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Prepare > Java > Data Structures > Java 2D Array

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Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

You are given a 6 * 6 2D array. An hourglass in an array is a portion shaped like this:

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

For example, if we create an hourglass using the number 1 within an array full of zeros, it may look like this:

```
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
```

Actually, there are many hourglasses in the array above. The three leftmost hourglasses are the following:

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

The sum of an hourglass is the sum of all the numbers within it. The sum for the

You are now 15 points away from the 1st star for your java badge.

Congratulations

You solved this challenge. Would you like to challenge your friends?

Next Challenge

Test case 1

Test case 2

Test case 3

Test case 4

Test case 5

Test case 6

Test case 7

Compiler Message

Success

Hidden Test Case

Unlock this testcase for 5 hacks.

Unlock

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Change Theme

Language

Java 7

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.math.*;
3 import java.security.*;
4 import java.text.*;
5 import java.util.*;
6 import java.util.concurrent.*;
7 import java.util.regex.*;
8
9
10
11 public class Lab {
12     public static void main(String[] args) throws
13         IOException {
14         BufferedReader bufferedReader = new BufferedReader
15             (new InputStreamReader(System.in));
16     }
```

Line: 52 Col: 2

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0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0
```

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Language

Java 7

```
13     BufferedReader bufferedReader = new BufferedReader
14         (new InputStreamReader(System.in));
15
16         List<List<Integer>> arr = new ArrayList<>();
17
18         for (int i = 0; i < 6; i++) {
19             String[] arrRowTempItems = bufferedReader.
20                 readLine().replaceAll("\\s+", " ").split(" ");
21
22             List<Integer> arrRowItems = new ArrayList<>();
23             for (int j = 0; j < 6; j++) {
24                 int arrItem = Integer.parseInt
25                     (arrRowTempItems[j]);
26                 arrRowItems.add(arrItem);
27             }
```

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int arrItem = Integer.parseInt

(arrRowTempItems[j]);

arrRowItems.add(arrItem);

arr.add(arrRowItems);

//upto 4 because after 3 position , including 4 ,

5 only hourglass can be made, draw a matrix with x ,y

values you will understand

int greatest=-100;

int hourg=0;

for(int x=0;x<4;x++){

for(int y=0;y<4;y++){

hourg+=arr.get(x).get(y)+arr.get(x).get(y+1)

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39

40

41

5 only hourglass can be made, draw a matrix with x ,y

values you will understand

int greatest=-100;

int hourg=0;

for(int x=0;x<4;x++){

for(int y=0;y<4;y++){

hourg+=arr.get(x).get(y)+arr.get(x).get(y+1)

+arr.get(x).get(y+2);

hourg+=arr.get(x+1).get(y+1);

hourg+=arr.get(x+2).get(y)+arr.get(x+2).get

(y+1)+arr.get(x+2).get(y+2);

if(hourg>greatest){

greatest=hourg;

}

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+arr.get(x).get(y+2);

hourg+=arr.get(x+1).get(y+1);

hourg+=arr.get(x+2).get(y)+arr.get(x+2).get

(y+1)+arr.get(x+2).get(y+2);

if(hourg>greatest){

greatest=hourg;

}

hourg=0;

}

System.out.println(greatest);

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