Name : Zoya Kayani

Reg No: FA22-BSE-042

Submitted Date: 28/12/2024

1. Selection of Framework/Software

For this assignment, we have selected **ASP.NET Core** as the framework to analyze for its architectural evolution. ASP.NET Core is an open-source, cross-platform web framework developed by Microsoft for building modern web applications and APIs. It has undergone significant architectural changes from its initial release in 2016 to the latest stable versions, making it an ideal candidate for this assignment.

2. Contribution by Group Members

Zoya Kayani (FA22-BSE-042):

Research on ASP.NET Core 1.0, including the architectural changes.

Saud ur Rehman (FA22-BSE-048)

Research on ASP.NET Core 3.0 and 5.0, focusing on performance improvements and new features.

Nimra Jadoon (FA22-BSE-011):

Research on ASP.NET Core 6.0 and 7.0, including cloud-native capabilities and minimal hosting model.

Talha Rehman (FA22-BSE-159) Creation of the architectural diagrams and comparison of the major releases.

Detailed Evolution from First Release to Current

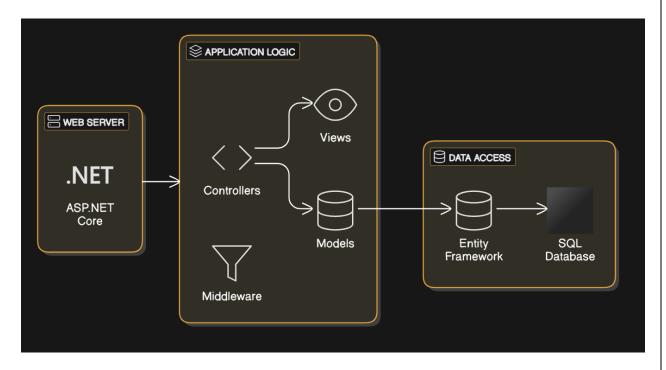
Overview:

- **Release Numbers**: Each version's identifier (e.g., 1.0.0, 2.0.0, etc.).
- Major Features: Key functionalities and features introduced in each release.
- **Architectural Diagrams**: Visual representations of the system architecture at various stages of its evolution.
- **Release Notes Summary**: A detailed summary of the release notes, highlighting the most significant updates and changes.

1. First Release (Initial Version)

- **Release Number**: **1.0.0** (June 2016)
- Major Features:
 - Cross-Platform Framework: ASP.NET Core 1.0 was designed to be crossplatform, making it possible to run applications on Windows, macOS, and Linux.
 This was a major shift from the traditional ASP.NET, which was Windows-only.
 - Lightweight and Modular: The framework was lightweight and modular, allowing developers to include only the necessary components. This modularity improved performance and reduced the application's memory footprint.
 - Middleware Architecture: A key feature of ASP.NET Core 1.0 was the middleware-based architecture, which allowed for a flexible and customizable request pipeline. Each HTTP request passed through a series of middleware components (e.g., authentication, logging, etc.).
 - Built-in Dependency Injection (DI): Unlike traditional ASP.NET, ASP.NET Core 1.0 integrated dependency injection as a core feature, enabling better management of object lifetimes and promoting loosely coupled designs.
 - Unified Web API and MVC Framework: ASP.NET Core 1.0 unified MVC (Model-View-Controller) and Web API into a single framework. This allowed developers to use a single set of components to handle both API requests and dynamic web pages.

Architectural Diagram:



- Release Notes Summary:
 - ASP.NET Core 1.0 laid the foundation for future releases by focusing on crossplatform compatibility, modularity, and performance. It introduced a new middleware pipeline, a more flexible framework, and dependency injection as a first-class citizen.
 - o Key Highlights:
 - Cross-platform support.
 - Modular, lightweight framework.
 - Middleware-based request processing pipeline.
 - Built-in dependency injection.
 - Unified MVC and Web API framework.
 - Reference: ASP.NET Core 1.0 Release Notes.

2. Subsequent Major Releases

For each major release (e.g., 2.0.0, 3.0.0, etc.), provide the following:

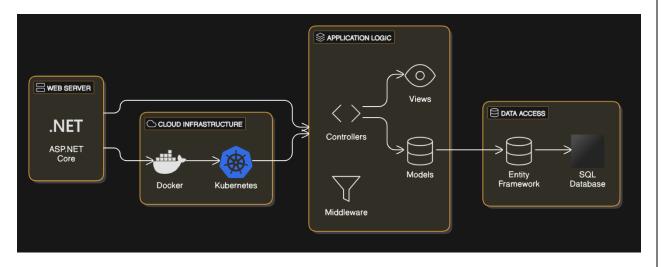
ASP NET Care 2.0

• **Release Number: 2.0.0** (August 2017)

• Major Features:

- Razor Pages: Introduced Razor Pages, a simpler alternative to MVC for building dynamic web pages. Razor Pages helped streamline scenarios where there was no need for full-fledged MVC functionality.
- Cross-Platform Performance Improvements: ASP.NET Core 2.0 continued to improve performance, particularly for Linux and macOS environments. The framework was now more stable and efficient across all supported platforms.
- SignalR: SignalR, for building real-time web applications, was integrated into ASP.NET Core 2.0. It enabled features like live notifications, instant messaging, and real-time dashboards.
- ASP.NET Core Identity: ASP.NET Core 2.0 introduced ASP.NET Core Identity, a set of APIs for handling user authentication and authorization, user registration, and roles.
- Improved Dependency Injection: Enhancements to the built-in DI system made it easier to configure and manage services.

