**Day 13\_14 Assignment Core Java  
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**Task 1: Tower of Hanoi Solver Create a program that solves the Tower of Hanoi puzzle for n disks. The solution should use recursion to move disks between three pegs (source, auxiliary, and destination) according to the game's rules. The program should print out each move required to solve the puzzle.**

**Code-**

package com.epwipro.day13\_14;

import java.util.Scanner;

public class TowerOfHanoi {

// Recursive function to solve the Tower of Hanoi puzzle

public static void solveHanoi(int n, char source, char auxiliary, char destination) {

// Base case: if there's only one disk, move it from source to destination

if (n == 1) {

System.***out***.println("Move disk 1 from " + source + " to " + destination);

return;

}

// Move n-1 disks from source to auxiliary using destination as a temporary peg

*solveHanoi*(n - 1, source, destination, auxiliary);

// Move the nth disk from source to destination

System.***out***.println("Move disk " + n + " from " + source + " to " + destination);

// Move the n-1 disks from auxiliary to destination using source as a temporary peg

*solveHanoi*(n - 1, auxiliary, source, destination);

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.***in***);

System.***out***.print("Enter the number of disks: ");

int n = scanner.nextInt();

*solveHanoi*(n, 'A', 'B', 'C'); // A, B, and C are names of the pegs

scanner.close();

}

}

Output-

Enter the number of disks: 5

Move disk 1 from A to C

Move disk 2 from A to B

Move disk 1 from C to B

Move disk 3 from A to C

Move disk 1 from B to A

Move disk 2 from B to C

Move disk 1 from A to C

Move disk 4 from A to B

Move disk 1 from C to B

Move disk 2 from C to A

Move disk 1 from B to A

Move disk 3 from C to B

Move disk 1 from A to C

Move disk 2 from A to B

Move disk 1 from C to B

Move disk 5 from A to C

Move disk 1 from B to A

Move disk 2 from B to C

Move disk 1 from A to C

Move disk 3 from B to A

Move disk 1 from C to B

Move disk 2 from C to A

Move disk 1 from B to A

Move disk 4 from B to C

Move disk 1 from A to C

Move disk 2 from A to B

Move disk 1 from C to B

Move disk 3 from A to C

Move disk 1 from B to A

Move disk 2 from B to C

Move disk 1 from A to C

**Task 2: Traveling Salesman Problem Create a function int FindMinCost(int[,] graph) that takes a 2D array representing the graph where graph[i][j] is the cost to travel from city i to city j. The function should return the minimum cost to visit all cities and return to the starting city. Use dynamic programming for this solution.**

**Code-**

package com.epwipro.day13\_14;

import java.util.Arrays;

public class TravelingSalesman {

// Function to find the minimum cost to visit all cities and return to the starting city

public static int FindMinCost(int[][] graph) {

int n = graph.length;

int VISITED\_ALL = (1 << n) - 1;

int[][] dp = new int[n][(1 << n)];

// Initialize dp array with a large value (infinity)

for (int[] row : dp) {

Arrays.*fill*(row, Integer.***MAX\_VALUE***);

}

// Start the TSP from the first city (index 0)

return *tsp*(graph, 0, 1, dp, VISITED\_ALL);

}

private static int tsp(int[][] graph, int pos, int mask, int[][] dp, int VISITED\_ALL) {

int n = graph.length;

// Base case: if all cities have been visited, return to the starting city

if (mask == VISITED\_ALL) {

return graph[pos][0];

}

// If the result is already computed, return it

if (dp[pos][mask] != Integer.***MAX\_VALUE***) {

return dp[pos][mask];

}

// Try to go to every other city to find the minimum cost

for (int city = 0; city < n; city++) {

// Check if the city has been visited

if ((mask & (1 << city)) == 0) {

// Calculate the cost to visit the next city and update dp array

int newCost = graph[pos][city] + *tsp*(graph, city, mask | (1 << city), dp, VISITED\_ALL);

dp[pos][mask] = Math.*min*(dp[pos][mask], newCost);

}

}

return dp[pos][mask];

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

int[][] graph = {

{0, 10, 15, 20},

{10, 0, 35, 25},

{15, 35, 0, 30},

{20, 25, 30, 0}

};

System.***out***.println("The minimum cost to visit all cities and return to the starting city is: " + *FindMinCost*(graph));

}

}

**Output-**

The minimum cost to visit all cities and return to the starting city is: 80

**Task 3: Job Sequencing Problem Define a class Job with properties int Id, int Deadline, and int Profit. Then implement a function List JobSequencing(List jobs) that takes a list of jobs and returns the maximum profit sequence of jobs that can be done before the deadlines. Use the greedy method to solve this problem**

**Code-**

package com.epwipro.day13\_14;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import java.util.Collections;

import java.util.Comparator;

import java.util.List;

class Job {

int Id;

int Deadline;

int Profit;

// Constructor

public Job(int id, int deadline, int profit) {

Id = id;

Deadline = deadline;

Profit = profit;

}

*@Override*

public String toString() {

return "Job Id: " + Id + ", Deadline: " + Deadline + ", Profit: " + Profit;

}

}

public class JobSequencingProblem {

public static List<Job> JobSequencing(List<Job> jobs) {

// Sort the jobs by profit in descending order

Collections.*sort*(jobs, (a, b) -> b.Profit - a.Profit);

// Find the maximum deadline to create the schedule array

int maxDeadline = 0;

for (Job job : jobs) {

if (job.Deadline > maxDeadline) {

maxDeadline = job.Deadline;

}

}

// Create a slot array to keep track of free time slots

Job[] result = new Job[maxDeadline];

boolean[] slot = new boolean[maxDeadline];

// Iterate through the sorted jobs and assign them to the latest possible slot

for (Job job : jobs) {

// Find a free slot for this job (starting from the last possible slot)

for (int j = job.Deadline - 1; j >= 0; j--) {

if (!slot[j]) {

slot[j] = true;

result[j] = job;

break;

}

}

}

// Collect the jobs that were scheduled

List<Job> scheduledJobs = new ArrayList<>();

for (Job job : result) {

if (job != null) {

scheduledJobs.add(job);

}

}

return scheduledJobs;

}

public static void main(String[] args) {

List<Job> jobs = new ArrayList<>();

jobs.add(new Job(1, 2, 100));

jobs.add(new Job(2, 1, 19));

jobs.add(new Job(3, 2, 27));

jobs.add(new Job(4, 1, 25));

jobs.add(new Job(5, 3, 15));

List<Job> jobSequence = *JobSequencing*(jobs);

System.***out***.println("The maximum profit sequence of jobs is:");

for (Job job : jobSequence) {

System.***out***.println(job);

}

}

}

**Output-**

The maximum profit sequence of jobs is:

Job Id: 3, Deadline: 2, Profit: 27

Job Id: 1, Deadline: 2, Profit: 100

Job Id: 5, Deadline: 3, Profit: 15