Q1)Combine all the initial of a given name and return a resulting string by adding '.' .  
input as : Mahendra Singh Dhoni  
Output is : M.S.D  
  
Q2)Find the addition of the numbers from given String[] and return the sum.  
intput : {"10","200","20","5"};  
Output : 235  
Explantion : 10+200+20+5 = 235  
  
Q3)Find the addition of each digit of a given String[] and return the sum.  
intput : {"12","13","60","51"}  
Output : 19  
Explantion : 1+2+1+3+6+0+5+1 = 19  
  
Q4)Convert every alternate character to uppercase of a given String.  
input : apple  
Output: aPpLe  
  
Q5)Find  all the prime length string from a given String[] and return it from a method.  
Intput : {"I" , "am" , "a", "good", "boy"}  
Output : ["am", "boy"]  
  
Q6) Write a Java program that creates an ArrayList of Strings  
and adds your favorite fruits to it. Then, print all the  
fruits in the list.Also print the size of teh fruitlist using  
appropriate method.  
  
Q7) Write a program that takes 5 integers as input from the user  
and stores them in an ArrayList. Then, find the sum of all  
the elements in the list.  
  
Q8) Create an ArrayList named numbersList containing integers (10, 20, 30, 40).  
Print the element at index 2 (remember indexing starts from 0).  
  
Q9) Create an ArrayList named studentNames containing String names.  
Write a method in which declare a for loop to iterate through each name  
in the studentNames list and print them.  
Write another method in which declare a for each loop to iterate through each name  
in the studentNames list and print them.  
Write a method in which use iterator() to iterate through each name  
in the studentNames list and print them.  
Write a method in which use listIterator() loop to iterate through each name  
in the studentNames list and print them in two different ways:  
    i)  using forward traversing.  
   ii) using backward traversing.

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Q1. Which Java Collection class provides a key-value mapping?  
A. List  
B. Set  
C. Map  
D. Queue  
Answer:   
  
Q2.  Which Java Collection class allows null elements?  
A. List  
B. Set  
C. Map  
D. Queue  
Answer:   
  
Q3. Which Java Collection class maintains the insertion order?  
A. List  
B. Set  
C. Map  
D. Queue  
Answer:   
  
Q4.Which Java Collection class provides a First-In-First-Out (FIFO) ordering?  
A. List  
B. Set  
C. Map  
D. Queue  
Answer:   
  
Q5. Which Java Collection class provides a resizable array?  
A. List  
B. Set  
C. Map  
D. Queue  
Answer:   
  
Q6.  What is the output of the following code snippet?  
Set<Integer> numbers = new HashSet<>();  
numbers.add(1);  
numbers.add(2);  
numbers.add(1);  
numbers.add(4);  
numbers.add(5);  
System.out.println(numbers.size());  
  
A.Compile Time Error  
B.5  
C.4  
D.Exception during execution  
E.None of the above  
Answer:  
  
Q7. What is the output of the following code snippet?  
List<String> colors = new ArrayList<>();  
colors.add("Black");  
colors.add("Grey");  
colors.add("Blue");  
  
for (String color : colors) {  
    if (color.equals("Grey")) {  
        colors.remove(color);  
    }  
}  
System.out.println(colors.size());  
A.Compile Time error  
B.0  
C.1  
D.2  
Answer:   
  
Q8. Which of the following collections in Java does not allow duplicate values?  
A.ArrayList  
B.HashSet  
C.LinkedList  
D.Vector  
Answer:   
  
Q9.  What does the 'Set' interface primarily ensure?  
A) Duplicate elements  
B) Ordered collection of elements  
C) Elements are indexed  
D) No duplicate elements  
Answer:   
  
Q10. Which class is used for resizable-array implementation of the List interface?  
A) LinkedList  
B) Vector  
C) ArrayList  
D) ArrayDeque  
Answer:   
  
Q11. What is the primary difference between a HashSet and a LinkedHashSet?  
A) LinkedHashSet is not a part of the Java Collections Framework  
B) LinkedHashSet maintains insertion order  
C) HashSet allows duplicate elements  
D) HashSet maintains insertion order  
Answer:   
  
Q12. Which of these methods deletes all the elements from a collection?  
A) clear()  
B) remove()  
C) removeAll()  
D) retainAll()  
Answer:   
  
Q13. Which interface forms the root of the collection hierarchy in Java?  
A) List  
B) Set  
C) Map  
D) Collection  
E) Iterable  
Answer:   
  
Q14. What is the initial capacity of a Vector class in Java Collections Framework?  
A) 10  
B) 16  
C) 5  
D) 0  
Answer:   
  
Q15. Which of these is synchronized?  
A) ArrayList  
B) HashMap  
C) Vector  
D) HashSet  
Answer:   
  
Q16. The Collections Framework was introduced in which version of Java?  
A) Java 1.2  
B) Java 1.0  
C) Java 1.4  
D) Java 1.5  
Answer:   
  
Q17. What is the output for the following snippet:  
 public static void main(String[] args) {  
    ArrayList arrayList = new ArrayList();  
    arrayList.remove(0);  
}  
A.ArrayIndexOutOFBoundException  
B.NullPointerException  
C.UnsupportedOperationException  
D.No output  
E.IndexOutOfBoundException  
Answer:   
  
Q18. Which of these interfaces extends the Collection interface?  
a) Map  
b) List  
c) Both Map and List  
d) Iterable  
Answer:   
  
Q19. What is the behavior of the add() method in a Set collection?  
A) It adds the element if it is not present in the set and  
  if not present then returns false and leads to no error and no execption  
B) It adds the element and returns true  
C) It replaces the existing element if it is already present  
D) It throws an exception if the element is already present  
Answer:   
  
Q20. What does the Iterator interface provide?  
A) efficiently process elements in parallel  
B) navigate forward and backward through a collection  
C) add elements to a collection  
D) iterate over the elements of a collection  
Answer: