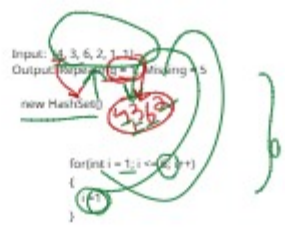
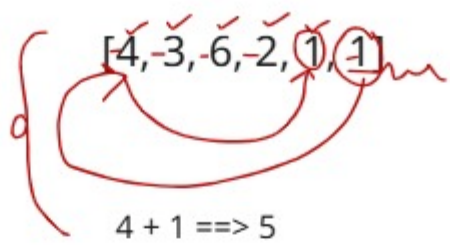


[4, 3, 6, 2, 1, 1]

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]

[4, 3, 6, -2, 1, 1]

4 - 1 ==> 3



4 + 1 ==> 5

[1, 3, 5, 2, 2]

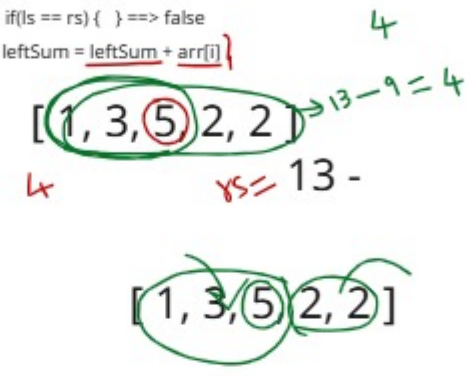
leftSum = 4
rightSum = 4

leftSum = 0
rightSum = 0
totalSum = 13

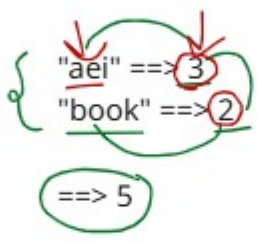
[1, 3, 5, 2, 2]

i = 0 ==> 3
leftSum ==> 0 ==> 4
rightSum ==> totalSum - leftSum - arr[i] ==> 4

if(ls == rs) { } ==> false
leftSum = leftSum + arr[i]



String str ="aei book io use"



==> 5

s1 = "hello", s2 = "olleh"

s1 = "hello" s2 = "ohe"

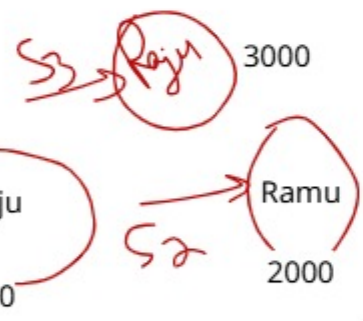
sentences = ["Raju is good boy","He eats food"]
words = ["good", "boy", "food"]

If each sentence contains more than 1 word, then print output as spam or print output as not_spam

["spam", "not_spam"]

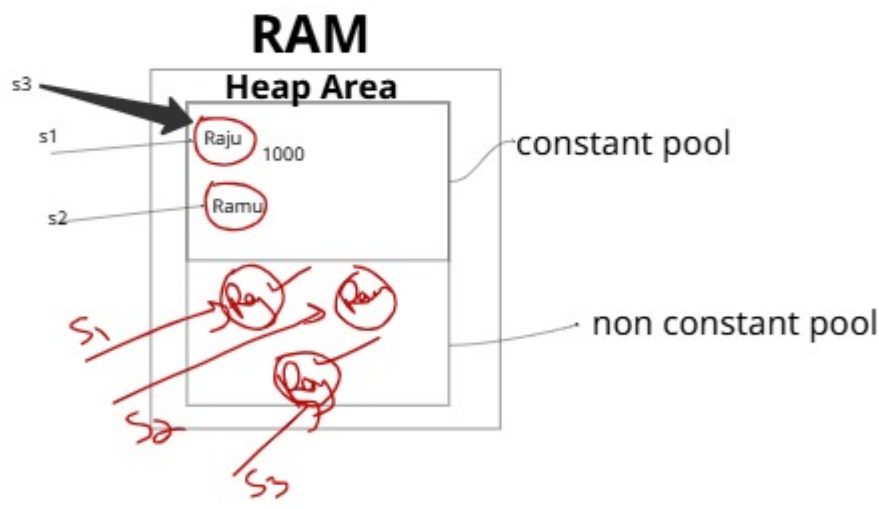
we can create a string using String class in 2 ways:-
1) without new keyword
2) with new keyword

```
String s1 = "Raju";
    String s2 = "Ramu";
    String s3 = "Raju";
```



```
String s1 = "Raju";
String s2 = "Ramu";
String s3 = "Raju";
```

s1 == s3



whenever we create a string without new keyword, then that string will bne kept inside contsant pool

In CP, duplicated are not alloowed

```
String s1 = new String("Raju");
String s2 = new String("Ramu");
String s3 = new String("Raju");
```

NCP duplicated are allowed

```
String s1 = "Raju";
s1.concat(" Ramu");
s1.concat(" Cook");
System.out.println(s1);
```


Strings that are created by using String class are IMMUTABLE(cannot change).

```
String output = "";

for(int i = 1; i < 11; i++)
{
   output = output.concat(String.valueOf(i));
}

System.out.println(output);
```


""".concat("1") ==> "" + "1" ==> "1"

StringBuikder class is mutabke

When a string has to get modified multiple times in the future program, then we use StringBuilder.
If a string is fixe dintially and if it will never get modified in the future then we use String class
String s = "Raju" OR String s = new String("Raju")