

QUESTION: 1

Given:

```
public static Collection get() {  
    Collection sorted = new LinkedList();  
    sorted.add("B"); sorted.add("C"); sorted.add("A");  
    return sorted;  
}  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    for (Object obj: get()) {  
        System.out.print(obj + ", ");  
    }  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. A, B, C,
- B. B, C, A,
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. The code runs with no output.
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

QUESTION: 2

Given:

```
public static Iterator reverse(List list) {  
    Collections.reverse(list);  
    return list.iterator();  
}  
  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    List list = new ArrayList();  
    list.add("1"); list.add("2"); list.add("3");  
    for (Object obj: reverse(list))  
        System.out.print(obj + " ");  
}
```

What is the result?

- A. 3, 2, 1,
- B. 1, 2, 3,
- C. Compilation fails.
- D. The code runs with no output.
- E. An exception is thrown at runtime.

QUESTION: 3

Given:

```
interface A { void x(); }
```

```
class B implements A { public void x() {} public void y() {} }
```

```
class C extends B { public void x() {} }
```

And:

```
java.util.List<A> list = new java.util.ArrayList<A>();
```

```
list.add(new B()); list.add(new C()); for (A a : list) {
```

```
    a.x();
```

```
    a.y(); //Linea 25
```

```
}
```

What is the result?

A. The code runs with no output.

B. An exception is thrown at runtime.

C. Compilation fails because of an error in line 20.

D. Compilation fails because of an error in line 21.

E. Compilation fails because of an error in line 23.

F. Compilation fails because of an error in line 25.

QUESTION: 4

Given:

```
public class Person {  
    private String name;  
    public Person(String name) {  
        this.name = name;  
    }  
    public boolean equals(Object o) {  
        if ( ! ( o instanceof Person) ) return false;  
        Person p = (Person) o;  
        return p.name.equals(this.name);  
    }  
}
```

Which statement is true?

- A. Compilation fails because the hashCode method is not overridden.
- B. A HashSet could contain multiple Person objects with the same name.
- C. All Person objects will have the same hash code because the hashCode method is not overridden.
- D. If a HashSet contains more than one Person object with name="Fred", then removing another Person, also with name="Fred", will remove them all.

QUESTION: 5

Given:

```
import java.util.*;
public class SortOf {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ArrayList<Integer> a = new ArrayList<Integer>();
        a.add(1); a.add(5); a.add(3);
        Collections.sort(a);
        a.add(2);
        Collections.reverse(a);
        System.out.println(a);
    }
}
```

What is the result?

- A. [1, 2, 3, 5]
- B. [2, 1, 3, 5]
- C. [2, 5, 3, 1]
- D. [5, 3, 2, 1]
- E. [1, 3, 5, 2]
- F. Compilation fails.
- G. An exception is thrown at runtime.