



HEINSOHN
BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY

Acceso a Datos con ADO.NET

Linq - Entity Framework



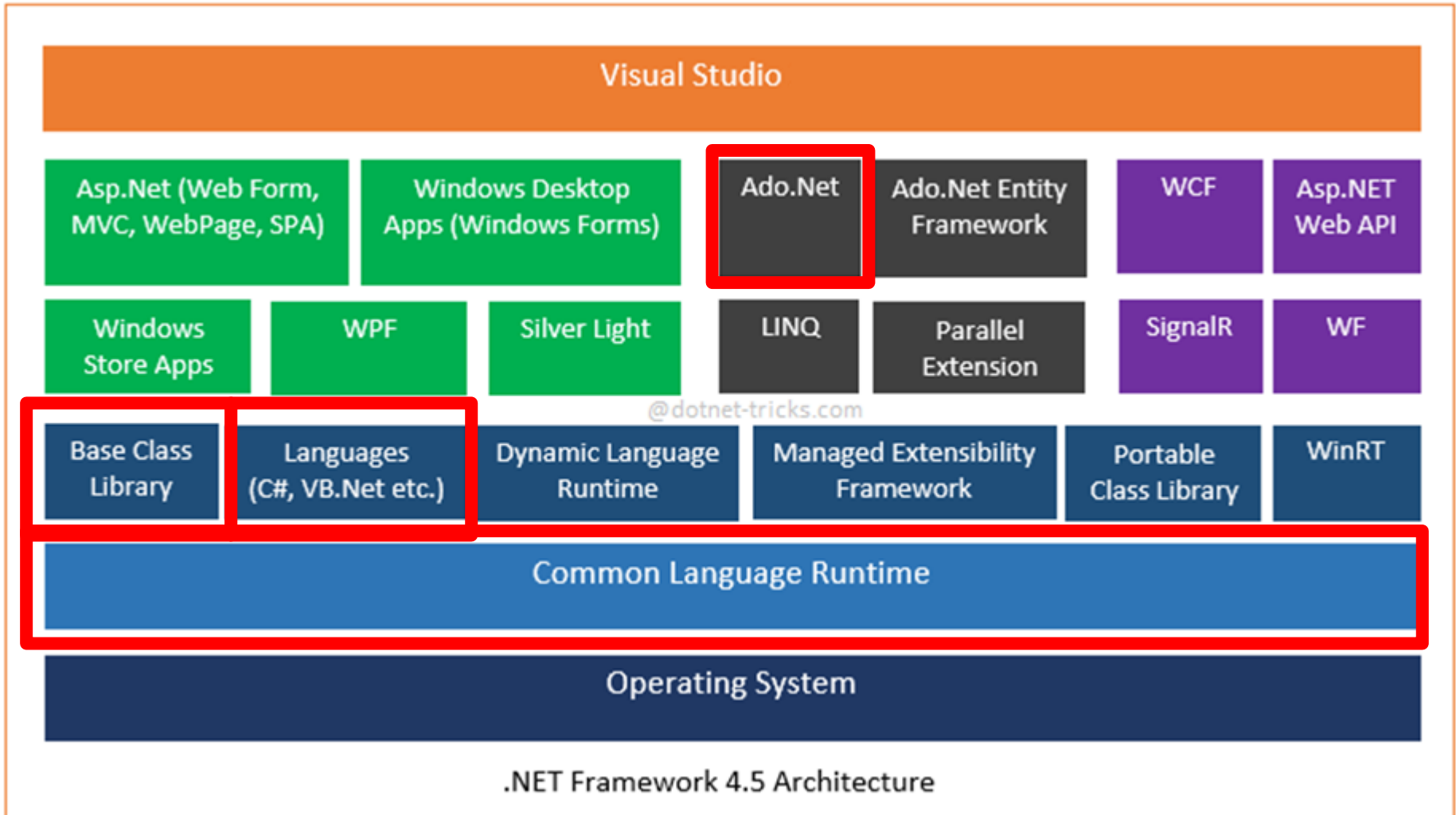
Microsoft Partner

Gold Software Development

Gold Web Development

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.Net Framework 4.5 Architecture



- Language Integrated Query
- Make query a part of the language
- Component of .NET Framework 3.5
- Shipping from Visual Studio 2008

- **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']

```
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();
```

