

How many types
of memory areas
are allocated by
JVM?



A powerful feature of the JVM is its efficient memory management. To achieve this, the JVM utilizes **five** memory areas.



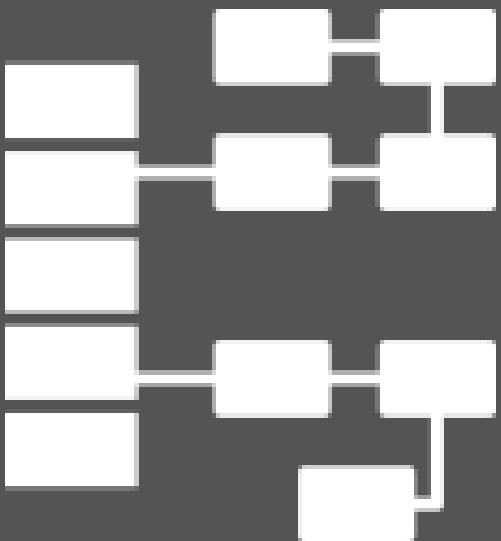
1 Method Area

Our classes, constructors, and methods need a dedicated place to be stored, static variables and static methods also but Before Java 8. This dedicated memory space is called the Method Area.



Heap Area 2

The Heap Area in the JVM is the memory space where all objects and instances are stored at runtime.



3 Stack Area

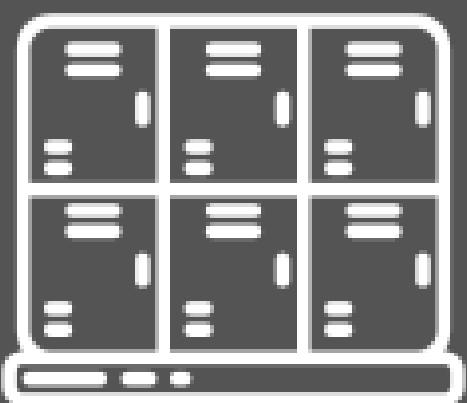
The Stack Area in the JVM is used for storing local variables, method call information such as parameters, and stack will be created for each thread.



Program counter Area

4

The Program Counter (PC) Area in the JVM holds the address of the next instruction to be executed for each thread.

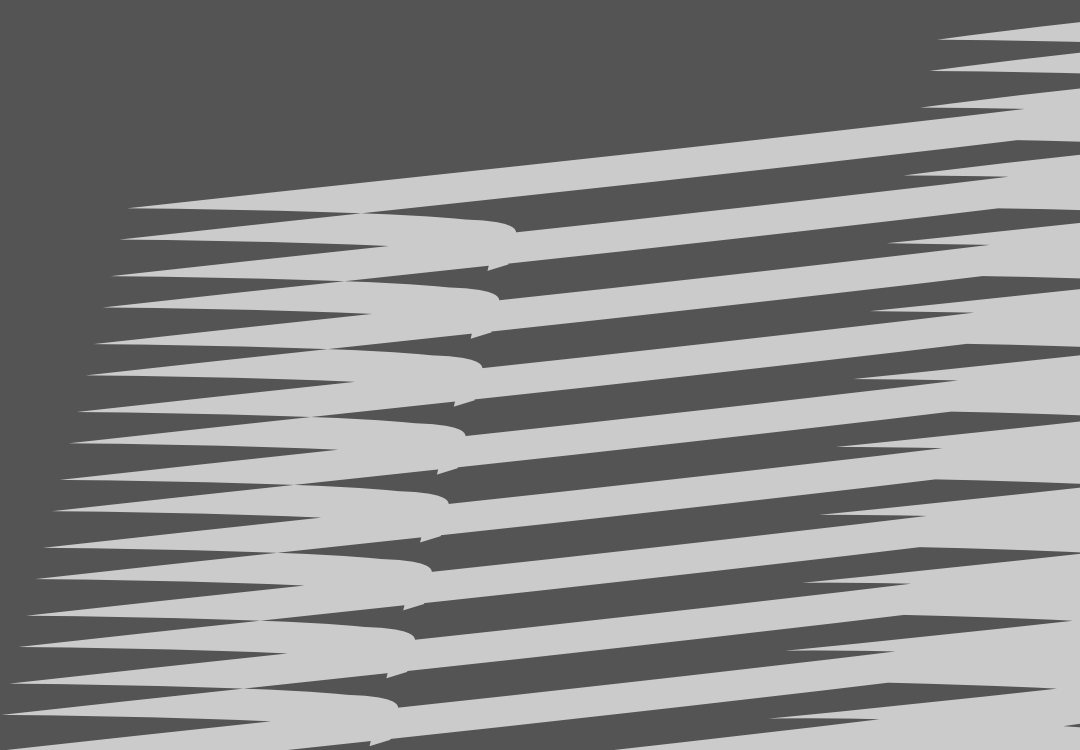


5 Native method area

The Native Method Area in the JVM is a dedicated space for handling native methods written in languages like C or C++.



By grouping all these memory areas —the Method Area, Heap, Stack Area, Program Counter Register, and Native Method Area— the JVM efficiently manages memory to enhance program performance.

An abstract graphic in the bottom right corner consisting of numerous horizontal, slightly wavy lines of varying lengths and shades of gray, creating a sense of motion or a layered effect.



No More **Confusion**

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