import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.Collections;

import java.util.List;

public class SortLists {

public static void main(String[] args) {

// List of integers

List<Integer> integerList = new ArrayList<>();

integerList.add(5);

integerList.add(2);

integerList.add(9);

integerList.add(1);

integerList.add(7);

// Sort the list of integers

Collections.sort(integerList);

System.out.println("Sorted List of Integers:");

for (int num : integerList) {

System.out.println(num);

}

// List of names

List<String> nameList = new ArrayList<>();

nameList.add("Alice");

nameList.add("Eve");

nameList.add("Bob");

nameList.add("Charlie");

nameList.add("David");

// Sort the list of names

Collections.sort(nameList);

System.out.println("\nSorted List of Names:");

for (String name : nameList) {

System.out.println(name);

}

}

}

To sort a list of integers and a list of names in Java, you can use the **Collections.sort()** method for both lists. Here's a Java program that demonstrates how to do this:

In this program:

* We create a list of integers (**integerList**) and a list of names (**nameList**) using the **ArrayList** class.
* We add elements to both lists.
* We use **Collections.sort()** to sort both lists.
* Finally, we print the sorted lists.

This program will sort the list of integers in ascending order and the list of names in lexicographic (alphabetical) order. You can customize the sorting by using custom comparators for more complex sorting requirements.