How many lines does this code output?

```
List<String> list = new LinkedList<>();
list.add("Archie");
list.add("X-Men");
Stream<String> s = list.stream();
s.forEach(System.out::println);
s.forEach(System.out::println);
```

- A. Two
- B. Four
- C. The code does not compile.
- D. The code compiles but throws an exception at runtime.

We want this code to print the titles of each book twice. Why doesn't it?

```
LinkedList<String> list = new LinkedList<>();
list.add("Grapes of Wrath");
list.add("1984");
list.stream().forEach(System.out::println);
Iterator it = list.iterator();
while (it.hasNext())
System.out.println(it.next());
```

- A. The generic type of Iterator is missing.
- B. The hasNext() method should be changed to isNext().
- C. The iteration code needs to be moved before the ${\tt forEach}()$ since the stream is used

up.

D. None of the above. The code does print each book title twice.

Rewrite this lambda using a method reference:

() -> Math.random()

A. Math. random

B. Math::random

C. Math::random()

D. None of the above

Which operation can occur more than once in a stream pipeline?



- A. Source
- B. Intermediate operation
- C. Terminal operation
- D. None of the above

Which type allows inserting a null value?

- \mathbf{A} . ArrayDeque
- B. ArrayList
- C. TreeSet
- D. All of these allow nulls.

Fill in the blank so this code outputs three lines:

```
List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
list.add("Atlanta");
list.add("Chicago");
list.add("New York");
list.stream().filter(_______).forEach(System.out::println);
A. String::isEmpty
B.! String::isEmpty
C. String::! isEmpty
D. None of the above
```

What is the output of the following?

```
TreeMap<String, Integer> map = new TreeMap<>();
map.put("3", 3);
map.put("three", 3);
map.put("THREE", 3);
System.out.println(map.firstKey() + " " + map.lastKey());
A. 3 three
B. 3 THREE
C. three 3
D. THREE 3
```

What is the result of the following?

```
List<String> list = new ArrayList<>();
list.add("Austin");
list.add("Boston");
list.add("San Francisco");
list.removeIf(a -> a.length() > 10);
System.out.println(list.size());
A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. None of the above
```

What does the following output?

```
ArrayDeque<Integer> dice = new ArrayDeque<>();
dice.offer(3);
dice.offer(2);
dice.offer(4);
System.out.print(dice.stream().filter(n -> n != 4));
```

- **A.** 2
- **B.** 3
- C. The code does not compile.
- D. None of the above

```
What is the output of the following?
class Magazine implements Comparable<Magazine> {
     private String name;
     public Magazine(String name) {
     this.name = name;
     }
     @Override
     public int compareTo(Magazine m) {
     return name.compareTo(m.name);
     @Override
     public String toString() {
     return name;
public class Newstand {
public static void main(String[] args) {
Set<Magazine> set = new TreeSet<>();
set.add(new Magazine("highlights"));
set.add(new Magazine("Newsweek"));
set.add(new Magazine("highlights"));
System.out.println(set.iterator().next());
}
```

- A. highlights
- B. Newsweek
- C. The code does not compile.
- D. The code compiles but throws an exception at runtime.