

Algorithms Assignment Five - Dynamic Programming (graphs) and Greedy Algorithms (spice)

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[https://github.com/charlesschmitz2/CMPT435—
Algorithms/tree/Assignment-Five—Dynamic-Programming-\(graphs\)-and-
Greedy-Algorithms-\(spice\)](https://github.com/charlesschmitz2/CMPT435—Algorithms/tree/Assignment-Five—Dynamic-Programming-(graphs)-and-Greedy-Algorithms-(spice))

1 Bellman Ford

The time complexity of this algorithm is dependent on the number of edges and the number of vertices. This time around we are working with weighted and directed graphs but this does not affect the asymptotic running time of these graphs all that much. Since it is dependent on the number of edges/vertices, the time complexity is $O(|V||E|)$ where V is the number of vertices and E is the number of Edges.

Furthermore, if the graph happens to be a complete graph then rather than using $|E|$ within the time complexity calculations, $|V|^2$ is used. So this would make the complexity of a complete graph must incorporate $O(|V|^2)$. All together this would become $O(|V|^3)$.

Below is a diagram that displays this complexity :

Time Complexity = $O(|E| \cdot |V|)$

• For complete graph :

$$E = \frac{V(V-1)}{2}$$
$$\downarrow$$
$$E = O(V^2)$$
$$\Downarrow$$
$$\text{Complexity} = O(V^2 \cdot V) = \underline{O(V^3)}$$

2 Knapsack Problem

There are two general approach's to solving the Knapsack problem (as well as many more but two popular ones). A recursive approach where you consider all subsets of items and calculate the total weight of all subsets. Then consider the only subsets whose total weight is smaller than the capacity where you pick the maximum value subset. In this method the item is either included in the solution subset or not. This method does have flaws though due to using a recursive tree. Mainly that the same subsets could be evaluated more than once. This adds to the time complexity. Moreover, this makes the time complexity of this recursive method is $O(2^n)$.

The next approach (which is more relevant to this assignment) is the Dynamic approach. This approach and is typically implemented using a matrix where all possible weights from 1 to the capacity are considered. This matrix is then used to compare and determine the maximum of two possibilities in order to fill the current capacity. This makes the complexity of this approach $O(N * W)$ where W is the capacity and N is the number of weight elements.

There are many other approaches to this problem but the dynamic solution provides a optimal time complexity as it is linear while recursion is exponential. In my solution I chose to implement my own unique approach which honestly may not be as efficient but still maintains a relatively low run time. It's main downfall is the amount of loops and iterations through these loops needed to reach the end goal. While this is relatively quick sample sizes. This complexity can grow very quickly if a very large sample size is used. Lastly, the dynamic solution requires solving $O(nS)$ sub-problems and the solution to one depends on the other sub-problems as well so the solution can be found as fast as $O(1)$ in some cases.

3 Main Class

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.nio.file.Path;
3 import java.nio.file.Paths;
4 import java.util.*;
5
6 public class Assignment5_DynamicProgramming_GreedyAlgorithms {
7
8     public static int vertexCount = 0;
9     public static int startVertex = 0;
10    public static ArrayList<Integer> vertexListALL = new ArrayList<
11    Integer>();
12    public static int edgeCount = 0;
13    public static ArrayList<Integer> edgeListALL = new ArrayList<
14    Integer>();
15    public static Graph graph = new Graph(0, 0);
16
17    public static void main(String[] args) {
18
19        /*----BellmanFord Single Source Shortest Path Algorithm----*/
20        readAndProcess("graphs2.txt");
21
22        /*
23        //-----FOR SOME REASON WORKS WHEN HARDCODING IN BUT CANT
24        SEEM TO GET TO WORK WHEN LOOPING EVEN THOUGH MY BELLMAN FORD
25        FUNCTION SEEMS CORRECT
26
27        int V = 5; // Number of
28        vertices in graph
29
30        int E = 8; // Number of edges
31        in graph
32
33        graph = new Graph(V, E);
34        // add edge 0-1
35        graph.edgeArray[0].source = 0;
36        graph.edgeArray[0].destination
37        = 1;
38
39        graph.edgeArray[0].weight = -1;
40        // add edge 0-2
41        graph.edgeArray[1].source = 0;
42        graph.edgeArray[1].destination
43        = 2;
44
45        graph.edgeArray[1].weight = 4;
46        // add edge 1-2
47        graph.edgeArray[2].source = 1;
48        graph.edgeArray[2].destination
49        = 2;
50
51        graph.edgeArray[2].weight = 3;
52        // add edge 1-3
53        graph.edgeArray[3].source = 1;
54        graph.edgeArray[3].destination
55        = 3;
56
57        graph.edgeArray[3].weight = 2;
58        // add edge 1-4
59        graph.edgeArray[4].source = 1;
```

