

< Weekly Challenge

Challenge #52: Solving the Knapsack Problem



A link to the last challenge is <u>HERE</u>.

The knapsack problem:

There are 5 boxes of varying weights and dollar amounts - which boxes should be chosen to maximize the amount of money while still keeping the overall weight under or equal to 15 kg?

From a challenge standpoint, which combination of box/boxes is most optimal if you were only allowed 1 box in the backpack? 2 boxes in the backpack? 3 boxes in the backpack? or 4 boxes in the backpack?

Output 1: details the number of boxes and total \$ without going over 15kg.

Output 2: details the specific blocks per batch.

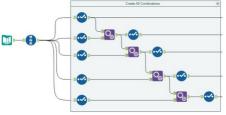
I have included spatial objects as part of the input should you want to use a location optimizer macro as part of the solution. The new prescriptive simulation tools may also be a good choice for a solution. We are looking forward to seeing the solutions you come up with.

Please don't feel constrained by the example output, your solution may be better! I am looking forward to seeing your solutions in this new more interactive forum.

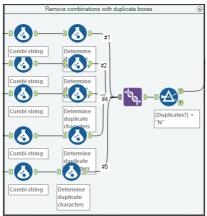




I wanted to calculate this using the simple tools, to show it can be done without writing anything complex



To begin with, I created a cartesian join to produce all possible combinations of boxes. This, however, results in a combination of 1 and 2 being treat differently to 2 and 1. Also, we now have combinations of the same box.



I then used simple formulae to remove those combinations of the same box.

This left me with only the combinations including non-unique strings in different orders to remove



I did this by transposing the records, ordering them by box number, and cross-tabbing back. This made 123 and 321 the same, which could then be filtered out using the unique tool. Following this it was simple to filter out those combinations over 15kg, and use the sample tool to take the highest value of each combination by number of boxes:



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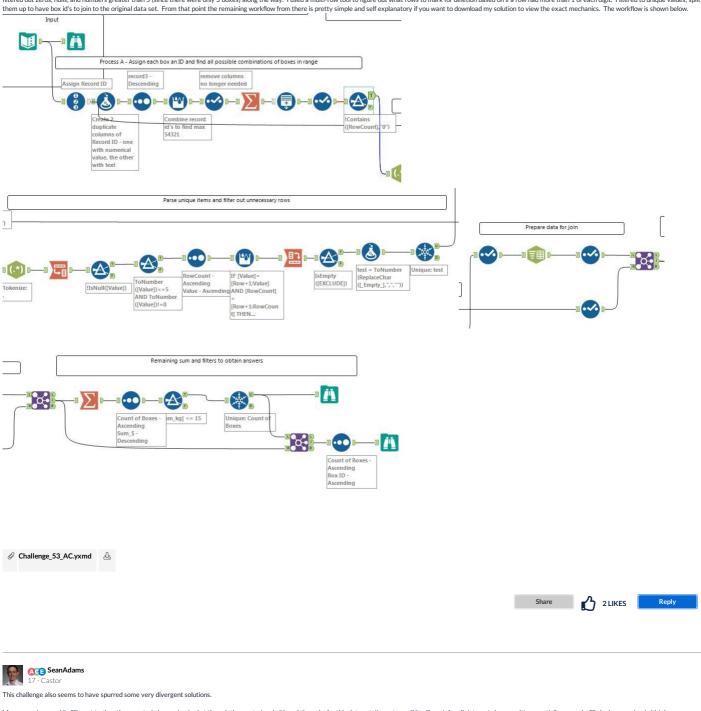




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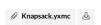
Taking a break from my fractional CFO work and getting back to some Alteryx work. I never got around to posting my solution for this. I built this out without a macro and only 2 joins and some simple formulas. It also doesn't require the formulas to have the exact number of boxes to work. The only drawback is that in only works up to 9 boxes(unique items). I assigned each box a unique id number and figured out how many combinations there could be, including duplicates, having each value in any combination or order (1,2,3 and 3,2,1 are different). That process gave me a row for every value from 1 to 54,321 (5,4,32,1). I then split the values into a column for each separate number of the value and transposed the data. I filtered out zeros, nulls, and numbers greater than 5 (since there were only 5 boxes) along the way. I used a multi-row tool to figure out what rows to mark for deletion based on if a row had more than 1 of each digit. Filtered to unique values, split them up to have box id's to join to the original data set. From that point the remaining workflow from there is pretty simple and self explanatory if you want to download my solution to view the exact mechanics. The workflow is shown below.



