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public static String concatStringsWSep(Iterable<String> strings, String separator) { StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder(); String sep = ""; for(String s: strings) { sb.append(sep).append(s); sep = separator; } return sb.toString(); }	<a href="#">Guava</a> is a pretty neat library from Google:  Joiner joiner = Joiner.on(", "); joiner.join(sList);
list.stream().collect(Collectors.joining(delimiter));	If you are developing for Android, there is <a href="#">TextUtils.join</a> provided by the SDK.
I really like this answer b/c you can use a foreach and it is very simple, but it is also more inefficient. How can you make it a tighter loop?	Have you seen this Coding Horror blog entry?  <a href="#">The Sad Tragedy of Micro-Optimization Theater</a>  I am not shure whether or not it is "neater", but from a performance-standpoint it probably won't matter much.
	Your approach is dependent on Java's ArrayList#toString() implementation.  While the implementation is documented in the Java API and very unlikely to change, there's a chance it could. It's far more reliable to implement this yourself (loops, StringBuilders, recursion whatever you like better).  Sure this approach may seem "neater" or more "too sweet" or "money" but it is, in my opinion, a worse approach.

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