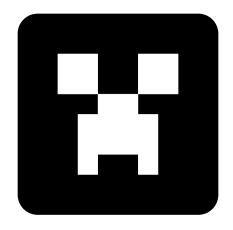


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Username

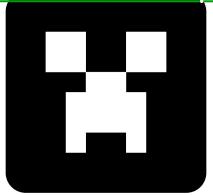
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We've just sent you a verification code via email. Please check your inbox for the verification email to proceed.

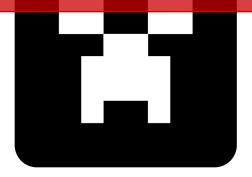


Verification Code

Signup



Please enter a valid username or password.



Username

Password

Login

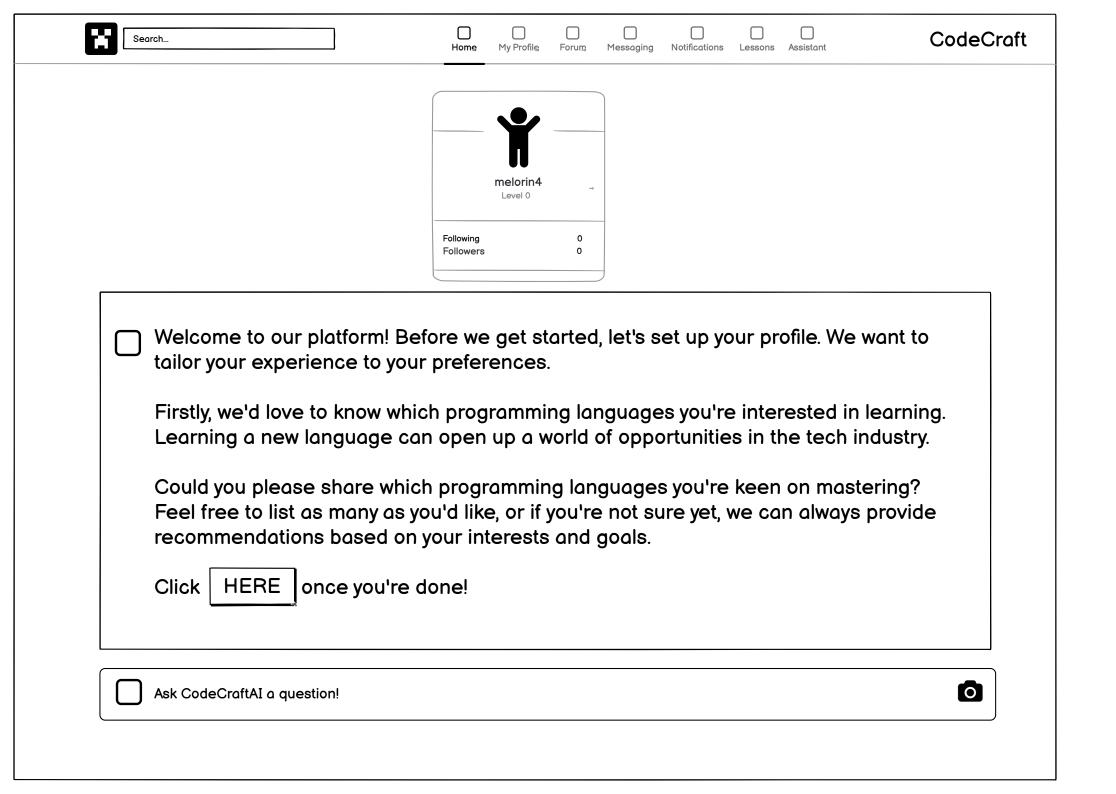
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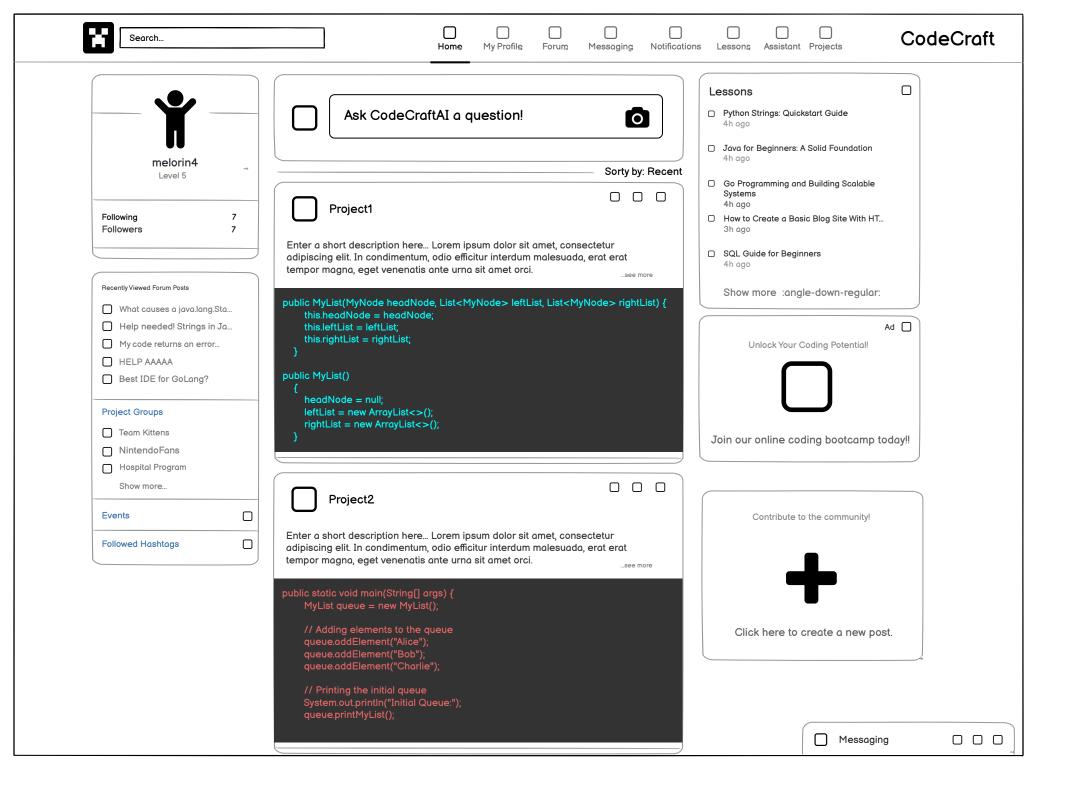
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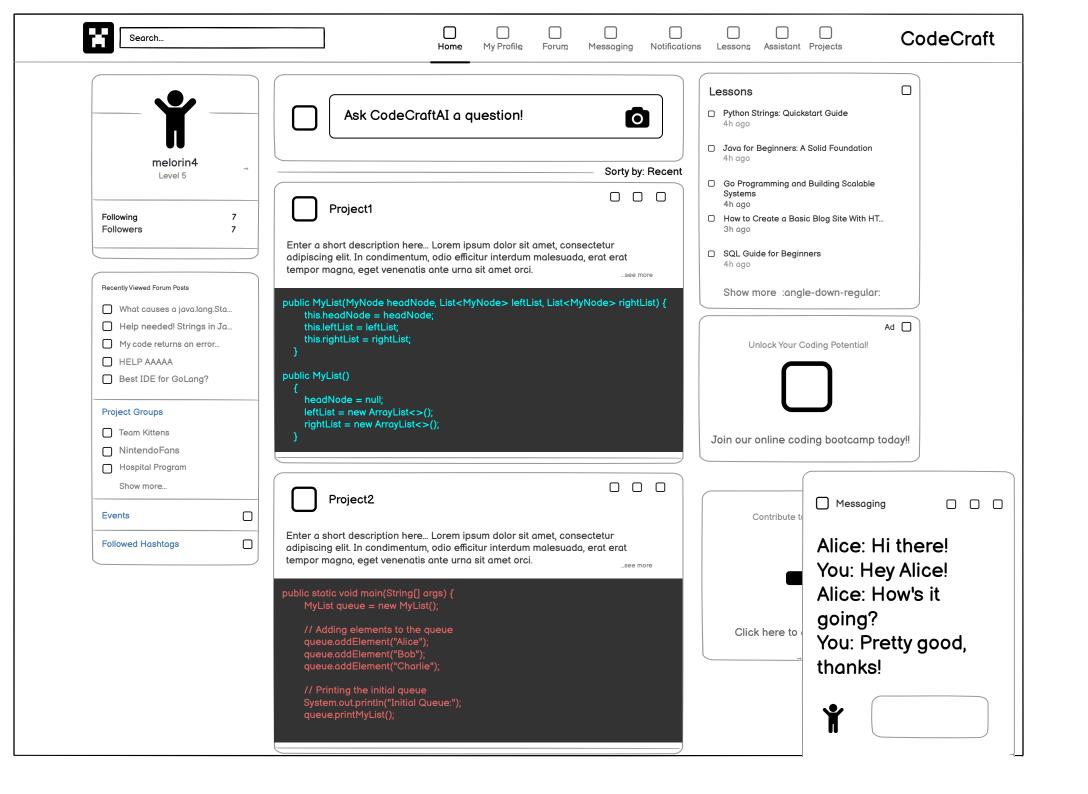


