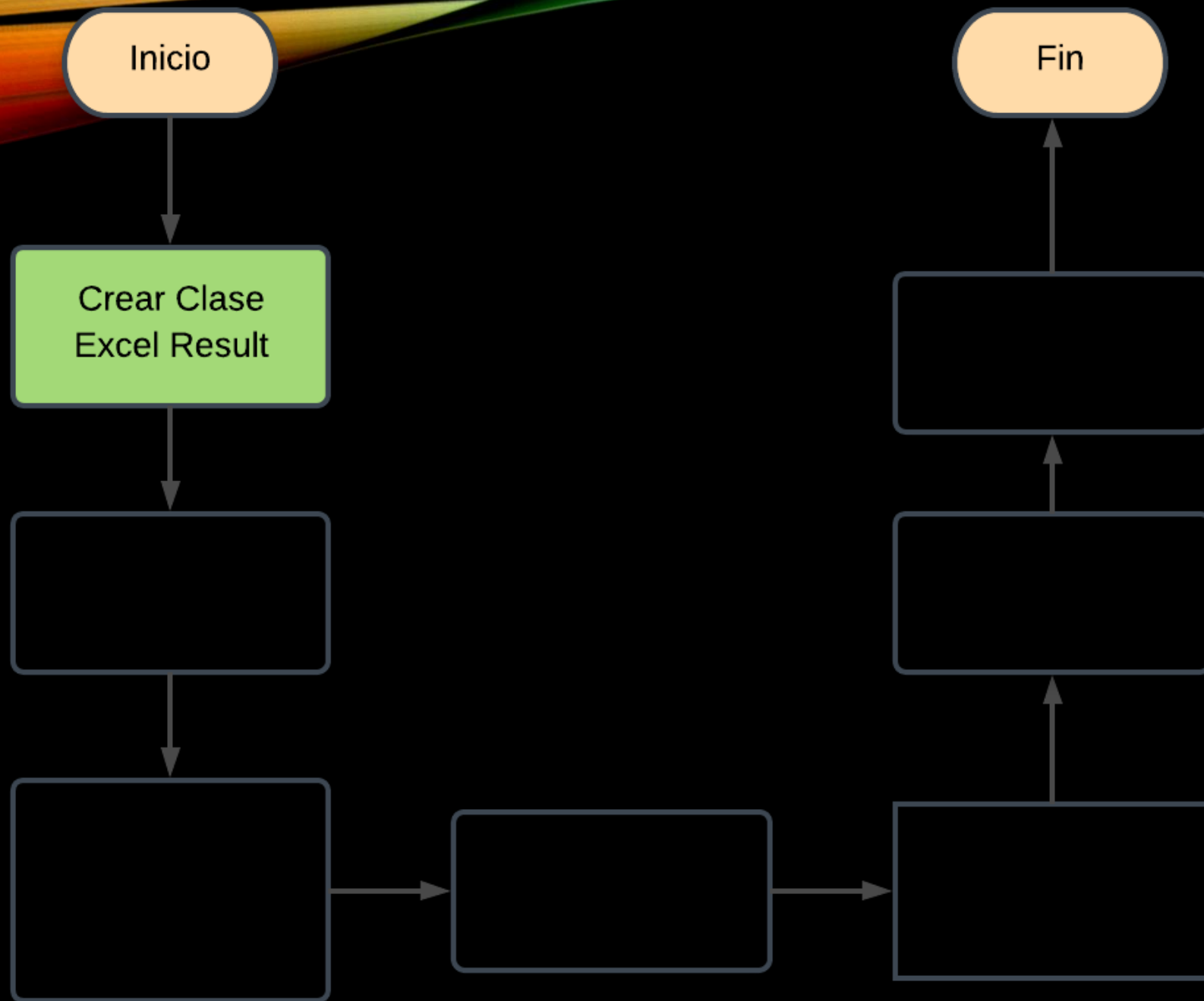




CLOSEDXML

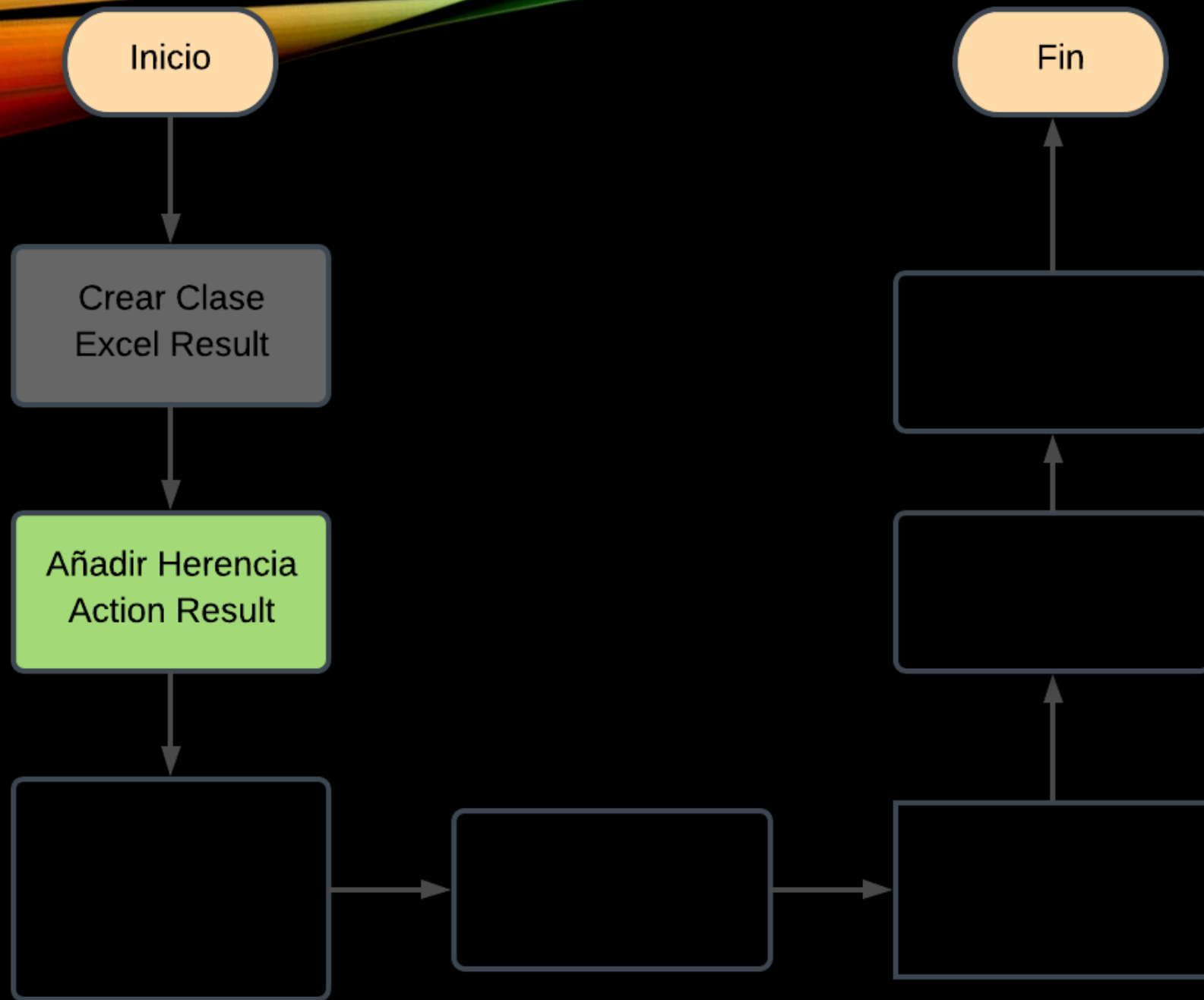
2.- Descargar archivo



1.- CREACIÓN CLASE RESULT

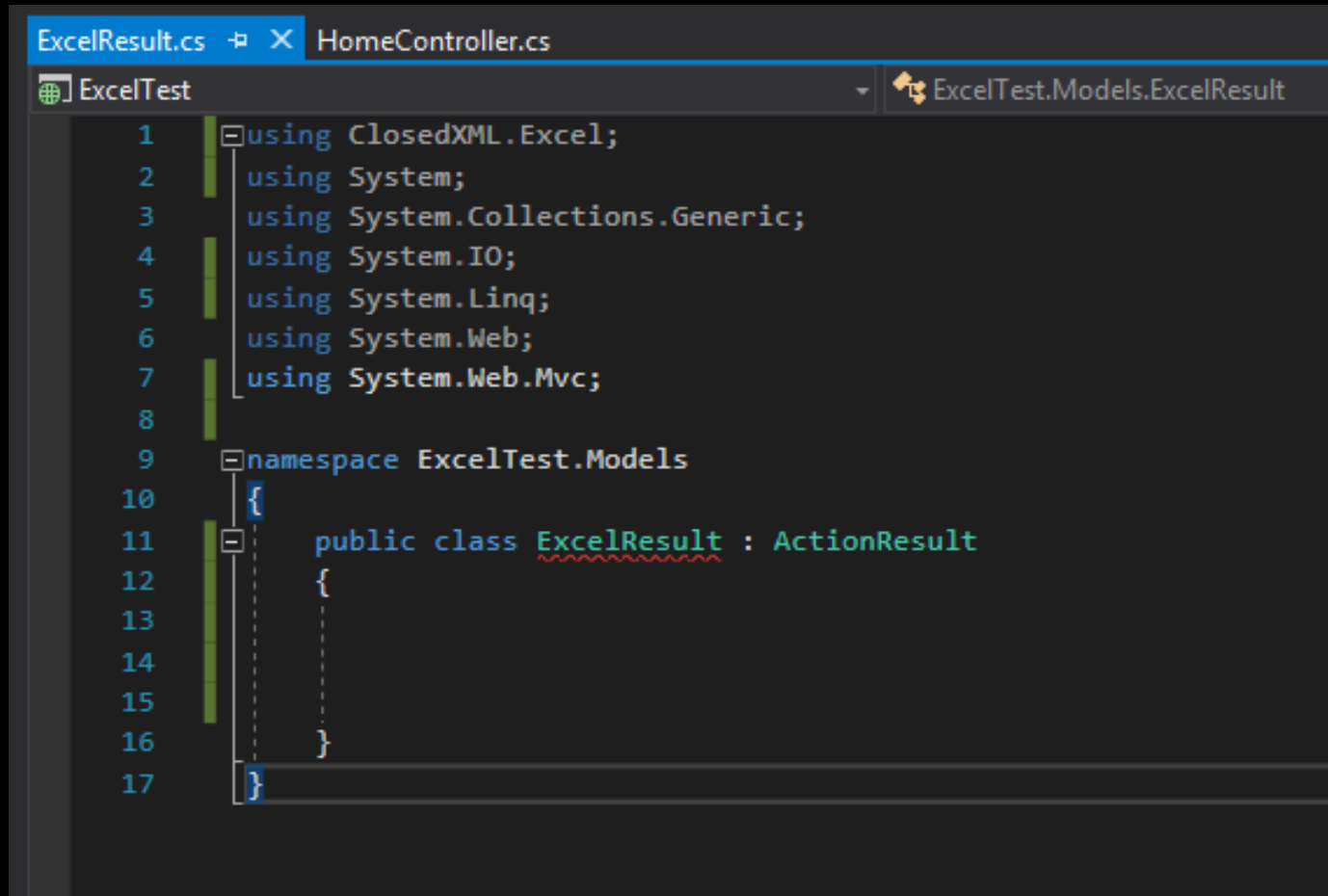
```
1  using ClosedXML.Excel;
2  using System;
3  using System.Collections.Generic;
4  using System.IO;
5  using System.Linq;
6  using System.Web;
7  using System.Web.Mvc;
8
9  namespace ExcelTest.Models
10 {
11     public class ExcelResult
12     {
13
14
15
16     }
17 }
```

