1、初始化(字段)

```
private static final int DEFAULT_CAPACITY = 10; //默认的ArrayList的初始容量为10 private static final Object[] EMPTY_ELEMENTDATA = {}; //用于空实例的空数组 private static final Object[] DEFAULTCAPACITY_EMPTY_ELEMENTDATA = {}; //初始化如果 没有给定initialCapacity那么就,初始化为此 transient Object[] elementData; // 保存ArrayList数据的数组 private int size; //arraylist所包含的元素的个数 private static final int MAX_ARRAY_SIZE = Integer.MAX_VALUE - 8; //最大的数组长度 protected transient int modCount = 0; //记录ArrayList被修改的次数
```

```
public class ArrayList<E> extends AbstractList<E>
     implements List<E>, RandomAccess, Cloneable, java.io.Serializable
{
```

注意点:

- 实现了RandomAccess接口表明此类支持随机访问,RandomAccess起到了标志作用,其内部并没有方法;
- 实现了Cloneable接口,覆盖了clone()函数,那么ArrayList是支持克隆的;
- ArrayList 实现了 java.io.Serializable接口,这意味着 ArrayList 支持序列化,能通过序列化去传输。

2、构造函数

```
public ArrayList(int initialCapacity) {
       if (initialCapacity > 0) {//如果给了initialCapacity那么就申请此大小的数组,不过
这里判断了initialCapacity是否合法;
           this.elementData = new Object[initialCapacity];
       } else if (initialCapacity == 0) { //如果initialCapacity == 0, 给一个空数
组;
           this.elementData = EMPTY_ELEMENTDATA;
       } else {
           throw new IllegalArgumentException("Illegal Capacity: "+
                                             initialCapacity);
       }
   }
   //初始化给的是一个集合,那么通过吊用Arrays.copyof进行元素的拷贝;
   public ArrayList(Collection<? extends E> c) {
       Object[] a = c.toArray();
       if ((size = a.length) != 0) {
           if (c.getClass() == ArrayList.class) {
               elementData = a;
           } else {
               elementData = Arrays.copyOf(a, size, Object[].class);
           }
       } else {
           // replace with empty array.
```

```
elementData = EMPTY_ELEMENTDATA;
}
```

3、add函数

```
public boolean add(E e) {
       ensureCapacityInternal(size + 1); // 如果新增一个元素导致size + 1 >
elementData的长度,就进行扩容操作;
       elementData[size++] = e; //将元素放入导size+1的位置;
       return true;
   }
   private void ensureCapacityInternal(int minCapacity) {
       ensureExplicitCapacity(calculateCapacity(elementData, minCapacity));
   }
   //r如果minCapacity大于elementData的长度才进行grow操作,也就是扩容
   private void ensureExplicitCapacity(int minCapacity) {
       modCount++;
       // overflow-conscious code
       if (minCapacity - elementData.length > 0)
           grow(minCapacity);
   }
   //如果没有插入过元素则elementData 为空,那么返回给定的minCapacity和DEFAULT_CAPACITY
的最大值
   private static int calculateCapacity(Object[] elementData, int minCapacity)
{
       if (elementData == DEFAULTCAPACITY_EMPTY_ELEMENTDATA) {
           return Math.max(DEFAULT_CAPACITY, minCapacity);
       return minCapacity;
   }
```

4、set函数

```
public E set(int index, E element) {
    rangeCheck(index); //首先判断index是否超出了数组的大小,只有小于才可以set

E oldValue = elementData(index);
    elementData[index] = element;
    return oldValue;
}
```

5、grow函数

```
private void grow(int minCapacity) {
   // overflow-conscious code
   int oldCapacity = elementData.length;
```

```
int newCapacity = oldCapacity + (oldCapacity >> 1); //扩容1.5倍
       if (newCapacity - minCapacity < 0)//如果扩容后还是比minCapacity小那么扩容导
minCapacity就行;
           newCapacity = minCapacity;
       if (newCapacity - MAX_ARRAY_SIZE > 0) //newCapacity不能大于MAX_ARRAY_SIZE
           newCapacity = hugeCapacity(minCapacity);
       // minCapacity is usually close to size, so this is a win:
       elementData = Arrays.copyOf(elementData, newCapacity); //调用
Arrays.copyof函数进行拷贝;
Arrays工具类中:
       public static <T,U> T[] copyOf(U[] original, int newLength, Class<?</pre>
extends T[]> newType) {
       @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
       T[] copy = ((Object)newType == (Object)Object[].class) //获取原数组的类
           ? (T[]) new Object[newLength]
           : (T[]) Array.newInstance(newType.getComponentType(), newLength);
       System.arraycopy(original, 0, copy, 0,
                        Math.min(original.length, newLength)); //调用System的copy
函数进行拷贝,这是一个本地方法;
       return copy;
   }
```

6、remove函数