Introduction to Managed Languages

Introducing C#





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Managed Languages

- What is a Managed Language? (or Managed Code)
 - Can be used to describe any programming language that runs on an intermediate virtual machine
 - Uses a Common Language Runtime (CLR More on this soon)
 - Makes use of just in time (JIT) compilation





Managed languages and JIT

- Features of JIT Languages
 - Compiled into an intermediate language, or common intermediate language (CIL) in the case of .NET languages
 - The JIT compiles the CIL at runtime into native code for the processor to execute
 - Speed is very comparable to unmanaged languages such as C / C++



Managed vs Unmanaged

- Unmanaged Code
 - Compiled and linked into machine language
 - Executable will only work on the target platform
 - No requirements for any runtime support





Managed vs Unmanaged

- Managed Code
 - Is compiled into an intermediate language
 - Code is highly transportable
 - Much more meta data available at run time for error detection
 - Requires CLR environment to be installed on the target machine





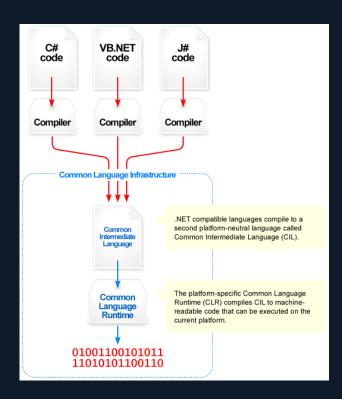
Introducing .NET

- What is .NET?
 - A software framework developed by Microsoft
 - Large code library
 - Covers several programming languages
 - Offers programming language interoperability





.NET's implementation of the CLR







Summary

- Managed Languages operate on a common language runtime
 - Managed Languages are compiled into an Intermediate Language

.NET is Microsoft's framework for languages that execute in the CLR





References

- Kate Gregory, 2003, Managed, Unmanaged, Native: What Kind of Code is This?
 - http://www.developer.com/net/cplus/article.php/2197621/M anaged-Unmanaged-Native-What-Kind-of-Code-Is-This.htm

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