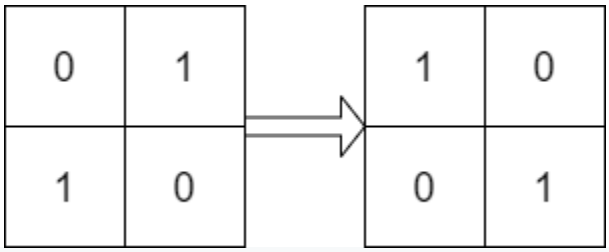
PROBLEM-1

Determine Whether Matrix Can Be Obtained By Rotation

Given two `n x n` binary matrices `mat` and `target`, return `true` *if it is possible to make* `mat` *equal to* `target` *by* ***rotating*** `mat` *in* ***90-degree increments****, or* `false` *otherwise.*

Example 1:

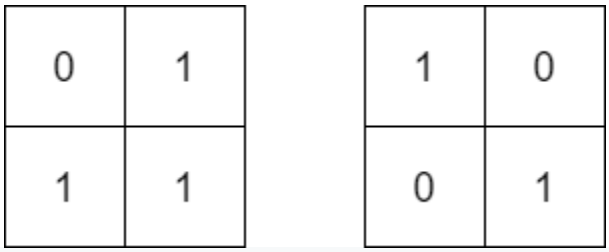



```
Input: mat = [[0,1],[1,0]], target = [[1,0],[0,1]]

Output: true

Explanation: We can rotate mat 90 degrees clockwise to make mat equal target.
```

Example 2:

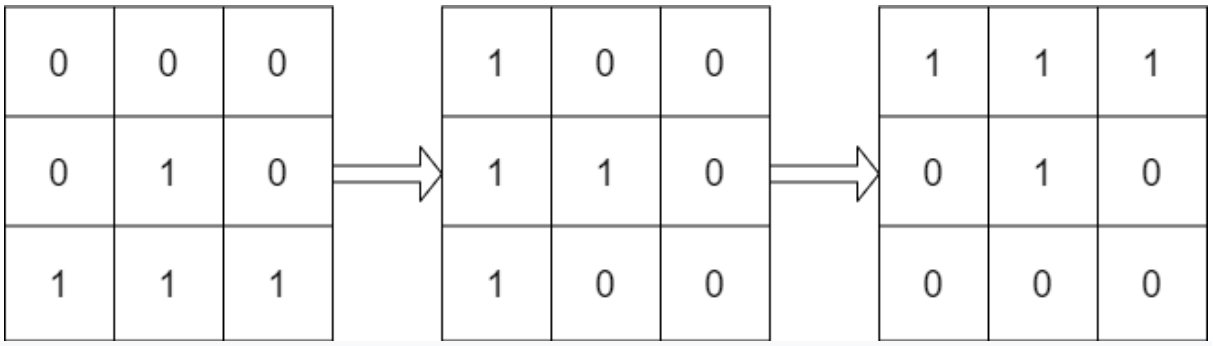



```
Input: mat = [[0,1],[1,1]], target = [[1,0],[0,1]]

Output: false

Explanation: It is impossible to make mat equal to target by rotating mat.
```

Example 3:




```
Input: mat = [[0,0,0],[0,1,0],[1,1,1]], target = [[1,1,1],[0,1,0],[0,0,0]]

Output: true

Explanation: We can rotate mat 90 degrees clockwise two times to make mat equal
target.
```

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Constraints:

- `n == mat.length == target.length`
- `n == mat[i].length == target[i].length`
- `1 <= n <= 10`
- `mat[i][j]` and `target[i][j]` are either `0` or `1`.

Solution

```
class Solution {

    public boolean findRotation(int[][] mat, int[][] target) {

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

            if (Arrays.deepEquals(mat, target)) {

                return true;

            }

            rotate(mat);

        }

        return false;

    }


    private void rotate(int[][] mat) {

        int m = mat.length;

        for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {

            for (int j = i; j < m; j++) {

                int temp = mat[i][j];

                mat[i][j] = mat[j][i];

                mat[j][i] = temp;

            }
```

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```
        }


        for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
            for (int j = 0; j < m / 2; j++) {
                int temp = mat[i][j];
                mat[i][j] = mat[i][m - 1 - j];
                mat[i][m - 1 - j] = temp;
            }
        }
    }
}
```

OUTPUT