**Nice to meet you**

My name’s Anna Borets, I am **Java developer**.

My experience is mainly in the field of Java and Spring.

I like Java for its Strictness, conception OOP, SOLID and patterns design .

Also I specialize in SQL, use JDBC, Hibernate, and of course native SQL. Also I have an overview about no-SQL databases as Redis or Mongo DB.

I work with Inteliidea, Maven, Git. I know also little bit about microservices and such technologies as RabbitMQ, Kafka, Apache Camel and microservices patterns.

I know to write unit tests with Mockito and jUnit.

I am more like backend, but I can use Thymleaf and html on the frontend and have an overview about JavaScript and React.

Also I have a some experience in SAP, only as user.

I like Scrum and agile in work.

I am interested in Java philosophy, clean code, best practices for Java development.

I speak some languages: I’m fluent in Russian, Slovak and Czech, I speak English as business language and know I started to learn Deutch.

I have excellent time-managements skills, I can meet deadlines. I am organized and responsible person. I am good team player.

I’m honest person;

And I am very motivated.

**//In my pastime I enjoy to sport orienteering, dancing and reading.**

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My previous experience was in field of economy and accounting. What makes me unique is my experience in understanding different business processes. Some years ago I worked in SAP, as user of course.

* Polymorphism
* Abstraction
* Inheritance
* Encapsulation

Spring is an application framework and container that facilitates the inversion of control (IoC).

Garbage collection is used when an object is either not being referenced or isn’t being used. At that point, garbage collection can automatically destroy the object.

**What is referred to by the term “classloader”?**

ClassLoader is a subset of Java Virtual Machine (JVM), and it loads class files. When a Java program gets executed, the ClassLoader is what loads it.

Java provides you with three different classloaders:

* Extension ClassLoader
* Bootstrap ClassLoader
* System/Application ClassLoader

### Can you describe the differences between heap and stack memory in Java?

The interviewer will likely want to know how you implement, manage, access and use code and make it accessible within a Java development project. These technical processes relate to your prior knowledge of your field and your answer should highlight your understanding of the functions of developing applications in Java.

**Example:** *"The major difference between heap and stack memory is that I'll only use stack memory when executing a single thread. Heap memory, on the other hand, can be used by all the parts of an application. This means that when I create stack memory, other threads can't access it, while all objects within a heap are accessible across all threads. At my last company, I preferred heap memory due to the fact that I could create an object and store it for later applications, something stack memory is unable to do."*

* At the moment, I’m improving my English writing skills.