一、Expression2Sql 介绍

Expression2Sql 是一个可以将 Expression 表达式树解析成 Transact-SQL 的开源项目。简单易用,几分钟即可上手使用,因为博主在设计 Expression2Sql 的时候就尽可能的按照 Transact-SQL 的语法语义风格来设计,只要调用者熟悉基本的 Transact-SQL 语法即可迅速开码,大大降低了学习 Expression2Sql 的成本,甚至零成本。对象化操作,链式编程,任意组装 sql,自动生成表别名,参数化赋值,防止 sql 注入,支持多数据库,生成极度美观的 sql 字符串(格式化),优点 A,优点 B,优点 C,优点…还是等你来发现吧! $O(\cap_{-}\cap)O\sim$

由于 insert 操作基本上是纯反射,很难和表达式树挂上钩,所以就不提供 insert 操作的方法了。Expression2Sql 目前推出的首个版本是 1.0,所以功能完善程度不高,只能做一些简单的表达式树解析成 sql 的操作。后期博主会持续更新维护,陆陆续续的增加智能缓存、日志埋点、sql 监控、sql 合法性检查等,让 Expression2Sql 逐渐的日益完善。

由于 Expression2Sql 的职责非常单一、干净清爽,纯粹就是输入表达式树,然后经过它的解析之后,便可返回 Transact-SQL 给调用方。所以它的使用场景主要是用于和第三方的 ORM 或者是基于 ado.net 的原生 DbHelper 帮助类做对接,使其能够支持对象化、表达式树的链式编程。

Expression2Sql 源码托管地址:

https://github.com/StrangeCity/Expression2Sql

诸多开源项目收录:

http://www.cnblogs.com/StrangeCity/p/OpenSourceProject.html

拉轰兮兮的 YY 了这么久,那么接下来博主将以图文并茂的方式来展示一下 Expression2Sql 的使用示例。

二、单表简单查询

画 Expression2SqlTest 查询单表所有字段 select * from UserInfo a 查询单表单个字段 select a.Id from UserInfo a

查询单表多个字段

from UserInfo a

select a.Id,a.Name

三、Where 条件

3.1, where like

查询单表,带where Like条件 select a.Id from UserInfo a where a.Name like 'x' + CparamO + 'x' [CparamO, b] 查询单表,带where LikeLeft条件 select a.Id from UserInfo a

Expression2SqlTest

[@param0, b]

查询单表,带where LikeRight条件 select a.Id from UserInfo a where a.Name like @param0 + '%' [@param0, b]

where a.Name like '%' + @param0

3.2 where in

```
Printf(
   Expre2Sql.Select \langle UserInfo \rangle (u = \rangle u.Name).
             Where (u \Rightarrow u. Id. In(1, 2, 3)),
    "查询单表,带where in条件,写法一"
):
int[] aryId = { 1, 2, 3 };
Printf(
    Expre2Sql. Select (UserInfo) (u => u. Name).
             Where(u => u.Id.In(aryId)),
    "查询单表,带where in条件,写法二
);
Printf(
   Expre2Sql. Select (UserInfo) (u => u. Name).
             Where (u => u. Name. In (new string[] { "a", "b" })),
   "查询单表,带where in条件,写法三"
):
```

Expression2SqlTest

```
查询单表,带where in条件,select a.Name from UserInfo a where a.Id in(1,2,3)
查询单表,带where in条件,select a.Name from UserInfo a where a.Id in(1,2,3)
查询单表,带where in条件,select a.Name from UserInfo a where a.Name in('a','b')
```

Expression2SqlTest

```
查询单表,带多个where条件
select a.Id
from UserInfo a
where a.Name = @param0
and a.Id > @param1
and a.Name is not null
and a.Id > @param2
and a.Id < @param3
and a.Id in(1,2,3)
and a.Name like '%' + @param4 + '%'
and a.Name like '%' + @param5
and a.Name like @param6 + '%'
or a.Id is null
[@param0, b]
[@param1, 2]
[Cparam2, -2147483648]
[@param3, 2147483647]
[@param4, a]
[@param5, b]
[@param6, c]
```

