What is the difference between Go and Java?

Is Golang better than Java? Is Golang harder than Java? Can Golang replace Java? This comparison will give you the answer.

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Java has been around for a long time, establishing itself in the software industry for backend development. On the other hand, Golang is relatively new. Currently, developers around the world use Golang and Java. Both languages ??compete head-to-head to run server-side web applications.

However, these two programming languages ??also compete in other aspects like learning time, web development, performance, developer salary, etc.

Here are the major differences between Golang and Java

Go	Java
Go is a concurrent and procedural programming language.	Java is an object oriented programming language.
It does not support classes with constructors and destructors.	Supports classes and has constructors & destructors.
It does not contain the concept of exception handling instead of exception handling, Go has a bug.	Contains the concept of exception handling.
Implicit type conversion is not supported.	Support implicit type conversion.
Inheritance is not supported.	Support inheritance.

Go	Java
Goroutine support.	Goroutines are not supported.
Function overloading is not supported.	Support function overloading.
Generics are not supported.	Support generics .
Support channel.	Channel not supported.
Does not contain do-while and while statements.	It contains do-while and while statements.
Programs from Golang are more compact than Java.	Programs from Java are more cumbersome than Go.
Threads in Go are cheap.	Threads in Java are more expensive than Go.
Go supports public and private functions differently than Java. Although Go does not support the private and public keywords, the first letter of the function name determines whether it is Public (uppercase) or private (lowercase).	In Java, methods can be public or private.
Go runs faster than JAVA.	Java performance is slower than Go.
Its structure is easily manageable.	Its structure is manageable, user-friendly and easier to create and maintain applications than Go.
It uses dependency injection method.	It not only uses dependency injection but also allows customization.
Support for mobile devices: iOS and Android.	Only allow mobile support if the manufacturer allows it.

Obviously, both Java and Golang are powerful, popular and useful. But they still have significant differences. Go is better suited for microservices while Java is better suited for large systems and projects with good timelines. Java is older, object-oriented and has a larger library and community. Golang is a more versatile paradigm and supports better concurrency. While Golang is faster than Java, Java has more features & better support. If simplicity and memory management are your priorities, Go is a good choice.

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