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## LinkedHashMap class in Java with Example

HashMap in Java provides quick insert, search and delete operations. However it does not maintain any order on elements inserted into it. If we want to keep track of order of insertion, we can use LinkedHashMap.

LinkedHashMap is like HashMap with additional feature that we can access elements in their insertion order.

## Syntax

```
LinkedHashMap<Integer, String> lhm = new LinkedHashMap<Integer, String>();
```

- A LinkedHashMap contains values based on the key. It implements the Map interface and extends HashMap class.
- It contains only unique elements (See this for details)...
- It may have one null key and multiple null values (See this for details).
- It is same as HashMap with additional feature that it maintains insertion order. For example, when we ran the code with HashMap, we got different oder of elements (See this).

## Basic **Operations** of LinkedHashMap class:



Run on IDE

## Output:

```
{one=practice.geeksforgeeks.org, two=code.geeksforgeeks.org, four=quiz.geeksforgeeks.org}
Getting value for key 'one': practice.geeksforgeeks.org
Size of the map: 3
Is map empty? false
Contains key 'two'? true
Contains value 'practice.geeksforgeeks.org'? true
delete element 'one': practice.geeksforgeeks.org
{two=code.geeksforgeeks.org, four=quiz.geeksforgeeks.org}
```

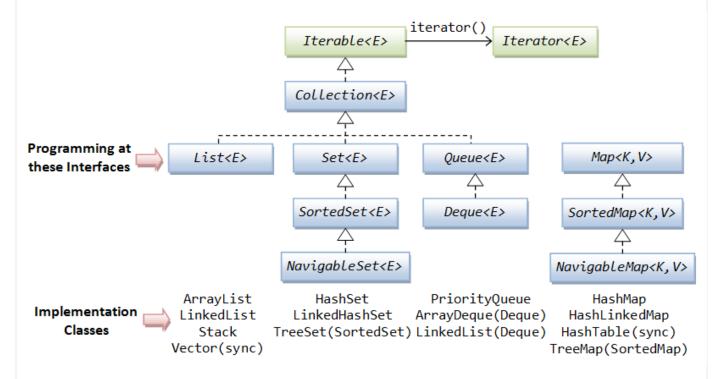


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