

# Creating an Optimal Grocery List with Budget and Recommended Food Groups

## 7375 Artificial Intelligence

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**Abstract**—The abstract goes here.

**Index Terms**—Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence, Knapsack, NP Complete, list generation,

### 1 INTRODUCTION

THE knapsack problem is a classic problem that has troubled mathematicians for well over a century [1]. It can be easily be described as given a set of items each with their own weight and value, one is to choose items that maximizes the total value while within the restraints of the knapsack's weight or other limitations. Depending on the application, it is easy to see how widespread this problem can be. Whether it be packing bags for a trip on an airline and attempting to not go over the weight limit, to a thief stealing the most valuable goods from a store and trying to make out with as much money as possible, this problem is difficult to solve.

In a general sense all knapsack problems are similar, there are quite some variations to the problem, although the classic 0-1 knapsack problem is probably the most common and popular. The 0-1 represents either an item being selected (1) or not being selected to put into a bag (0). This means that there is only one of each item and that there can be no more than one of that item. To an extension, there is the bounded knapsack problem where there are a certain amount of duplicates of items and in contrast there is the unbounded knapsack problem where there are no bound or limitations of items. In other words there are unlimited copies of each item available. In addition to these there is also a fractional knapsack. The fractional knapsack allows the ability to pick fraction of items instead of an item whole. An example would be selecting  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an item although in most scenarios this is not possible.

Since this problem is one that has troubled mathematicians for quite some time, there are a variety of conventional approaches to the problem. As can be imagined, increasing the variables at play allows more complexity to the problem. The problem itself is defined as NP complete. In a classic knapsack problem the time complexity is  $O(N*W)$  where  $N$  is the number of items available and  $W$  denotes the capacity of the knapsack. This time complexity is obtained using

dynamic programming. Other conventional solutions such as brute force results in creating every permutation possible and then selecting the most optimal knapsack. This results in a time complexity of  $O(2^n)$ . As can be seen, increasing the number of items will cause more options to be selected and thus the number of possible combinations increases. The user now has more items that they may consider to be selected into the knapsack. On the other hand, increasing the allowances of the knapsack results in a similar situation. By allowing a greater number of items into the knapsack, the problem again is an increase in the amount of items that are available for selection due to this higher limit. Increasing these two variables even or adding a third variable will further cause the knapsack problem to be more complicated.

In this paper, we are approaching the knapsack problem from a different perspective than conventionally. Firstly, instead of a typical knapsack we are generating a grocery list with price being our constraint similar to weight. In addition to this, instead of value of an item, the grocery item will be weighed, thus more weight of groceries will coincide with a higher value. To add a layer of complexity, instead of generating a grocery list to maximize weight and budget constraints, there is another dimension to this problem: food group recommendations. The objective of this paper is to generate a grocery list from a conventional grocery store that satisfies the constraints of a typical knapsack however it adds another dimension. Food group recommendations is to ensure that the grocery list generated does not select only the most cost effective and weighty item but to ensure variety in the optimal list of objects. In other words, in this paper, we explore a multidimensional unbounded knapsack problem within a grocery store.

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### 2 RELATED WORKS

related papers

### 3 APPROACH

For every knapsack problem there must be a list of selectable items with appropriate weights, and values associated. Ini-

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git: [https://github.com/vespenegas/Artificial\\_Intelligence\\_Project](https://github.com/vespenegas/Artificial_Intelligence_Project)

tially, our attempt at creating a life like grocery store was to find an appropriate dataset free online. Looking through websites such as Kaggle and other databases, there were no suitable datasets available. Every dataset lacked food categorization. In our project we are attempting to create a grocery shopping list with one of the criteria being limitations by food groups. Thus, because of this, all of the available datasets did not contain a categorization of the six food groups. This expectation was quite low, but the conclusive evidence showed our predictions were correct after going through many datasets. Secondly another issue with datasets that grocery stores often used was that the items the stores carried were not limited to foods. Any walk into a grocery store would show items such as plates, utensils, cooking ware and so on. These items are not within the scope of our project. The datasets found often had tens of thousands of these items. The last issue with using a pre-created dataset was that often there are many overlapping products that only differ by brand and price thus also not within the scope of our project. An example would be white bread. There are many different brands of white bread and thus all of their prices differed depending on brand.

With these issues with available datasets at hand, we formulated our own dataset of grocery food items. For our custom dataset, we used the online shopping utility available on Kroger.com. From here, we sort by all departments shopping and selected grocery food items that are definable within food groups. This meaning, items that were complete meals or that combined food groups were omitted. Examples of this would be a can of ravioli as there are plentiful grains as well as meats within the item. We prioritized items that were singularly within one food group such as raw meat, vegetables, or grains. Other criteria that is selected is the price, and weight. Of course some items are priced by unit instead of by weight thus to solve this issue, a quick google search of the average weight was used. An example of this would be an apple that Kroger sells for one dollar per apple. We would google the average weight of an apple and add it to our database as price and weight. An example of our dataset can be seen below in table 1. After nearing 70 pages of Kroger's shopping database, and selecting certain items, as of now our database sits at 190 entries. Limitations of brand and size were also challenges that we faced. Entry in our database such as white bread, was selected as the generic Kroger brand white bread with its associated price and weight. All other forms of white bread and brands were omitted as to avoid confusion and complexity in our database. As time progresses and if there arises a necessity, the dataset will be refined with either the addition or subtraction of items.

## 4 PRELIMINARY RESULTS

## 5 DISCUSSION AND FUTURE WORKS

What we will implement in the future

## 6 CONCLUSION

The conclusion goes here.

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Groceries			
Food	Category	Price(dollars)	Weight(lbs) #
chicken breast	meat	11.78	4.7
80% lean ground beef	meat	5.99	1
banana	fruit	.23	.41
strawberries	fruit	2.5	1
cucumber	veggie	.69	.75
large raw shrimp	meat	13.98	2
shredded cheddar cheese	dairy	2.29	.5
hot dog buns	grain	1.49	.6875
white bread	grain	2.75	1.25

TABLE 1

Custom dataset collected from Kroger showing food, food group, price and weight or caluated weight. This example table is limited to ten selected entires from the dataset.

## REFERENCES

- [1] G. B. Mathews, "On the Partition of Numbers," *Proceedings of the London Mathematical Society*, vol. s1-28, no. 1, pp. 486–490, Nov. 1896. [Online]. Available: <http://doi.wiley.com/10.1112/plms/s1-28.1.486>