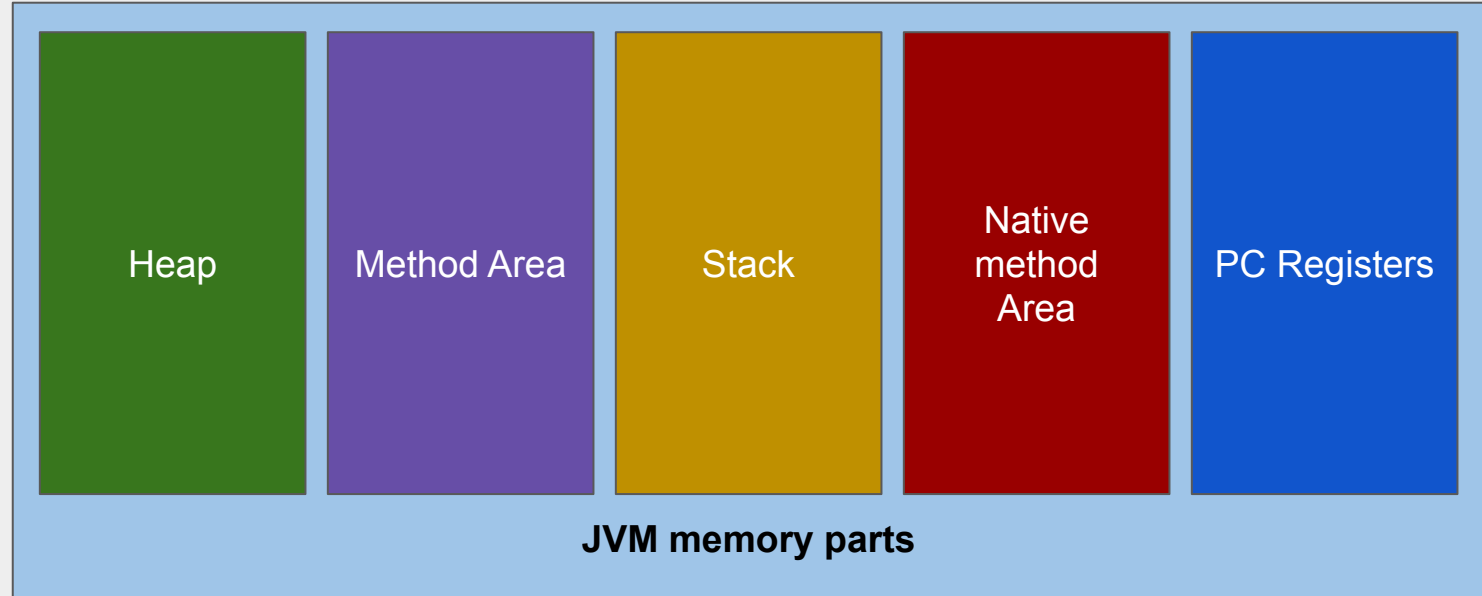


# Stack Memory

# JVM Memory Structure



**Note:** The heap area is one of the most important memory areas of JVM. All the java objects are stored in heap area.

# Stack and Stack Frame

The Java stack is composed of stack frames (or frames). A stack frame contains the state of one Java method invocation. When a thread invokes a method, the Java virtual machine pushes a new frame onto that thread's Java stack. When the method completes, the virtual machine pops and discards the frame for that method

## Stack Frame

<b>Local Variable Array</b>	<b>Operand Stack</b>	<b>Frame Data</b>
-------------------------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------

## Stack

<b>Stack Frame<sub>n</sub></b>
<b>Stack Frame<sub>n-1</sub></b>
.....
<b>Stack Frame<sub>2</sub></b>
<b>Stack Frame<sub>1</sub></b>

# StackOverflow error

## Advantages of using Stack Memory in Java

- Stack memory is **thread-safe** because **each thread has its stack** area.
- Memory **allocation** and **deallocation** are **faster**.
- Memory is **automatically allocated** and **deallocated** for a method.

## Disadvantages of using Stack Memory in Java

- Stack memory is **fixed** and **cannot grow** or **shrink** once created.
- Stack memory works in **LIFO** manner. So, **random access** is not possible.

# Interview Questions