```

43         graph.edgeArray[4].destination
    = 4;
44         graph.edgeArray[4].weight = 2;
45         // add edge 3-2
46         graph.edgeArray[5].source = 3;
47         graph.edgeArray[5].destination
    = 2;
48         graph.edgeArray[5].weight = 5;
49         // add edge 3-1
50         graph.edgeArray[6].source = 3;
51         graph.edgeArray[6].destination
    = 1;
52         graph.edgeArray[6].weight = 1;
53         // add edge 4-3
54         graph.edgeArray[7].source = 4;
55         graph.edgeArray[7].destination
    = 3;
56         graph.edgeArray[7].weight = -3;
57         graph.bellmanFord(graph, 0);
58         int Ver = 4;
59         int edg = 8;
60         graph = new Graph(Ver, edg);
61         int j = 0;
62         while(j < edg){
63             System.out.println("--"+j);
64             int randomNum =
ThreadLocalRandom.current().nextInt(0, 50 + 1);
65             graph.edgeArray[j].source =
        randomNum;
66             System.out.println(
randomNum);
67             int randomNum1 =
ThreadLocalRandom.current().nextInt(0, 50 + 1);
68             graph.edgeArray[j].
destination = randomNum1;
69             System.out.println(
randomNum1);
70             int randomNum2 =
ThreadLocalRandom.current().nextInt(0, 50 + 1);
71             graph.edgeArray[j].weight =
        randomNum2;
72             System.out.println(
randomNum2);
73             j++;
74         }
75         System.out.print("DONE");
76         graph.bellmanFord(graph, 0);
77         */
78
79
80         /*----Knapsack Problem----*/
81         //spice name = red;    total_price = 4.0;  qty = 4;
82         //spice name = green; total_price = 12.0;  qty = 6;
83         //spice name = blue;  total_price = 40.0;  qty = 8;
84         //spice name = orange; total_price = 18.0;  qty = 2;
85         /*List<KnapsackItem> items = new ArrayList<>(); //
Initialize Variables

```

```

86         Knapsack knapsack = new Knapsack(items,0);
87         knapsack.addItem("red", 4.0, 4, 4.0/4);//Add the items
to the knapsack
88         knapsack.addItem("green", 12.0, 6, 12.0/6);
89         knapsack.addItem("blue", 40.0, 8, 40.0/8);
90         knapsack.addItem("orange", 18.0, 2, 18.0/2);
91         knapsack.sort(); //sort the items
92         //calculate the solution based on
the capacity provided
93         knapsack.print();
94         Knapsack knapsackSolution = knapsack.findWorth(21);
95         knapsackSolution.print();
96
97         */
98
99         parseAndSolveSpiceProblem("spice.txt");
100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110     }//main
111
112     /*----BellmanFord Single Source Shortest Path Algorithm
Functions-----*/
113
114     /*----This function is responsible for the bellman ford
functions and processing the input of the graph2.txt file-----*/
115     private static void readAndProcess(String s) {
116         try {
117             // Open the file
118             FileInputStream fstream = new FileInputStream(s);
119             BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new
InputStreamReader(fstream));
120
121             String strLine;
122             String graphName = " ";
123
124             System.out.println("PROCESSING FILE " + ",'" + s + "','" +
"["");
125             //Read File Line By Line
126             while ((strLine = br.readLine()) != null) {
127                 // Print the content on the console
128                 //System.out.println(strLine);
129                 String[] words = strLine.split(" ");
130                 ArrayList<Integer> edgeList = new ArrayList<
Integer>();
131                 ArrayList<Integer> vertexList = new ArrayList<
Integer>();
132                 for (int i = 0; i < words.length; i++){
133                     if(isInteger(words[i]) && strLine.contains(
"add")){

```

