



Lab Report-09

(0/1 Knapsack Problem)

CSE-2212 (Design and Analysis of Algorithms Lab)

Submitted By:

Name: Eyasir Ahamed
Exam Roll: 413
Class Roll: 15
Registration No:
202004017

Submitted To:

Sharad Hasan
Ex. Lecturer
Dept. of CSE
Sheikh Hasina University,
Netrokona

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
SHEIKH HASINA UNIVERSITY
NETROKONA, BANGLADESH

#9_0/1 Knapsack Problem

Problem Definition:

Given a set of items, each with a weight and a value, and a knapsack with a maximum weight capacity, the problem is to select the maximum total value of items that can be accommodated in the knapsack without exceeding its capacity.

Formal Statement of Algorithm (0/1 Knapsack using Dynamic Programming):

- Define a function knapsack that takes vectors of weights (wt) and values (val), the number of items n , and the capacity of the knapsack W as parameters.
- Initialize a 2D DP table dp with dimensions $n \times W+1$, where $dp[i][j]$ represents the maximum value that can be obtained with the first i items and a knapsack capacity of j .
- Base Condition: For the first item ($i = 0$), initialize $dp[0][j]$ with the value of the first item if its weight is less than or equal to j .
- Iterate over the remaining items ($i = 1$ to $n-1$) and knapsack capacities ($cap = 0$ to W).
- For each item and capacity, calculate the maximum value that can be obtained by either:
 - Not taking the current item ($notTaken = dp[ind - 1][cap]$).

- Taking the current item if its weight is less than or equal to the current capacity (taken = $\text{val}[\text{ind}] + \text{dp}[\text{ind} - 1][\text{cap} - \text{wt}[\text{ind}]]$).
- Update $\text{dp}[\text{ind}][\text{cap}]$ with the maximum of notTaken and taken.
- The final result is in $\text{dp}[n-1][W]$, representing the maximum value of items the thief can steal without exceeding the knapsack capacity.

Complexity Analysis:

- Time Complexity: The algorithm fills in a 2D DP table of size $n \times W$, so the time complexity is $O(nW)$, where n is the number of items and W is the capacity of the knapsack.
- Space Complexity: The space complexity is also $O(nW)$ because of the DP table.

Actual Code and Output

```
1  #include <bits/stdc++.h>
2  using namespace std;
3
4  int knapsack(vector<int>& wt, vector<int>& val, int n, int W) {
5      vector<vector<int>> dp(n, vector<int>(W + 1, 0));
6
7      for (int i = wt[0]; i <= W; i++) {
8          dp[0][i] = val[0];
9      }
10
11     for (int ind = 1; ind < n; ind++) {
12         for (int cap = 0; cap <= W; cap++) {
13             int notTaken = dp[ind - 1][cap];
14             int taken = INT_MIN;
15
16             if (wt[ind] <= cap) {
17                 taken = val[ind] + dp[ind - 1][cap - wt[ind]];
18             }
19
20             dp[ind][cap] = max(notTaken, taken);
21         }
22     }
23
24     return dp[n - 1][W];
25 }
26
27 int main() {
28     vector<int> wt = {1, 2, 4, 5};
29     vector<int> val = {5, 4, 8, 6};
30     int W = 5;
31     int n = wt.size();
32
33     cout << "The Maximum value of items the thief can steal is " << knapsack(wt, val, n, W);
34
35     return 0;
36 }
37
```

The Maximum value of items the thief can steal is 13[Finished in 1.2s]