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Ce se intampla dupa ruralea codului urmator?

*public class* grila {  
 *public static void* main(String[] args) {  
 List<Integer> myList = *new* ArrayList<Integer>(Arrays.*asList*(1,6,9,4,2,0,-12,24));  
 System.out.println(Algorithm.*myFunction*(myList,0,7));  
 }  
  
}  
*final class* Algorithm {  
 *public static* <T *extends* Comparable<? *super* T>> T myFunction(List<? *extends* T> list, *int* begin, *int* end) {  
 T element = list.get(begin);  
 *for* (++begin; begin <= end; ++begin)  
 *if* (element.compareTo(list.get(begin)) < 0)  
 element = list.get(begin);  
 *return* element;  
 }  
}

Variante de raspuns:

1. Runtime error
2. Este afisat cel mai mare element lista
3. Este afisat cel mai mic element lista
4. Lista este afisata sortata in mod descrescator

**Justificare raspuns:**

Metoda generica myFunction primeste o lista si doi indici: begin si end. Initializeaza o variabila cu elementul din lista de pe pozitia begin iar apoi compara fiecare element cu variabila noastra pana la indicele end, fiind salvat in variabila daca este mai mare decat aceasta.

**Referinte web:**

* Java generics: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/generics/types.html>
* Java comparable: <https://docs.oracle.com/javase/8/docs/api/java/lang/Comparable.html>
* Implementare metoda generica de comparare in java: <https://stackoverflow.com/a/6466779>

**Dificultate:** medium