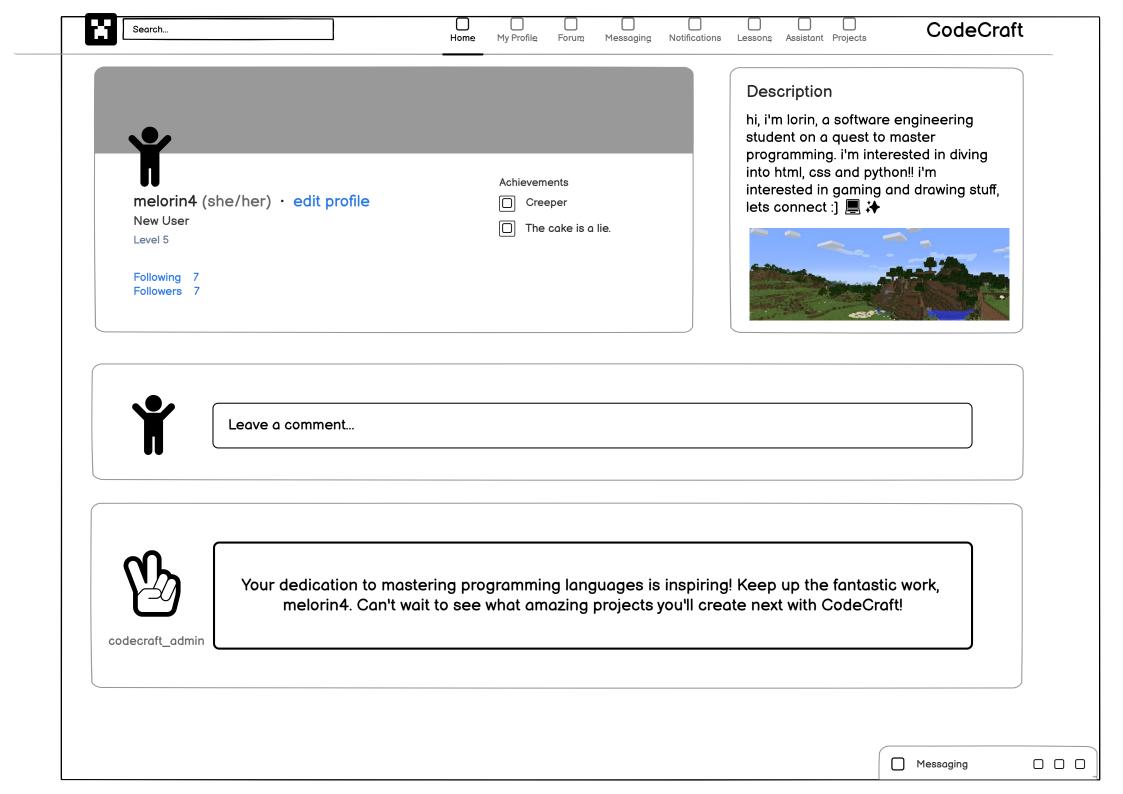
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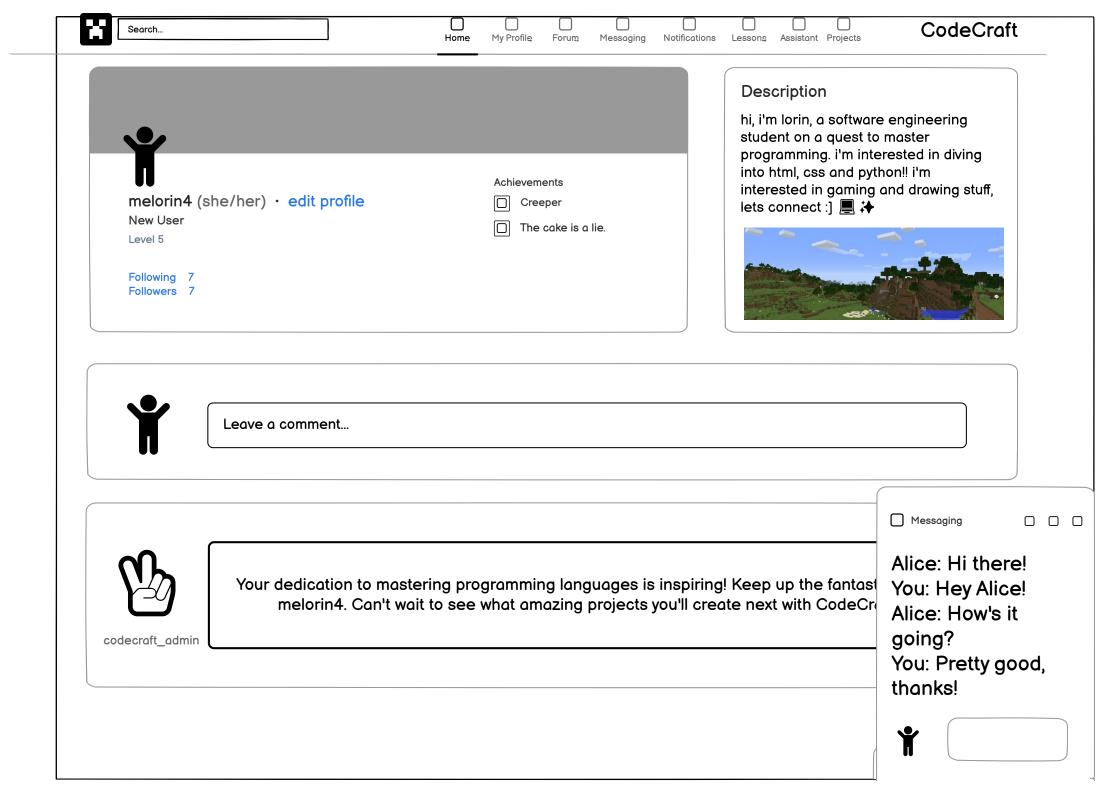














