

2022

JULY	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	25 26 27 28 29 30 31
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June

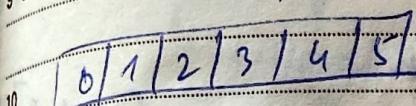
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ArrayList

① Array

- ✓ m/m continuous
- ✓ size → fixed



✓ can store primitive data types & object

✗ ArrayList is stored in heap memory & not in stack.

Few operations on ArrayList →

- (I) Add
- (II) Get
- (III) Modify
- (IV) Delete / Remove
- (V) Iterate / operate.

① To add elements to an ArrayList

```
→ import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Collections;
class ArrayLists {
```

before defining the ArrayList, we need to import this package

```
public static void main(String args[]) {
    ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
```

```
// add elements
list.add(0);
list.add(2);
```

```
System.out.println(list);
```

Output: [0, 2]

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Monday

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01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
27	28	29	30								

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(1) // get elements

8 int element = list.get(0);
 System.out.println(element); o/p → 0

9 (1) // to add elements in between
 list.add(1, 1); o/p → [0, 1, 2].
 11 System.out.println(list);

12 (w) 11 to set elements in a position
 list.set(0, 5);
 System.out.println(list); o/p → [5, 1, 2]

1 (v) 11 to delete elements
 list.remove(2);
 System.out.println(list); o/p → [5, 1]

2 4 (vi) 11 to get the size of the arraylist
 int size = list.size();
 System.out.println(size); o/p → 2

5 6 (vii) 11 loops
 for { int i = 0; i < list.size(); i++)
 System.out.print(list.get(i));
 3 System.out.println(); o/p → [5, 1]

7 (viii) 11 Sorting
 Collections.sort(list);
 9's a class which has built in functions System.out.println(list); o/p → [1, 5]