```
List<String> lst = new ArrayList<String>();
lst.add("a"); lst.add("b"); lst.add("c");
for(String s: lst) {
    System.out.println(s);
}
```

## Interface List<E>

All Superinterfaces: Collection<E>, Iterable<E>

```
public interface Iterable<T>
```

Implementing this interface allows an object to be the target of the enhanced for statement (sometimes called the "for-each loop" statement).

Iterator<T>

iterator()

Returns an iterator over elements of type T.

```
public interface Iterator<E>
```

An iterator over a collection.

boolean

E

hasNext()

Returns true if the iteration has more elements.

next()

Returns the next element in the iteration.

```
class AList<E> implements List<E>, Iterable<E> {
   class AListIterator implements Iterator<E> {
```

```
}
E[] elements;
int size;
@Suppress Warnings ("unchecked")
public AList() {
  this.elements = (E[]) (new Object[2]);
  t his. size = 0;
public Iterator < E > iterator() {
}
public void add(E s) {
  expandCapacity();
  this.elements[this.size] = s;
  t \text{ hi s. si ze } += \overline{1};
public int size() {
  return this.size;
/* ... set, expandCapacity omitted ... */
```

```
List<String> lst = new ArrayList<String>();
1st.add("a"); lst.add("b"); lst.add("c");
while(lst.hasNext()) {
  String s = 1st.next();
  System out.println(s);
}
List < String > 1st = new ArrayList < String > ();
1st.add("a"); lst.add("b"); lst.add("c");
Iterable < String > iter = lst.iterator();
while(iter.hasNext()) {
  String s = iter.next();
  System out.println(s);
List < String > 1 st = new ArrayList < String > ();
1st.add("a"); lst.add("b"); lst.add("c");
Iterator < String > iter = lst.iterator();
while(iter.hasNext()) {
  String s = iter.next();
  System out.println(s);
```

```
public E next() {
    E ans wer = elements[this.currentIndex];
    this.currentIndex += 1;
    return ans wer;
}
```

```
public E next() {
   this.currentIndex += 1;
   return elements[this.currentIndex];
}
```

```
public E next() {
   return elements[this.currentIndex];
}
```