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A Study on developing Applications using .NET and JAVA

Mihirkumar Patel, Dr. Praveen Kumar Patidar

Student, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Parul University, Vadodara, Gujarat, India

Associate Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Parul University, Vadodara, Gujarat, India

ABSTRACT: This research work demonstrates the development of applications based on .NET and Java frameworks. It presents a comparative overview of their architecture, performance, development tools, and ecosystem support. The research tends to help developers in the selection of the right technology stack for their respective use cases. Moreover, the paper also puts emphasis on new trends, security issues, cloud adoption, and industry-specific scenarios.

KEYWORDS: Cognitive Radio, Spectrum Sensing, Efficient Communication, System Security.

I.INTRODUCTION

.NET and Java are two of the most popular application development frameworks. While.NET has been linked to Microsoft technologies, Java is famous for its platform independence. This paper demonstrates the strengths, weaknesses, and optimal use for each technology. A general analysis of their technical capabilities, security models, and industry applications is presented.

In this paper, it proposes efficient communication between CR nodes and spectrum utilization. Secondly the security concerns of spectrum sensing to ensure trustworthiness. It uses two selection schemes called node selection scheme (NSS) and channel selection scheme (CSS). The aim of NSS is to allow each node to check its gain in copying a message to a relay while examining its transmission effort. Using NSS, each node decides which paths should be used in order to provide minimum energy consumption without sacrificing end-to-end delay performance. Based on CSS, each node decides and switches to a licensed channel to maximize spectrum utilization while keeping the interference in a minimum level. This eventually enables CR-Networks nodes to determine optimum path nodes and channels for an efficient communication in CR-Networks. The CR technology allows Secondary Users (SUs) to seek and utilize "spectrum holes" in a time and location-varying radio environment without causing harmful interference to Primary Users (PUs). This opportunistic use of the spectrum leads to new challenges to the varying available spectrum. Using a Trust-Worthy algorithm, it improves the trustworthiness of the Spectrum sensing in CR-Networks.

II.OVERVIEW OF .NET AND JAVA

A. .NET Framework

.NET is a software framework created by Microsoft that allows programmers to use various programming languages, like C# and F#. It provides a productive runtime environment, libraries, and integrated development tools like Visualstudio.[1]

. NET Core, the cross-platform variant enhances .NET's portability outside of Windows-based platforms. With .NET and subsequent versions of .NET Framework into one platform, it simplifyes coding across devices. [11]

Key components of .NET:

- Common Language Runtime
- Base Class Library
- Windows Presentation Foundation and ASP.NET Core
- .NET MAUI cross-platform development
- Entity Framework of data management

B. Java Framework

Java, initially developed by Sun Microsystems and recently kept alive by Oracle, is a heterogeneous, platformindependent computer language. Java Virtual Machine (JVM) provides the capabilities to execute Java applications





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on varied operating systems with minimal or no alteration. [2]

Java has frequently been employed in enterprise applications, cloud services, and web applications, with architectural frameworks such as Spring Boot streaming services architecture.12]

Key components of Java:

- Java Virtual Machine (JVM)
- Java Development Kit (JDK)
- Java Runtime Environment (JRE)
- Spring Framework and Jakarta EE
- Hibernate for Object-Relational Mapping (ORM)

III.COMPARISON OF .NET AND JAVA

A. Architecture

.NET makes use of the Common Language Runtime, whereas Java runs on the Java Virtual Machine. Both have memory management, security, and garbage collection capabilities. .NET employs a Just-In-Time (JIT) compiler, while Java employs the HotSpot compiler for runtime optimization. Both platforms support microservices architecture, containers, and cloud-native application development. [3]

B. Performance

Performance is based on factors like execution of speed, memory management, and compilation techniques. Although.NET applications can deliver high performance with Just-In-Time compilation, HotSpot compiler optimizes well executes over time. Benchmarks indicates that.NET performs better under Windows, while Java performs under crossplatform.[4]

Latest developments in both frameworks, like (AOT) compilation for .NET and GraalVM for Java, improve execution rates and minimize boot times for cloudnative applications.[5]

C. Development Tools

.NET developers make use of Visual Studio as the primary IDE, which includes rich debugging and UI development support. Java developers depends upon Eclipse, IntelliJ IDEA, or NetBeans for debugging and coding.[6]

D. Ecosystem and Community Support

Both Java and .NET possess good support from the community as well as large libraries. Both are used extensively in enterprise applications, android app development, and cloud computing by Java, while .NET suits Window based on solutions. Open source have been grown for both platforms, with.NET's moving to Linux environments.[13]

.NET Tools	Java Tools
V1sual Stud10	IntelliJ IDEA
Visual Studio Code Rider	Eclipse
	NetBeans

COMPARISON OF DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

IV.SECURITY CONSIDERATION

Security main feature of software development and both .NET and Java offer good security frameworks are:

- .NET Security Features:
 - Code Access Security (CAS)
 - Role-based security
 - Cryptography APIs
 - Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) integration





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- Java Security Features:
 - Java Authentication and Authorization Service (JAAS)
 - Secure Socket Layer (SSL) support
 - Java Cryptography Extension (JCE)
 - Spring Security framework[7]

V. CLOUD ADOPTION IN .NET AND JAVA

Both models have been extended to cloud computing, with backing from top cloud providers.