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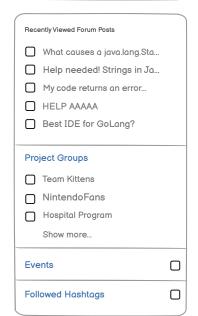
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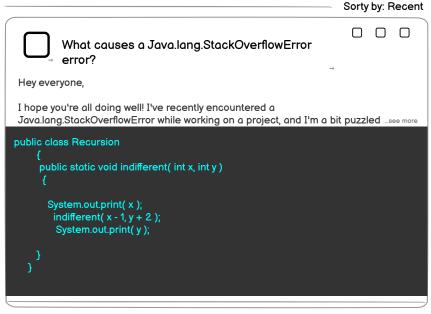
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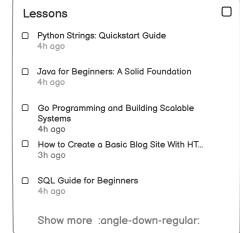
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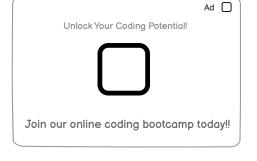






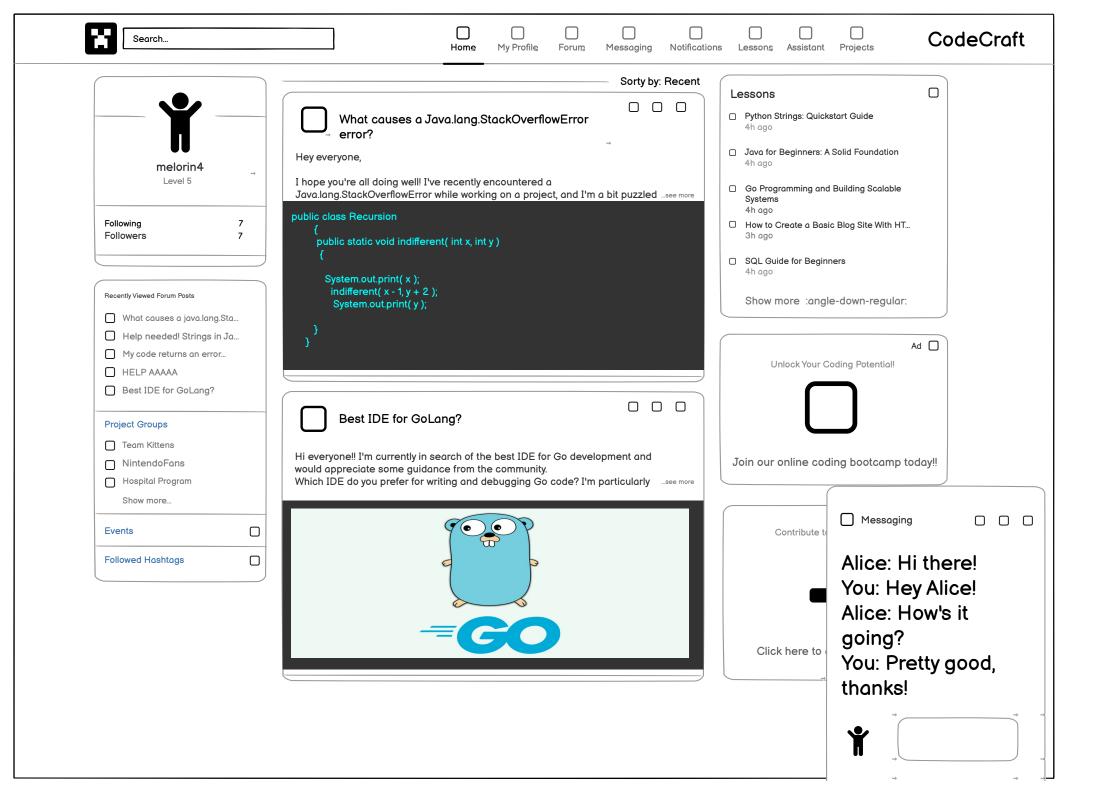








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```
What causes a Java.lang.StackOverflowError
           error?
 Hey everyone,
 I hope you're all doing well! I've recently encountered a
 Java.lang.StackOverflowError while working on a project, and I'm a bit puzzled
 about its root causes. I've been scouring through documentation and forums, but
 I'd love to hear from your experiences and insights.
 So, what exactly triggers a Java.lang.StackOverflowError? Is it primarily due to
 infinite recursion, excessively deep method invocations, or are there other
 common culprits to watch out for? Additionally, any tips on how to effectively
 troubleshoot and debug this error would be greatly appreciated.