- Creamos nuestra clase la cual nos ayudara a regresar el tipo de dato Excel para descargarlo.

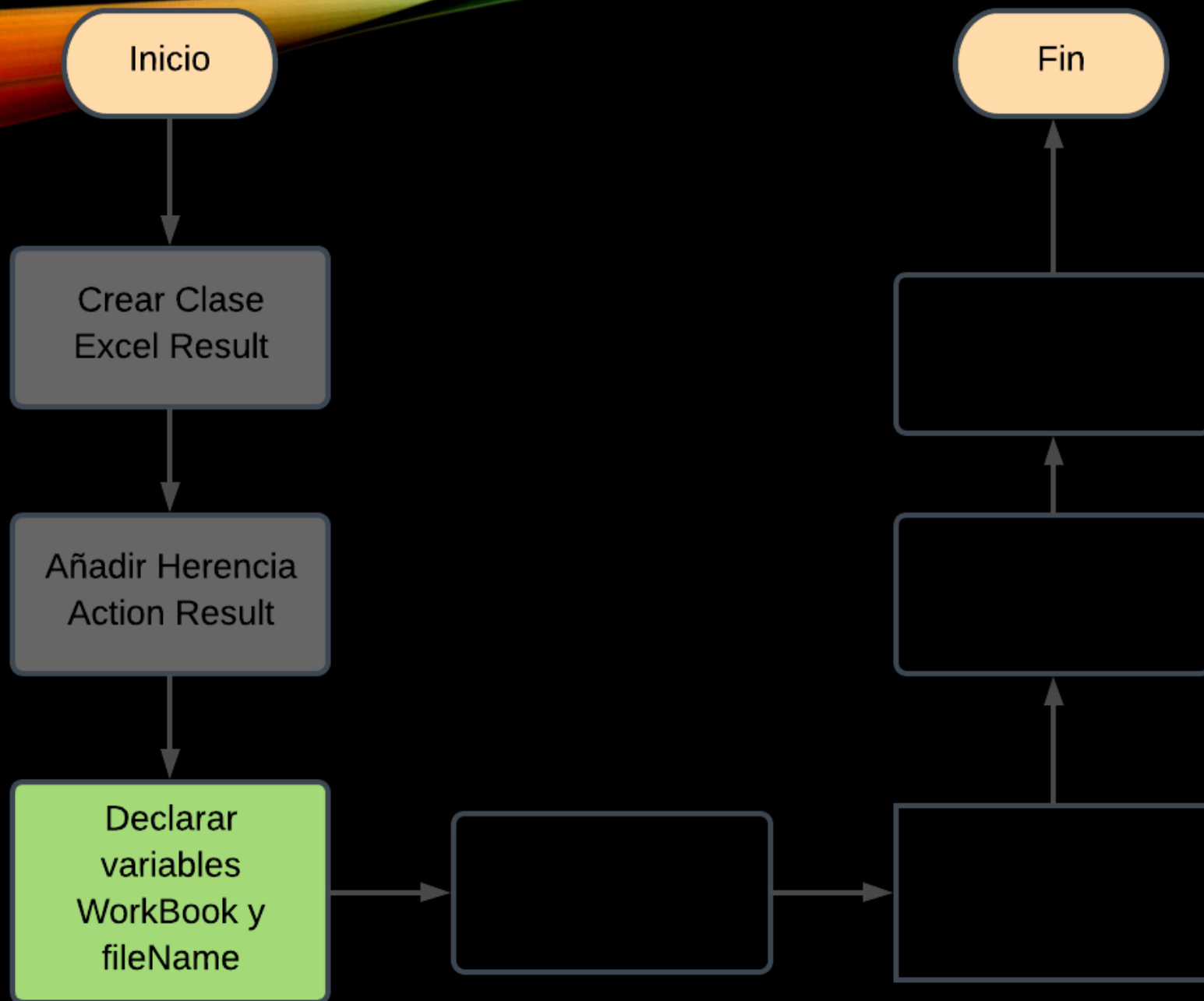


2.- AÑADIR HERENCIA

- Añadir herencia action result.



