History of Java and JAVA SE Versions

Originally Java was designed for Interactive television, but this technology was very much advanced for the industry of digital cable television at that time. Java history was started with the **Green Team**. The Green Team started a project to develop a language for digital devices such as television. But it works best for internet programming. After some time Java technology was joined by Netscape.

The objective to create Java Programming Language was it should be "Simple, Robust, Portable, Platform-independent, Secured, High Performance, Multithreaded, Object-Oriented, Interpreted, and Dynamic".

Java was developed in Sun Microsystem by James Ghosling, Patrick Naughton, Mike Sheridan in 1991. It took 18 months to develop the first working version. James Ghosling is also known as the Father of Java.

Initially, Java was called **"Greentalk"** by James Gosling and at that time the file extension was **.gt**.

Later on Oak was developed as a part of the Green Team project. Oak is a symbol for strength and Oak is also a national tree in many countries like the USA, Romania etc.

Oak was renamed as Java in 1995 because Oak was already a trademark by Oak Technologies. Before selecting the Java word the team suggested many names
like **dynamic**, **revolutionary**, **Silk**, **jolt**, **DNA**, etc.

In every version there are some updates ,here we discuss some important updates

The acquisition of Sun Microsystems by Oracle Corporation was completed on January 27, 2010.

From Java SE 7 oracle released update in every six months with new features

Evolution of Java

Java was initially launched as Java 1.0 but soon after its initial release, Java 1.1 was launched. Java 1.1 redefined event handling, new library elements were added.

In **Java 1.2** Swing and Collection framework was added and `suspend()`, `resume()` and `stop()` methods were deprecated from **Thread** class.

No major changes were made into **Java 1.3** but the next release that was **Java 1.4** contained several important changes. Keyword `assert`, chained exceptions and channel based I/O System was introduced.

Java 1.5 was called **J2SE 5**, it added following major new features :

- Generics
- Annotations
- Autoboxing and autounboxing
- Enumerations
- For-each Loop
- Varargs
- Static Import
- Formatted I/O

- Concurrency utilities

Next major release was **Java SE 7** which included many new changes, like :

- Now **String** can be used to control Switch statement.
- Multi Catch Exception
- *try-with-resource* statement
- Binary Integer Literals
- *Underscore* in numeric literals, etc.

Java SE 8 was released on March 18, 2014. Some of the major new features introduced in JAVA 8 are,

- Lambda Expressions
- New Collection Package `java.util.stream` to provide Stream API.
- Enhanced Security
- Nashorn Javascript Engine included
- Parallel Array Sorting
- The JDBC-ODBC Bridge has been removed etc.

Java SE 9 was released on September 2017. Some of the major new features introduced in JAVA 9 are,

- Platform Module System (Project Jigsaw)
- Interface Private Methods
- Try-With Resources
- Anonymous Classes
- @SafeVarargs Annotation

- Collection Factory Methods
- Process API Improvement

Java SE 10 was released on March 2018. Some of the major new features introduced in JAVA 10 are,

- Support local variables type inference.
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- Included Application class.

Java SE 11 was released on September 2018. Some of the major new features introduced in JAVA 11 are,

- Support bug fixes.
- Include long term support(LTS).
- Support transport layer security.

Java SE 12 was released on March 2019. Some of the major new features introduced in JAVA 12 are,

- Support JVM Constant API.
- Include CDS Archives.

Java SE 13 was released on September 2019. Some of the major new features introduced in JAVA 13 are,

- Updated Switch Expressions.
- Include Text Blocks.
- Support Legacy socket API.

Java SE 14 was released on March 2020. Some of the major new features introduced in JAVA 14 are,

- Support Event Streaming.
- Improved NullPointerException.

- Removal of the Concurrent Mark Sweep (CMS) in the garbage collector.