```java
import java.util.Vector;
public class VectorEx {

    public static void main(String[] args) {


        Vector<Integer> VI= new Vector<>(); // for Integer  Vector

        Vector<String> Vs = new Vector<>();//for String


        /**
         *   Use add() to Insert Elements in Vector
         */

        Vs.add("hello   from  java ");

        VI.add(4);
        VI.add(5);
        VI.add(6);
        VI.add(8);
        VI.add(9);
        VI.add(10);
        VI.add(13);
        VI.add(12);
         System.out.println("String "+Vs);
        System.out.println("Integer"+VI);

        /*
         *
         * For remove elements in Vector  VI.remove(index of element );
         */
         VI.remove(3);
        System.out.println("Integer"+VI);



        /**
         *
         * for addAll();  /Add elements of the vec2 at 1st element position in the vec1
         *
         * It is used to append all of the elements in the specified collection to the end of this Vector.
         */

         Vector<Integer> v1=new Vector<>();
         Vector<Integer> v2=new Vector<>();
            // inserting in v1
         v1.add(4);
         v1.add(5);
         v1.add(6);

         System.out.println("V1 Elements is "+v1);

         //inserting in V2
         v2.add(1);
         v2.add(2);
         v2.add(3);

         System.out.println("V2 elements"+v2);

         //vector  appending

         v1.addAll(0,v2);
           //Printing the final vector after appending

         System.out.println("After Appending Final v1 + v2 is ="+v1);


        /**
         * addElement()   It is used to append the specified component to the end of this vector.
```

```
72              It increases the vector size by one.
73             *
74             */
75
76
77             //Example
78             Vector<String> vc = new Vector<>(3);
79
80             // adding elements
81             vc.add("A");
82             vc.add("B");
83             vc.add("C");
84             System.out.println("Elements of Vector are ");
85             for (String str : vc) {
86                System.out.println("Element= " +str);
87             }
88
89                 //Add New Element in vecter vc
90
91                 vc.addElement("Welcome to Vector");
92                 //After addition, print all the elements again
93                 System.out.println("Elements after addition");
94                 for (String str : vc) {
95                    System.out.println("Element= " +str);
96                 }
97
98                     /**
99                      * Capacity()       It is used to get the current capacity of this
                        vector.
100                     */
101
102                     System.out.println("Capacity of Vector is "+vc.capacity());
103
104            /**
105             *
106             * The clear() method of Java Vector class is used to remove all of the
                elements from the vector which is in use.
107             *
108             * syntax = clear();
109             */
110
111              //Print the size of vector
112              System.out.println("Size of Vector before clear() method: "+VI.size());
113
114              //Clear the vector
115
116              VI.clear();
117              System.out.println("Size of Vector after clear() method: "+VI.size());
118
119
120              /*
121               * The clone() method of Java Vector class is used to get a clone of the
                  vector
122               */
123
124               System.out.println("Original vector: "+vc);
125               System.out.println("Cloned vector: "+vc.clone());
126
127
128               /**
129                * The elementAt() method of Java Vector class is used to get the element
                  at the specified index in the vector.
130
131                */
132
133               System.out.println("Element at index 0 is = "+vc.elementAt(0));
134               System.out.println("Element at index 3 is = "+vc.elementAt(3));
135       }
136   }
137
```