```

134         System.out.println("\t\t\u2022 " +
strLine + " " + " --> Processing Number - " + words[i]);
135         if (strLine.contains("vertex")) {
136             //System.out.println("--Adding Vertex"
+ " WORD " + words[i]);
137             vertexList.add(Integer.parseInt(words[
i]));
138             vertexListALL.add(Integer.parseInt(
words[i]));
139             vertexCount++;
140             }//if
141             else if (strLine.contains("edge")){
142                 //System.out.println("--Adding Edge
" + " " + words[i] + " ----- " + i);
143                 edgeList.add(Integer.parseInt(words
[i]));
144                 edgeListALL.add(Integer.
parseInt(words[i]));
145                 edgeCount++;
146             }//else if
147
148         }
149         else if (strLine.contains("--")){
150             //these are comments so do nothing
151             if (strLine.contains("directed") ||
strLine.contains("CLRS")){
152                 graphName = strLine;
153                 }//if
154             }//else if
155             else if (strLine.contains("new") && i == 0)
156         {
157             System.out.println("\n\n\t" + "
GENERATING NEW GRAPH " + graphName);
158             vertexCount = 0;
159             edgeCount = 0;
160
161
162             }//else if
163             else if (strLine.trim().isEmpty()){
164                 //System.out.println("BlankLine");
165                 int vertices = vertexCount; // Number
of vertices in graph
166                 int edges = edgeCount/3; // Number of
edges in graph divided by 3 because each time count is
incremented it counts the weight value so this takes care of
that.
167                 //System.out.println(vertices);
168                 //System.out.println(edges);
169                 System.out.println("List of all
Vertices : " + vertexListALL + " VertexCount = " +
vertexCount);
170                 System.out.println("List of all Edges (
w/ weights): " + edgeListALL + " EdgeCount = " + edgeCount/3)
;
171                 Graph graph = new Graph(vertices, edges
);

```

```

172         /* for (int y = startVertex; y <
edgeListALL.size();y++){
173             //int edge1 = edgeListALL.get(0);
174             System.out.println(edgeListALL.get
(0));
175             edgeListALL.remove(0);
176             //graph.edgeArray[y].source = edge1
;
177             //int edge2 = edgeListALL.get(0);
178             System.out.println(edgeListALL.get
(0));
179             edgeListALL.remove(0);
180             //graph.edgeArray[y].destination =
edge2;
181             //int weight = edgeListALL.get(0);
182             System.out.println(edgeListALL.get
(0));
183             edgeListALL.remove(0);
184             //graph.edgeArray[y].weight =
weight;
185         }
186         */
187         /*
188         int y = startVertex;
189         while(!vertexListALL.isEmpty()){
190             int edge1 = edgeListALL.get(0);
191             graph.edgeArray[y].source = edge1;
192             edgeListALL.remove(0);
193             int edge2 = edgeListALL.get(0);
194             graph.edgeArray[y].destination =
edge2;
195             edgeListALL.remove(0);
196             int weight = edgeListALL.get(0);
197             graph.edgeArray[y].weight = weight;
198             edgeListALL.remove(0);
199             y++;
200             System.out.print(y);
201         }//while
202         */
203         for(int k = 0; k < (edgeCount/3); k++){
204             if(!edgeListALL.isEmpty()) {
205                 int edge1 = edgeListALL.get(0);
206                 graph.edgeArray[k].source =
edge1;
207                 //System.out.println(edge1);
208                 edgeListALL.remove(0);
209
210                 int edge2 = edgeListALL.get(0);
211                 graph.edgeArray[k].destination
= edge2;
212                 //System.out.println(edge2);
213                 edgeListALL.remove(0);
214
215                 int weight = edgeListALL.get(0)
;
216                 graph.edgeArray[k].weight =
weight;

```



