1. Min and Max in a List in Java Solution: import java.util.Arrays; import java.util.List; import java.util.Collections; public class Numbers { public static void main(String[] args) { List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(3, 8, 1, 6, 4); Integer min = Collections.min(numbers); Integer max = Collections.max(numbers); System.out.println("Minimum: " + min); System.out.println("Maximum: " + max); } Output: Minimum: 1 Maximum: 8 2. Split a List into Two Halves in Java. Solution: import java.util.ArrayList; import java.util.Arrays; import java.util.List; public class Numbers {

public static void main(String[] args) {

int midIndex = numbers.size() / 2;

List<Integer> numbers = Arrays.asList(1, 4, 5, 9, 10);

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List<Integer> firstHalf = new ArrayList<>(numbers.subList(0,
  midIndex));
      List<Integer> secondHalf = new
  ArrayList<>(numbers.subList(midIndex, numbers.size()));
      System.out.println("First Half: " + firstHalf);
      System.out.println("Second Half: " + secondHalf);
   }
  Output:
   First Half: [1, 4]
   Second Half: [5, 9, 10]
3. Remove Duplicates from ArrayList in Java.
   Solution:
  import java.util.ArrayList;
  import java.util.Arrays;
  import java.util.List;
  import java.util.LinkedHashSet;
  public class Names {
     public static void main(String[] args) {
      List<String> names = Arrays.asList("Alice", "Bob", "Charlie",
  "Alice", "David");
      LinkedHashSet<String> uniqueNames = new
   LinkedHashSet<>(names);
      List<String> uniqueList = new ArrayList<>(uniqueNames);
      System.out.println("List without duplicates: " + uniqueList);
```

Output:

List without duplicates: [Alice, Bob, Charlie, David]

4. Add Element at First and Last Position of LinkedList in Java. Solution: import java.util.LinkedList;
public class Names {
public static void main(String[] args) {</pr>
LinkedList<String> names = new LinkedList<>();
names.addFirst("Alice");
names.addLast("Bob");
System.out.println("LinkedList: " + names);
}
Output:

LinkedList: [Alice, Bob]