**Answers**

1. Question Number 1 - A

* **Java’s ArrayList** 
  + Implements the following 6 interfaces
    - [Cloneable](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Cloneable.html)
    - [Collection](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/Collection.html)
    - [Iterable](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Iterable.html)
    - [List](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/List.html)
    - [RandomAccess](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/RandomAccess.html)
    - [Serializable](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/io/Serializable.html)
  + And extends the following one class
    - [AbstractList](https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/util/AbstractList.html)

1. Question Number 1 – E

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|  | **When the type D is a class and A, B, C are interfaces**   * We can handle the diamond problem if Class B and C extend from D and each implement a default method with the same signature of the superclass method (), and then the class D can override the method () or declare it as an abstract method.   **When the type D is an interface also**   * We can handle the problem by providing a default method implementation on interface D, or declare the method (). * We can also use static method in each interface to totally handle the conflict because static methods are accessed by the class name. |
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