

### Pros of Entity Framework:

1. Abstracts database operations reduce the need for manual SQL queries thus reducing time and costs.
2. Entity Framework provides a powerful object-relational mapper system, where developers can map database tables to .NET objects simplifying the data access layer of applications.

### Cons of Entity Framework:

1. Developers have limited control over the generated SQL queries, which is needed for optimizing slow SQL queries that are poorly written.
2. The abstraction layer may lead to slower performance.

### Pros of .Net Core:

1. Designed to be cross-platform, allowing building, and running apps on Windows, Linux, and macOS.
2. Being open source allows for collaboration among the community and allows room for transparency and flexibility.
3. Allows building cloud-native applications and microservices, supporting modern development practices.

### Cons of .Net Core:

1. Challenges arise when migrating apps from .net to .net core since older features may not be supported.
2. .NET Core may lack some Windows-specific features, limiting compatibility with some Windows-based applications.

## Differences between .NET and .NET Core:

.Net	.Net core
Runs Windows Apps	Built for multiple platforms
lower performance	Higher performance
Limited to windows	More versatile (mobile apps, IoT, desktop apps, web apps...)
Not completely and historically open-source	open-source
Limited programming language support	Allows multi programming languages.