**\*(ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF JAVA) :-**

**(1).ADVANTAGES OF JAVA :-**

**->** There Are Many Advantages In Java They Are:-

**(a)Platform Independence :-** Java applications are compiled into bytecode, which can be run on any system with a Java Virtual Machine (JVM).

This "write once, run anywhere" capability ensures platform independence.

**(b)Distributed Computing :-** Java facilitates the development of distributed applications with its built-in networking capabilities.

Technologies like Remote Method Invocation (RMI) and Enterprise JavaBeans (EJB) enable the creation of distributed, scalable, and high-performance systems.

**©Object-Oriented :-** Java is an object-oriented programming (OOP) language, which promotes the use of objects and classes.

This helps in organizing complex programs, making them easier to manage, modify, and extend.

**(2).DISADVANTAGES OF JAVA :-**

**->** There Are Different Disadvantages They Are:-

**(a). Slow Evolution:-** Java's evolution and adoption of new features can be slow compared to other languages.

For example, Java has taken longer to adopt modern programming concepts and features such as lambda expressions, which other languages have incorporated earlier.

**(b). Performance:-** Java applications are generally slower and consume more memory compared to applications written in languages like C or C++.

This is primarily due to the additional layer of abstraction provided by the JVM and the overhead of garbage collection.

**©. Memory Management:-** Although Java has automatic garbage collection, it can sometimes cause performance issues,

Especially with large applications. The garbage collector can introduce latency, leading to pauses in application execution.