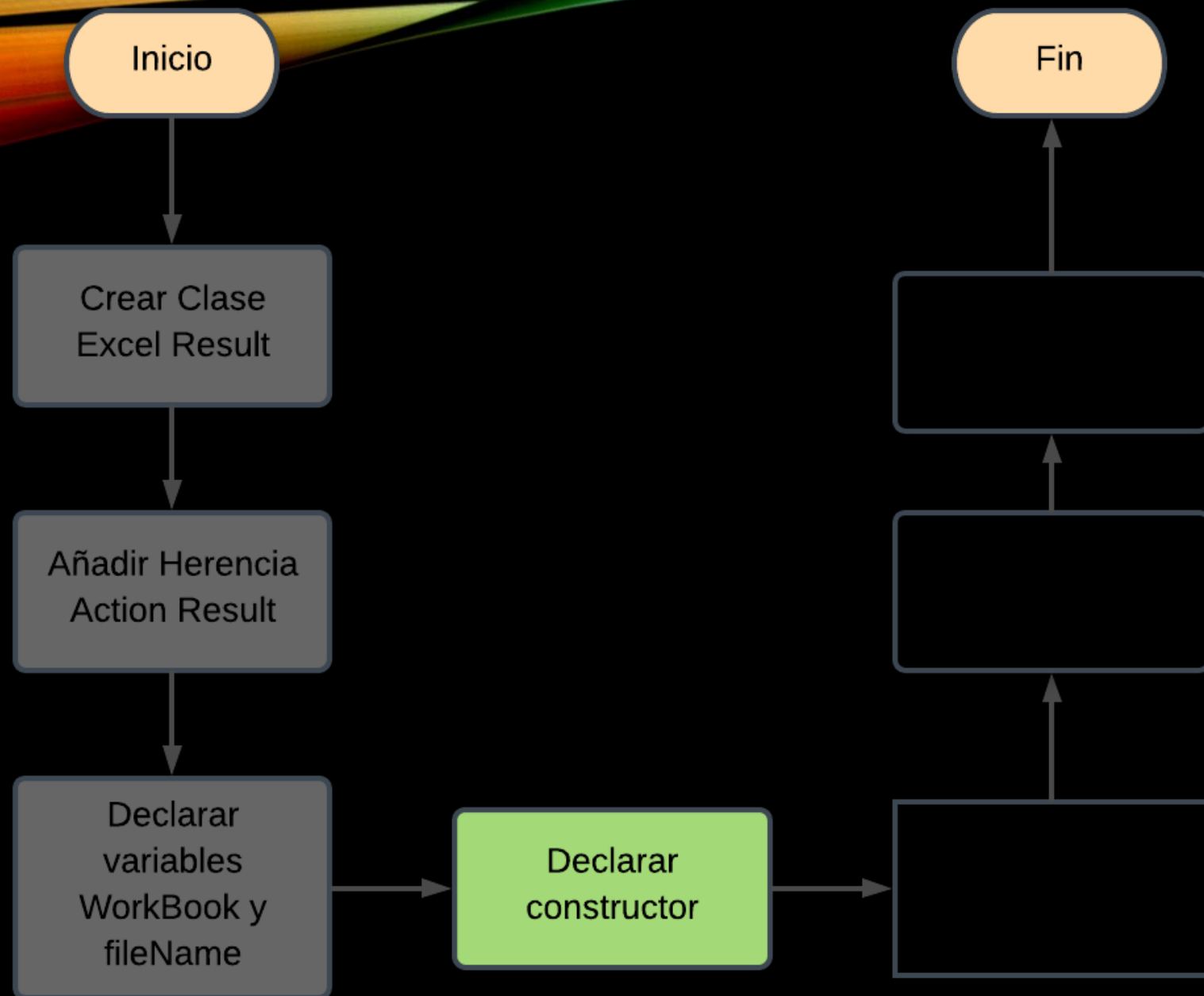
```
ExcelResult.cs X HomeController.cs
ExcelTest
1 using ClosedXML.Excel;
2 using System;
3 using System.Collections.Generic;
4 using System.IO;
5 using System.Linq;
6 using System.Web;
7 using System.Web.Mvc;
8
9 namespace ExcelTest.Models
10 {
11     public class ExcelResult : ActionResult
12     {
13     }
14 }
15
16
17
```