My approach was a bit different to the others posted above. Looked at the solution posted and although it works for this data set, I'm not sure if it will work for all data-sets because it's essentially a greedy-fill single-pass algo (which is a very useful shortcut, but will miss some options thrown up by exploding the full solution space.



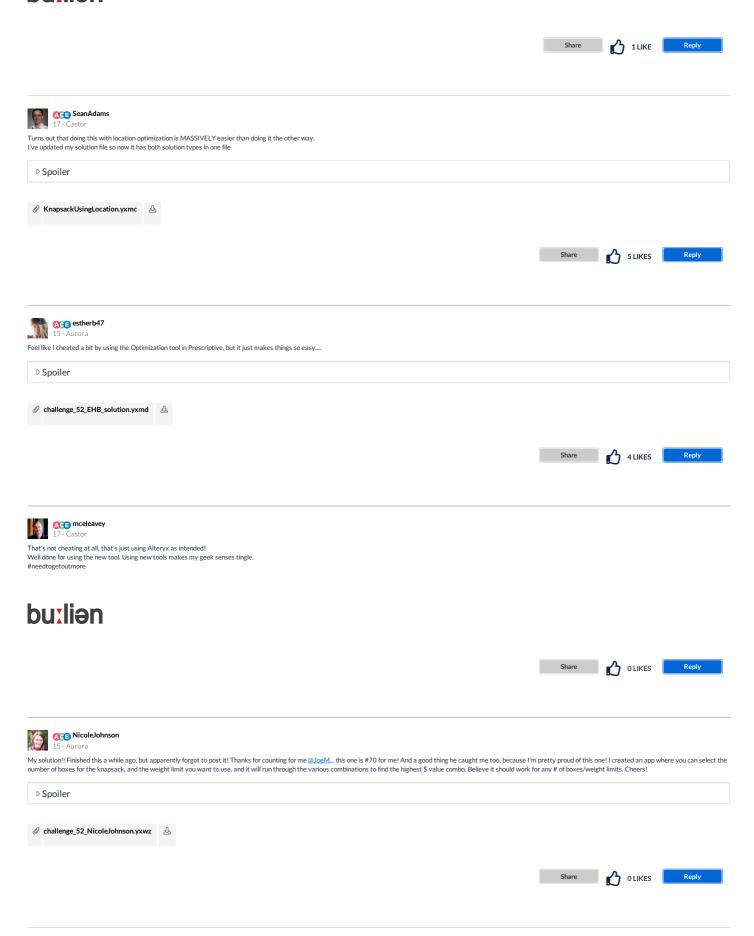
So - although we've solved this using standard means - I'm now very curious to see how to do this using a location optimizer - so I'm keeping this on my own personal list as unsolved for now :-)



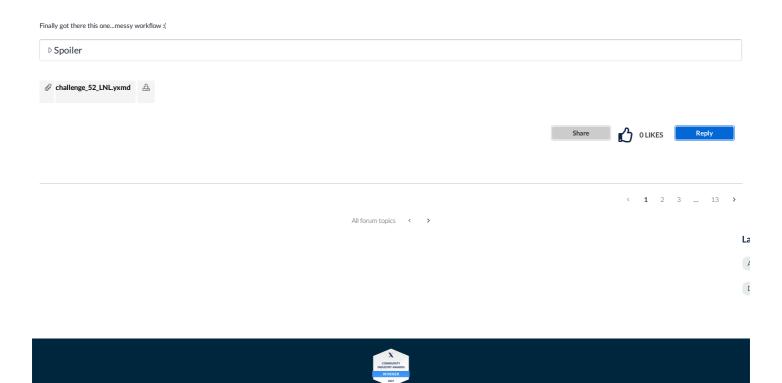




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