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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ArrayList | LinkedList | HashMap | HashSet |
| List<String> list\_name =  new ArrayList<>();  For String – String (Wrapper Class)  For char – Character (Wrapper Class)  For int – Integer (Wrapper Class)  For Boolean – Boolean (Wrapper Class)  For double – Double (Wrapper Class) etc., | List<String> list\_name =  new LinkedList<>(); | Map<String, Integer> list\_name =  New HashMap<>(); |  |
| Add Items  add() :- to add the elements to the list at last.  list\_name.add(value); | **Add Items**  add() :– to add the elements to the list at last.  **list\_name.add(“Hello”);** |  |  |
| Access an Item  get() :- to get the elements from the list  list\_name.get(index); |  |  |  |
| Change an Item  set() :- to modify the element using index number  list\_name.set(index, value); |  |  |  |
| Remove an element  remove() :- to remove the element using index  list\_name.remove(index); |  |  |  |
| Remove all elements  clear() :- used to remove all the elements from the list  list\_name.clear(); |  |  |  |
| ArrayList size  size() :- used to return size of the ArrayList  list\_name.size(); |  |  |  |
| Sorting ArrayList  Use Collections class, include sort() method  Collections.sort(list\_name); |  |  |  |
| Loop through ArrayList   1. Using for loop and size()   for (int i = 0; i < list\_name.size(); i++) {  System.out.println(list\_name.get(i));  } |  |  |  |
| 1. Using for-each loop   for (String s : list\_name) {  System.out.println(s);  } |  |  |  |
| 1. Using Iterator   Iterator itr = list\_name.iterator();  while (itr.hasNext()) {  System.out.println(itr.next());  } |  |  |  |
| 1. Using ListIterator (reversing order)   ListIterator<String> new\_list\_name= list\_name.listIterator(list\_name.size());  while (new\_list\_name.hasPrevious()) {  String str= new\_list\_name.previous();  System.out.println(str);  } |  |  |  |
| 1. Using forEach()   list\_name.forEach(a -> { System.out.Println(a);  }); |  |  |  |