Students:

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12.2 The Subset Sum Problem (Part B - For iTunesEntries)

Part B (required) - The Subset Sum Problem For iTunesEntries.

Complete the main() and other needed code that solves the subset sum problem for any vector of iTunesEntries.

You have to replace the term int with the term iTunesEntry in most places in the previous lab program, but don't do this mindlessly - some ints remain ints. There is a twist, as well: iTunesEntry does not support the cout << someTuneObject expression which is used in your Sublist class (no doubt, in showSublist()), so you have to overload the << operator as a global scope function to make this happen. Likewise, in your first solution you will have an expression similar (or identical) to this:

```
... choices[j].getSum() + dataSet[k-1] ...
```

This works fine if dataSet is a vector of ints, but if it is a vector of iTunesEntries, then it will not work; you can't add an int (the return type of getSum()) to an iTunesObject. Or can you? If you overload the + operator as a global scope function, you can. Therefore, you'll have to make that adjustment. When you make these adjustments, you should be able to use the modified main() and class on iTunesEntry vectors to solve the subset sum problem. Here is your main set up:

```
int main()
{
   int target = 0;
   vector<iTunesEntry> dataSet;
   vector<Sublist> choices;
   int k, j, numSets, max, masterSum, arraySize, newSum,
bestSublist;
   bool foundPerfect;

// read the data
   iTunesEntryReader tunes_input("itunes_file.txt");
   if (tunes_input.readError())
   {
```

```
cout << "couldn't open " << tunes input.getFileName()</pre>
      << " for input.\n";
   exit(1);
// time the algorithm -----
clock t startTime, stopTime;
startTime = clock();
// create a vector of objects for our own use:
array size = tunes input.getNumTunes();
for (int k = 0; k < array size; k++)
   dataSet.push back(tunes input[k]);
cin >> target;
cout << "Target time: " << target << endl;</pre>
// code provided by student
//
   choices[bestSublist].showSublist();
// how we determine the time elapsed ------
stopTime = clock();
// report algorithm time
cout << "\nAlgorithm Elapsed Time: "</pre>
   << (double)(stopTime - startTime)/(double)CLOCKS PER SEC
   << " seconds." << endl << endl;
return 0;
```

Here is an example run. Warning - don't use target times over 1000 until you have debugged the program or you may end up waiting.

```
4] = Monkey Wrench by Foo Fighters (230) , array[5] = Pretending
by Eric Clapto
n(283) , array[6] = Bad Love by Eric Clapton(308) , <math>array[7] =
Everybody's I
n The Mood by Howlin' Wolf(178), array[8] = Well That's All
Right by Howlin'
Wolf(175), array[9] = Samson and Delilah by Reverend Gary
Davis(216), arra
y[11] = Hot Cha by Roy Buchanan(208), array[12] = Green Onions
by Roy Buchana
n(443) , array[13] = I'm Just a Prisoner by Janiva Magness(230) ,
array[14]
= You Were Never Mine by Janiva Magness(276), array[15] = Hobo
Blues by John
Lee Hooker(187), array[16] = I Can't Quit You Baby by John Lee
Hooker (182)
Algorithm Elapsed Time: 0.67 seconds.
```

This time, notice how we get a perfect hour's worth of music in a short list of 79 random tunes. This is typical. If you don't get perfect targets most of the time, your algorithm is probably wrong. Please make sure to implement the algorithm presented in our modules so your code will produce exactly the same sublists as in the Auto Grader's solutions.

Part B run output (test cases) requirement

Required Targets: 0, 1200, 3600, 4799, 100000

Other Targets will be checked by the Auto Grader.

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```
4 #include <iostream>
   5 #include <string>
   6 #include <vector>
   7 #include "iTunes.h"
   8 #include <time.h>
   9 using namespace std;
  10
  11 // global scope function prototypes -----
  12 int operator+(int n, const iTunesEntry & tune);
  13 ostream & operator<<(ostream & out, const iTunesEntry & tune);
  14
  15 // global scope helper
                                   Run your program as often as you'd like, before
  Develop mode
                   Submit mode
                                   submitting for grading. Below, type any needed input
                                   values in the first box, then click Run program and
                                   observe the program's output in the second box.
Enter program input (optional)
If your code requires input values, provide them here.
                                                                main.cpp
                                   Input (from above)
  Run program
                                                              (Your program)
Program output displayed here
Coding trail of your work
                    What is this?
 History of your effort will appear here once you begin
 working on this zyLab.
                                                                    Trouble with lab?
```