

# How to synchronize HashMap in Java with example

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[HashMap is a non-synchronized collection class](#). If we need to perform thread-safe operations on it then we must need to synchronize it explicitly. In this tutorial we will see how to synchronize `HashMap`.

## Example:

In this example we have a `HashMap<Integer, String>` it is having integer keys and String type values. In order to synchronize it we are using [Collections.synchronizedMap\(hashmap\)](#) it returns a thread-safe map backed up by the specified `HashMap`.

## Important point to note in the below example:

Iterator should be used in a synchronized block even if we have synchronized the `HashMap` explicitly (As we did in the below code).

## Syntax:

```
Map map = Collections.synchronizedMap(new HashMap());
...
//This doesn't need to be in synchronized block
Set set = map.keySet();
// Synchronizing on map, not on set
synchronized (map) {
    // Iterator must be in synchronized block
    Iterator iterator = set.iterator();
    while (iterator.hasNext()){
        ...
    }
}
```

## Complete Code:

```
package beginnersbook.com;
import java.util.Collections;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.Map;
import java.util.Set;
import java.util.Iterator;
public class HashMapSyncExample {
    public static void main(String args[]) {
        HashMap<Integer, String> hmap= new HashMap<Integer, String>();
        hmap.put(2, "Anil");
        hmap.put(44, "Ajit");
        hmap.put(1, "Brad");
        hmap.put(4, "Sachin");
    }
}
```

```

hmap.put(88, "XYZ");

Map map= Collections.synchronizedMap(hmap);
Set set = map.entrySet();
synchronized(map){
    Iterator i = set.iterator();
    // Display elements
    while(i.hasNext()) {
        Map.Entry me = (Map.Entry)i.next();
        System.out.print(me.getKey() + ": ");
        System.out.println(me.getValue());
    }
}
}

```

Output:

```

1: Brad
2: Anil
4: Sachin
88: XYZ
44: Ajit

```