**Algorithm:**

1. Void searchExpenses(ArrayList<integer>arraylist)
2. Print enter the expenses you need to search
3. Scanner=sc
4. Int srch =sc
5. If(arraylist.contains(srch)
6. Print expenditure found
7. Else
8. Print expenditure not found
9. Void sortExpenses(arrayList<integer>arrayList)
10. Collection.sort(arrayList)
11. Print arraylist

**Core Concepts:**

ArrayList: ArrayList class uses a dynamic array for storing the elements. It is like an array, but there is no size limit. We can add or remove elements anytime. So, it is much more flexible than the traditional array. It is found in the java.util package. The ArrayList in Java can have the duplicate elements also. It implements the List interface so we can use all the methods of List interface here. The ArrayList maintains the insertion order internally.

Contains: [ArrayList](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/arraylist-in-java/) contains() method in [Java](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/java/) is used for checking if the specified element exists in the given list or not.

Collection.sort: **Collections.sort()**method is present in java.util.Collections class. It is used to sort the elements present in the specified [list](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/list-interface-java-examples/) of Collection in ascending order.  
It works similar to [java.util.Arrays.sort()](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/arrays-sort-in-java-with-examples/) method but it is better than as it can sort the elements of Array as well as linked list, queue and many more present in it.