

Lists in Java are similar to Arrays but the size can be modified, duplicates are allowed, and they have different properties/methods. Sets are different than Lists because Sets don't allow duplicates and aren't ordered. Maps are different because they store key value pairs.

Lists include ArrayList and LinkedList; LinkedList is useful if often adding or deleting elements. Sets include HashSet, TreeSet, and LinkedHashSet; TreeSet and LinkedHashSet offer some order of elements. Maps include HashMap, TreeMap, LinkedHashMap; TreeMap and LinkedHashMap offer some order of elements.

```
List<String> list = new ArrayList<String>();
```

```
Set<StringBuilder> set = new HashSet<StringBuilder>();
```

```
Map<String> map = new HashMap<String>();
```

I enjoyed learning about Collections specifically Lists, Sets, and Maps. And being able to build methods with them.