



链滴

ArrayList 源码学习

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ArrayList 源码分析

当前分析的源码版本为

```
<code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">jdk 1.7.0_80
```

```
</span></span></code></pre>
```

`ArrayList` 是一个动态数组容器类。下方的代码为 `ArrayList` 的定义。

```
<code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public class ArrayList<E> extends AbstractList<E>
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    implements List<E>, RandomAccess, Cloneable, java.io.Serializable
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">{
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // TODO ...
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
```

一、`add()` 方法的扩容原理是什么

先看源码

```
<code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public boolean add(E e) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    ensureCapacityInternal(size + 1); // Increments modCount!!
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    elementData[size++] = e;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    return true;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
```

代码中的 `elementData` 和 `size` 是 `ArrayList` 类的两个成员变量。

```
<code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">transient Object[] elementData; // non-private to simplify nested class access
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">private int size;
</span></span></code></pre>
```

代码注释中的 `Increments modCount!!` 在遍历的方法中再讲。`modCount` 代表容器被修改的次数。

首先调用 `ensureCapacityInternal(size + 1)` 方法确保容量是够的。然后对 `elementData[size++]` 进行赋值，最后 `size` 加 1。以下为 `ensureCapacityInternal()` 方法的代码。

```
<code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">private void ensureCapacityInternal(int minCapacity) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    ensureExplicitCapacity(calculateCapacity(elementData, minCapacity));
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">private static int calculateCapacity(Object[] elementData, int minCapacity) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (elementData == DEFAULTCAPACITY_EMPTY_ELEMENTDATA) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        return Math.max(DEFAULT_CAPACITY, minCapacity);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    return minCapacity;
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">private void ensureExplicitCapacity(int minCapacity) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    modCount++;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // overflow-conscious code
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (minCapacity > elementData.length)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        grow(minCapacity);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span></code></pre>

```

<p><code>grow()</code> 方法的主要内容为</p>

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">private void grow(int minCapacity) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // overflow-conscious code
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    int oldCapacity = elementData.length;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    int newCapacity = oldCapacity + (oldCapacity >>> 1);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (newCapacity < minCapacity)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        newCapacity = minCapacity;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (newCapacity > MAX_ARRAY_SIZE)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        newCapacity = hugeCapacity(minCapacity);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    // minCapacity is usually close to size, so this is a win:
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    elementData = Arrays.copyOf(elementData, newCapacity);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span></code></pre>

```

<p>扩容的核心的代码是 <code>int newCapacity = oldCapacity + (oldCapacity >>> 1);</code>, 右移 <code>>></code> 一位相当于除以 2。可以看出容器的容量扩大了原来的 1.5 倍。</p>

<h2 id="二--方法">二、<code>remove()</code> 方法</h2>

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public E remove(int index) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    rangeCheck(index);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    modCount++;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    E oldValue = elementData(index);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    int numMoved = size - index - 1;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (numMoved > 0)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        System.arraycopy(elementData, index+1, elementData, index,
</span></span>

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
mMoved);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
ze] = null; // clear to let GC do its work
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
return oldValue;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
private void rang
Check(int index) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
if (index >= s
ze)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
throw new In
exOutOfBoundsException(outOfBoundsMsg(index));
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span></code></pre>
<p><code>remove()</code> 方法的代码相对简单，主要是调用了 <code>System.arraycopy()</code> 方法对数组 <code>elementData</code> 自身进行复制，起始位置从 <code>index+1</code> 复制到 <code>index</code>。然后将索引位置在 <code>size--</code> 的元素的引用为 <code>null</code>，最后 <code>size</code> 减一。</p>
<h2 id="三--中的向前遍历">三、<code>ArrayList</code> 中的向前遍历</h2>
<p><code>ArrayList</code> 类中维护了一个私有的内部类 <code>ListItr</code>，<code>ListItr</code> 实现了 <code>ListIterator</code> 接口。以下为 <code>ListItr</code> 的定义。</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">private class ListItr extends Itr implements ListIterator&lt;E&gt; {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> // TODO ...
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>接口 <code>ListIterator</code> 继承了 <code>Iterator</code> 接口，并新增了几个新的方法。下面是 <code>ListIterator</code> 的方法。</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public interface ListIterator&lt;E&gt; extends Iterator&lt;E&gt; {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> boolean hasNext();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> E next();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> boolean hasPrevious();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> E previous();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> int nextIndex();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> int previousIndex();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> void remove();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> void set(E e);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> void add(E e);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>来看一个简单的降序遍历的例子。</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public static void main(String[] args) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> List&lt;Integer&gt; list = new ArrayList&lt;&gt;(Arrays.asList(1, 2, 3));
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> ListIterator&lt;Integer&gt; descItr = list.listIterator(list.size());