3.- DECLARAR VARIABLES

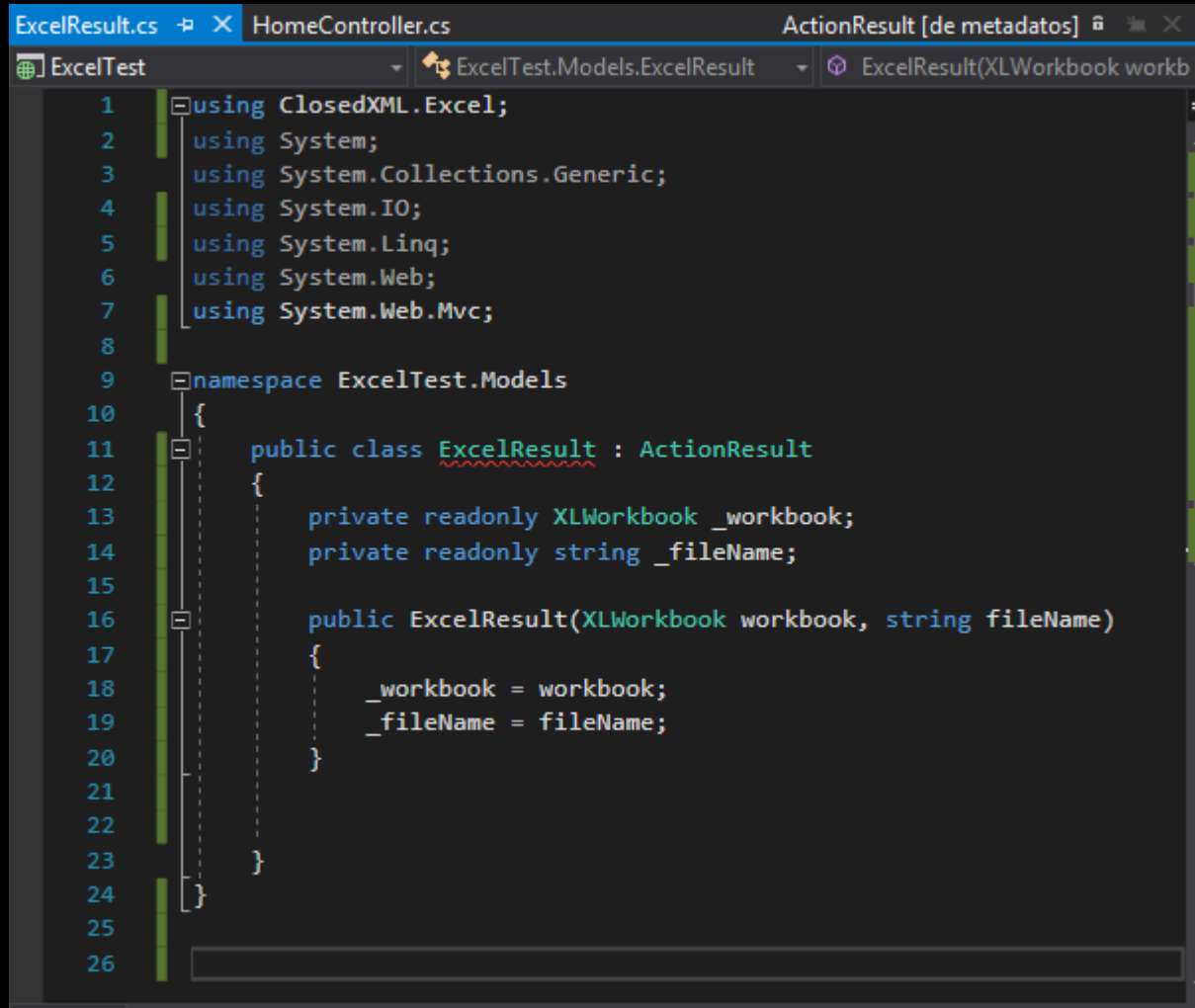
```
ExcelResult.cs* X HomeController.cs ActionResult [de metadatos]
ExcelTest ExcelTest.Models.ExcelResult _workbook
1 using ClosedXML.Excel;
2 using System;
3 using System.Collections.Generic;
4 using System.IO;
5 using System.Linq;
6 using System.Web;
7 using System.Web.Mvc;
8
9 namespace ExcelTest.Models
10 {
11     public class ExcelResult : ActionResult
12     {
13         private readonly XLWorkbook _workbook;
14         private readonly string _fileName;
15     }
16 }
17
18
19
20
```

- Declaramos las 2 variables que necesitamos el Workbook y el nombre del archivo.



