1. Difference between ArrayList and Linked List?

**ArrayList:** Array is a collection of elements having same data type with common name. In array, elements are stored in consecutive manner in memory.Insertion & deletion takes more time in array as elements are stored in consecutive memory locations.

In array, memory is allocated at compile time i.e, Static Memory Allocation. Array can be single dimensional, two dimension or multidimensional.In array, each element is independent, no connection with previous element or with its location. In array, no pointers are used like linked list so no need of extra space in memory for pointer.

**Linked List:** Linked list is an ordered collection of elements which are connectted by links/pointers. In linked list, elements can’t be accessed randomly but can be accessed only sequentially and accessing element takes 0(n) time. In linked list, elements can be stored at any available place as address of node is stored in previous node. In linked list, memory is allocated at run time i.e. Dynamic Memory Allocation. Linked list can be singly, doubly or circular linked list. In Linked list, location or address of elements is stored in the link part of previous element/node. In linked list, adjacency between the elements are maintained using pointers or links, so pointers are used and for that extra memory space is needed.

2. What is the difference between length of array and size of ArrayList in Java?

ArrayList doesn't have length() method, the size() method of ArrayList provides the number of objects available in the collection.

Array has length property which provides the length or capacity of the Array. It is the total space allocated during the initialization of the array.

3. What are the classes implementing List and Set Interface?

Classes Implementing List:

1. Array List
2. Linked List
3. Vector

Classes Implementing Set:

1. Tree Set
2. Hash Set

Linked Hash Set