**Example:- Basic operations of ArrayList**

add(E); ---->to add the Object.

remove(java.lang.Object); ----->to remove the object.

addAll(); ------>to add one collection object into another collection

contains() -----to check object is available or not.

containsAll() ----to check entire collection data is available or not.

**Creation of sub ArrayList & swapping data :-**

Create sub ArrayList by using subList(int,int) method of ArrayList.

public java.util.List<E> **subList**(int, int);

to swap the data from one index position to another index position then use swap()

method of Collections class.

public static void **swap**(java.util.List<?>, int, int);

import java.util.\*;

**Different ways to initialize values to ArrayList:-**

ArrayList<String> al = new ArrayList<String>(

Arrays.asList("ratan","Sravya","anu"));

System.out.println(al);

String[] str={"ratan","Sravya","aruna"};

ArrayList<String> al = new ArrayList<String>(Arrays.asList(str));

Conversion of ArrayList to Array

String[] a = new String[al.size()];

al.toArray(a);

Object[] o = al.toArray();

//copy data from vector to ArrayList

Collections.copy(al,v);

**Note** :

From 1.7 onwards null is not at all accepted by TreeSet.

If you enforce to add then we will get NullPointerException. Till 1.6 null was accepted only as the first element.