Creating and Adding

A list is a sequential data structure that can hold any type. Like arrays, you can use them to store any sequential information, like the letters of the alphabet, comments on a blogpost, the finishing times for a horse race, or items on a restaurant menu.

You create a list using the **new** keyword, like you would create any other class. You specify the type of element inside angle brackets: < > . In this example, the list is named citiesList and it holds instances of the type string .

```
List<string> citiesList = new List<string>();
```

You can add elements to the list using the Add() method:

```
citiesList.Add("Delhi");
```

You can access elements using indices and square brackets:

```
string city = citiesList[0];
```

You can also re-assign elements using bracket notation:

```
citiesList[0] = "New Delhi";
```

In order to use lists, you'll need to add this to the top of your file. We'll explain this in detail later:

```
using System Collections Generic;
```

☑Instructions

1.

Create a list to hold the top women's marathon times in hours. Create an empty list of type double and stored it in a variable marathons.

Here's an example that creates an empty list of string objects and stores it in the variable birds:

```
List<string> birds = new List<string>();
```

On many keyboards, you can find the angle brackets above the comma (,) and period (.) keys. If they aren't there, you can copy them from this code snippet:

< >

2. <u>Jemima Sumgong</u> won the 2016 marathon in Rio de Janeiro with a time of 144.07 minutes and <u>Tiki Gelana</u> won the 2012 marathon in London with a time of 143.12 minutes. (That's just two hours and 23 seconds!)

Use two Add() statements to add those values to the list.

Hint ~

Here's an example that adds the string "toucan" to the list of birds:

birds.Add("toucan");

3.

Print the second value in the list to the console.



Lists begin with index 0, so the second element in the list would be at index 1.