C#

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

C#

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

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

C#

VB.NET

Others

.NET Language Integrated Query (LINQ)

LINQ data source providers

ADO.NET support for LINQ

**LINQ
to Objects**

**LINQ
to Datasets**

**LINQ
to SQL**

**LINQ
to Entities**

**LINQ
to XML**

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;
```

C#

```
int[] nums = new int[] {0,4,2,6,3,8,3,1};  
double average = nums.Take(6).Average();
```

```
var above = nums.Where(X => X > average);
```

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

- 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

- VS 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

- Update
Set object properties
- Delete
`context.Table.DeleteOnSubmit(object)`
- Insert
`context.Table.InsertOnSubmit(object)`
- Commit changes back
`context.SubmitChanges()`
Transactional - all or nothing

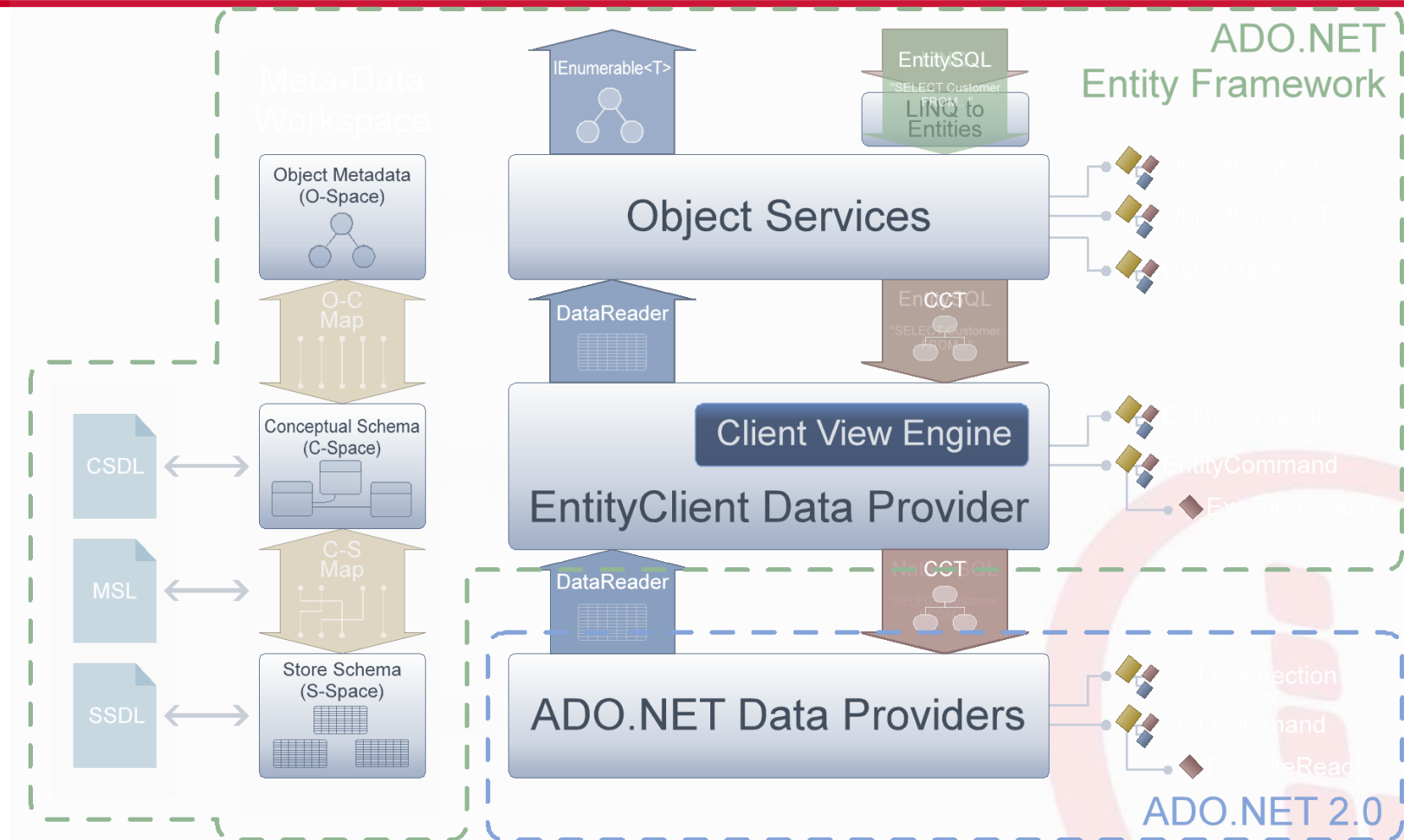
- It only works with SQL Server Database.
- It has not support for complex type.
- It cannot generate database from model.
- It allows only one to one mapping between the entity classes and the relational tables /views.
- It allows you to query data using DataContext.
- It can be used for rapid application development only with SQL Server.

<https://code.msdn.microsoft.com/101-LINQ-Samples-3fb9811b#content>

LA MEJOR FORMA DE BUSCAR FÁCIL ACCESO
A EJEMPLOS SOBRE LINQ

<http://linq101.nilzorblog.com/linq101-lambda.php>

EJEMPLOS PRÁCTICOS CON LAMBDA

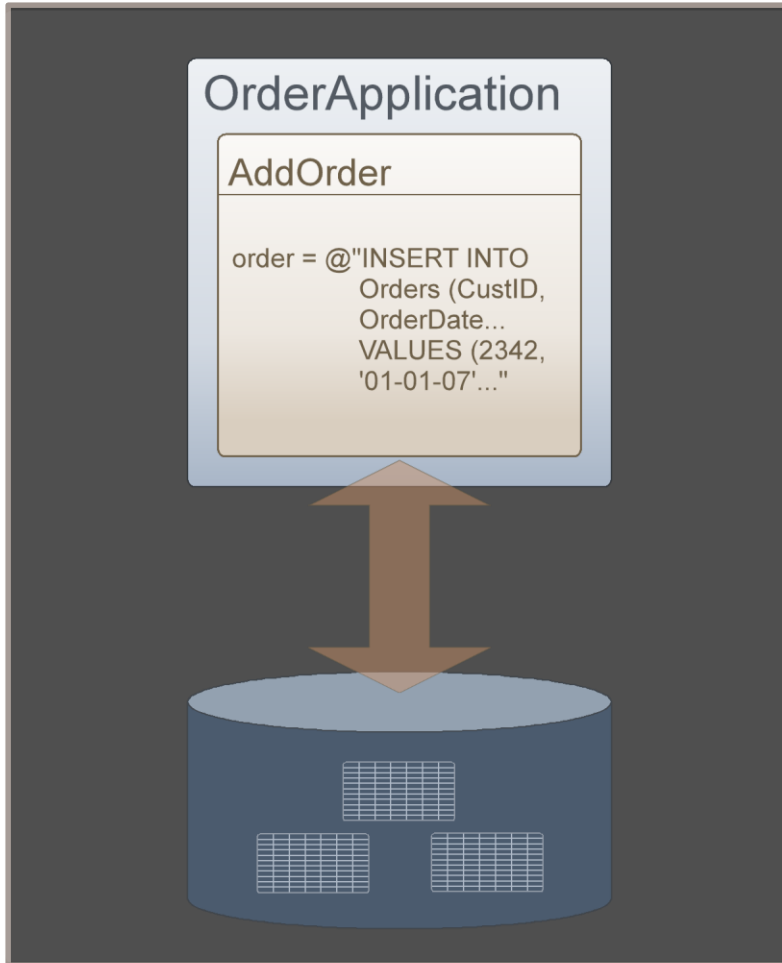


- It can work with various databases like Oracle, DB2, MySQL, SQL Server etc.
- It generates an .edmx file initially. The relation is maintained using 3 different files .csdl, .msl and .ssdl
- It has support for complex type.
- It can generate database from model.
- It allows one-to-one, one-to-many & many-to-many mappings between the Entity classes and the relational tables /views
