**YouTube tutorial 4 – Introduction to Collections**

**import** java.util.\*;

**class** apples {

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

String[] things={"eggs", "lasers","hats","pie"};

List<String>list1=**new** ArrayList<String>();

//add array items to list

**for**(String x: things)

list1.add(x);

String[] morethings={"lasers","hats"};

List<String>list2baby=**new** ArrayList<String>();

//add array items to list

**for**(String y: morethings)

list2baby.add(y);

**for**(**int** i=0; i<list1.size();i++){

System.*out*.printf("%s ",list1.get(i) );

}

System.*out*.println();

**for**(**int** i=0; i<list2baby.size();i++){

System.*out*.printf("%s ",list2baby.get(i) );

}

}

}

**Result:**

eggs lasers hats pie

lasers hats

**YouTube tutorial 5 – ArrayList program**

**import** java.util.\*;

**class** apples {

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

String[] things ={"eggs", "lasers", "hats", "pie"};

List<String> list1 = **new** ArrayList<String>();

//add array items to list

**for**(String x: things)

list1.add(x);

String[] morethings={"hats", "lasers", "pie"};

List<String> list2 = **new** ArrayList<>();

//add array items to list

**for**(String y:morethings)

list2.add(y);

//print out list 1

**for**(**int** i=0; i<list1.size(); i++){

System.*out*.printf("%s ", list1.get(i));

}

*editlist*(list1, list2);

System.*out*.println();

//print out list 1

**for**(**int** i=0; i<list1.size(); i++)

System.*out*.printf("%s ", list1.get(i));

}

**public** **static** **void** editlist(Collection<String> l1, Collection<String> l2){

Iterator<String> it = l1.iterator();

**while**(it.hasNext()){

**if**(l2.contains(it.next()))

it.remove();

}

}

}

**Result:**

eggs lasers hats pie

eggs

**A friendly YouTube comment that helps:**

it.hasNext() means --> if you have another thing to move on to continue

it.next() means --> use the current value of it, then move to the next value