```

217         //System.out.println(weight);
218         edgeListALL.remove(0);
219     }//if
220 }
221 //graph.bellmanFord(graph, startVertex)
222 ;
223     edgeListALL.clear();
224     vertexListALL.clear();
225 }
226
227 }//for
228
229     if(!strLine.contains("--") && !strLine.isEmpty
230 () && !strLine.contains("new")){
231         System.out.println("\t\t\tVertex's Being
Added: " + vertexList );
232         if(!vertexList.isEmpty()){
233             //add the vertex
234             //Testing - System.out.println("----
Vertex Count " + vertexCount);
235         }//if
236         System.out.println("\t\t\tEdge's Being
Added: " + edgeList);
237         if(!edgeList.isEmpty()){
238             //add the edge, the first and second
items in the list are the edge connection and the third is the
weight
239         }//if
240     }//if
241 }//while
242
243 //Close the input stream
244 fstream.close();
245 //need to perform one more graph since my
method adds and performs functions on the graphs at each white
space and since there is no extra space after the last item
this is what I did
246 //a much smarter thing to do would be to
simply hit return one more time after the last graph so they
all follow the same pattern but for now this will be in here
and I feel as though
247 //that's fine because of how the text file
is set up and it doesn't make sense to rethink how I read the
graphs in just for something so minor
248     int vertices = vertexCount; // Number of
vertices in graph
249     int edges = edgeCount/3; // Number of edges
in graph divided by 3 because each time count is incremented
it counts the weight value so this takes care of that.
250 //System.out.println(vertices);
251 //System.out.println(edges);
252 System.out.println("List of all Vertices :
" + vertexListALL + " VertexCount = " + vertexCount);

```

```

255         System.out.println("List of all Edges (w/
weights): " + edgeListALL + "    EdgeCount = " + edgeCount/3);
256         Graph graph = new Graph(vertices, edges);
257         graph.bellmanFord(graph, startVertex);
258         System.out.println("\n\n] PROCESSING FILE COMPLETE"
);
259
260     }//try
261     catch (IOException e) {
262         e.printStackTrace();
263     }//catch
264
265 }//readAndProcess
266
267 public static boolean isInteger(String s) {
268     boolean isValidInteger = false;
269     try
270     {
271         Integer.parseInt(s);
272
273         // s is a valid integer
274
275         isValidInteger = true;
276     }
277     catch (NumberFormatException ex)
278     {
279         // s is not an integer
280     }
281
282     return isValidInteger;
283 }//isInteger
284
285 /*----Knapsack Problem----*/
286
287 private static void parseAndSolveSpiceProblem(String fileName) {
288     List<KnapsackItem> items = new ArrayList<>(); // Initialize
Variables
289     Knapsack knapsack = new Knapsack(items,0);
290
291     try {
292         Path path = Paths.get(fileName);
293         Scanner scanner = new Scanner(path);
294
295         System.out.println("PROCESSING FILE " + "\"" + fileName + "\"
" + "[");
296         //read line by line
297         while(scanner.hasNextLine()){
298             //process each line
299             String line = scanner.nextLine();
300             if (!line.isEmpty() && !line.contains("--")){
301                 String spiceName = "";
302                 double totalPrice = 0;
303                 int quantity = 0;
304                 int capacity = 0;
305                 //System.out.println("\t\u2022 " + line);
306                 String words[] = line.split(";");
307                 for (int i = 0; i < words.length; i++){

```

