- .NET garbage collection works by inspecting the memory of your computer every so often and removing anything from it that is no longer needed.

- There is no set time frame for this; it might happen thousands of times a second, once every few seconds, or whenever, but you can rest assured that it will happen.

The base class library contains standard programming features such as Collections, XML, DataType definitions, IO (for reading and writing to files), Reflection and Globalization to name a few. All of which are contained in the System namespace. As well, it contain some non-standard features such as LINQ, ADO.NET (for database interactions), drawing capabilities, forms and web support.

Code Manager

Code manager invokes class loader for execution.

.NET supports two kind of coding

1. Managed Code
2. Unmanaged Code

Managed Code

The resource, which is within your application domain is, managed code. The resources that are within domain are faster.

The code, which is developed in .NET framework, is known as managed code. This code is directly executed by CLR with help of managed code execution. Any language that is written in .NET Framework is managed code.

Managed code uses CLR which in turns looks after your applications by managing memory, handling security, allowing cross - language debugging, and so on.

Managed Code Execution Process

| Source Code | Any language written code of .NET Framework |

Native Compiler (Langauge Specific)

| MSIL Code | Langauge independent within .NET Framework |

JIT (Just-in-Time) Compiler

| Executable Code |

| CPU | → | Output |