



**Subject: Design and Analysis
of Algorithms (01CT0512)**

Aim: Implementing Knapsack Problem using Greedy Approach.

Experiment No: 06

Date: 13\09\2025

Enrollment No:92301733054

Knapsack Problem

Code :-

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

int Knapsack_0_1(vector<int>& Profit, vector<int>& Weighth, int total_weight) {
    vector<pair<double, int>> Profit_weight;
    for (int i = 0; i < Profit.size(); i++) {
        Profit_weight.push_back({ (double)Profit[i] / Weighth[i], Weighth[i] });
    }

    sort(Profit_weight.begin(), Profit_weight.end(), [] (pair<double, int>& a, pair<double, int>& b) {
        return a.first > b.first;
    });

    int max_profit = 0;

    for (int i = 0; i < Profit_weight.size(); i++) {
        if (Profit_weight[i].second <= total_weight) {
            max_profit += Profit_weight[i].first * Profit_weight[i].second;
            total_weight -= Profit_weight[i].second;
        }
        else {
            break;
        }
    }
    return max_profit;
}

int main() {
    vector<int> Profit = { 60,100,120 };
    vector<int> Weight = { 10,20,20 };
    int total_weight = 40;
    int total_profit = Knapsack_0_1(Profit, Weight, total_weight);
    cout << "Total Profit Is : " << total_profit << endl;
    return 0;
}
```



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Output :-

Total Profit : 180

==== Code Execution Successful ===

Conclusion:-

We learnt in this experiment that the Knapsack Problem can be solved using a greedy approach by selecting items based on their profit-to-weight ratio. This method helps maximize profit within the given capacity and is useful in real-world optimization tasks like resource management.