 Looking forward to hearing your thoughts and learning from your experiences!
public class Recursion
     public static void indifferent( int x, int y)
      System.out.print(x);
```



hi melorin4,

indifferent(x - 1, y + 2); System.out.print(y);

user6754

java.lang.StackOverflowError usually occurs due to infinite recursion or deep method invocations exhausting the stack memory. To troubleshoot, check for recursive methods without termination conditions or excessively deep invocations. Analyze the stack trace to identify problematic methods and optimize them. Increasing stack size can also help. Hope this helps!

happy coding!!

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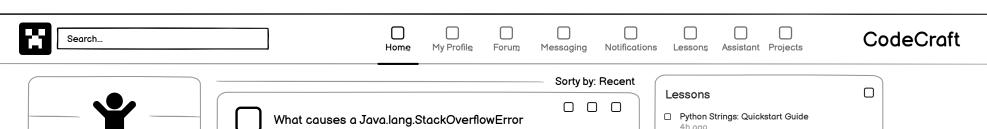
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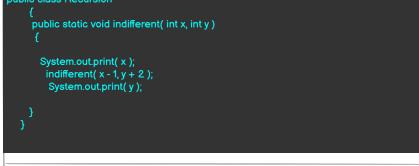
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```
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        System.out.print( y );
```





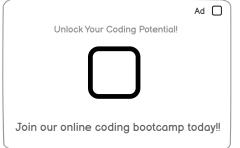
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Alice: Hi there! You: Hey Alice! Alice: How's it going?