```

308         String searchValue = words[i].
substring(words[i].lastIndexOf(" ") + 1);
309
310         if (words[i].contains("spice name"))
311     ){
312         spiceName = searchValue;
313         //System.out.println(spiceName)
314     ;
315     }
316     else if (words[i].contains("
total_price")){
317         totalPrice = Double.parseDouble
318         (searchValue);
319         //System.out.println(totalPrice
320     );
321     }
322     else if (words[i].contains("qty")){
323         quantity = Integer.parseInt(
324         searchValue);
325         //System.out.println(quantity);
326     }
327     else if (words[i].contains("
capacity")){
328         capacity = Integer.parseInt(
329         searchValue);
330         //System.out.println(capacity);
331     }//else if
332     }//for
333     if (capacity == 0) {
334         knapsack.addItem(spiceName, totalPrice,
335         quantity, totalPrice/quantity);
336         System.out.println("\t\tItem Added to
337         Knapsack : " + "KnapsackItem{" +
338         " spiceName = '" + spiceName + '\', ' +
339         ", totalPrice = " + totalPrice +
340         ", quantity = " + quantity +
341         ", unitPrice = " + totalPrice/quantity +
342         '});
343     }//if
344     else {
345         System.out.println("\n\n----Running with
Capacity = " + capacity + "----");
346         knapsack.sort();
347         System.out.println("KNAPSACK CONTENTS
BEFORE SOLUTION : ");
348         knapsack.print();
349         //knapsack.print();
350         System.out.println("\nSOLVING : ");
351         Knapsack knapsackSolution = knapsack.
findWorth(capacity);
352         System.out.println("SOLUTION : ");
353         knapsackSolution.print();

```

```

346         System.out.println("\nTOTAL ~SPICE~ YOU
STOLE = " + knapsackSolution.totalWorth());
347     }
348     }//if
349
350     }
351     scanner.close();
352
353     System.out.println("\n] PROCESSING FILE COMPLETE");
354 }//try
355 catch (Exception e) {
356     e.printStackTrace();
357 }
358
359
360 }
361
362
363
364 }//Assignment5_DynamicProgramming_GreedyAlgorithms

```

4 Graph Class

```
1 public class Graph {
2     int vertices;
3     int edges;
4     Edge edgeArray[];
5
6     Graph (int verticesNum, int edgesNum){
7         vertices = verticesNum;
8         edges = edgesNum;
9         edgeArray = new Edge[edgesNum];
10
11         //initialize the values in the edgeArray to the new edge
12         for (int i = 0; i < edgesNum; i++){
13             edgeArray[i] = new Edge();
14         }
15     } //Graph constructor
16
17     /*----BellmanFord Algorithm----*/
18     public void bellmanFord(Graph graph, int source){
19         int vertices = graph.vertices;
20         int edges = graph.edges;
21         int distance[] = new int[vertices];
22
23         //1.
24         for (int i = 0; i < vertices; i++){
25             distance[i] = Integer.MAX_VALUE;
26         }
27         distance[source] = 0;
28
29         //2.
30         for (int i = 1; i < vertices; i++){
31             for (int j = 0; j < edges; j++){
32                 int src = graph.edgeArray[j].source;
33                 int dest = graph.edgeArray[j].destination;
34                 int weight = graph.edgeArray[j].weight;
35
36                 if ((distance[src] != Integer.MAX_VALUE) && (
37                     distance[src]+weight < distance[dest])){
38                     distance[dest] = distance[src] + weight;
39                 }
40             }
41         }
42
43         //3.
44         for (int j = 0; j < edges; j++){
45             int src = graph.edgeArray[j].source;
46             int dest = graph.edgeArray[j].destination;
47             int weight = graph.edgeArray[j].weight;
48
49             if (distance[src] != Integer.MAX_VALUE && distance[src]
50                 +weight < distance[dest]){
51                 System.out.println("There is a negative weight
52                 cycle within the graph");
53                 return;
54             }
55         }
56     }
57 }
```

