

## List Interface:

Extends the collection interface and represents an ordered collection of elements.

- Allows the duplicate elements
- Maintains the insertion order
- Allows multiple null values

- List Implementations:

1. ArrayList
2. LinkedList
3. Vector

## ArrayList – [ArrayList \(Java SE 21 & JDK 21\)](#)

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### Characteristics:

1. Uses dynamic array internally
2. It provides faster random access using indices
3. Not synchronized, it's not thread safe
4. To make it threadsafe [Collections \(Java SE 21 & JDK 21\)](#)

In collections utility class ->

`Collections.synchronizedList({name of list});`

```
package arrayListExample;

import java.util.ArrayList;

public class ArrayListEx {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ArrayList<String> names = new ArrayList<>();
    }
}
```

```

//Adding an element in a ArrayList
names.add("Krishna");
names.add("Gopal");
names.add("Govind");
names.add("Parth");

//Accessing the first element
System.out.println("First Element: " + names.get(0));

//Iterating elements
for (int i=0; i < names.size(); i++){
    System.out.println(names.get(i));
}

//Removing an element
names.remove("Parth");

//After removal printing the list
System.out.println("After removal of an element: " +
names);
}
}

```

Methods:

Add(): adds an element to the list

Get(int index): retrieves the element at that index

Remove()

Size()

Contains(Object o): to check if a list contains an element or not.

Clear()

set(int index, E element): Replaces the element at the specified position in this list with the specified element.

LinkedList – [LinkedList \(Java SE 21 & JDK 21\)](#)

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Characteristics:

- Internally uses doubly linked list structure
- Efficient for insertions and deletions

```

package LinkedExample;

import java.util.LinkedList;

public class LinkedListExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        LinkedList<String> tasks = new LinkedList<>();

        //adding elements
        tasks.add("READ");
        tasks.add("WRITE");
        tasks.add("Exercise");

        //Adding elements at specified elements
        tasks.addFirst("Wake Up");
        tasks.addLast("Sleep");

        System.out.println("After Adding elements at first
and last: "+ tasks);

        //to access the first task
        System.out.println("First Task: "+
tasks.getFirst());

        //to remove first and last elements
        tasks.removeFirst();
        tasks.removeLast();

        //After removal
        System.out.println("After Removal: "+ tasks);
    }
}

```

Methods:

addFirst(): adds the element at the beginning

addLast(): adds the element at last

getFirst()/getLast(): retrieves the first or last element

add(int index, E element): Inserts the element at specified position

## Vector – [Vector \(Java SE 21 & JDK 21\)](#)

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Characteristics:

Similar to arraylist, but it is synchronized(thread safe)

Slower performance as compare to arrayList due to synchronization.

It is automatically resizable.

```
package vectorEx;

import java.util.Vector;

public class VectorExample {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Vector<Integer> numbers = new Vector<>();

        //Adding Elements
        numbers.add(10);
        numbers.add(20);
        numbers.add(30);
        numbers.add(40);
        numbers.add(50);
        numbers.add(60);
        numbers.add(70);
        numbers.add(80);
        numbers.add(90);
        numbers.add(100);
        numbers.add(110);
        numbers.add(120);
        numbers.add(130);
        numbers.add(140);
        numbers.add(150);
        numbers.add(160);
        numbers.add(170);
        numbers.add(180);
        numbers.add(190);
        numbers.add(200);
        numbers.add(210);

        //to access the element
        System.out.println("First Element: "+ numbers.get(0));

        System.out.println("Vector Elements: "+ numbers);

        System.out.println("Vector Capacity: "+
numbers.capacity());
```

```
}  
}
```

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/21/docs/api/java.base/java/lang/System.html> -

System Class