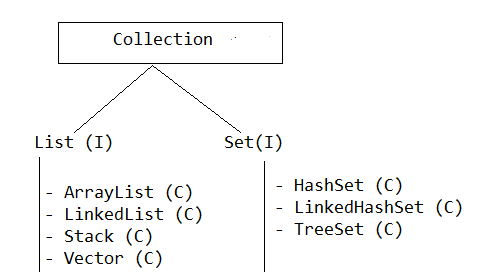
**Collection Framework**

* Collection framework provides set of classes and interfaces that are used to represent group of objects as a single entity.

**Collection Framework Hierarchy**



**List Interface**

* List interface has following proprieties
  + Allows null insertion.
  + Allows duplicate objects.
  + Preserved insertion order

**ArrayList**

* ArrayList stores Heterogeneous objects.
* ArrayList allowed null insertion.
* ArrayList preserved Insertion order.
* Duplicate objects are allowed.
* The under laying data structure is growable array.
* Every method present in the ArrayList is not synchronized

**Example**

**import** java.util.ArrayList;

**public** **class** ArrayListDemo {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

ArrayList al = **new** ArrayList();

al.add(10);

al.add(20);

al.add("bbsr");

al.add(**null**);

al.add(20);

System.***out***.println(al);

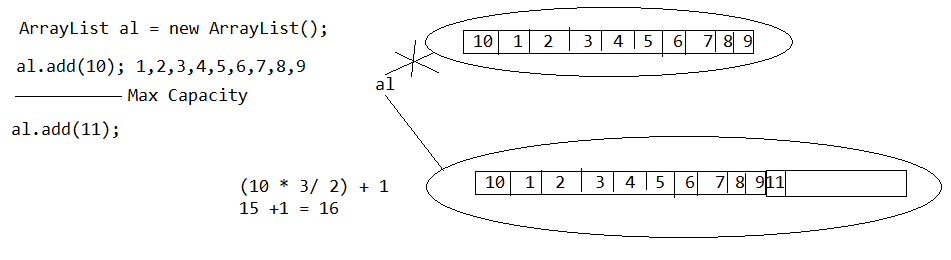
}

}

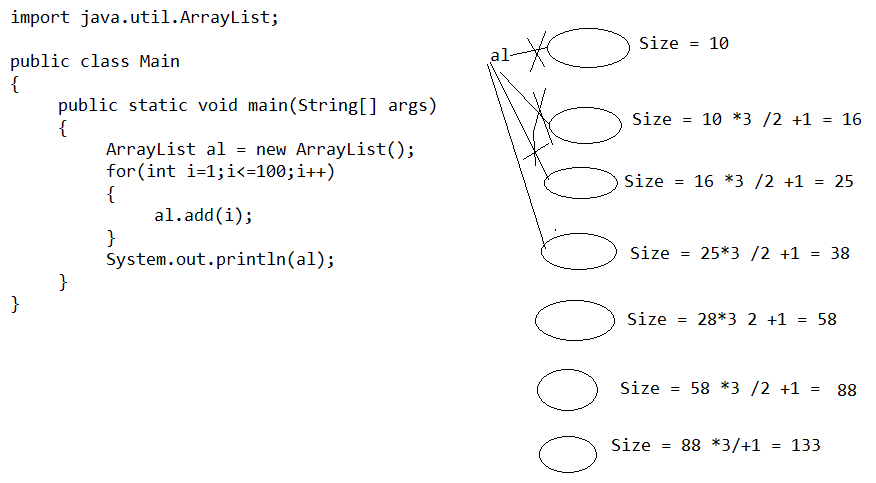
**Note**

* The default capacity of the ArrayList is **10** once it reaches its maximum capacity then size is automatically increased by:

**New capacity = ((old capacity\*3)/2 )+1**



**Example**



import java.util.ArrayList;

public class Main

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

ArrayList al = new ArrayList(100);

for(int i=1;i<=100;i++)

{

al.add(i);

}

System.out.println(al);

}

}

**Example**

**import** java.util.ArrayList;

**public** **class** ArrayListDemo {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

ArrayList al = **new** ArrayList();

al.add("A");

al.add("B");

System.***out***.println(al); //[A, B]

al.add(1,"C");

System.***out***.println(al);// [A, C, B]

al.remove("B");

System.***out***.println(al); // [A, C]

al.remove(0);

System.***out***.println(al);// [C]

}

}

**Generic version of ArrayList**

**import** java.util.ArrayList;

**public** **class** ArrayListDemo {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

ArrayList<String> al = **new** ArrayList<String>();

al.add("Ram");

al.add("Raj");

System.***out***.println(al);

}

}

**LinkedList**

* Heterogeneous objects are allowed.
* Null insertion is possible.
* Insertion order is preserved
* Duplicate objects are allowed.
* The under laying data structure is double linked list.
* Every method present in the ArrayList is not synchronized

**Example**

**import** java.util.LinkedList;

**public** **class** LinkedListDemo {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

LinkedList list = **new** LinkedList();

list.add(10);

list.add(30);

list.add("bbsr");

list.add(**null**);

list.add(30);

System.***out***.println(list);

}

}

**Note**

* In ArrayList, if we are adding/removing object at the middle of ArrayList then number of shift operations are requires. Hence ArrayList is not suitable for insertion and deletion operation.
* LinkedList is recommended to perform insertion and deletion operation.
* ArrayList is suitable for fetch operation but LinkedList is not suitable.

**Vector**

* Heterogeneous objects are allowed
* Null insertion is possible
* Duplicate objects are allowed
* Insertion order is preserved
* The under laying data structure is growable array
* Every method present in the Vector is synchronized

**Example**

**import** java.util.Vector;

**public** **class** VectorDemo {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Vector v = **new** Vector();

v.add(10);

v.add(20);

v.add("BBSR");

v.add(**null**);

v.add("BBSR");

System.***out***.println(v);

}

}

**Note**

* The default capacity of the vector is 10 once it reaches its maximum capacity then size is automatically increased by:

New capacity = current capacity\*2

**Example**

**import** java.util.Vector;

**public** **class** VectorDemo {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Vector v = **new** Vector();

**for**(**int** i=1;i<=10;i++)

{

v.add(i);

}

System.***out***.println("Capacity = "+v.capacity());

System.***out***.println("Size = "+v.size());

v.add(11);

System.***out***.println("Capacity = "+v.capacity());

System.***out***.println("Size = "+v.size());

}

}

**Stack**

* It is a child class of vector.
* It is designed for LIFO (last in fist order )

**Example**

**import** java.util.Stack;

**public** **class** StackDemo {

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

Stack s = **new** Stack();

s.push(10);

s.push(20);

s.push(30);

System.***out***.println(s);

s.pop();

System.***out***.println(s);

}

}