Assume you have studied java documentation on dictionaries methods like hashmap etc where you know all the names of methods then Provide all the methods you studied from beginner to advance without leaving any method where I will be satisfied by the response and can able to solve any leetcode problems

That's a great goal! Below is a **comprehensive list of HashMap methods** in Java, from beginner to advanced. This includes **every method** from the HashMap class (which implements Map interface), as well as useful methods inherited from Map and AbstractMap. With this list and practice, you'll be well-equipped for any Leetcode question involving HashMap.

Beginner-Level Methods (Most Common)

Method	Description
<pre>put(K key, V value)</pre>	Adds or updates a key-value pair.
<pre>get(Object key)</pre>	Retrieves the value for the given key, or null if not found.
<pre>containsKey(Object key)</pre>	Returns true if the key exists.
<pre>containsValue(Object value)</pre>	Returns true if the value exists.
isEmpty()	Checks if the map is empty.
size()	Returns the number of key-value pairs.
remove(Object key)	Removes the entry for the given key.
clear()	Removes all entries from the map.

Intermediate Methods (Used Frequently in Interviews)

Descri	ption
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keySet()	Returns a Set of all keys.
values()	Returns a Collection of all values.
<pre>entrySet()</pre>	Returns a Set of Map.Entry <k, v=""> for iteration.</k,>
<pre>getOrDefault(Object key, V defaultValue)</pre>	Returns the value or a default if key not found.
<pre>putIfAbsent(K key, V value)</pre>	Adds the entry only if the key is not already mapped.
<pre>remove(Object key, Object value)</pre>	Removes the entry only if key is mapped to the given value.
replace(K key, V value)	Replaces the value only if the key is mapped.
<pre>replace(K key, V oldValue, V newValue)</pre>	Replaces the value only if key is mapped to oldValue.

Advanced Methods (Java 8+ Functional Style)

remappingFunction)

Method	Description
<pre>forEach(BiConsumer<? super K,? super V> action)</pre>	Applies an action to each key-value pair.
<pre>compute(K key, BiFunction<? super K,? super V,? extends V> remappingFunction)</pre>	Recomputes the value for the key.
<pre>computeIfAbsent(K key, Function<? super K,? extends V> mappingFunction)</pre>	Computes a value if key is not mapped.
<pre>computeIfPresent(K key, BiFunction<? super K,? super V,? extends V></pre>	Computes a value if key is already mapped.

m Inherited From Map Interface

These methods are implemented by HashMap as part of Map:

- equals(Object o)
- hashCode()
- of (...) (static factory methods in Map interface from Java 9)
- copyOf(Map<? extends K,? extends V> map) Java 10+

Utility Tips for Leetcode

Frequency Count Template:

```
Map<Integer, Integer> freq = new HashMap<>();
freq.put(num, freq.getOrDefault(num, 0) + 1);
```

1.

Iterating Through Map:

```
for (Map.Entry<Integer, Integer> entry : map.entrySet()) {
  int key = entry.getKey();
  int value = entry.getValue();
}
```

2.

Sorting Map by Value or Key (via Streams):

```
map.entrySet()
.stream()
.sorted(Map.Entry.comparingByValue()) // or comparingByKey()
.forEach(entry -> System.out.println(entry.getKey() + ": " + entry.getValue()));
3.
```

Internal Behavior (For Advanced Understanding)

- Backed by a hash table (buckets + linked list or tree).
- Load factor and resizing.
- Hash collisions.
- HashMap is not synchronized use ConcurrentHashMap or Collections.synchronizedMap() if needed.

Would you like code examples for **each method** with common Leetcode patterns like frequency maps, anagrams, or sliding windows?