```

51         }//if
52     }//for
53
54     printSolution(distance, vertices);
55 }//BellmanFord
56
57 public void printSolution(int[] distance, int vertices) {
58     System.out.println("\nVertex Distance from Source w/ Cost
59     Analysis: ");
60     for (int i = 0; i < vertices; i++){
61         System.out.println("\t\t" + i + "\t\t" + distance[i] +
62         "\t\t | 0 --> " + i + " - Cost is " + distance[i]);
63     }//for
64
65 }//printSolution
66 }//graph

```

5 Edge Class

```
1 public class Edge {  
2     int source;  
3     int destination;  
4     int weight;  
5  
6     Edge(){  
7         source = 0;  
8         destination = 0;  
9         weight = 0;  
10    } //edge constructor  
11  
12 }
```

6 Knapsack Class

```
1 import java.util.ArrayList;
2 import java.util.Collections;
3 import java.util.Comparator;
4 import java.util.List;
5
6 public class Knapsack {
7
8     private List<KnapsackItem> knapsackItems;
9     private int knapsackCapacity;
10
11     public Knapsack(List<KnapsackItem> items, int capacity) {
12         knapsackItems = items;
13         knapsackCapacity = capacity;
14     } //knapsack
15
16     public Knapsack findWorth(int capacity) {
17
18         ArrayList<KnapsackItem> solution = new ArrayList<>(); //
19         Initialize Variables
20         Knapsack knapsackSolution = new Knapsack(solution, 0);
21
22         if (capacity <= 0) {
23             System.out.println("\tUnable to compute worth, '
24             Capacity' was listed as a negative value or none was given");
25             return knapsackSolution;
26         } //if
27         if (capacity > this.totalCapacity()) {
28             System.out.println("\tUnable to compute worth, '
29             Capacity was listed as a value larger than the size of the
30             Knapsack");
31             return knapsackSolution;
32         }
33
34         this.setKnapsackCapacity(capacity);
35
36         boolean capacityRemains = true;
37
38         int counter = 0;
39         //int tempQuantity = knapsackItems.get(counter).
40         getQuantity();
41         while (capacityRemains) {
42             if (capacity == 0) {
43                 capacityRemains = false;
44                 //System.out.println("Setting Capacity to false
45                 ");
46             } //if
47             else {
48                 int tempQuantity = knapsackItems.get(counter).
49                 getQuantity();
50                 while (tempQuantity > 0 && capacity > 0) {
51                     //System.out.println("in tempQuantity > 0 \
52                     nBefore : ");
53                     //System.out.println(tempQuantity);
```



```

46         //System.out.println(capacity);
47         if (ifExistsInSolution(knapsackItems.get(
counter).getSpiceName(), solution)){
48             int temp1 = solution.get(counter).
getQuantity();
49             temp1++;
50             solution.get(counter).setQuantity(temp1
);
51             System.out.println("\t\u2022 Adding
another scoop of " + knapsackItems.get(counter).getSpiceName())
;
52             //System.out.println("in tempQuantity >
0 if statement");
53             }//if
54             else {
55                 //System.out.println("in tempQuantity >
0 else statement");
56                 System.out.println("\t\u2022 Adding to
Solution Knapsack the first scoop of " + knapsackItems.get(
counter).getSpiceName());
57                 knapsackSolution.addItem(knapsackItems.
get(counter).getSpiceName(), knapsackItems.get(counter).
getTotalPrice(), 1, knapsackItems.get(counter).getUnitPrice());
58                 }//else\
59                 tempQuantity--;
60                 capacity--;
61                 //System.out.println("After: ");
62                 //System.out.println(tempQuantity);
63                 //System.out.println(capacity);
64             }//while
65             counter++;
66         }//else
67         //System.out.println("in Capacity Remains");
68     }//while
69
70     return knapsackSolution;
71
72
73     }//findWorth
74
75     public void addItem(String name, double price, int quantity,
double unitPrice){
76         KnapsackItem item = new KnapsackItem(name, price, quantity,
unitPrice);
77         knapsackItems.add(item);
78     }//addItem
79
80     public void sort(){
81         Collections.sort(knapsackItems, Comparator.comparing(
KnapsackItem::getUnitPrice));
82         Collections.reverse(knapsackItems);
83     }
84
85
86     public List<KnapsackItem> getKnapsackItems() {
87         return knapsackItems;
88     }

```

