**1) Explain about visual basic?**

Ans:Visual basic is associated with the IDE of Microsoft. It is basically useful to implement RAD of GUI. Creation of Active X scripts are very easy and efficient through VB. Windows API can also be used to create application on windows desktop and its applications. This was primarily designed to create applications for windows platform.

**2) Explain about .NET?**

Ans: .NET is a Microsoft Framework and a software component. .NET has a large library of pre-coded solutions which provided developer significant help in developingapplications with solutions already present. It offers reliable security and cross platform compatibility.

**3) Name some of the features present in VB 2005?**

Ans:Some of the features present in VB 2005 are as follows: -  
• Edit and continue: – It allows developers to modify and execute applications almost simultaneously.  
• Namespace: – This provides access to various parts of the .NET framework and it also dynamically generates classes.  
• Data source binding function is very useful for client server development.

**4) Explain and brief about rapid application development tool?**

Ans:Rapid action development tool describes about the software development process. This tool gives flexibility in iterative development and prototype deployment. It enhances the speed of application development. It is also used for application maintenance.

**5) Describe about Visual basic.NET?**

Ans:This is used in conjunction with Microsoft .NET platform and is a successor to visual basic sixth version. Visual basic is used in conjunction with.NET Framework. This tool has a serious defect it is not compatible with Microsoft visual basic sixth version. It has a huge library which assists programmers.

**6) What are the various open source tool available for VB.NET?**

Ans:When compared with the rapid development of open source tools for other languages from Microsoft (C#, etc) we can say that development of tools for VB has been slow. Mono development platform is one which is implementing VB libraries and is working on a compiler.

**7) Explain about the performance of Visual basic?**

Ans:Visual basic 5 and 6 are efficient in coding the code to native or P-code depending upon the programmer. Portability is a major addition to the performance of VB.NET and the code is also small. Additional layer is provided which interprets the code and this can be avoided by using special algorithms and native code programming.

**8) Compare C# and Visual basic.NET?**

Ans: .NET Frame work includes two languages which are language to IL compilers and in this C# and VB.NET are provided. The importance and flexibility of these as better programming languages is still questionable.Visual basic has been updated and revised to make it object oriented whereas C# has concepts from many languages such as Delphi, Java, etc and syntax from C and Java.

**9) Explain about Visual basic.NET culture?**

Ans:VB was always a RAD tool and it was always user friendly for any type of user whether professional or not. It also provided many users with shortcuts and features which made this language popular among many users. It had its share of debugging and maintenance issues of course.

**10) Name and explain some of the exclusive features which are present inVB?**

Ans:Some of the features which are exclusive to VB are as follows: -  
1) Name space can be hidden which can be disabled.  
2) Certain project files can be hidden and a user can show them if he intends to do.  
3) Lots and lots of shortcuts are present which ease the development of programs.  
4) Using the AddressOf myObject function a delegate can be made.

**11) Name a feature which is common to all .NET languages?**

Ans:There is only one feature which is common to all languages and that is Garbage collection or GC. This feature is automated which relieves developers of much work. This garbage is disposed only when there is need of memory or stress for memory. GC feature halts the application for few seconds before restarting it.

**12) Name some of the features of C# which are not present in VB.NET?**

Ans:Some of the features which are not present in VB are as follows they are: -  
1) It supports unsafe code blocks for improved performance.  
2) Partial interfaces and anonymous methods.  
3) Multi line comments and static classes. Etc

**13) Explain about the keyword Must Inherit?**

Ans:This keyword prevents a class from directly instantiated. This keyword forces users to create references to only derived classes. This keyword is present in C# as abstract and it is very useful in creatingapplications.

**14) What would you do to remove Microsoft visual basic name space?**

Ans: .NET has many new features and application supportive tools. To remove Microsoft visual basic name space all you have to do is to  
1) Remove the import manually every time you start the project.  
2) Creating a template which does not contain Microsoft Visual Basic namespace.  
3) About new features and changes names you can refer to MSDN.

**15) Which is the tool which can convert Visual basic old version to .NET compatibility version?**

Ans:There is a tool available which can convert old visual basic functions into new .NET code. Artin soft Visual basic upgrade Companion is very useful in converting VB code into .NET code. This tool was developed by Artin. This tool is integrated in Visual studio.NET 2005. It handles programs such as structured handling, error handling, etc.

**16) Explain about the feature Anonymous type?**

Ans:Anonymous type is a feature of VB.NET and it allows data types to be created from the code which requires it. This feature is present in VB as well as C#. They should be stored in variables declared with the keyword VAR. Dynamic typing is different and shouldn’t be confused with Anonymous type.