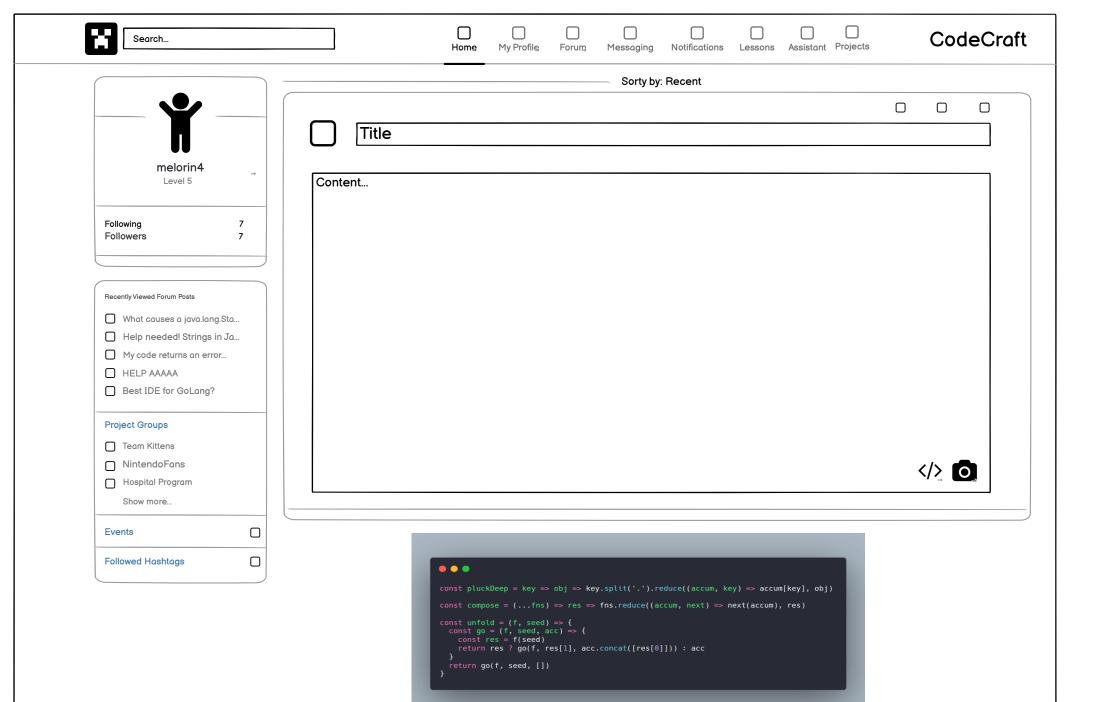
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You: Pretty good, thanks!

