

1. What is vb.net?

vb.net is a windows based programming language.it supports oops concept.

2. what is the base class of .net?

system.object

3. what is difference between namespace and assembly?

namespace is a collection of different classes. whereas an assembly is the basic building blocks of the .net framework.

4. What's the difference between private and shared assembly?

private assembly is used inside an application only and does not have to be identified by a strong name.
shared assembly can be used by multiple applications and has to have a strong name

5. What namespace does the web page belong in the .net framework class hierarchy?

System.web.ui.page

6. What is an assembly?

Assembly are the basic building blocks of the .net framework.they are the logical grouping of the functionality in a physical file.

7. What is a constructor?

A special method always called whenever an instance of the class is created.

8. What is a Constructor in VB.NET?

A Constructor is a special member function or a method whose task is to initialize objects of its class.

9. What is CLS?

CLS represents Common Language Specification.

10. What is the use of Option explicit?

Variable must be compulsorily declared when the Option Explicit is termed as ON. If it is OFF, variables can be used without declaration.

11. Enlist Controls in Windows Forms to Select Data from a list of VB.NET.

The Windows Forms Controls to Select Data from a List are as follows:

1. CheckedListBox
2. ComboBox
3. DomainUpDown
4. List Box
5. List View

12. Explain .NET compilation process.

1. Compilation of source code to managed code / Intermediate Language (IL).
2. Compilation of IL to platform-specific code by the CLR.
3. MSIL defines a set of portable instructions which are independent of any specific CPU.

13. Explain Assembly Types.

1. Shared Assemblies
2. Private Assemblies

14. Enlist Languages that .NET Framework Supports.

1. VB.NET
2. Managed C++ Codes
3. C#
4. VBScript
5. Jscript

15. What is the use of jit ?

JIT (just – in – time) is a compiler which converts msil code to native code (ie. cpu-specific code that runs on the same computer architecture).

16. What is authentication and authorization?

Authentication is the process of identifying users. authentication is identifying/validating the user against the credentials (username and password).

17. What are the types of authentication?

There are 3 types of authentication.

1. windows authentication
2. forms authentication
3. passport authentication

18. What are the namespace available in .net?

Namespace is a logical grouping of class.

system

system.data

system.io

system.drawing

system.windows.forms

system.threading

19. What are the two main parts of the .net framework?

the common language runtime (clr).
the .net framework class library.

20. What is a class?

Class is concrete representation of an entity. it represents a group of objects, which hold similar attributes and behavior. It provides abstraction and encapsulations.

21. What is an object?

Object represents/resembles a physical/real entity. an object is simply something you can give a name.

22. What is abstraction?

Hiding the complexity. it is a process of defining communication interface for the functionality and hiding rest of the things.

23. Differentiate between VB.Net & VB.

1. VB.NET is an Interpreted Language whereas VB.NET is a Compiled one.
2. Visual Basic is a Backward compatible whereas VB.NET is not backward compatible.
3. VB cannot be used to develop Multi-Threaded applications whereas VB.NET helps to develop Multi-Threaded applications.

24. What is CTS?

CTS represents Common Type System. It is a subset of Common Language Specification

25. How many languages are supported by .Net Framework?

.NET Framework supports more than 60 programming languages.