**17) Explain about the Ruby interface generator?**

Ans:Ruby interface generator is primarily responsible for providing the visual part of the Visual basic and this was clubbed with “EB” designed for Omega database system. VBX interface was added to this feature which had the ability to load dynamic link libraries.

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|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| . | **What is the difference between VB6 and VB.NET?** |
|  | The greatest change in VB6 and VB.NET is of runtime environment. VB6 used the VB-Runtime while VB.NET uses the .Net [Common Language Runtime](http://www.allinoneplace.info/faq/programming/vbdotnetfaq.aspx) (.Net CLR). The CLR is much better designed and implemented than VB-Runtime. The CLR uses better code translation through Just in Time compiler while VB-Runtime interprets the code. The CLR Garbage Collector is also more efficient than VB6 one as it may detect cyclic references too. |
|  | |
| 2. | **What is Finalizer? Explain how to implement it?** |
|  | It is a method that is executed when an object is garbage collected. It is similar in function to a destructor. It keeps the memory managed by taking appropriate an action against an object that is released or is no longer in use. It is called up internally on garbage collection. |
|  | |
| 3. | **What is implicit cast and explicit cast in .Net?** |
|  | Implicit cast allows conversion without any loss of data and it takes place only when there is no possible of loss of data. When there is any possibility of loss of data, explicit cast is required. Remember, explicit cast if not applied properly can result a loss of data precision. |
|  | |
| 4. | **What is a form in VB.NET?** |
|  | Forms are the primary unit of the user interface.Design of the form should be consistent, complete, and attractive visual interface. You can add forms to your application at [design time](http://www.allinoneplace.info/faq/programming/vbdotnetfaq.aspx) or at run time. Forms have properties that control their appearance |
|  | |
| 5. | **What is a context menu?** |
|  | 1.It is useful for enabling access to commands in a variety of contextual situations 2.It is created using ContextMenu control. 3.It is created at run time in the same manner as main menus |
|  | |
| 6. | **What is the use of Command builder?** |
|  | Command builder generates insert/update/delete commands for data adapter based on select command. Automatic creation of insert/update/delete commands hinders performance. The command builder uses select command property of data adapter to determine values for other commands. |
|  | |
| 7. | **What is Shared member of the class?** |
|  | It is member of the class which can be access without creating instance of the class. It belongs to the class and not to the instance of the class. |
|  | |
| 8. | **What is visual inheritance in VB.NET?** |
|  | Visual inheritance allows deriving forms from the base form with common controls. |
|  | |
| 9. | **Define extender provider component?** |
|  | It provides additional features to the controls. ErrorProvider, HelpProvider, and ToolTip components are the examples of extender provider. |
|  | |
| 10. | **Explain how managed code slower than unmanaged code?** |
|  | Managed code not always is slower than unmanaged code. In managed code, the CLR does some optimization for the way loops, subroutines should run and what is the best way to execute it. |
|  | |
| 11. | **What are the Types of globalization we use?** |
|  | when you want to use your application should run in differnet language like you have developed the application for english and should also run in dutch, french, japanese etc., then through globalization you can set lacal and culture for the each language in seperate folder. So that when the application will run for a specific region it will be show the content in same language. |
|  | |
| 12. | **What is DataViewManager?** |
|  | A Dataset may contain multiple tables. The DataViewManager is a single object that manages all the DataViews. It can be used to view settings for all the tables in a DataSet.You could use it to bind multiple tables in a control such as a parent-child relationship. The DataViewManager has a collection of DataViewSetting objects, each for a table in DataSet.Then you can even specify the default sort, filters etc in each of the DataViewSetting |
|  | |
| 13. | **What is the difference between dataset and datareader?** |
|  | **Dataset** 1.DataSet object can contain multiple rowsets from the same data source as well as from the relationships between them 2.Dataset is a disconnected architecture 3.Dataset can persist data. **Datareader** 1.DataReader provides forward-only and read-only access to data. 2.Datareader is connected architecture 3.Datareader can not persist data. |
|  | |
| 14. | **What is the difference between** [**LINQ**](http://www.allinoneplace.info/faq/programming/vbdotnetfaq.aspx) **and Stored Procedures?** |
|  | Stored procedures normally are faster as they have a predictable execution plan. Therefore, if a stored procedure is being executed for the second time, the database gets the cached execution plan to execute the stored procedure. LINQ supports type safety against stored procedures. |
|  | |
