

Array List:

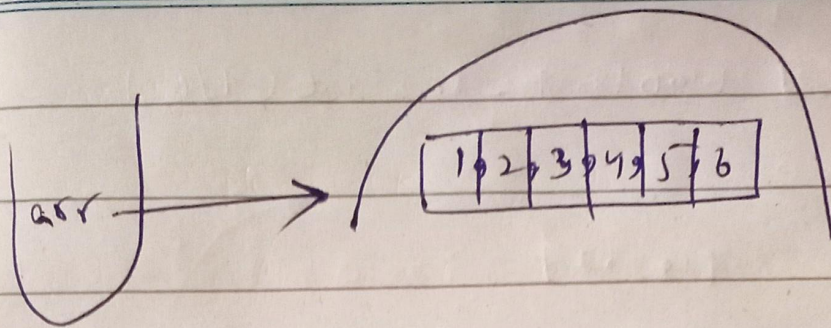
`ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<>();`

↓ ↓

data-type reference variable

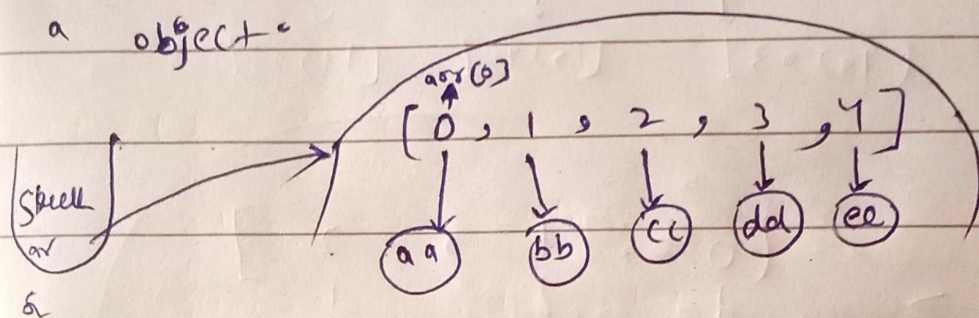
what is type of data that you are trying to ~~be~~ creating a list.

- ★ `add` → add element of index
- ★ `remove` → remove element of index
- ★ `set` → set element of index
- ★ `get` → index value



every reference variable is itself

a object.



[row] [col]

every row itself is array

{

{1, 2, 3}, 0

{4, 5, 6}, 1

{7, 8, 9}, 2

}

for (int row = 0; row < arr.length; row++)

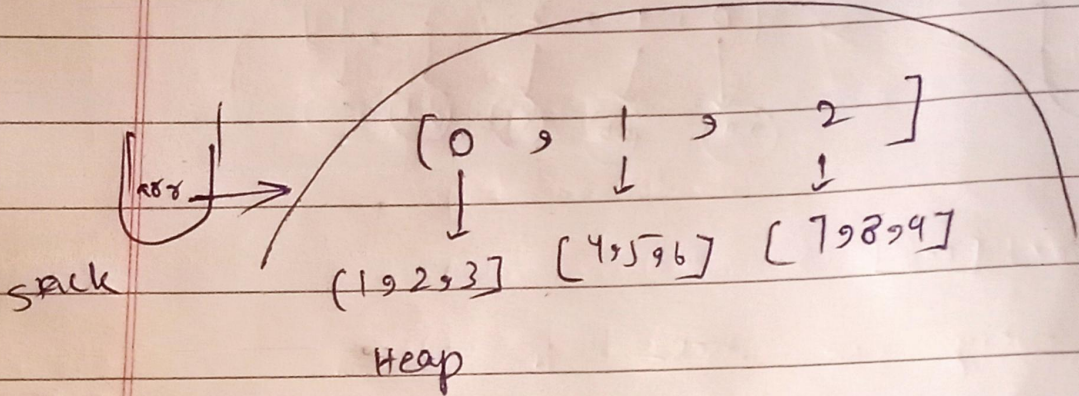
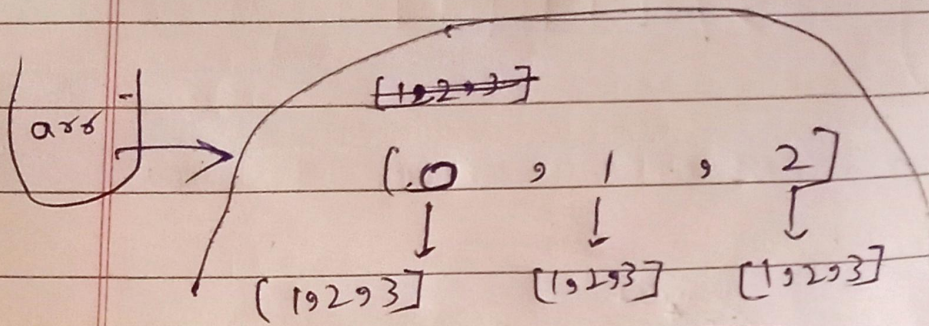
for (col = 1; col < arr[row].length; col++)

arr^{0,2}[row][col] = in.nextInt();

2 0,2

3

`int c[] = {1, 2, 3};` `int d[] = {4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9};`



Heap memory will be created at the time of initialization.

Stack memory will be created at the time of declarations.

```
{
    {1, 2, 3} // 0   even on is is an
    {4, 5, 6} // 1   array.
    {7, 8, 9} // 2
}
```

```
for (int row = 0; row < arr[0].length; row++)
```

```
    for (int col = 0; col < arr[row].length; col++)
```


multidimensional Array List:

Get the array list at index i and add something to it.

for ($i = 0$; $i < 3$; $i++$)

for how many times I want to enter elements / no of elements.

