

CSLA .NET Development Framework

Reduce cost of development, maintenance

- Standardize code structure
- Focus on business, not “plumbing”

Built-in support for growth

- Flexible deployment models
- Scalable use of server resources

Abstract .NET

- Leverage, but hide, .NET complexity
- Shield app code from .NET changes



A Brief History

1997: CSLA for COM

2001: CSLA .NET 1.0

2005: Support .NET 2.0; generics

2006: Support WCF

2007: Support .NET 3.0; WPF, WF

2008: CSLA .NET for Silverlight; Support for ADO.NET EF and LINQ

2009: CSLA .NET 3.8 for .NET 3.5 SP1, Silverlight 3

2010: CSLA 4 for .NET 4.0, Silverlight 4, WP7

CSLA .NET Primary Features

Data binding

- WP7, Silverlight, WPF, Windows, Web

Validation rules

- Standardized coding

Authorization rules

- Per-type and per-property

N-level undo

- Silverlight, WP7, WPF, Windows

LINQ

- Indexing, synced lists, data binding

Mobile objects

- 1-, 2-, 3- and 4-tier deployment models

Abstract persistence

- ADO.NET, EF, LINQ, others

About



Open-source .NET development framework

www.lhotka.net/cslanet/

Used by



Business

- Retail
- Manufacturing
- Telecom
- Finance
- Shipping
- Medical
- HR and Payroll
- Sports
- Security
- Media
- Web sales



Government

- National
- State/Province
- Local
- City
- Police
- Fire



Other

- Military
- International
- NGO
- Education