A) **<u>Lea el siguiente texto y responda</u>**

Introducing the Building Blocks of the .NET Platform (the CLR, CTS, and CLS)

Now that you know some of the major benefits provided by .NET, let's preview three key (and interrelated) topics that make it all possible: the CLR, CTS, and CLS. From a programmer's point of view, .NET can be understood as a runtime environment and a comprehensive base class library. The runtime layer is properly referred to as the Common Language Runtime, or CLR. The primary role of the CLR is to locate, load, and manage .NET objects on your behalf. The CLR also takes care of a number of low-level details such as memory management, application hosting, coordinating threads, and performing basic security checks (among other low-level details).

Another building block of the .NET platform is the Common Type System, or CTS. The CTS specification fully describes all possible data types and all programming constructs supported by the runtime, specifies how these entities can interact with each other, and details how they are represented in the .NET metadata format (more information on metadata later in this chapter; see Chapter 15 for complete details).

Understand that a given .NET-aware language might not support every feature defined by the CTS. The Common Language Specification, or CLS, is a related specification that defines a subset of common types and programming constructs that all .NET programming languages can agree on. Thus, if you build .NET types that expose only CLS-compliant features, you can rest assured that all .NET-aware languages can consume them. Conversely, if you make use of a data type or programming construct that is outside of the bounds of the CLS, you cannot guarantee that every .NET programming language can interact with your .NET code library. Thankfully, as you will see later in this chapter, it is simple to tell your C# compiler to check all of your code for CLS compliance.

1- ¿De qué trata el texto?

_____

_____

2- ¿Cuáles son las funciones principales de CLR?

_____

_____

3- ¿Cómo funciona CTS?

_____

_____

4- ¿Para qué se utiliza CLS?

_____

_____

B) <u>Clasifique la palabra subrayada</u>

1- The **<u>primary</u>** role of the CLR is…. _____

2- The **<u>CLR</u>** also takes care of a number of low-level details…

_____

3-… all programming constructs supported by the **<u>runtime</u>**… _____

4- The Common Language Specification, or CLS, is a related specification **<u>that defines a subset of common type</u>**… _____

5- … it is **<u>simple</u>** to tell your C# compiler to check … _____