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return

B

M

21.2.1.1

`o1.equals(o2) → true`

`o1.hashCode() == o2.hashCode() → true`

(as long as objects are equal)

21.2.1.2

~~- [1, 1, 1, 1]~~

Set does not store duplicates.

[1]

21.2.1.3

X

~~[1, 1, 1, 1]~~

(this is because the equals method
is not overridden)

21.2.1.4

`s1 = ["Atlanta", "Macon", "Savannah"]`

`s2 = ["Atlanta", "Macon", "Swanah"]`

`s3 = ["Macon", "Savannah", "Atlanta"]`

`s1.equals(s2)? true`

~~`s1.equals(s3)? false`~~

`true, true` (because the same elements exist in set1 as set3.)