| 15. | **Define field-level validation and form-level validation?** |
|  | Field-level validation means validating each field as it receives focus. Form-level validation is the process where you validate all data on a form before form is submitted. |
|  | |
| 16. | **Why do you use properties instead of fields?** |
|  | You can provide validation code with properties that [validate data](http://www.allinoneplace.info/faq/programming/vbdotnetfaq.aspx) being read or set. You can not add any validation code while using fields. |
|  | |
| 17. | **What is delegate?** |
|  | A delegate acts like a strongly typed function pointer. Delegates can invoke the methods that they reference without making explicit calls to those methods. |
|  | |
| 18. | **What is the use of parse method?** |
|  | Parse method is used to convert string value to numeric type. All numeric [data type](http://www.allinoneplace.info/faq/programming/vbdotnetfaq.aspx) have a Parse method. |
|  | |
| 19. | **What is trace?** |
|  | Trace produces messages about program conditions even after application is compiled and released without interrupting application execution. |
|  | |
| 20. | **Describe** [**exception handling**](http://www.allinoneplace.info/faq/programming/vbdotnetfaq.aspx) **in VB.NET?** |
|  | The Try block encapsulate set of code that is error prone and can throw exception. If an exception is thrown, it can be caught in an appropriate Catch (catch) block. You have Finally block that can contain code that must be executed even if no exception is handled. |
|  | |
| 21. | **What is data provider? Explain its components?** |
|  | Data Provider is a set of components that facilitate data access. It contains components like connection, command, dataReader, dataAdapter. Connection object connects to the data source. Command object represents a direct command to the data source. DataReader object that provides connected, forward-only, read-only access to a database. DataAdapter that provides disconnected data access. |
|  | |
| 22. | **Define DataReader and DataAdapter in ADO.NET?** |
|  | DataReader: It is lightweight class that provides connected and forward-only data access. It uses connection object exclusively. You can read data; you can’t modify data using DataReader. DataAdapter: This class provides disconnected data access. It opens a data connection just long enough to retrieve the data, and loads the data into a DataSet, thus provides in-memory copy of the data. |
|  | |
| 23. | **What is the use of ‘Preserve’ Keyword?** |
|  | The preserve keyword helps to prevent data in an array from being lost. |
|  | |
| 24. | **What are the limitations of XML serialization?** |
|  | XML serialization has some limitations. It converts public property values and fields, but does not encode type information. Also it does not encode private properties and fields, which requires binary serialization. Any class to be serialized to XML must have a public, parameterless constructor. One advantage of XML serialization is that the serialized data, being XML, rarely has any problems passing over networks and through security measures, such as firewalls, that might be unhappy with a binary data stream. For this reason, XML serialization is used by .[Net Web](http://www.allinoneplace.info/faq/programming/vbdotnetfaq.aspx) services. Another advantage is that XML serialization is not platform-specific. In other words, you do not have to have .Net or Windows on both ends of the process. |
|  | |
| 25. | **What is the difference between string class and stringbuilder class?** |
|  | string class in immutable. Immutable is nothing but the value assigned to string cannot be changed. Stringbuilder class is mutable. mutable is nothing but the value assigned to stringbuilder can be changed. |
|  | |
| 26. | **What is an Assembly?** |
|  | An Assembly is the building block of a VB.NET application. An Assembly is a complied and versioned collection of code and metadata. Once complete forms an atomic functional unit. |
|  | |
| 27. | **How do you create a resource-only assembly?** |
|  | One should create a resource only assembly if you need to update the resources frequently without recompiling the whole solution. Steps to create it are: a. Create a new empty project. b. Add a new resource item to the project. c. In project's property pages, choose output type as [class library](http://www.allinoneplace.info/faq/programming/vbdotnetfaq.aspx).. d. Build project to have the resource files being compiled in an assembly. |
|  | |
| 28. | **What are the options for stepping through code?** |
|  | 1.Show next statement 2.step into 3.step over 4.step out |
|  | |
| 29. | **What is the purpose of AddHandler keyword?** |
|  | Addhandler associates an event with its handler at runtime. |
|  | |
| 30. | **What is the difference between System exceptions and Application exceptions?** |
|  | SystemExceptions are thrown by the CLR and are of more generic nature, whereas, ApplicationExceptions are thrown by Applications. Therefore when creating a custom Exception class we should only inherit it from Application Exception and not SystemException. |
|  | |
| 31. | **What are Console Applications in VB.NET?** |