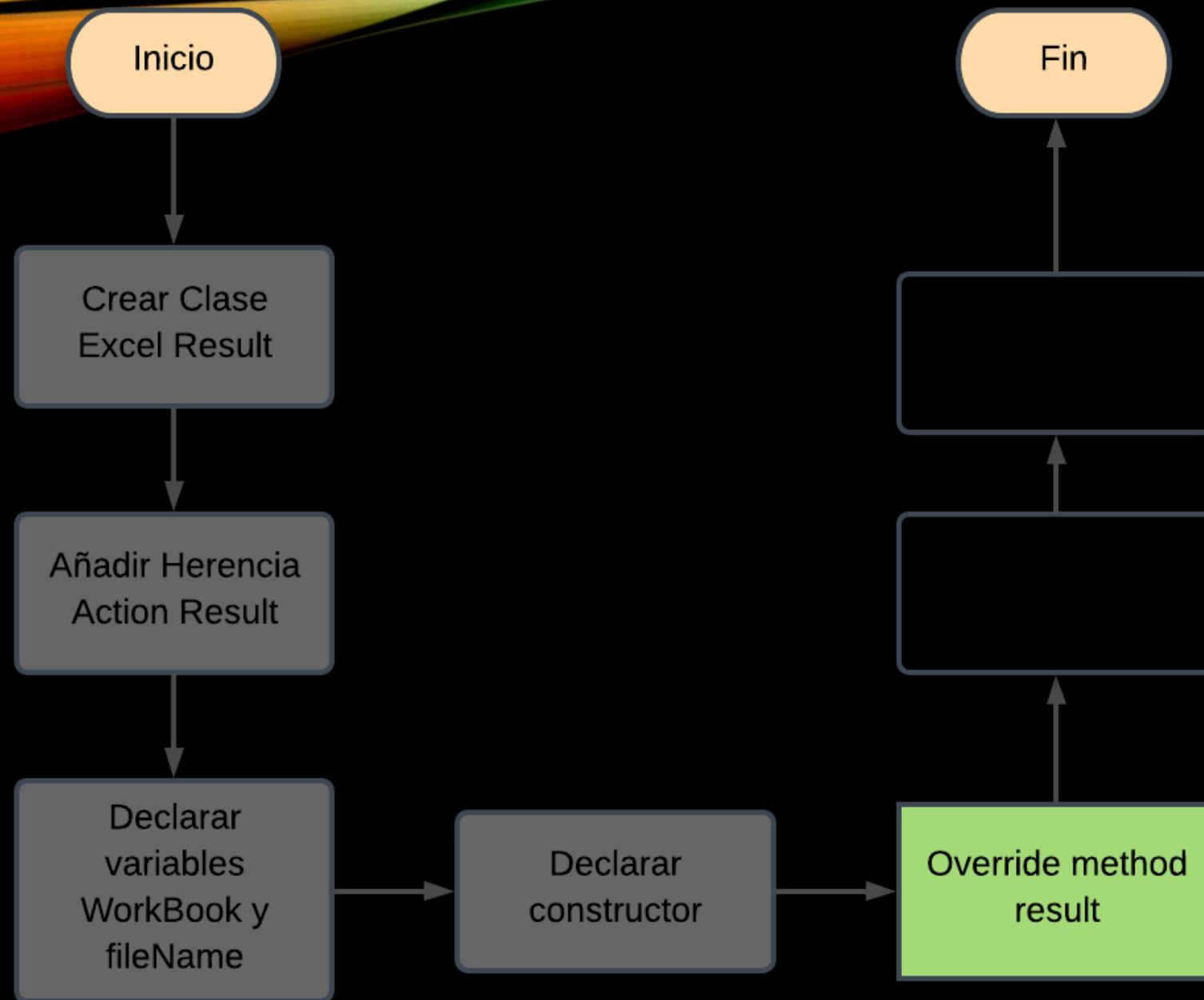
4.- DECLARAR CONSTRUCTOR

Declaramos el constructor para asignar nuestros valores de entrada a nuestros atributos.

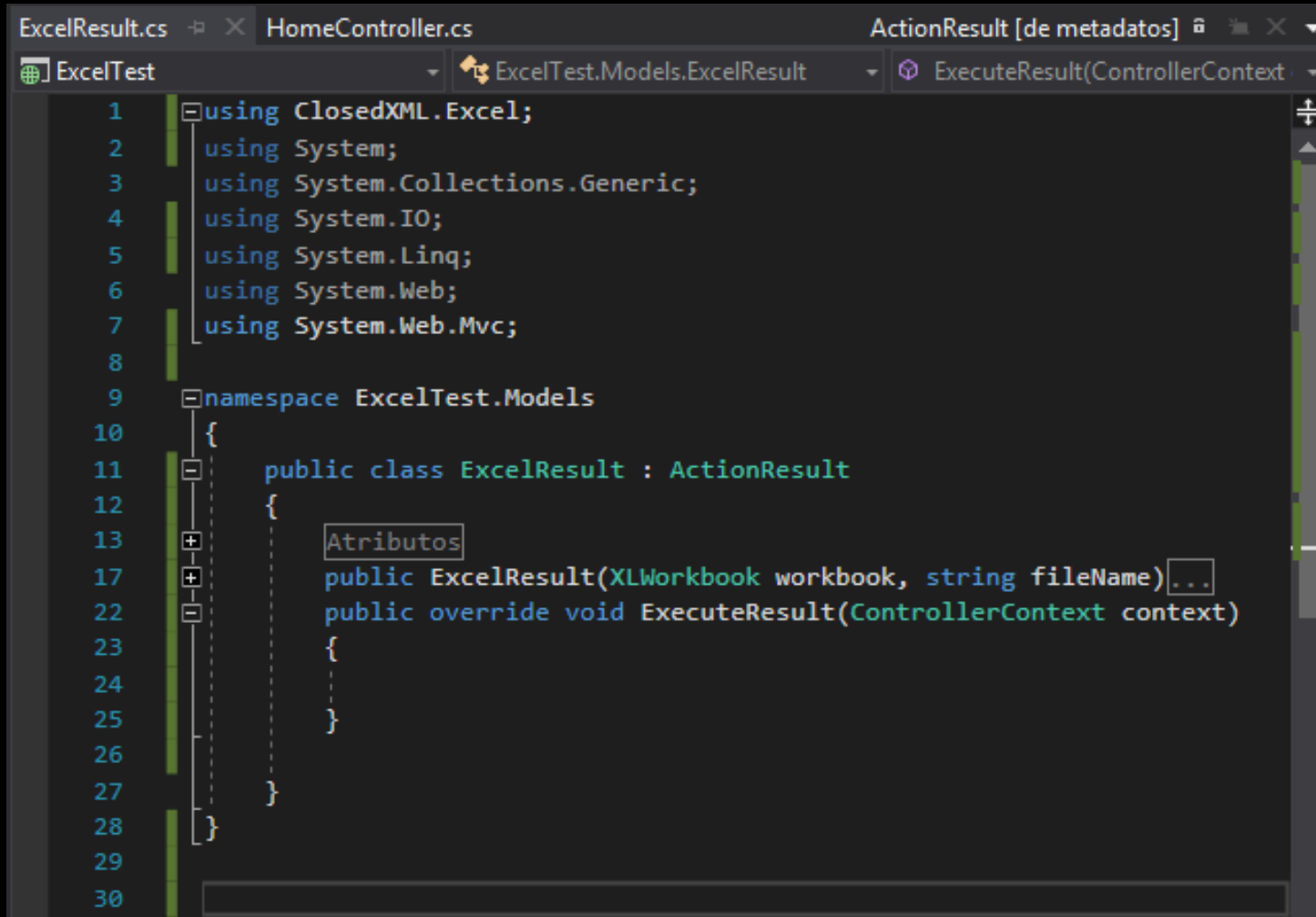


```
ExcelResult.cs | HomeController.cs | ActionResult [de metadatos]
ExcelTest | ExcelTest.Models.ExcelResult | ExcelResult(XLWorkbook workb

1  using ClosedXML.Excel;
2  using System;
3  using System.Collections.Generic;
4  using System.IO;
5  using System.Linq;
6  using System.Web;
7  using System.Web.Mvc;
8
9  namespace ExcelTest.Models
10 {
11     public class ExcelResult : ActionResult
12     {
13         private readonly XLWorkbook _workbook;
14         private readonly string _fileName;
15
16         public ExcelResult(XLWorkbook workbook, string fileName)
17         {
18             _workbook = workbook;
19             _fileName = fileName;
20         }
21     }
22 }
23
24
25
26
```