- It allows you to query data using EntitySQL,ObjectContext, DbContext.
- It can be used for rapid application development with RDBMS like SQL Server, Oracle, DB2 and MySQL etc.

- Writing queries is difficult
 - No help from compiler
 - Results are untyped rectangular records
- Database Schemas optimized for storage concerns
 - Relational Tables contain flat, homogenous records
 - Implicit Logic Embedded in Application
 - Brittle, Hard to maintain
- Lack of common syntax across relational databases

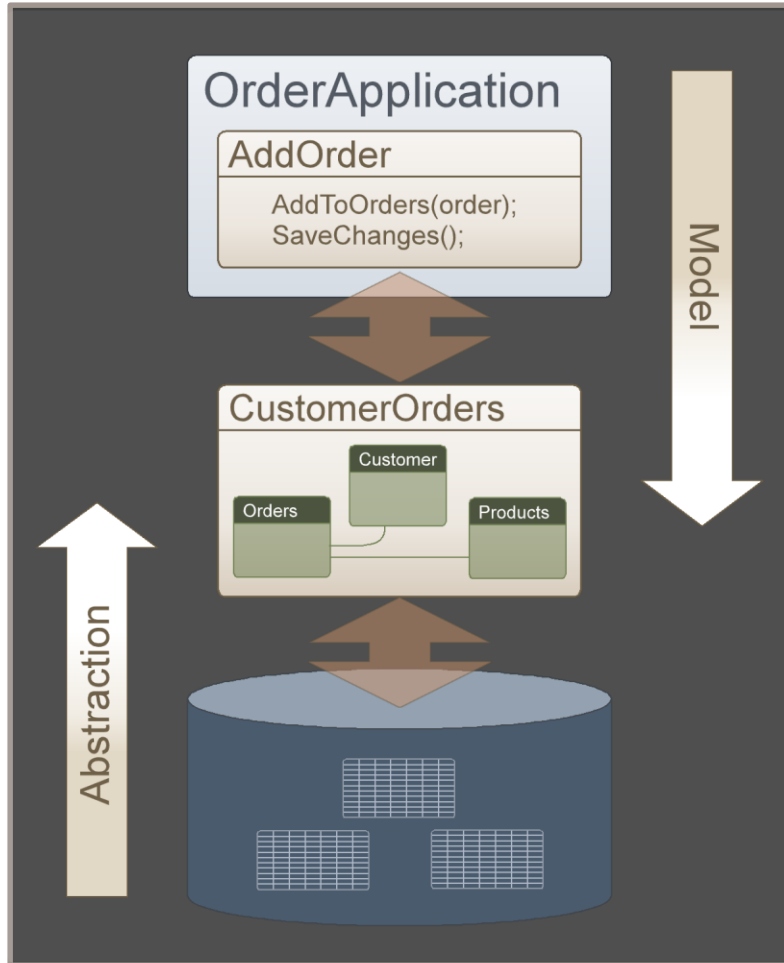
- Rapid Development
 - Strongly typed queries
 - Strongly typed results with Business Logic
- Lower TCO
 - Work with an explicit data model
 - Types, Inheritance, Relationships, Complex Properties,...
 - Decouple application from storage schema
- Better Portability
 - Common query language across disparate sources

Where's Your Data Model?



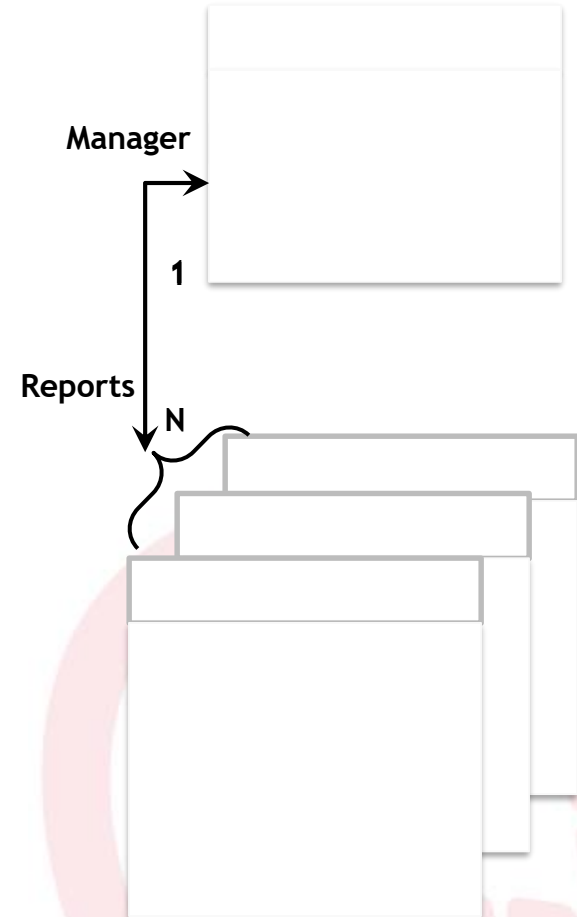
