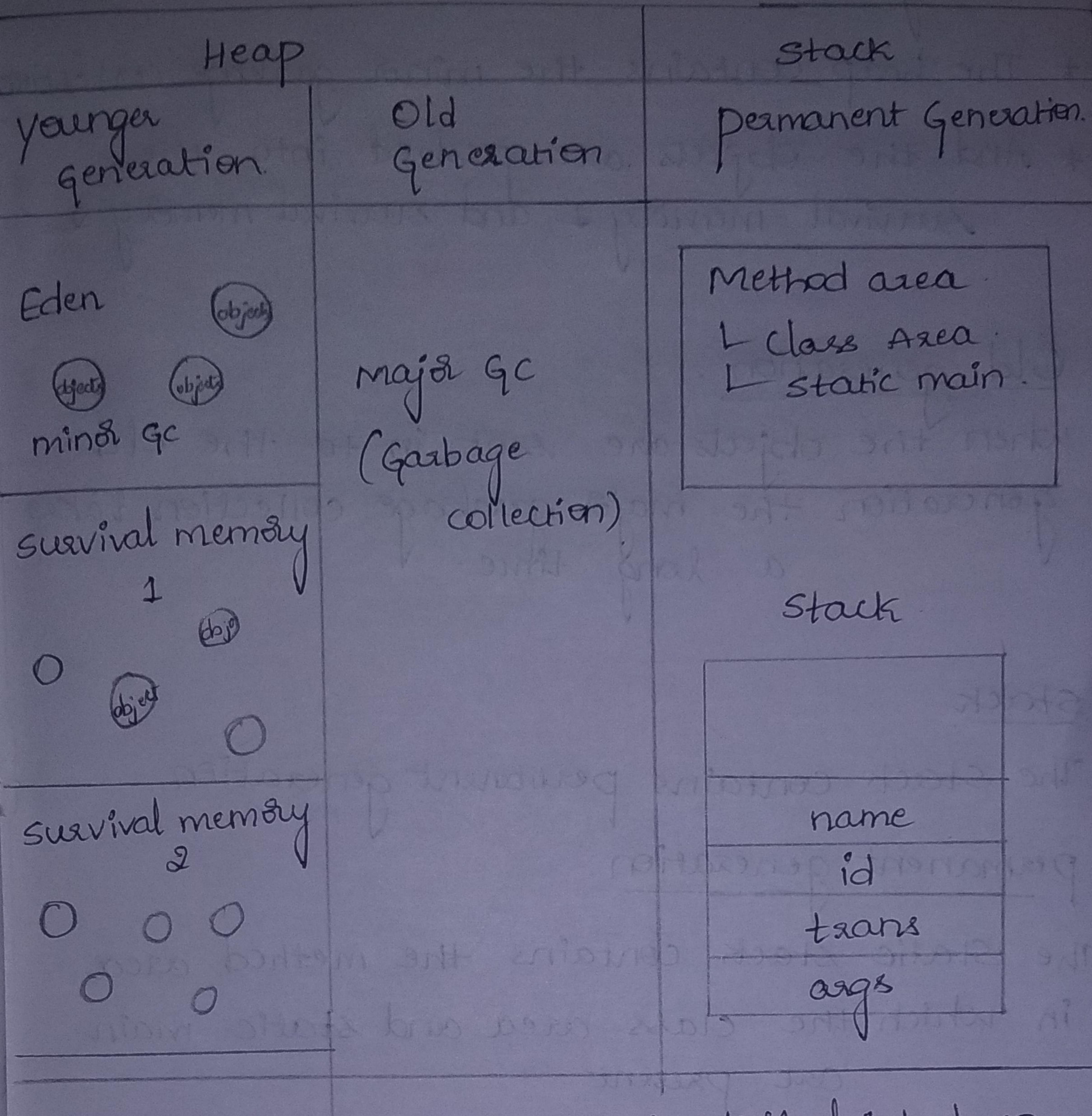


Java Architecture (Java memory management)



Java memory management is divided into two parts Heap and stack.

* where again Heap is divided into two parts younger generation and old generation.

Younger generation

The younger generation consists of Eden, survival memory 1 and survival memory 2.

- * The JVM pushes the objects on to the heap memory.
- * The heap contains the minor garbage collection.
- * And the objects are pushed into the survival memory 1 and survival memory 2.

Old generation.

When the objects are sent in to the Old generation the major garbage collection takes a long time.

Stack.

The stack contains permanent generation.

permanent generation.

The static stack contains the method area in which the class area and static main are present.

- * In the stack the reference variables are stored one upon the other as shown in below

fig:	⑧	transport
	⑦	importAndExport
	⑥	println
	⑤	noOfBranches = 4
	④	name
	③	id
	②	trans
	①	args

- * These reference variables are connected to the objects present on the heap memory.
- * After the
- * Each method is present in the stack as the reference variable. and objects are present on the heap.
- * After the completion of process the stack is dead & everything will be vanished. and again the new process begins.