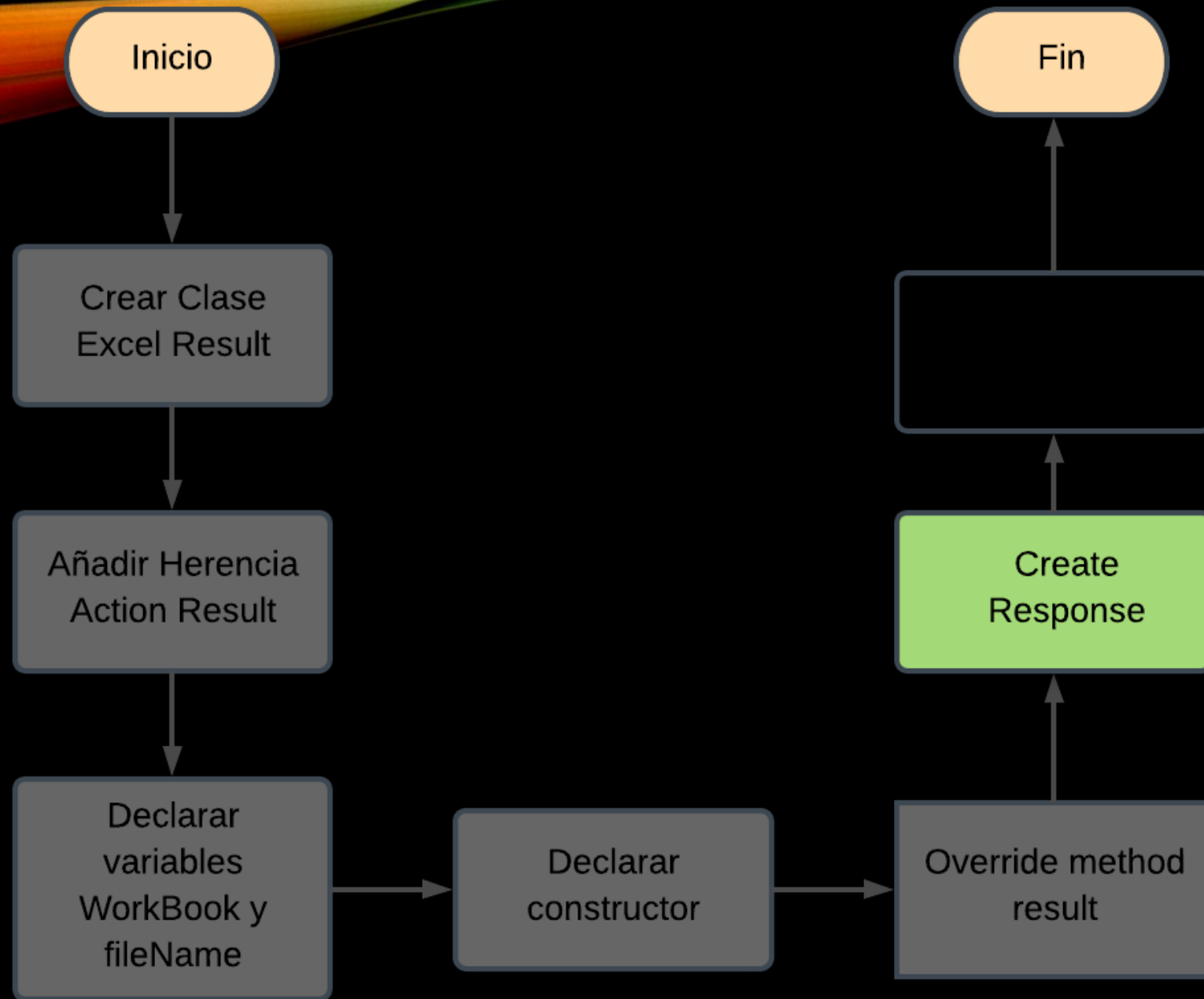
5.-OVERRIDE METHOD RESULT



```
ExcelResult.cs  HomeController.cs  ActionResult [de metadatos]
ExcelTest
ExcelTest.Models.ExcelResult
ExecuteResult(ControllerContext)

1  using ClosedXML.Excel;
2  using System;
3  using System.Collections.Generic;
4  using System.IO;
5  using System.Linq;
6  using System.Web;
7  using System.Web.Mvc;
8
9  namespace ExcelTest.Models
10 {
11     public class ExcelResult : ActionResult
12     {
13         Atributos
17         public ExcelResult(XLWorkbook workbook, string fileName) ...
22         public override void ExecuteResult(ControllerContext context)
23         {
24             ...
25         }
26     }
27 }
28
29
30
```

- Es el método que necesita todo ActionResult para retornar sin el nos va a tirar error, como estamos haciendo un ActionResult nuevo debemos sobre escribirlo.

