

# 2D Array - DS



Given a  $6 \times 6$  2D Array, *arr*:

```
1 1 1 0 0 0
0 1 0 0 0 0
1 1 1 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0
```

We define an hourglass in *A* to be a subset of values with indices falling in this pattern in *arr*'s graphical representation:

```
a b c
  d
e f g
```

There are **16** hourglasses in *arr*, and an *hourglass sum* is the sum of an hourglass' values. Calculate the hourglass sum for every hourglass in *arr*, then print the *maximum* hourglass sum.

For example, given the 2D array:

```
-9 -9 -9 1 1 1
0 -9 0 4 3 2
-9 -9 -9 1 2 3
0 0 8 6 6 0
0 0 0 -2 0 0
0 0 1 2 4 0
```

We calculate the following **16** hourglass values:

```
-63, -34, -9, 12,
-10, 0, 28, 23,
-27, -11, -2, 10,
9, 17, 25, 18
```

Our highest hourglass value is **28** from the hourglass:

```
0 4 3
  1
8 6 6
```

**Note:** If you have already solved the Java domain's *Java 2D Array* challenge, you may wish to skip this challenge.

## Function Description

Complete the function *hourglassSum* in the editor below. It should return an integer, the maximum hourglass sum in the array.

*hourglassSum* has the following parameter(s):

- arr*: an array of integers

## Input Format

Each of the **6** lines of inputs *arr[i]* contains **6** space-separated integers *arr[i][j]*.

## Constraints