四、多表关联查询

4.1 join

4.2 inner join

```
Printf(
      Expre2Sql.Select (UserInfo, Account) ((u, a) => new { u.Id, a.Name }).
                InnerJoin(Account)((u, a) => u.Id == a.UserId),
      "多表InnerJoin关联查询"
  );
  Expression2SqlTest
  多表InnerJoin<u>关</u>联查询
  select a.Id.b.Name
  from UserInfo a
  inner join Account b on a.Id = b.UserId
4.3 left join
  Printf(
      Expre2Sql.Select (UserInfo, Account) ((u, a) => new { u.Id, a.Name }).
                LeftJoin<Account>((u, a) => u.Id == a.UserId),
      "多表LeftJoin关联查询"
  ):
  Expression2SqlTest
  多表LeftJoin关联查询
  select a.Id.b.Name
  from UserInfo a
  left join Account b on a.Id = b.UserId
4.4 right join
 Printf(
      Expre2Sql.Select (UserInfo, Account)((u, a) => new { u.Id, a.Name }).
                RightJoin(Account)((u, a) => u.Id == a.UserId),
      "多表RightJoin关联查询"
 ):
  Expression2SqlTest
  多表RightJoin关联查询
  select a.Id,b.Name
  from UserInfo a
  right join Account b on a.Id = b.UserId
4.5 full join
```

```
Printf(
       Expre2Sql.Select (UserInfo, Account)((u, a) => new { u.Id, a.Name }).
                FullJoin (Account) ((u, a) => u.Id == a.UserId),
       "多表FullJoin关联查询"
  );
  Expression2SqlTest
  多表FullJoin关联查询
  select a.Id,b.Name
  from UserInfo a
  full join Account b on a.Id = b.UserId
4.6、多表复杂关联查询
 Printf(
      Expre2Sql.Select (UserInfo, Account, Student, Class, City, Country)((u, a, s, d, e, f) =>
                new { u.Id, a.Name, StudentName = s.Name, ClassName = d.Name, e.CityName, Count
                Join < Account > ((u, a) => u.Id == a.UserId).
                LeftJoin\langle Account, Student \rangle ((a, s) = \rangle a. Id == s. Account Id).
                RightJoin(Student, Class)((s, c) => s.Id == c.UserId).
                InnerJoin(Class, City)((c, d) => c.CityId == d.Id).
                FullJoin(City, Country)((c, d) => c.CountryId == d.Id).
                Where(u => u.Id != null),
       "多表复杂关联查询"
  ):
                                                                               _ 0
                                                                                        \Sigma S
  Expression2SqlTest
  多表复杂关联查询
  select a.Id,b.Name,c.Name,d.Name,e.CityName,f.Name
  from UserInfo a
  join Account b on a.Id = b.UserId
  left join Student c on b.Id = c.AccountId
  right join Class d on c.Id = d.UserId
  inner join City e on d.CityId = e.Id
  full join Country f on e.CountryId = f.Id
  where a.Id is not null
```

五、group by

六、order by

```
Printf(
Expre2Sql. Select (UserInfo)().
OrderBy(u => u.Id),
"OrderBy排序"
);

Expression2SqlTest
OrderBy排序
select *
from UserInfo a
order by a.Id
```

```
Expression2SqlTest
Printf(
    Expre2Sql. Max < UserInfo > (u => u. Id),
                                              返回一列中的最大值。NULL 值不包括在
    "返回一列中的最大值。NULL 值不包括在计算中。"
                                              select max(Id) from UserInfo
):
Printf(
                                              返回一列中的最小值。NULL 值不包括在
select min(Id) from UserInfo
    Expre2Sql. Min (UserInfo) (u => u. Id),
    "返回一列中的最小值。NULL 值不包括在计算中。"
);
Printf(
                                              返回数值列的平均值。NULL 值不包括在
select avg(Id) from UserInfo
    Expre2Sql. Avg<UserInfo>(u => u. Id),
    "返回数值列的平均值。MULL值不包括在计算中。"
);
Printf(
    Expre2Sql.Count (UserInfo)(),
                                              返回表中的记录数
    "返回表中的记录数"
                                              select count(*) from UserInfo
):
Printf(
    Expre2Sql.Count (UserInfo) (u => u.Id),
                                              返回指定列的值的数目(NULL 不计入)
    "返回指定列的值的数目(NULL 不计入)
                                              select count(Id) from UserInfo
):
Printf(
                                              返回数值列的总数(总额)。
    Expre2Sql.Sum<UserInfo>(u => u.Id),
    "返回数值列的总数(总额)。"
                                              select sum(Id) from UserInfo
);
```

八、delete 删除

```
Printf(
    Expre2Sql.Delete<UserInfo>(),
        "全表删除"
);

Printf(
    Expre2Sql.Delete<UserInfo>().
        Where (u => u.Id == null),
        "根据where条件删除指定表记录"
);

RESPRESSION 2 SqlTest

全表删除
delete UserInfo

根据where条件删除指定表记录
where Id is null
```

九、update 更新

```
Printf(
     Expre2Sql.Update<UserInfo>(() => new { Name = "", Sex = 1, Email = "123456@qq.com" }),
    "全表更新"
);
Printf(
    Expre2Sql. Update (UserInfo)(() => new { Name = "", Sex = 1, Email = "123456@qq.com" }).
              Where (u \Rightarrow u. Id == 1),
     "根据where条件更新指定表记录"
);
                                                                             _ 0
                                                                                     233
Expression2SqlTest
全表更新
update UserInfo set Name = @param0,Sex = @param1,Email = @param2
[@param0, ]
[@param1, 1]
[@param2, 123456@qq.com]
根据where条件更新指定表记录
update UserInfo set Name = @param0,Sex = @param1,Email = @param2
where Id = @param3
[@param0, ]
[@param1, 1]
[@param2, 123456@qq.com]
[@param3, 1]
```