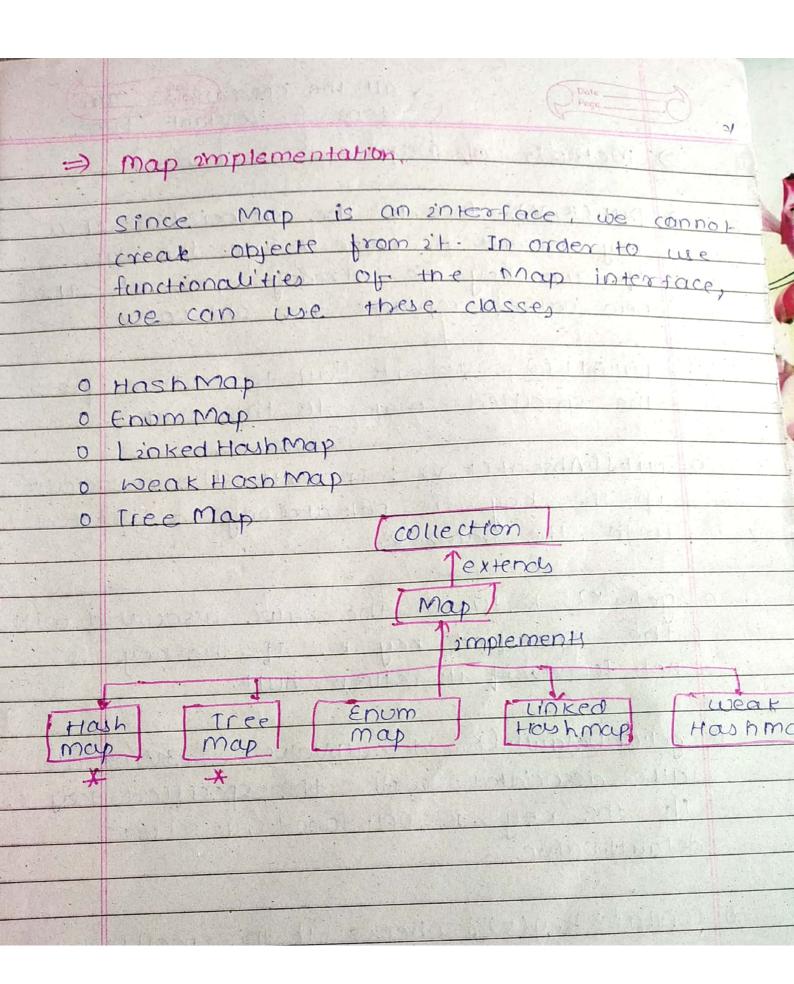
	~ * Most 2 mpate
	HASH MAPS * Mostly wed
⇒	MAP interface.
	In Java, elements of Map are stored
	in key walve pairs. Keys are un
	DOLLIE ALCOCIONED WITH IDENTICION INC.
	A MAR CORDINE CONTROL
	And, each meg is assessment commo single
	calua.
	the can access & modific value with
	the keys associated with them.
	In the above diagram, we have value.
	united states, Brazil and Spain
AND ASSESSED TO STREET STREET, STREET	And we have corresponding keys us, by
	and es. Now we can access those values
	using their corresponding keys.
	keys values
	> Lunited
	united steels
	(by) Brazil
	es > Spain



	done in constant time
	> Methods of map
	o put (k, v): Inserts the association of a rey k and a value v into the map. If the key is already present, the new value replaces the old value.
	purall(): Inserte all the entries from the specified map to this map.
C	purificable n+(k,v): Inserts the association if the key is not already associated with the value v.
0	get (K): Returns the value associated with the specified key K. It the key is not found, if it return null.
A FOR A SO	get Or Default (K, default Value): Returns the value associated with the specified key K. If the key is not found, it returns default value.
	contains key(k): Checks if the specified key k is present in the map or not
0	replace(k, v): Replace the value of the key k with the new specified value v.

	Principle (Principle)
	replace (k, old Value, new value): Replaces the value of the key k with the new value new value only it the key k is associated with the value old Value.
0	remove (r): Removes the entry from the
0	remove (K, V): Removes the entry from the map that his key K' associated with value V.
0	Keyset (): Returns a set of all the seys present in a map.
0	values(): Returns a set of all the values present in a map.
0	entry set(): Returns a set of all the key value mapping present in a map.