- Applications Today...
 - Implicitly Contain the Data Model
 - Logic and Model Intertwined
 - Conceptual Mismatch
 - Often encapsulate in a "Data Access Layer"

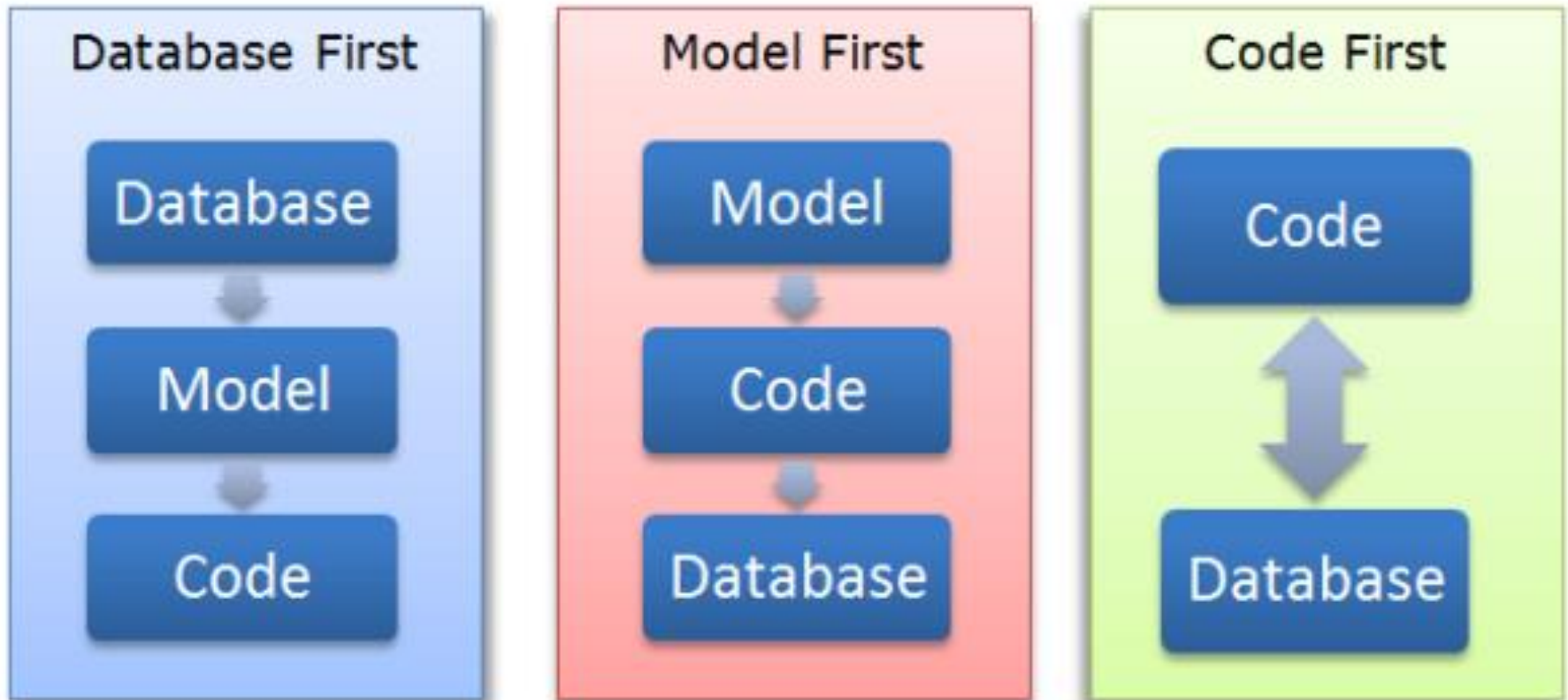
Where's Your Data Model?



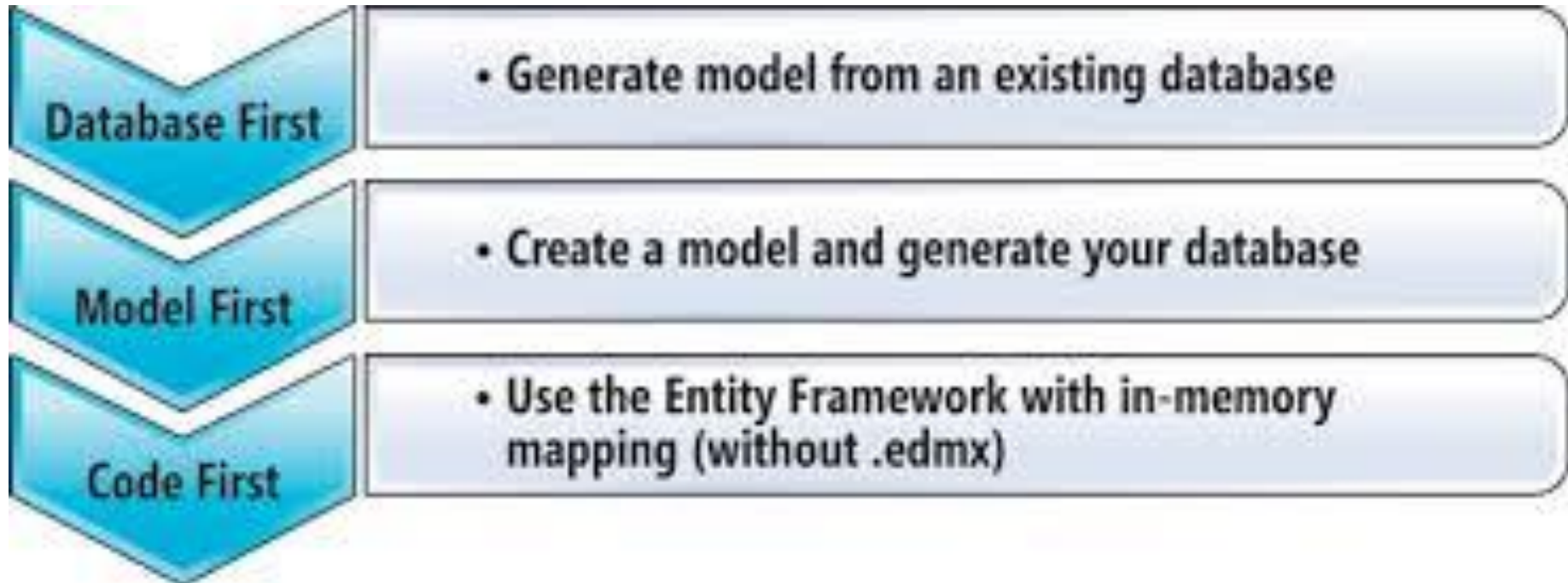
- Applications Today...
 - Implicitly Contain the Data Model
 - Logic and Model Intertwined
 - Conceptual Mismatch
 - Often encapsulate in a "Data Access Layer"
- The Need...
 - Applications work with a well Defined Model
 - Storage Schema Abstraction
 - Declarative mapping between application and storage models
 - No brittle, hard-coded mapping

- An extended relational model with Entity-Relationship Model concepts
 - Entity Types
 - Strong type with Identity
 - Inheritance
 - Scalar/Complex properties
 - EntitySets
 - Hold instances of Entity Types
 - Similar to relational tables
 - Can have multiple Entitysets of the same EntityTypes
 - Relationships ("Associations")