```

89
90     public int getKnapsackCapacity() {
91         return knapsackCapacity;
92     }
93
94     public void setKnapsackCapacity(int knapsackCapacity) {
95         this.knapsackCapacity = knapsackCapacity;
96     }
97
98     public boolean ifExistsInSolution(String name, ArrayList<
99     KnapsackItem> solutions){
100         for (int i = 0; i < solutions.size(); i++){
101             if(solutions.get(i).getSpiceName().trim().
102             compareToIgnoreCase(name.trim()) == 0) {
103                 return true;
104             }//if
105         }//for
106         return false;
107     }//ifExists
108
109     public int totalCapacity(){
110         int totalCapacity = 0;
111         for (int i = 0; i < knapsackItems.size(); i++){
112             totalCapacity += knapsackItems.get(i).getQuantity();
113         }//for
114         return totalCapacity;
115     }//totalCapacity
116
117     public double totalWorth(){
118         double totalWorth = 0.0;
119         for(int i = 0; i < knapsackItems.size(); i++){
120             totalWorth += knapsackItems.get(i).getUnitPrice()*
121             knapsackItems.get(i).getQuantity();
122         }
123         return totalWorth;
124     }//totalWorth
125
126     public void print(){
127         if (!knapsackItems.isEmpty()) {
128             System.out.println("\t-- Knapsack Contents -- ");
129             System.out.println("\t\tCapacity Left : " +
130             knapsackCapacity);
131             System.out.println("\t\tItems : ");
132
133             for (int j = 0; j < knapsackItems.size(); j++) {
134                 System.out.println("\t\t\t\u2022" + knapsackItems.
135                 get(j));
136             }//for
137         }//if
138     }//print
139
140 }//Knapsack

```

7 KnapsackItem Class

```
1 public class KnapsackItem {
2
3     //Our spices will have the attributes of
4     //spiceName -- Here being a color name
5     //totalPrice -- Represented in "quatloos"
6     //quantity -- How many "scoops"
7
8     private String spiceName;
9     private double totalPrice;
10    private int quantity;
11    private final double unitPrice;
12
13    public KnapsackItem(String name, double price, int qty, double
up){
14        spiceName = name;
15        totalPrice = price;
16        quantity = qty;
17
18        unitPrice = up;
19    }//knapsackItem Constructor
20
21    public int getQuantity() {
22        return quantity;
23    }//getQuantity
24
25    public void setQuantity(int quantity) {
26        this.quantity = quantity;
27    }//setQuantity
28
29    public double getTotalPrice() {
30        return totalPrice;
31    }//getTotalPrice
32
33    public void setTotalPrice(int totalPrice) {
34        this.totalPrice = totalPrice;
35    }//setTotalPrice
36
37    public String getSpiceName() {
38        return spiceName;
39    }//getSpiceName
40
41    public void setSpiceName(String spiceName) {
42        this.spiceName = spiceName;
43    }//setSpiceName
44
45    public double getUnitPrice() {
46        return unitPrice;
47    }
48
49
50    @Override
51    public String toString() {
52        return "KnapsackItem{" +
```

```
53         " spiceName = '" + spiceName + '\'' +  
54         ", totalPrice = " + totalPrice +  
55         ", quantity = " + quantity +  
56         ", unitPrice = " + unitPrice +  
57         '};  
58     }//toString  
59 }
```