ArrayList objects store a collection of reference type objects.

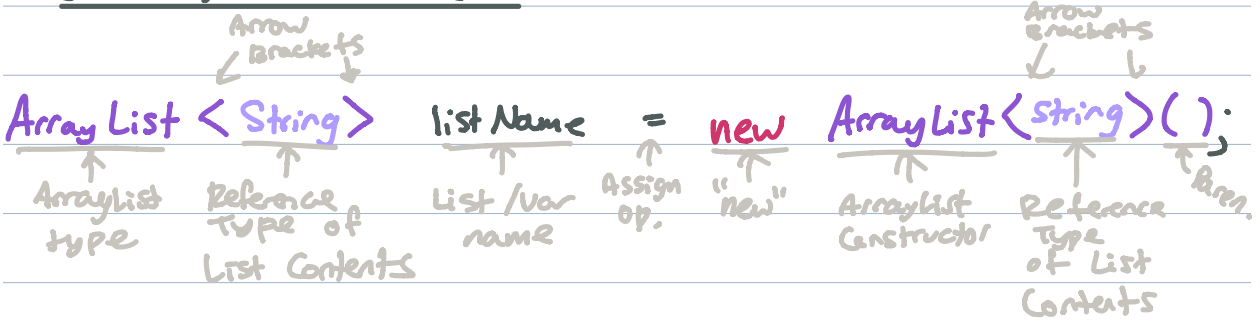
Primitive		Reference
int	→	Integer
double	→	Double
boolean	→	Boolean
		String
		Any Objects

Arrays vs ArrayList

- More rigidly structured data
- Less space in RAM

- Much more flexible

Creating an ArrayList



★ Lists start out emp

ArrayList Methods

`list.get(i);`

↳ Returns the list item at a given index.

{"Hi", "Hello", "Bye"}

`list.get(0);`

>>> "Hi"

`list.add(v);`

↳ Adds a certain item to the end of the list.

{"Hi", "Hello"}

`list.add("Bye");`

{"Hi", "Hello", "Bye"}

`list.add(i, v);`

↳ Adds a certain item to the list at the location specified (i)

{"Hi", "Hello"}

`list.add(0, "Bye");`

{"Bye", "Hi", "Hello"}

`list.set(i, v);`

↳ Sets the value of an element at a certain location (overrides)

{"Hi", "Hello"}

`list.set(0, "Bye");`

{"Bye", "Hello"}

`list.remove(i);`

↳ Removes item from list at an index

`list.remove(0);`

{"Hello"}

`list.size();`

↳ Returns the number of elements in a list.

{"Hi", "Hello", "Bye"}

`list.size();`

>>> 3

Traversing ArrayLists

```
for (int i = 0; i < list.size(); i++) {

    System.out.println(list.get(i));
}
```