```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> while (descItr.h
sPrevious()) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> Integer previ
us = descItr.previous();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> System.out.pr
ntln(previous);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">>
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>输出</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">>3
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">>2
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">>1
</span></span></code></pre>
<h2 id="四--有什么作用">四、<code>modCount</code> 有什么作用</h2>
<p><code>modCount</code> 是 <code>AbstractList</code> 中的一个成员变量，记录容器
结构发生变化的次数，使容器结构发生变化的方法比如有 <code>add()</code> 和 <code>remove
()</code> 方法。</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">>protected transient int modCount = 0;
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>接下要从方法 <code>iterator()</code> 说起。</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">>public Iterator<E> iterator() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> return new Itr();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">>
</span></span></code></pre>
<p><code>Itr</code> 是 <code>ArrayList</code> 中的一个内部类，实现了 <code>Iterator<
code> 接口。</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight
cl">>private class Itr implements Iterator<E> {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> int cursor; //
index of next element to return
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> int lastRet = -1;
// index of last element returned; -1 if no such
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> int expectedM
dCount = modCount;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> public boolean
asNext(){...}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> public E next() {
.}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> public void rem
ve() {...}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"> final void check
orComodification() {...}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">>
</span></span></code></pre>
<p><code>cursor</code> 是下一个要返回的元素的索引值。<code>lastRet</code> 是最后一
要返回的元素的索引值。<code>expectModCount</code> 表示期望地修改次数。在初始化迭代
的时候复赋值为 <code>modCount</code>。</p>
<p>下面代码中要通过迭代器删除 <code>list</code> 中的一个元素，并解释迭代器中每个方法的
作原理。</p>

```



```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public static void main(String[] args) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    List<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    list.add(1);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    list.add(2);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    list.add(3);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    Iterator<Integer> iterator = list.iterator();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    Integer next;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    while(iterator.hasNext()) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        next = iterator.next();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        if (next == 3)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            iterator.remove();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    System.out.println(list.size());
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span></code></pre>

```

<p><code>while</code> 循环中，先执行 <code>hasNext()</code> 方法，判断元素的索引位是否超过容器容量。</p>

```

<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public boolean hasNext() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    return cursor != size;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span></code></pre>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public E next() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    checkForComodification();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    int i = cursor;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (i >= size)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        throw new NoSuchElementException();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    Object[] elementData = ArrayList.this.elementData;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (i >= elementData.length)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        throw new ConcurrentModificationException();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    cursor = i + 1;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    return (E) elementData[lastRet = i];
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">final void checkForComodification() {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (modCount !=

```

expectedModCount)

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        throw new C  
ncurrentModificationException();  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }  
</span></span></code></pre>
```

<p><code>next()</code> 方法先调用 <code>checkForComodification()</code> 检查容器的结构是否发生变化。在方法 <code>checkForComodification()</code> 中，如果 <code>modCount != expectedModCount</code> 就抛出异常 <code>throw new ConcurrentModificationException();</code>。检查成功后对下一个元素的索引变量 <code>cursor</code> 进行赋值，然后赋值变量 <code>lastRet</code>，最后返回当前索引位置所在的元素。</p>

