

.Net Overview

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A problem of communication





Before RPC-style models, applications were completely separate entities with little or no integration...

A problem of communication



...but with RPC or COM, you still have to write 'plumbing' code and can't directly interact...

The .NET Approach

... a common language runtime provides components a common substrate. No "plumbing" is needed and objects can directly interact.

.NET Framework and Tools



Common Language Runtime

- Common Type System
- Metadata
- Execution Engine

Common Language Runtime

Base C	Class Lil	brary S	upport
Thread Support		COM Marshaler	
Type Checker		Exception Manager	
Security Engine		Debug Engine	
IL to Native Compilers (JIT)	Code Manager		Garbage Collector
	Class L	oader	

Intermediate Language (IL)



Compilation and Execution



.NET Languages

- C#
- C++
- Visual Basic
- APL
- COBOL
- Eiffel
- Forth
- FORTRAN 95
- F#
- Haskell

- Mercury
- Mondrian
- Oberon
- Pascal
- Perl
- Python
- RPG
- S#
- Scheme
- SML

.NET Framework Class Library



Simpler Development

- Completely eliminates plumbing
 - No registration, GUIDs, .IDL files, HRESULTs, IUnknown, AddRef/Release, CoCreateInstance, etc.

Object Oriented to the core

- Classes and inheritance fully supported
- Even across languages!
- Seamless integration
 - Any .NET class can be used as a COM class with zero extra work
 - COM classes can be imported as .NET classes

Robust And Secure

- Automatic lifetime management
 - All .NET objects are garbage collected
 - No stray pointers, memory leaks
 - Multi-generational mark-and-compact GC
 - Self-configuring, dynamically tuning
- Exception handling

Robust And Secure

Several compilation models

- Native (e.g. Managed C++)
- CIL (e.g. VB and C#)
- No interpreter: install-time or run-time IL to native compilation
- Code correctness and type-safety
 - CIL can be verified to guarantee type-safety
 - No unsafe casts, no uninitialized variables, no outof-bounds array indexing
- Evidence-based security
 - Based on origin of code as well as user
 - Extensible permissions

Multi-Language Platform

- The freedom to choose language
 - All features of .NET platform available to any .NET programming language
 - Application components can be written in multiple languages
- Highly leveraged tools
 - Debuggers, profilers, code coverage analyzers, etc. work for all languages

Simpler Deployment And Management

Assemblies

- The unit of deployment, versioning, and security
- Like DLLs, but self-describing through manifest
- Zero-impact install
- Side-by-side execution
 - Multiple versions of the same component can co-exist

.NET Classes

Namespaces and Classes

- Hierarchical, unified, extensible class libraries
- Provide "system" and base functionality and services
- Everything is an object!
- Interfaces
 - The .NET (Service) contracts
- Types
 - Byte, Sbyte, Single, Double, String, Int16, Int32, Int64, ...
 - Common Type System

Shared Source CLI (Rotor)

- Non-commercial implementation
- Available for research, academic and other non-profit use
- Written in C#, on top of PAL
- Available for FreeBSD, Linux and WinXP
- <u>http://dotnet.di.unipi.it</u>

Comparison

Java

- One language
- Multiple platforms
- .NET
 - Multiple languages
 - A few platforms
 - Windows
 - FreeBSD (Rotor)
 - Linux, GNU (DotGNU)
 - Mono Project (Novell)