Architectural Diagram:



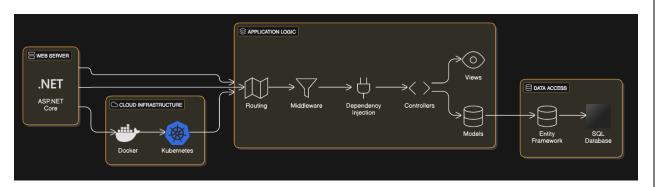
• Release Notes Summary:

- ASP.NET Core 2.0 improved the framework's capability for building real-time applications with SignalR and simplified the development of web pages with Razor Pages. It also enhanced cross-platform support, making it a more stable and performant framework.
- o Key Highlights:
 - Razor Pages for simplified page-based development.
 - SignalR for real-time web functionality.
 - Improved cross-platform performance.

- ASP.NET Core Identity for simplified authentication and authorization.
- o Reference: ASP.NET Core 2.0 Release Notes.

ASP.NET Core 3.0

- Release Number: 3.0.0 (September 2019)
- Major Features:
 - Full Transition to .NET Core: ASP.NET Core 3.0 marked the end of support for the .NET Framework and fully embraced .NET Core as the only platform for building web applications.
 - Blazor (Preview): The Blazor framework, which allows developers to build interactive web UIs with C# instead of JavaScript, was introduced as a preview feature.
 - Endpoint Routing: The new endpoint routing system unified routing for MVC,
 Razor Pages, and Web API, making it easier to configure and manage routes.
 - Worker Services: Introduced Worker Services, a new feature for running longrunning background tasks outside of the web request pipeline.
 - Improved Performance: ASP.NET Core 3.0 continued to improve performance with optimizations for memory usage, HTTP request handling, and routing.
- Architectural Diagram:



• Release Notes Summary:

- ASP.NET Core 3.0 introduced Blazor for building client-side applications using C#, and improved its routing system with endpoint routing. The release also focused on performance enhancements and the continued transition to .NET Core.
- o Key Highlights:
 - Blazor (Preview): C#-based client-side web UI framework.
 - Full transition to .NET Core.
 - Endpoint Routing: Unified routing for all types of requests.

- Worker Services for background tasks.
- o Reference: ASP.NET Core 3.0 Release Notes.

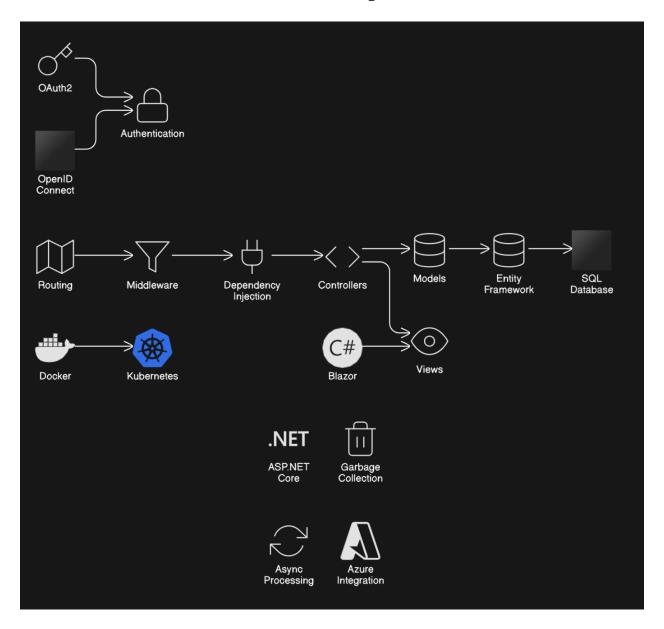
3. Latest Release (Current Version)

ASP.NET Core 5.0

- **Release Number**: **5.0.0** (November 2020)
- Major Features:
 - Blazor Full Release: Blazor was fully released, enabling developers to build interactive client-side web UIs using C# rather than JavaScript.
 - Minimal APIs: A new feature called Minimal APIs was introduced, which simplified the creation of lightweight, high-performance RESTful APIs with minimal code.
 - Performance Enhancements: Continued focus on performance improvements, particularly in HTTP/2 handling, garbage collection, and asynchronous processing.
 - Cloud-Native Development: ASP.NET Core 5.0 enhanced cloud-native development capabilities with better integration with Azure and support for containerized applications.
 - Security Improvements: New security features,

such as built-in support for **OAuth2** and **OpenID Connect**, were included to improve authentication and authorization workflows.

Architectural Diagram:



Release Notes Summary:

- ASP.NET Core 5.0 focused on improving performance and cloud-native development, with new features like Blazor and Minimal APIs. The release also introduced new security improvements and enhanced support for containerized applications.
- Key Highlights:
 - Full release of Blazor.
 - Introduction of Minimal APIs for lightweight APIs.
 - Significant performance improvements.
 - Cloud-native features and better Docker and Kubernetes support.

o Reference: ASP.NET Core 5.0 Release Notes.