<p>下面是删除方法 <code>remove()</code> 的源代码。</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public void remove() {  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (lastRet &lt; 0  
  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        throw new Ill  
galStateException();  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    checkForComod  
fication();  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    <span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    try {  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        ArrayList.this.  
remove(lastRet);  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        cursor = last  
et;  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        lastRet = -1;  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        expectedMo  
Count = modCount;  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    } catch (IndexO  
tOfBoundsException ex) {  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        throw new C  
ncurrentModificationException();  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">}</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl"></code></pre>
```

<p>执行 <code>remove()</code> 方法的第一步就是对 <code>lastRet</code> 的检查。所以在使用迭代器遍历时，调用 <code>remove()</code> 方法前一定要调用 <code>next()</code> 方法。在 <code>next()</code> 方法的结尾处会对 <code>lastRet</code> 方进行赋值，否则 <code>lastRet</code> 的初始值为 -1，就会抛出异常 <code>java.lang.IllegalStateException</code>。</p>

<p>接下来调用 <code>ArrayList</code> 的 <code>remove()</code> 方法。然后对 <code>expectedModCount</code> 进行赋值，保证容器结构的一致。</p>

<h2 id="五-为什么在--方法中删除元素会抛异常">五、为什么在 <code>foreach</code> 方法中删除元素会抛异常</h2>

<p>下面使用 <code>foreach</code> 语法删除一个元素。</p>

```
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public static void main(String[] args) {  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    List<Integer  
gt; list = new ArrayList<&gt;(5);  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    list.add(1);  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    list.add(2);  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    list.add(3);  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    list.add(4);  
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    list.add(5);  
</span></span></code></pre>
```

```

</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    for (Integer i : li
t) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        if (i == 5) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            list.remove
i);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">>
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>运行后控制台抛出异常。</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">Exception in thread "main" java.util.ConcurrentModificationException
</span></span></code></pre>
<p><code>foreach</code> 是 java 中的一颗语法糖，编译后的字节码文件是这样的。</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public static void main(String[] args) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    List<Integer
gt; list = new ArrayList();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    list.add(1);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    list.add(2);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    list.add(3);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    Iterator<Inte
er> iterator = list.iterator();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    System.out.print
n(list.size());
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    List<Integer
gt; list1 = new ArrayList();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    list1.add(1);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    list1.add(2);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    list1.add(3);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    Iterator i$ = list
.iterator();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    while(i$.hasNex
t()) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        Integer integ
er = (Integer)i$.next();
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        if (integer ==
3) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            list1.remo
ve(integer);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">>
</span></span></code></pre>
<p>上面代码中的 <code>remove()</code> 方法如下。</p>
<pre><code class="highlight-chroma"><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public boolean remove(Object o) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    if (o == null) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        for (int index
= 0; index < size; index++)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            if (elemen
Data[index] == null) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                fastRem

```



```

ve(index);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">return t
ue;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    } else {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        for (int index
= 0; index &lt; size; index++)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            if (o.equals
elementData[index])) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                fastRem
ve(index);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                return t
ue;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    return false;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    private void fastR
move(int index) {
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        modCount++;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        int numMoved
size - index - 1;
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">        if (numMoved
gt; 0)
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            System.array
opy(elementData, index+1, elementData, index,
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">                n
mMoved);
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">            elementData[--s
ze] = null; // clear to let GC do its work
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">    }
</span></span></code></pre>

```

```
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public boolean isEmpty() {...}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">// 是否包含某个元素
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public boolean contains(Object o) {...}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">// 找出元素的索引位置
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public int indexOf(Object o) {...}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public int lastIndexOf(Object o) {...}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">// 将容易转换为数字
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public Object[] toArray() {...}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public <T> T[] toArray(T[] a) {...}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">// 获取元素
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public E get(int index) {...}
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">// 替换元素
</span></span><span class="highlight-line"><span class="highlight-cl">public E set(int index, E element) {...}
</span></span></code></pre>
<p> (完) </p>
```