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# The List collections

## Introduction

The List class serves a similar purpose than arrays, but with a few notable differences:

* Lists do not need to have a number of elements fixed ahead of time,
* Lists automatically expand when elements are added,
* Lists automatically shrink when elements are removed,
* Lists require to have the using System.Collections.Generic; statement at the beginning of the file,
* Lists have many built-in methods.

The [complete description of the List class](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/api/system.collections.generic.list-1?view=net-9.0) describes all the useful methods, we simply give a quick overview below.

## Syntax

### Creation

The syntax to create an empty list of string named nameList and a list of int named valueList containing 1, 2 and 3 is:

List<string> nameList = new List<string>();
List<int> valueList = new List<int>() { 1, 2, 3 };

[*(Download this code)*](https:///princomp.github.io/code/projects/Lists.zip)

### Adding Elements

Adding an element to the list is done using the Add method, and counting the number of elements is done using the Count property:

Console.WriteLine(
 "nameList has " + nameList.Count + " element."
);
nameList.Add("Bob");
Console.WriteLine(
 "nameList has " + nameList.Count + " element."
);
nameList.Add("Sandrine");
Console.WriteLine(
 "nameList has " + nameList.Count + " elements."
);

Note that we did not need to resize the nameList manually: its size went from 0 to 1 after we added “Bob”, and from 1 to 2 after we added “Sandrine”.

### Accessing Elements

#### Using the indexer access operator

Accessing an element can be done using the same operator as with arrays (the [] operator, called [“indexer operator”](https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/dotnet/csharp/language-reference/operators/member-access-operators#indexer-operator-)):

Console.WriteLine(nameList[0]);

will display “Bob”. Note that this syntax can be used to change the value of an element that already exist. For example,

nameList[0] = "Robert";

would replace the first value in the list (“Bob”) with “Robert”.

Note that while accessing or replacing an element using the [] operator inside a list is fine, *you cannot add new elements to the list using this syntax*. For example,

nameList[2] = "Sandrine";

would raise an exception since there is no third element to our list.

#### Using foreach

Another way of accessing the elements in a list is to use foreach loops:

foreach (string name in nameList)
{
 Console.WriteLine(name);
}

### Removing Elements

An element can be removed from the list using the RemoveAt method. If nameList contains “Robert” and “Sandrine”, then after the following statement,

nameList.RemoveAt(0);

it would only contain “Sandrine” and its size would be 1. That is, the first element would be deleted and the list would shrink.

Another way of removing an element is to use the Remove method. Suppose we have the following list:

List<int> valueList2 = new List<int>()
{
 -1,
 0,
 1,
 2,
 3,
 2,
 5,
};

then using

valueList2.Remove(1);

would remove “1” from the list, and the list would become -1, 0, 2, 3, 2, 5.

Observe that Remove returns a bool, so that for instance the following

if (valueList2.Remove(0))
{
 Console.WriteLine("0 was removed.");
}

would not only remove 0 from the list, but also display “0 was removed”.

Finally, if the value is present multiple times in the list, then only its first occurrence is removed. For example, if the list is -1, 2, 3, 2, 5, then after executing

valueList2.Remove(2);

it would become -1, 3, 2, 5: observe that only the first occurrence of 2 was removed from the list.