- •.NET: Azure, AWS Lambda (through.NET Core), Google Cloud [8]
- Java: AWS, Google Cloud, Microsoft Azure

Cloud native development in .NET is improved by ASP.NET Core and Docker support, while Java's Kubernetes and Spring Boot integrations gives different services to development. .NET also merges well with Azure DevOps for continuous integration and deployment.[14]

VI.USE CASES AND INDUSTRY ADOPTION

- .NET is extensively applied in enterprise software, cloud applications, and game development.[15]
- Java is widely employed in web applications, financial institutions, and big systems.[16]
- Both the platforms are utilized in artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) applications.[17]
- Java outweighs Android development, while .NET is highly used in mobile apps through Xamarin and .NET MAUI.[9]

VII.FURTURE TRENDS AND INNOVATIONS

Emerging trends in .NET and Java include:

- AI-based development tools and automation.[18]
- Serverless computing using .NET Core and Java Functions.[19]
- Expansion of cross-platform development frameworks.[20]
- Security advancements and quantum computing.[10]

VIII.RESEARCH PROBLEM

The key research says that this paper is tackling is the combination of deciding between using .NET and Java in software development projects. Even though both are extremely powerful, developers and organizations struggle to decide on the best platform based on performance, security, scalability, and environment support. This paper offers a systematic comparison to facilitate decision-making.

IX.EXPENSE TRACKER

• System Architecture

The Expense Tracker application is based on client server architecture while the frontend is made using .NET technologies, while backend services offer Java based APIs. This paper offers a systematic comparison to facilitate decision-making.

• Key Features

User authentication and data encryption for secure access to the app. Categorization of expenses with graphical visualization. Cloud based synchronization for multi device access and AI powered insights for budget recommendation.





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• Implementation

The project is developed using an simple method allowing more and good enhancements based on user feedback. The development stack includes:

Frontend: ASP.NET Core.

Backend: Java Spring Boot.

Database: PostgreSQL with cloud hosting.

Deployment: CI/CD pipeline with Docker and Kubernets.

ransactions		+ Nes	Tiere	saction			
Category	Date	Amount	Activ	ons			
Cipen Balance	Jan-01-22	+ \$12,000					
Salary	Jun-07-22	+ \$6,000	1				
🗑 Garments	Jun-08-22	- \$300	1				
Lotertainments	Jun-09-22		1				
i Grocery			1			1	
Education	Jun-10-22	- \$750	1				
Eating Outside		- \$182	1				
Education	Jun-12-22	- \$59	1				
Commission		+ \$250	1				
I Health Care		- \$500	1				
			jes (10				

Figure 1: Expense Tracker Expenditure History



Figure 2: Expense Tracker User Interface

The Expense Tracker project illustrates how technology can be used to improve personal finance management. Future improvements include machine learning predictive analytics and blockchain for good security.[21]

X.BULKY WEB

This paper discusses .NET DevOps practices including Continuous Integration and Continuous Deployment with Azure DevOps. Infrastructure as Code with Terraform and Azure Bicep. Containment of .NET applications using Docker and Kubernetes. Monitoring and logging with Application Insights and Azure Monitor. Can assess these practices with real world case studies.





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FORTUNE OF TIME sy alliy spark List Price: +99-88 As toy as # 80.00	DARK SKIES by Narcy Hoover List Proce 44889 As for as: # 20.03	VANISH IN THE SUNSET by Julian Button Ust Phoce Hence As towast 9 35.00	COTTON CANDY by Abby Muscles List Miss: #7669 As low as: #765.0

Figure 3: BulkyWeb Trading Interface

	Create a new account.	
imeil		
ul Name	Phone Number	
assword	Confirm Password	
itreet Address	City	
itate	Postal Dode	
	REGISTER	

Figure 4: BulkyWeb Account Form

	Log in	
	Use a local account to log in.	
Email		
Password		
Remember me?		
	LOG IN	
Format your passward?	Register as a new user	Resend email confirmation

Figure 5: BulkyWeb Login Form

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Adoption of DevOps in .NET through cloud computing solution leads to better deployment in the industry, fewer failures and quicker recovery time. This project gives example that how big companies have easily adopted to .NET DevOps through Azure.[22]

FUTURE SCOPE

The merging of DevOps and Cloud Computing is growing .NET development. Ai automation in .NET DevOps, serverless architecture, and advantages may be the areas of future research into security solutions for cloud native .NET applications.[23]





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XI.CONCLUSION

Both.NET and Java are robust technologies with numerous benefits. The decision between them relies on project needs based on existing infrastructure and developer proficiency.

Future holds a strong developing demand of cloud based development, where both the frameworks will remain to evolve further.

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