|  | Console Applications have only recently been introduced in VB (Excluding VB for DOS). They are command line based and run in within a DOS Shell (DOS Window). Unlike Windows Applications, Console Applications do not support Windows GUI's. Which means that you can't work with controls from the toolbox. |
|  | |
| 32. | **What are Enumerations in VB.NET and how are they used?** |
|  | Enumerations are new in VB.Net (As apposed to VB(i)) and they are used to group related sets of constants. To create a Enumeration you use the Enum statement. |
|  | |
| 33. | **How do I create Procedure Delegates?** |
|  | Delegates are used to work with the address of procedures. This is much like pointers in C and C++. Sometimes it's useful to pass the location of a procedure to other procedures. |
|  | |
| 34. | **How to get the environment information in VB.NET?** |
|  | The System.Environment namespace includes the functionality to get the environment information such as the UserName and OS Version. |
|  | |
| 35. | **How to convert the format of images in VB.NET?** |
|  | To convert the format of an image you need to use the System.Drawing namespace. Using this code you can convert to a variety of graphic file formats, such as GIF or JPG. |
|  | |
| 36. | **Some of the documented properties are not available when I use the control in VB.NET. How can I access these properties?** |
|  | Indexed properties, for example, the DeviceName property in TwainControlX, are not directly supported in VB.NET. These properties become hidden when the control is wrapped for use in the .NET environment. This problem is easily solved by prefixing the property name with either 'get\_' or 'set\_' depending whether the property is being read or written. |
|  | |
| 37. | **What is the concept of destructors in VB.NET?** |
|  | Destructors are used to de-allocate resources i.e. to clean up after an object is no longer available. |
|  | |
| 38. | **How can I run a .EXE from a VB.NET application?** |
|  | To run a .EXE file from a VB.NET application you need to import the System.Diagnostics namespace. |
|  | |
| 39. | **When I deploy a VB.NET application using the control, I get an error message "You do not have a license to use this ActiveX control". How do I solve this problem?** |
|  | This error is usually caused by adding the control dynamically in code instead of placing an instance of the control on a form at design time. If the control instance must be created dynamically, the licence information must be added in the code. |
|  | |
| 40. | **How can I run another application or batch file from my Visual Basic .NET code?** |
|  | you can use the classes and methods in System.Diagnostics.Process to accomplish these tasks and more. |
|  | |
| 41. | **How do I determine the difference between two dates?** |
|  | In Visual Basic .NET there are two main ways to achieve this result, the DateDiff function or through the TimeSpan structure. |
|  | |
| 42. | **Can I run Visual Basic 6.0 and Visual Basic .NET on the same machine?** |
|  | You can run them both on the same machine. |
|  | |
| 43. | **Explain how to retrieve information from the configuration file at run time?** |
|  | To retrieve information from the configuration file. Create an instance of AppSettingsReader to read the configuration file. Call the GetValue method to read values represented in the configuration file. To add configuration file entries Create elements in the node of the configuration file. Specify a value for the entry and a key in the element. |
|  | |
| 44. | **What is the difference between imperative and declarative security?** |
|  | Imperative security is implemented by calling methods of Permission objects in code at run time. Declarative security is configured by attaching attributes representing permissions to classes and methods. Additionally, you can request assembly-wide permissions using the Assembly (assembly) directive with declarative security. |
|  | |
| 45. | **What is a bootstrapper application?** |
|  | A bootstrapper application automatically detects if Windows Installer is installed on the target machine. If Windows Installer is not present, it installs Windows Installer before proceeding with the rest of the installation. |
|  | |
| 46. | **Describe Break mode?** |
|  | Break mode allows reading code line-by-line. You can observe code in Break mode by using Step Into, Step Over, Step Out, Run To Cursor, and Set Next Statement. |
|  | |
| 47. | **Describe an abstract class?** |
|  | An abstract class is a class that cannot be instantiated but must be inherited. It can contain both implemented methods and abstract methods. |
|  | |
| 48. | **What are the Keyboard events in VB.NET?** |
|  | Keyboard events allow you to validate keystrokes. They are raised by the control that has the focus and is receiving input. Following are the keyboard events. 1. KeyDown 2. KeyUp 3. KeyPress |
|  | |
| 49. | **What is the difference between reference type and value type?** |
|  | A value type holds the data assigned to it. A reference type contains the pointer i.e. memory address that holds the data. |
|  | |
| 50. | **What are the similarities between a class and a structure in VB.NET?** |
|  | Both the class and structure are user define types.  Both are the template of the object.  Both contain members like methods, properties, fields and use contractor for initialization.  Both of them inherit from System.Object. |
|  | |