 - Named relationships between Entities
 - 0..1:*, 0..1:0..1, 1:1, 1:M, M:N
 - Navigation may be exposed as NavigationProperties on EntityTypes
 - AssociationSets
 - Contains instances of associations
 - May be queried directly
 - EntityContainers
 - Contains EntitySets, AssociationSets





Entity Framework Approaches



DATABASE FIRST

Model the database artifacts (tables, views, primary keys, foreign keys, etc.)

Allows you to use legacy database in your ORM application

Low level control over the database

Entity Data Model can be updated whenever database schema changes.

Database-first approach supports stored procedure, view, etc.

MODEL FIRST

Creating a model using the Entity Framework designer tools

Designer can generate DDL statements to create the database

An easy-to-use UI allows quickly create new entities

Separation of code and database in a declarative format

Dropping and re-creating the database is not a choice

This uses an .EDMX file to store model and mapping information.

CODE FIRST

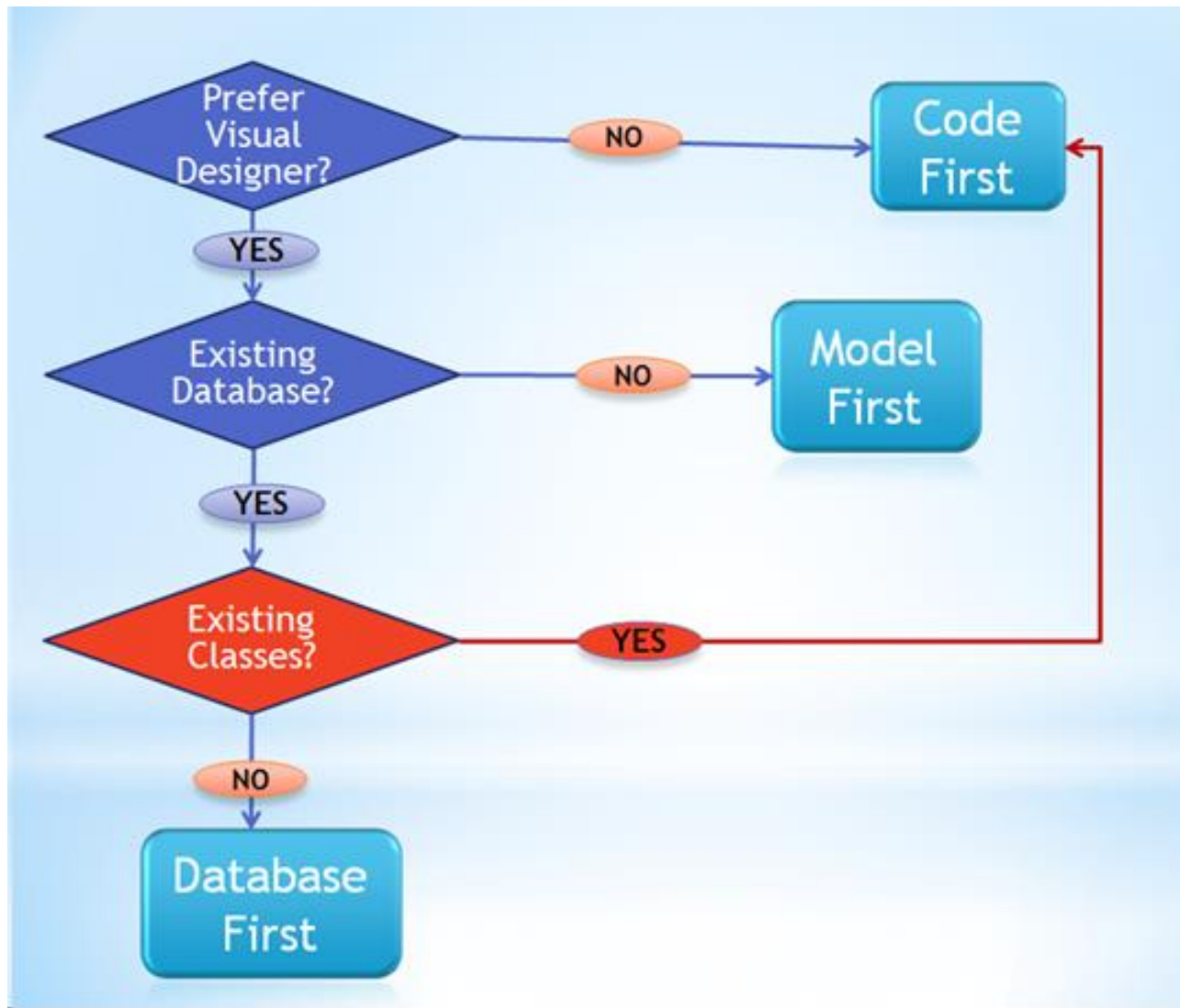
The primary focus is getting the code and logic

Define entity model with classes and mappings in code..

Entity Framework create (and recreate) the database for you.

Does not use Entity Framework visual design tool, neither to design entities

There is no XML file - no EDMX file - to represent model and storage schemas



- Crear el Entity Model de Nortwind
- Mostrar los registros de la tabla de clientes
- Filtrar un cliente
- Crear un cliente
- Crear un pedido

[https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa697427\(VS.80\).aspx?tduid=\(6b7b599b8c322c79ee0d32babf11d3ed\)\(256380\)\(2459594\)\(TnL5HPStwNw-buFSaah3HjmnFMBD1TtcMA\)\(\)](https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa697427(VS.80).aspx?tduid=(6b7b599b8c322c79ee0d32babf11d3ed)(256380)(2459594)(TnL5HPStwNw-buFSaah3HjmnFMBD1TtcMA)())

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