

Rajshahi University of Engineering and Technology

Course no: CSE-2201

Course title: Sessional based on CSE-2201

Lab report-5

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Problem name:

A solution of Greedy Knapsack problem for finding the optimal subset of the input data.

Introduction and Description:

The greedy method is the most straightforward design technique that can be applied to a wide variety of problems. Any subset that satisfies the constraints is called a feasible solution. We need to find a feasible solution that either maximizes or minimizes a given objective function. A feasible solution that is called optimal solution.

Knapsack problem can be solved by greedy method. In this problem, there are  $n$  objects and a knapsack or bag. Object  $i$  has a weight  $w_i$  the knapsack capacity is  $m$ . If a fraction  $x_i$ ,  $0 \leq x_i \leq 1$  of object  $i$  is placed into the knapsack, then a profit of  $p_i x_i$  is earned. The objective is to obtain a filling of the knapsack that maximizes the total profit earned.

Formally, the problem can be stated as,

$$\text{maximize } \sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} p_i x_i \quad \text{--- ①}$$

subject to  $\sum_{1 \leq i \leq n} w_i x_i \leq m$  ——— (II)

and  $0 \leq x_i \leq 1, 1 \leq i \leq n$  ——— (III)

A feasible soln is any set  $(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  satisfying (II) & (III)  
and An optimal solution is a feasible solution for  
which equation (I) is maximized.

### Algorithm:

Algorithm GreedyKnapsack( $m, n$ )

//  $p[1:n]$  and  $w[1:n]$  contain the profits and weights  
// of the  $n$  objects ordered such that  $p[i]/w[i] \geq p[i+1]/w[i+1]$   
//  $m$  is the knapsack size and  $x[1:n]$  is the sol<sup>n</sup> vector.

{ for  $i := 1$  to  $n$  do  $x[i] := 0.0$ ;

$u := m$ ;

for ( $i := 1$  to  $n$ ) do

{ if ( $w[i] > u$ ) then break;

$x[i] := 1.0$ ;  $u := u - w[i]$ ;

{ if ( $i \leq n$ ) then  $x[i] := u/w[i]$ ;

}

}



Sample Input:

```

1
20
1 2 3
2 4 5
3 5 8
4 3 4
5 9 10

```

Sample output:

<u>Solution no:</u>	<u>Fractional amount</u>	<u>Total weight</u>	<u>Total profit</u>
1.	$\{x_3=1, x_1=1, x_4=1, x_2=1\}$ $x_5=0.67$	20	26.66

Conclusion: In greedy method there are many feasible solution but for knapsack problem solution ~~we~~ I try to find out the optimal solution that <sup>show</sup> the profit is maximized. Finally the code ~~run~~ implemented and run successfully.