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BRANCH:	S.Y CSE-DS
BATCH:	D
SUBJECT	Design and Analysis of Algorithms
EXPERIMENT No.	8
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AIM:	**Branch and bound (To implement 0/1 Knapsack problem using Branch and Bound.)**
Program 1	
PROBLEM STATEMENT :	Implement the 0/1 knapsack algorithm for the given scenario.

ALGORITHM/ THEORY:	***Dynamic-0-1-knapsack (v, w, n, W)***
	for w = 0 to W do
	c[0, w] = 0
	for i = 1 to n do
	c[i, 0] = 0
	for w = 1 to W do
	if wi ≤ w then
	if vi + c[i-1, w-wi] then
	c[i, w] = vi + c[i-1, w-wi]
	else c[i, w] = c[i-1, w]
	else
	c[i, w] = c[i-1, w]

PROGRAM:

```c
#include <stdio.h>

#include <conio.h>

#define MAX 100

int main()

{

    int n, flag[MAX] = {0}, v[MAX], w[MAX], m[MAX][MAX], W, i, j,
k;

    // flag-resultant vector, v-values, w-weights

    printf("Enter the number of elements: ");

    scanf("%d", &n);

    printf("Enter the values: ");

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

        scanf("%d", &v[i]);

    printf("Enter the weights: ");

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

        scanf("%d", &w[i]);

    printf("Enter the capacity of knapsack: ");

    scanf("%d", &W);

    for (j = 0; j <= W; j++)

        m[0][j] = 0;

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

    {

        for (j = 0; j <= W; j++)

        {
```

```
            if (w[i] <= j)
            {
                if (m[i - 1][j] > (m[i - 1][j - w[i]] + v[i]))
                    m[i][j] = m[i - 1][j];
                else
                    m[i][j] = m[i - 1][j - w[i]] + v[i];
            }
            else
                m[i][j] = m[i - 1][j];
        }
    }
    i = n;
    k = W;
    while (i > 0 && k > 0)
    {
        if (m[i][k] != m[i - 1][k])
        {
            flag[i] = 1; // to find the resultant vector
            k = k - w[i];
            i = i - 1;
        }
        else
            i--;
    }
    printf("\n\t");
    for (i = 0; i <= W; i++) // to print the first row
```

```
        printf("%d\t", i);
    printf("\n");
    for (i = 0; i <= 10 * W; i++) // to print the line
        printf("-");
    printf("\n");
    for (i = 0; i <= n; i++)
    {
        printf("%d  |\t", i); // to print the vertical line
        for (j = 0; j <= W; j++)
            printf("%d\t", m[i][j]);
        printf("\n");
    }
    printf("\nThe resultant vector is ");
    printf("( ");
    for (i = 1; i <= n; i++)
        printf("%d ", flag[i]);
    printf(")");
    printf("\n\nThe total profit is %d", m[n][W]);
    printf("\n");
    /*
     printf("\nThe objects selected are ");
     printf("\nWeight \tProfit");

     for(i=0;i<=W;i++)
```

```
    {

     printf("\n");

     if(flag[i]==1)

     {

      printf("%d\t",w[i]);

      printf("%d",v[i]);

     }

    }

   */

   getch();

   return 0;
}
```

RESULT:

```
Enter the values: 3 4 5 6
Enter the weights: 2 3 4 5
Enter the capacity of knapsack: 6

        0       1       2       3       4       5       6
-------------------------------------------------------------
0  |    0       0       0       0       0       0       0
1  |    0       0       3       3       3       3       3
2  |    0       0       3       4       4       7       7
3  |    0       0       3       4       5       7       8
4  |    0       0       3       4       5       7       8

The resultant vector is ( 1 0 1 0 )

The total profit is 8
```

CONCLUSION :	In the 0-1 Knapsack Problem we have to **pick the optimal set of items among all valid combinations of items**. The valid combination here means that the total weight of all the selected items is less than or equal to the maximum capacity of the knapsack.