```java
 1 /**
 4 package exerciseOne;
 5
 6 import java.util.*;
 7
 8 /**
 9  * @author patar450
10  *
11  */
12 public class ListExample {
13
14     public static void usingArrayList() {
15         /***
16          * ArrayList is slower than the standard arrays but is useful in programs
   where
17          * lots of manipulation in the array is required. From the ArrayList we can
   add
18          * and remove items, which also having the functionality of resizing it.
19          */
20         List list = new ArrayList();
21         list.add("Bernadine");
22         list.add("Elizabeth");
23         list.add("Gene");
24         list.add("Elizabeth");
25         list.add("Clara");
26         System.out.println(list);
27         System.out.println("2: " + list.get(2));
28         System.out.println("0: " + list.get(0));
29
30     }
31 /***
32  * LinkedList data structure is a linear data structure in which the items are
   stored in a
33  * contiguous(linked) places and each element consist of a value and a pointer to
   the next item.
34  * One of the disadvantages of linkedList is the problematic way of finding the nth
   item. This s due
35  * to the developer needing to count the list until it is found.
36  */
37     public static void usingLinkedList() {
38         LinkedList queue = new LinkedList();
39         queue.addFirst("Bernadine");
40         queue.addFirst("Elizabeth");
41         queue.addFirst("Gene");
42         queue.addFirst("Elizabeth");
43         queue.addFirst("Clara");
44         System.out.println(queue);
45         queue.removeLast();
46         queue.removeLast();
47         System.out.println(queue);
48     }
49
50     /**
51      * For testing purposes
52      * @param args
53      */
54     public static void main(String args[]) {
55
56         System.out.println("Use of ArrayList:");
57         usingArrayList();
```

```
58          System.out.println("\nUse of LinkedList:");
59          usingLinkedList();
60
61      }
62  }
63
```