

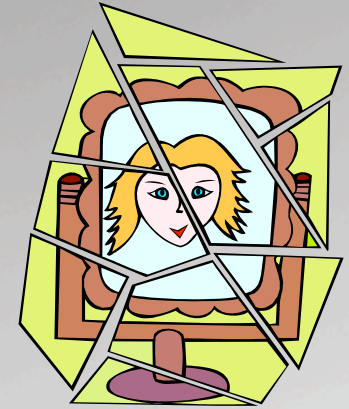


Oliver Sturm, DevExpress

Extensible LINQing



Who's that Oliver Sturm guy, anyway?



I am

Interested in programming languages,
databases and a whole bunch of other things

Microsoft MVP for C#

I do

Work for Developer Express as a Technical Evangelist
and Lead Program Manager

Blog at <http://www.sturmnet.org/blog>

You should

Email me at oliver@sturmnet.org



Oliver Sturm, DevExpress - © 2009 Oliver Sturm

Agenda

- How does LINQ work?
- Extensibility points
- LINQ with remote data sources
- IQueryable, IQueryProvider

How

```
from s in myList  
where s.Name == "ASpecificS"  
select s.ID;
```

- These methods are implemented as Extension Methods
- Special language keywords are transformed into helper method calls by the compiler
- There are no naming conventions

Through extension methods,
new functionality can be invoked
on existing types

Extensibility points

- Custom query operators
 - New data types or business logic
- Re-implement standard operators
 - “Query expression pattern” is part of the C# 3.0 Specs
 - Based on standard Extension Methods mechanisms
- Implementation of Interfaces

Lokal



Remote

Simple extensions

Demo

LINQ vs. LINQ to Something

Demo

Collecting data

Lots of data,
lots of time..



rtsWith("T")



ing objects,
away the best

from entity in
dataWebService.**GetData()**

Filter the data

Much more efficient...

Client application

Web Service

— Call to GetData(... **filter condition** ...) →

Collect **and filter**
the data →

← Return **filtered** data to the client —

Important interfaces

```
from entry in dataWebService.GetData()  
    where entry.Name.StartsWith("T")  
select entry;
```

- The data source must implement `IEnumerable<T>`
- If there is a where clause and the data source implements `IQueryable<T>`, methods from that interface are called
- `IQueryable<T>` returns `IQueryProvider`, which is used to process the query

Important methods/properties

```
public interface IQueryable : IEnumerable {  
    Type ElementType { get; }  
    Expression Expression { get; }  
    IQueryProvider Provider { get; }  
}
```

Important methods/properties

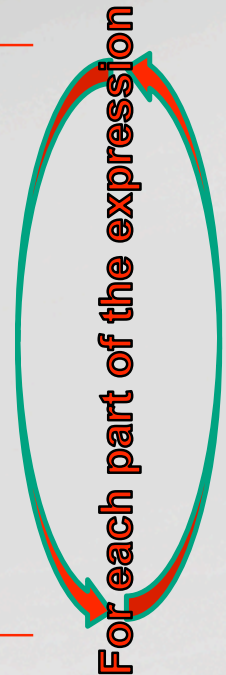
```
public interface IQueryProvider {  
    IQueryable CreateQuery(Expression  
        expression);  
    IQueryable<TElement>  
        CreateQuery<TElement>(Expression  
            expression);  
    object Execute(Expression expression);  
    TResult Execute<TResult>(Expression  
        expression);  
}
```


Important methods/properties

```
public interface IEnumerable<T> :  
    IEnumerable {  
        IEnumerator<T> GetEnumerator( );  
    }
```

Running a query

1. IQueryable<T> is queried from the data source
2. IQueryable.Provider returns a provider
3. IQueryable.Expression returns the base expression
4. IQueryProvider.CreateQuery<T> is passed the new expression and returns IQueryable<T>
5. IEnumerable<T>.GetEnumerator returns the result collection



What are all the other interface methods good for?

- Apparently, these interfaces have been extracted after implementation
- Here's a description of a pattern that uses these methods:

<http://msdn2.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb546158.aspx>

(Reminder: find and ~~kill~~ tickle inventor of these URLs)

- Implementation in multiple classes is possible, in the examples everything is in one class

Implementation of the interfaces

Demo

Summary

- LINQ is an extensible system
- Different extensibility points are available depending on requirements
- It is possible to attach almost any data source

Thank you!

Please feel free to contact me about
this session anytime!
oliver@sturmnet.org

