

EXPERIMENT NO.10

Sum Of Subset Problem

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Program:-

```
#include <iostream>

#include <vector>

using namespace std;

bool isSubsetSumDP(vector<int>& set, int sum, vector<int>& subset) {

    int n = set.size();

    int i, j;

    vector<vector< bool > > dp(n + 1, vector<bool>(sum + 1, false));

    for ( i = 0; i <= n; ++i)

        dp[i][0] = true;

    for ( i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {

        for ( j = 1; j <= sum; ++j) {

            if (set[i - 1] > j)

                dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j];

            else

                dp[i][j] = dp[i - 1][j] || dp[i - 1][j - set[i - 1]];

        }

    }

    if (!dp[n][sum])
```

```

        return false;
    for ( i = n, j = sum; i > 0 && j > 0; --i) {
        if (!dp[i - 1][j]) {
            subset.push_back(set[i - 1]);
            j -= set[i - 1];
        }
    }
    return true;
}

int main() {
    int n,i, sum;

    cout << "Enter the number of elements in the set: ";
    cin >> n;
    vector<int> set(n);
    cout << "Enter the elements of the set: ";
    for ( i = 0; i < n; ++i)
        cin >> set[i];
    cout << "Enter the target sum: ";
    cin >> sum;
    vector<int> subset;
    if (isSubsetSumDP(set, sum, subset)) {
        cout << " Found a subset with the given sum!\nSubset: ";
        for ( i = 0; i < subset.size(); ++i)

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        cout << subset[i] << " ";
    cout << endl;
} else {
    cout << "? No subset found with the given sum." << endl;
}
return 0;
}

```

Output:-

```

C:\Users\A9975\Desktop\2414 X + v
Enter the number of elements in the set: 6
Enter the elements of the set: 2 22 44 66 88 110
Enter the target sum: 132
Found a subset with the given sum!
Subset: 66 44 22

-----
Process exited after 14.4 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .

```

Algorithm:-

Input: Set of positive integers $S = \{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n\}$

Target sum d .

Output: -All subsets of S whose elements sum to d
 Step 1: Sort the set S (optional for optimization).

Step 2: Initialize variables:

sum = 0, $k = 0$ (starting index).

Step 3: Call subset(k, sum) recursively.

Step 4:

Subset(k, sum):

1. If sum == d:

Print current subset; return.

2. If sum > d or k >= n:

Return (backtrack).

3. Include S[k] in subset and call subset(k + 1, sum + S[k]).

4. Exclude S[k] and call subset(k + 1, sum).

Time Complexity: $O(2^n)$

Space Complexity: $O(n)$

List of Applications:-

1. Knapsack problem
2. Resource allocation
3. Budget planning
4. Cryptography
5. Load balancing
6. Data partitioning
7. Combinatorial optimization
8. Decision support systems
9. Scheduling tasks
10. Power set generation