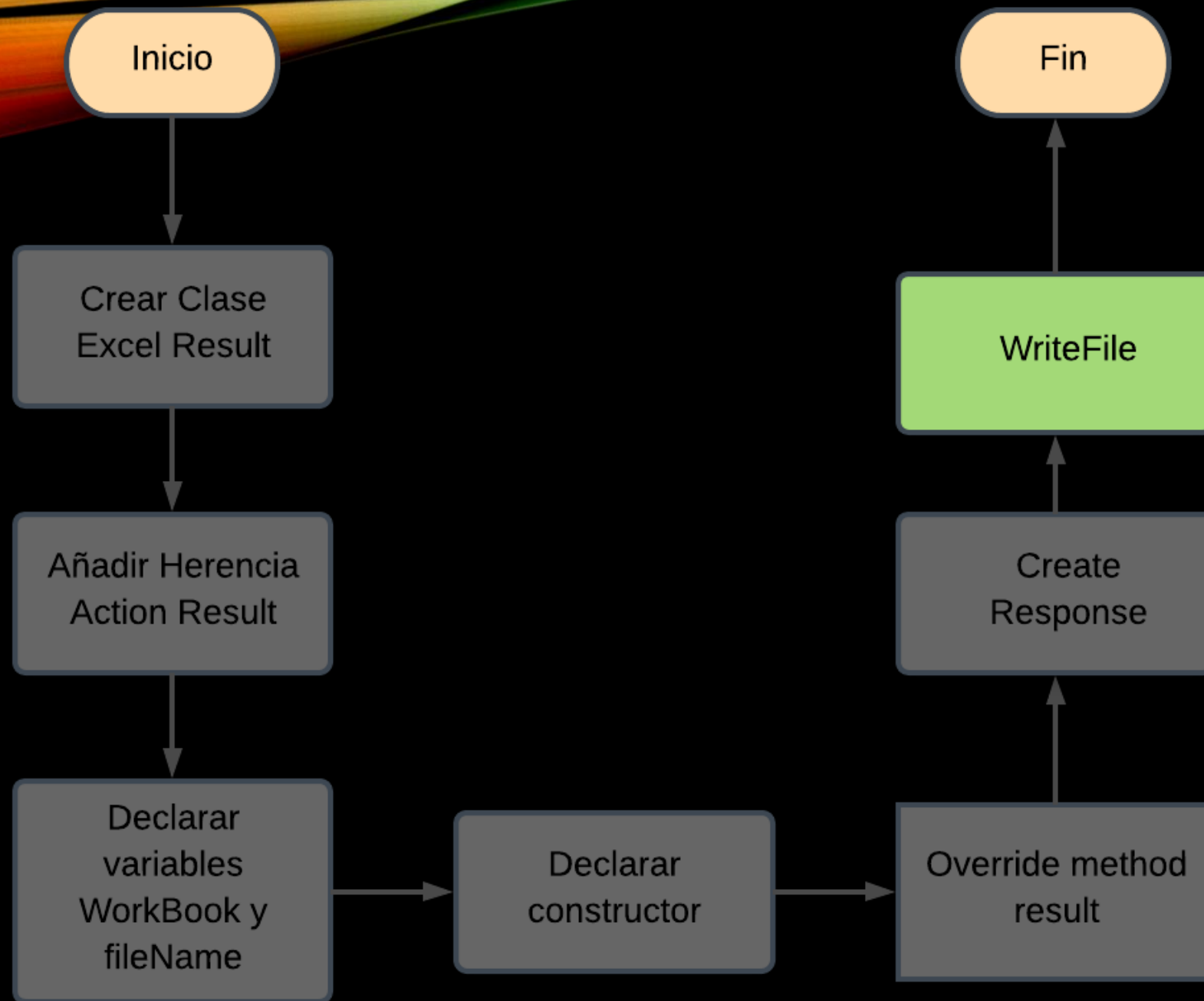


6.- CREATE RESPONSE

```
ExcelResult.cs  X HomeController.cs
ExcelTest
ExcelTest.Models.ExcelResult

5  using System.Linq;
6  using System.Web;
7  using System.Web.Mvc;
8
9  namespace ExcelTest.Models
10 {
11     public class ExcelResult : ActionResult
12     {
13         Atributos
14         public ExcelResult(XLWorkbook workbook, string fileName)
15         {
16         }
17         public override void ExecuteResult(ControllerContext context)
18         {
19             var response = context.HttpContext.Response;
20             response.Clear();
21             response.ContentType = "application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument."
22                                 + "spreadsheetml.sheet";
23             response.AddHeader("content-disposition",
24                               "attachment;filename=\"" + _fileName + ".xlsx\"");
25
26             response.End();
27         }
28     }
29 }
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
```

- El método de comunicación con el browser del cliente son los HTTP responses usualmente regresan texto plano, pero como esta vez regresaremos un archivo Excel tenemos que escribir en el response que lo que estamos regresando es un archivo y no un texto.
- Así como decirle como se llama el archivo.



7.- ESCRIBIR ARCHIVO

```
ExcelResult.cs  HomeController.cs
ExcelTest
ExcelTest.Models.ExcelResult

6  using System.Web;
7  using System.Web.Mvc;
8
9  namespace ExcelTest.Models
10 {
11     public class ExcelResult : ActionResult
12     {
13         Atributos
14         public ExcelResult(XLWorkbook workbook, string fileName)
15         {
16         }
17         public override void ExecuteResult(ControllerContext context)
18         {
19             var response = context.HttpContext.Response;
20             response.Clear();
21             response.ContentType = "application/vnd.openxmlformats-officedocument."
22                                 + "spreadsheetml.sheet";
23             response.AddHeader("content-disposition",
24                               "attachment;filename=\"" + _fileName + ".xlsx\"");
25
26             using (var memoryStream = new MemoryStream())
27             {
28                 _workbook.SaveAs(memoryStream);
29                 memoryStream.WriteTo(response.OutputStream);
30             }
31
32             response.End();
33         }
34     }
35 }
```

- Con `memoryStream` creados y escribimos el archivo


```
public ActionResult About()
{
    using (var wb = new XLWorkbook())
    {
        var worksheet = wb.Worksheets.Add("Sheet 1");
        worksheet.Cell(1, 1).Value = "Hello, world!";

        return new ExcelResult(wb, "NombreDeArchivo");
    }
}
```