1.Collections implementing the Set interface must contain unique elements.

True

2.Sets contain no pair of elements e1and e2such that e1.equals(e2), and at most one nullelement.

True

3.Although you cannot reference a specific element of a Set, you can iterate through all its elements using an Iterator object.

True

4. Mathematically, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a set of ordered pairs whose elements are known as the key and the value.

Map

5.The intersection of sets A, B is a set \_\_\_\_.

A) whose elements belong to A but not to B

B) whose elements belong to both A and B

C) whose elements belong either to A or B or to both A and B

D) set where every element of A is also an element of B

6.With respect to the Map interface, the \_\_\_\_ method returns the current value associated with a given key.

A) isEmpty

B) insert

C) put

D) get

7.With respect to the Map interface, the \_\_\_\_ method either inserts a new mapping or changes the value associated with an existing mapping.

A) get

B) isEmpty

C) put

D) insert

8.Which of the following is an example of a map?

A) { (J, Jane), (B, Bill), (S, Sam), (B1, Bob), (B, Bill) }

B) { (J, Jane), (B, Bill), (S, Sam), (B1, Bob), (B2, Bill) }

C) { (J, Jane), (B, Bill), (S, Sam), (B1, Bob), (J, Jane) }

D) { (S, Sam), (B, Bill), (S, Sam), (B1, Bob), (B2, Bill)

9.The union of two sets A, B is a(n) \_\_\_\_.

A) set whose elements belong to both A and B

B) set whose elements belong to A but not to B

C) set where every element of A is also an element of B

D) set whose elements belong either to A or B or to both A and B