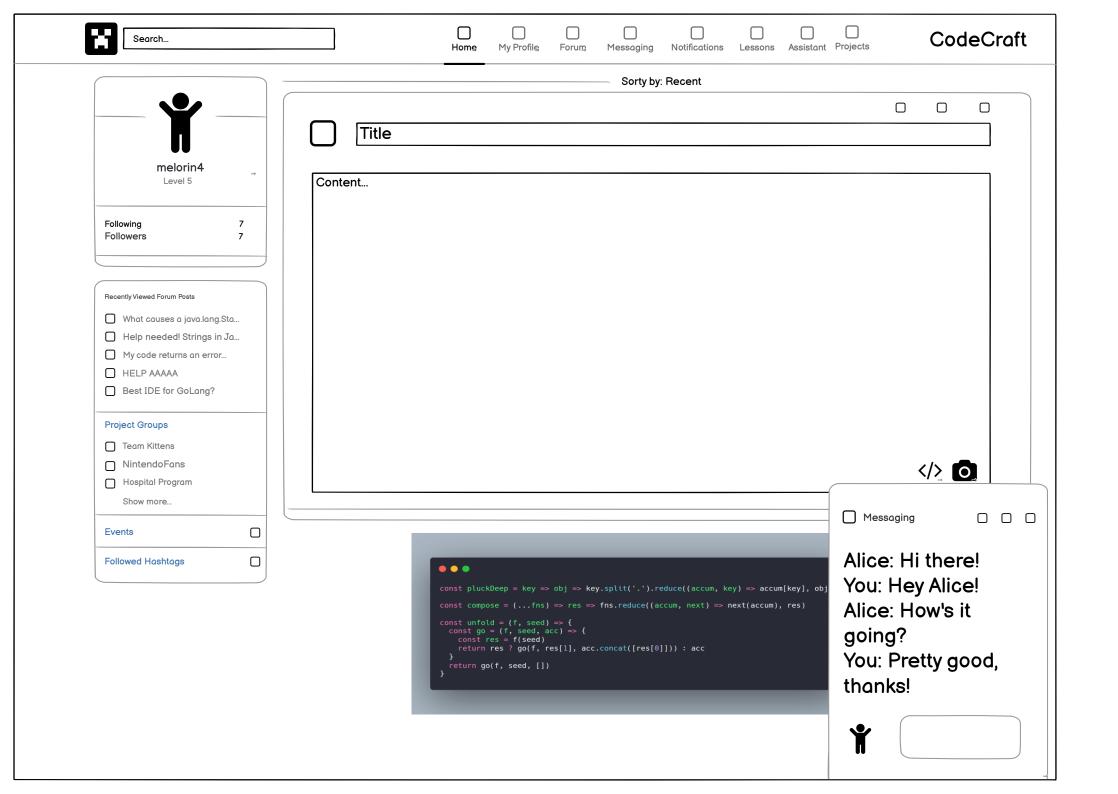


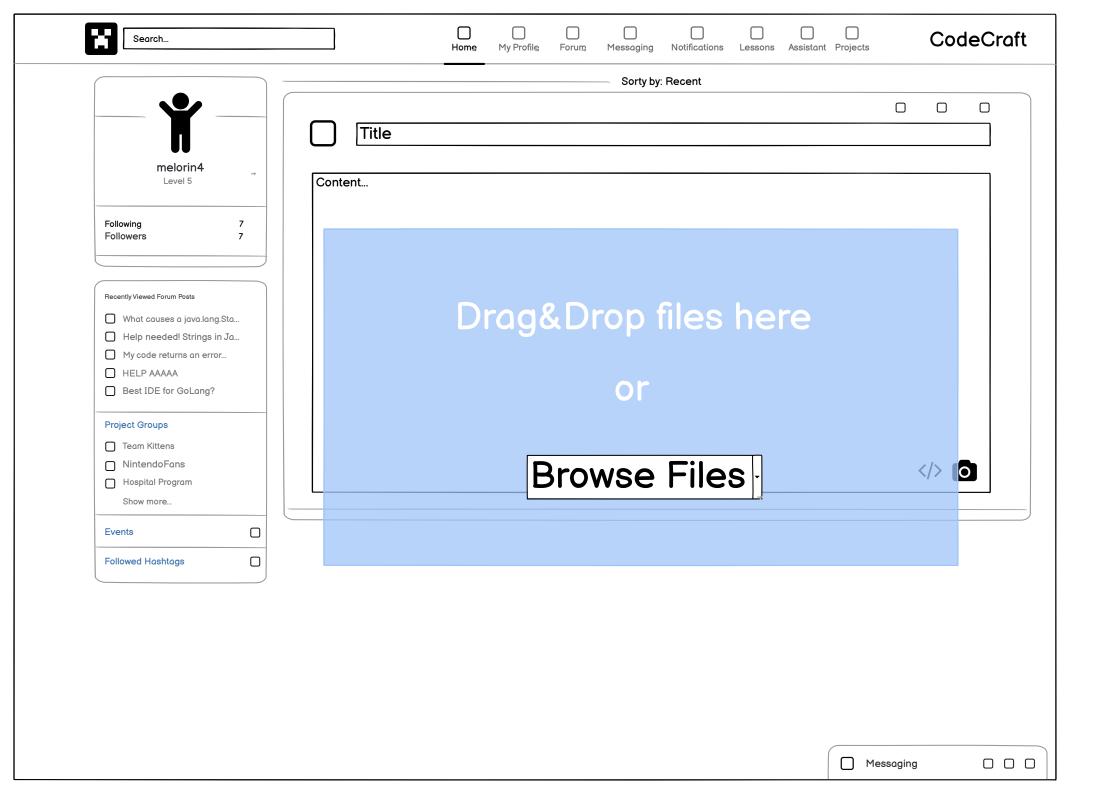


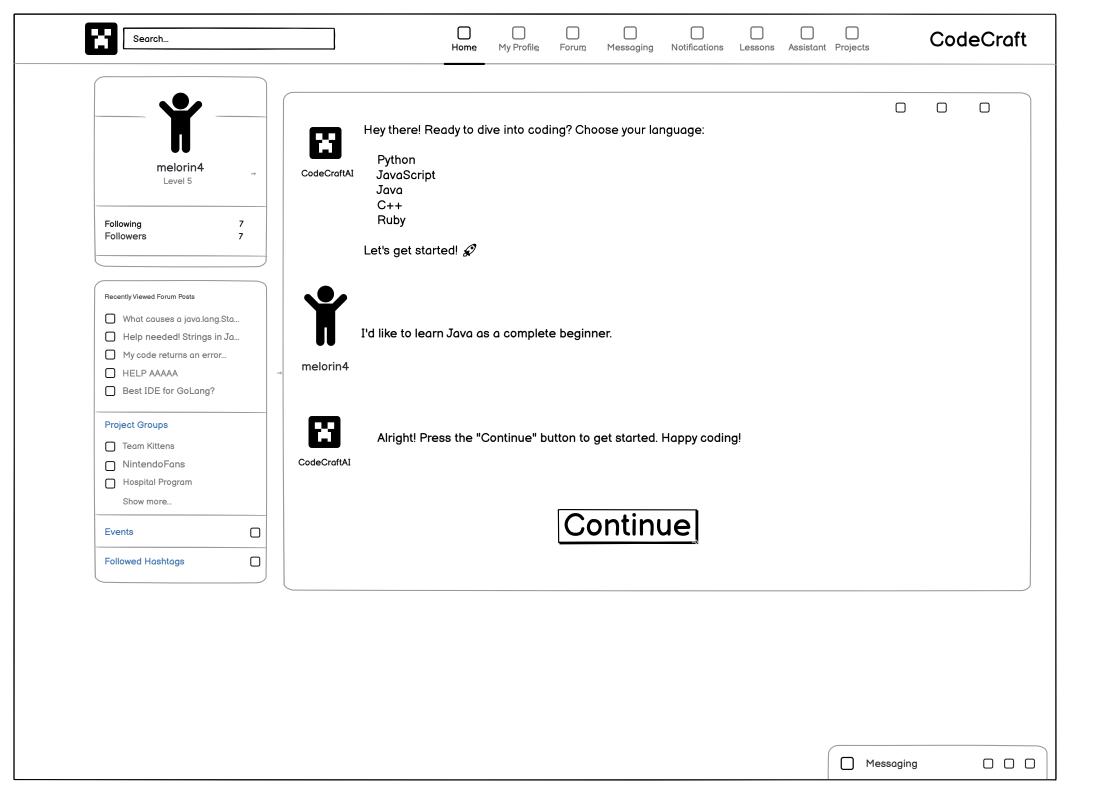




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Lesson 1: Introduction to Java

Welcome to your first Java lesson! Java is a powerful and versatile programming language widely used for developing a variety of applications, from web and mobile apps to enterprise software.

Key Concepts:

Java Syntax: Java syntax is similar to other programming languages like C++ and C#, making it relatively easy to learn for beginners. Each Java statement typically ends with a semicolon (;).

Variables and Data Types: In Java, variables are containers for storing data. Java supports various data types, including integers, floating-point numbers, characters, strings, and booleans.

Control Flow: Java provides various control flow statements such as if-else, switch-case, while, do-while, and for loops for executing code conditionally or iteratively.

Your Task:

Your task is to write a simple Java program that prints "Hello, World!" to the console. Don't worry if you're new to programming; we'll guide you through it step by step.

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```
class HelloWorld {
   public static void main(String[] args) {
      System.out.println("Hello, World!");
   }
}
```

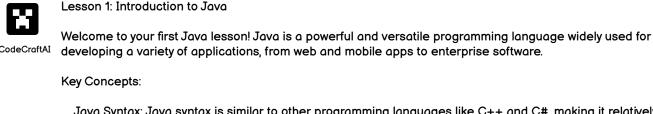


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> Write your code here...

Congratulations!

Check