

Oliver Sturm



BASTA!
.NET, WINDOWS, VISUAL STUDIO

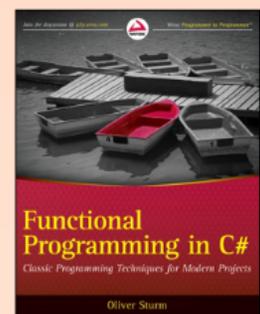
Information Rich Programming with F# 3.0

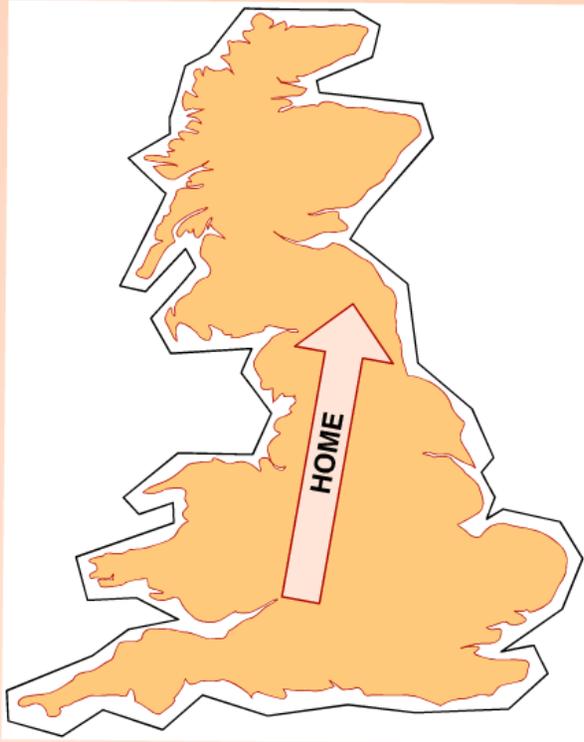
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Agenda

- The new feature in F# 3.0: Type Providers
- Are we talking about dynamic programming?
- Looking at the standard providers

- Extensibility: (almost) the simplest custom type provider
- Checking out some custom providers in detail

What's the idea with Information Rich Programming?

Some points MS people like to make:

- Our world is information rich
- ... [skipping a few items here] ...
- Our programming languages are information sparse

In a nutshell:

Programming languages should make it easy
to interact with ever-changing data.



DEMO

F# Type Providers

- Plugins that supply information about types
- Type schema is loaded externally by the plugins
- Plugins interact with the F# compiler as well as Visual Studio (Intellisense)

Are we talking about dynamic programming?

- No.
- Not really.
- Type providers assume two things:
 - It is possible to define a schema for the data we're working with
 - The schema is widely fixed at compile time, i.e. it doesn't change at runtime based on application logic
- Type providers are more like automated code generation tools than dynamic programming in the usual sense
- But: many common and widely appreciated techniques used in dynamic languages and APIs comply with the assumptions above

Standard providers supplied with F# 3.0

- `SqlConnection` - access database through LINQ to SQL (SQLMetal)
 - `DbmlFile` - similar to `SqlConnection`, but using a previously created `.dbml` file
- `EntityConnection` - access database through Entity Framework
 - `EdmxFile` - similar to `EntityConnection`, but using a previously created `.edmx` file
- `WsdService` - access web services that supply WSDL schema information
- `ODataService` - access web service through the OData protocol



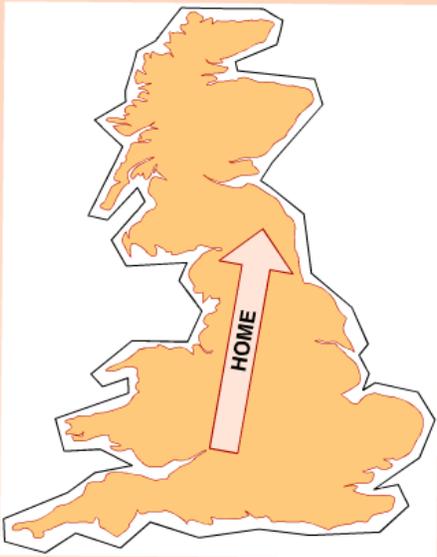
DEMO

Extensibility

- Type providers can be implemented through the two interfaces `ITypeProvider` and `IProvidedNamespace`
- Use attributes [`<TypeProvider>`] and [`<TypeProviderAssembly>`]
- Implementing the provided types themselves is not trivial - derive from `System.Type`
- MS are creating some useful code, but it's not complete and somewhat restricted



Thank you for watching!



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