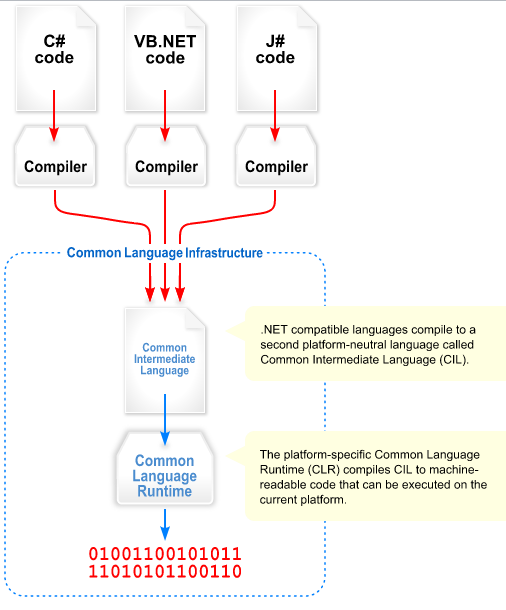
**1. .NET**

* The Microsoft .NET Framework is a platform for building, deploying, and running Web Services and applications. It provides a highly productive, standards-based, multi-language environment for integrating existing investments with next-generation applications and services as well as the agility to solve the challenges of deployment and operation of Internet-scale applications.
* Owned by Microsoft Corporation (NASDAQ: MSFT) is an American multinational corporation that develops, manufactures, licenses, and supports a wide range of products and services predominantly related to computing through its various product divisions. Microsoft was established on April 4, 1975. Microsoft started the development on the .NET Framework in the late 1990s
* **Architecture:**

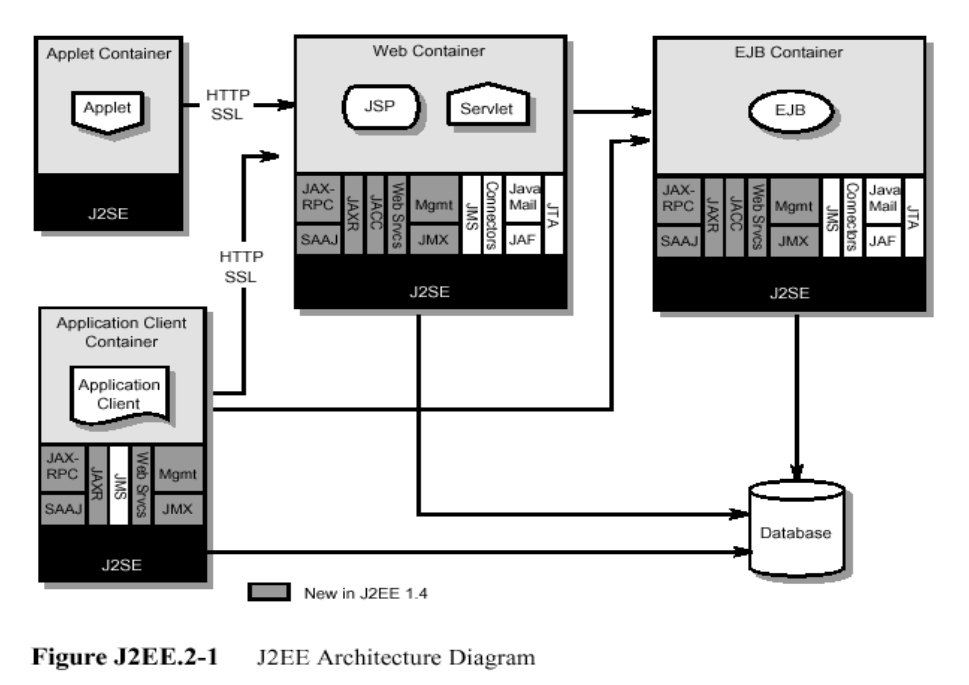


* **Version:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Version | Version Number | Release Date | Visual Studio | Default in Windows |
| [1.0](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/.NET_Framework_version_history#.NET_Framework_1.0) | 1.0.3705.0 | 2002-02-13 | [Visual Studio](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visual_Studio) .NET | Windows XP Tablet and Media Center Editions |
| [1.1](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/.NET_Framework_1.1) | 1.1.4322.573 | 2003-04-24 | Visual Studio .NET 2003 | Windows Server 2003 |
| [2.0](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/.NET_Framework_2.0) | 2.0.50727.42 | 2005-11-07 | Visual Studio 2005 | Windows Server 2003 R2 |
| [3.0](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/.NET_Framework_3.0) | 3.0.4506.30 | 2006-11-06 |  | Windows Vista, Windows Server 2008 |
| [3.5](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/.NET_Framework_3.5) | 3.5.21022.8 | 2007-11-19 | Visual Studio 2008 | Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 R2 |
| [4.0](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/.NET_Framework_4) | 4.0.30319.1 | 2010-04-12 | Visual Studio 2010 | Windows 7(Recommended) |
| [4.5](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/.NET_Framework_version_history#.NET_Framework_4.5_.28Upcoming.29) | 4.5.40805 | 2012-02-29 (consumer preview) | Visual Studio '11' | Windows 8, Windows Server 8 |

**2. J2EE**

* J2EE short for Java 2 Platform Enterprise Edition. J2EE is a platform-independent, building distributed object-oriented enterprise systems. The J2EE platform consists of a set of services, APIs, and protocols that provide the functionality for developing multitier, Web-based applications. J2EE written by Java
* Owned by Sun Microsystems, Inc. a company that sold computers, computer components, computer software, and information technology services. Sun was founded on February 24, 1982.
* **Architecture**:



* **Version:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Version | Release Date |
| J2EE 1.2 | December 12, 1999 |
| J2EE 1.3 | September 24, 2001 |
| J2EE 1.4 | November 11, 2003 |
| Java EE 5 | May 11, 2006 |
| Java EE 6 | Dec 10, 2009 |

**3. Different between .NET and J2EE**

Are there other related and/or competing standards? If so, list them and briefly explain how they differ from the standard you are analyzing.

Microsoft .NET programs run inside the Common Language Runtime (CLR), just as J2EE programs run inside the Java Virtual Machine (JVM). The .NET Framework adds a rich library of functionality to the CLR, considerably stronger than the additional capabilities J2EE brings to the JVM. In J2EE, even simple tasks become difficult. For example, EJB performance problems cause most programmers to use bimodal data access, which requires them to write twice as much code.

Because the .NET Framework is so rich, programmers will typically need to write significantly fewer lines of code than they will with J2EE. For example, one of J2EE’s most ardent supporters recently concluded that the most optimized Java Pet Store possible requires 14,004 lines of code under J2EE, but only 2,096 using the .NET Framework.

The total cost of a solution consists of how much money an enterprise spends to build and then deploy the application. In both cases, Microsoft .NET offers a significant advantage over J2EE.

When building a J2EE solution, programmers have a severely limited range of language choice, they can only use Java. On the other hand, the .NET Framework supports almost 30 languages.

Finally, because performance data indicates that J2EE solutions support fewer users than .NET solutions on comparable hardware, the J2EE solutions will generally require more of these more expensive servers. .NET solutions are simply less expensive to build, less expensive to deploy, and less expensive to maintain.

**Source:**

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/.NET_Framework>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J2EE>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun_Microsystems>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft>

<http://edndoc.esri.com/arcobjects/9.1/ArcGISDevHelp/DevelopmentEnvs/DotNet/Introduction.htm>

“Software Architecture in Practice” by Len Bass, 2003