

### ARRAY LIMITATIONS

- Fixed Size
  - Arrays require us to specify size at the time of declaration.

```
int[] array = new int[10];
```

- What do we do when...
  - We don't know the size of our array
  - Our array needs to grow or shrink it's size

## JAVA COLLECTIONS

- Java includes a Collections Framework
  - A collection is an object that represents a group of objects.
  - Collections are used to store, retrieve, and manipulate aggregate data.

- An example of a collection is an ArrayList.
  - Other collections are HashMaps, HashSets, and TreeMaps.

### ARRAYLIST METHODS

add(Object o): boolean remove(int index) > set(int index, Object o) size(): int contains(Object o): boolean p get(int index): Object clear()

## DECLARING AN ARRAYLIST

# **USING AN ARRAYLIST**

- Create a method called customerLister that creates and returns a new ArrayList called customerNames of String objects. Add each of the following Strings to it:
  - Beth
  - Jerry
  - Rick
  - Summer
  - Morty

```
public ArrayList<String> customerLister()
{
    ArrayList<String> customerNames = new ArrayList<String>();

    customerNames.add("Beth");
    customerNames.add("Jerry");
    customerNames.add("Rick");
    customerNames.add("Summer");
    customerNames.add("Morty");
}
```

Add a loop to the end of customerLister that prints all of the names from customerNames on a separate line.

```
public ArrayList<String> customerLister()
{
    ArrayList<String> customerNames = new ArrayList<String>();
    customerNames.add("Beth");
    customerNames.add("Jerry");
    customerNames.add("Rick");
    customerNames.add("Summer");
    customerNames.add("Morty");
}
```

```
public ArrayList<String> customerLister()
    ArrayList<String> customerNames = new ArrayList<String>();
    customerNames.add("Beth");
    customerNames.add("Jerry");
    customerNames.add("Rick");
    customerNames.add("Summer");
    customerNames.add("Morty");
    for (String name : customerNames)
        System.out.println(name);
```