LINQ language for data access Visual Studio (C#)

Language-Integrated Query (LINQ)

- .NET Language-Integrated Query defines a set of general purpose standard query operators that allow traversal, filter, and projection operations to be expressed in a direct yet declarative way in any .NET-based programming language. The standard query operators allow queries to be applied to any `IEnumerable<T>`-based information source.
- The accepted expressions or patterns are similar to lambda expressions in functional programming languages such as Haskell, OCaml, or F#.
- The use of expressions that incorporate functions or lambda expressions is common in most current programming languages (e.g. Java 8 admits lambda expressions to access objects or in the code associated to graphical UI controls).

From LINQ to SQL

- We will use LINQ to access in a transparent way data stored in relational databases.
- The LINQ expressions are internally converted into SQL expressions.
- In this way we do not have to deal with specific DB architectural or connection details.

LINQ Syntax

- A LINQ expression has three parts:

1. Obtain data source

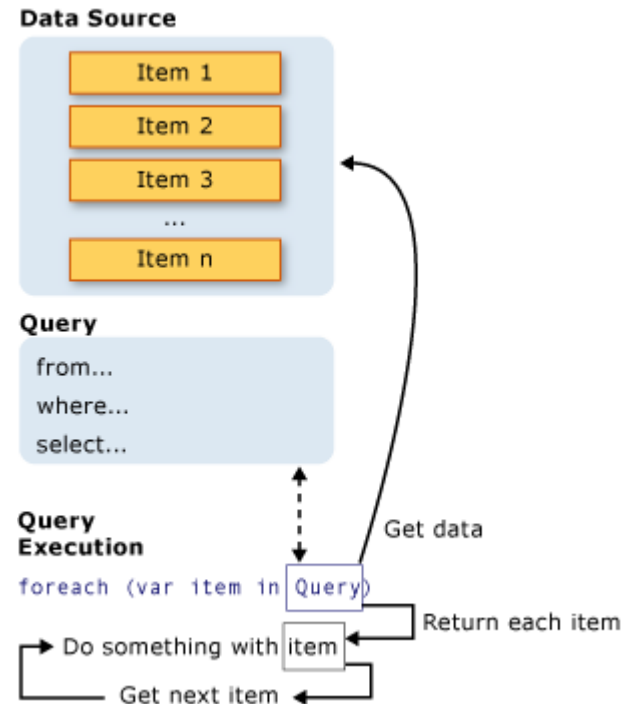
```
Ienumerable<BranchOffice> bos = dbcontext.offices
```

2. Create query

```
var offices_query =  
    from office in bos  
    where office.Id == 1  
    select office;
```

3. Run the query

```
foreach (BranchOffice office in offices_query)  
    Console.WriteLine(office.Id,office.address);
```



Lambda expresiones in LINQ

- LINQ allows an abbreviated form for expressions (*method-based*). This form uses lambda expressions as in functional languages.

- Code 1:

```
var offices_query =  
    from office in dbcontext.offices  
    where office.Id == 1  
    select office;  
foreach (BranchOffice office in offices_query)  
    Console.WriteLine(office.Id,office.address);
```

- Code 2

```
var offices_query = dbcontext.offices.Where(office => office.Id == 1)  
foreach (BranchOffice office in offices_query)  
    Console.WriteLine(office.Id,office.address);
```

Where in LINQ

- The Where method in a LINQ expression returns an IEnumerable object.
- This interface has many useful methods, e.g. OrderBy, Distinct, FirstOrDefault, etc.

Conclusions

- LINQ transforms a query into a first-class language element in C#
- LINQ expressions used to query objects from the DbContext