

# **Multidimensional Knapsack Problem**

**Using a Genetic Algorithm**

# Introduzione

The background of the slide is composed of several overlapping geometric shapes. On the right side, there is a large, dark grey shape that resembles a stylized mountain or a series of connected triangles. On the left side, there are several lighter grey, semi-transparent shapes that also have triangular or polygonal forms, creating a layered effect.

# Problema

$$\max \sum_{j=1}^n p_j x_j$$

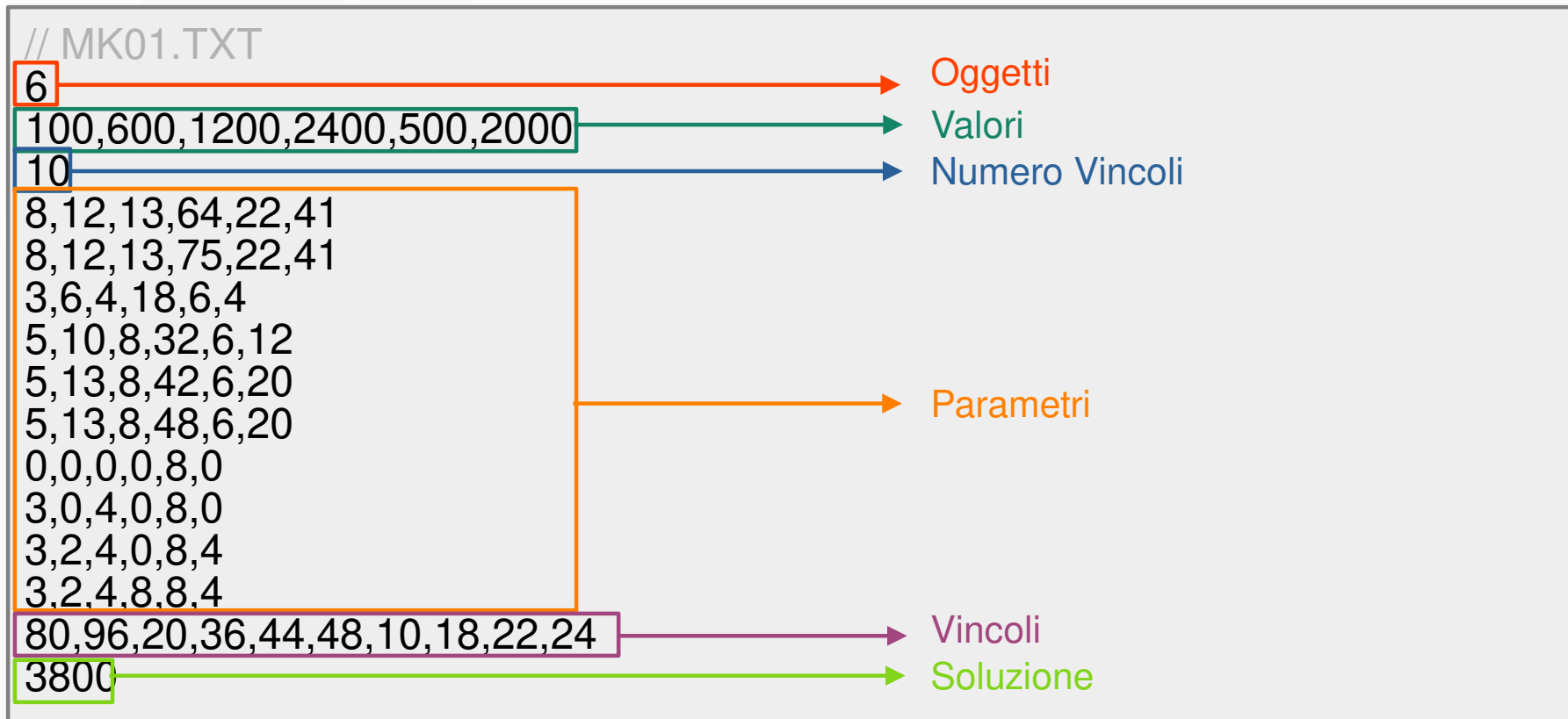
$$\text{subject to: } \sum_{j=1}^n r_{i,j} x_j \leq b_i, \quad i=1, 2, \dots, m$$

# Soluzione

$items = [0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0]$

$fitness = 3980.21$

# Istanze del Problema



# Istanze del Problema

ID	f0	f1	f2	f3	f4	f5	f6	f7	f8	f9	Value
0	8.0	8.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	100.0
1	12.0	12.0	6.0	10.0	13.0	13.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	600.0
2	12.0	13.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	1200.0
3	64.0	75.0	18.0	32.0	42.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	2400.0
4	22.0	22.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	500.0
5	41	41.0	4.0	12.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	2000.0



**Implementazione**

# Initial Population

```
1 def init_population(self):
2     self.population: List[Solution] = []
3     self.f_obj: List[float] = list(np.zeros(self.num_elem))
4     self.best: Solution = None
5     self.best_f: float = float('-inf') # tiny number
6
7     for i in range(self.num_elem):
8         tmp_sol: Solution = np.zeros(self.num_items)
9
10        # list of indexes (e.g. 1 means df[1])
11        T: List[int] = list(range(self.num_items))
12
13        # temporary actual constraints sum
14        R = np.zeros(len(self.problem.W))
15
16        # randomly extract an item
17        j = T.pop(random.randint(0, len(T) - 1))
18        item = self.problem.df.loc[:, self.problem.df.columns !=
19                                   'Value'].loc[j].to_numpy()
20
21        # try to add extracted item, then extract a new one and so on
22        while all(R + item <= self.problem.W):
23            tmp_sol[j] = 1
24
25            R = R + item
26
27            # no more items left, continue to new solution
28            if len(T) <= 0:
29                break
30
31            j = T.pop(random.randrange(len(T)))
32            item = self.problem.df.loc[:, self.problem.df.columns !=
33                                   'Value'].loc[j].to_numpy()
34
35        self.population.append(tmp_sol)
36        self.f_obj[i] = self.problem.objective_function(tmp_sol)
37        self.update_best(tmp_sol, self.f_obj[i], 0)
38
39
40
41
```



# Mating Pool Selection

```
1 def select_mating_pool(self) → List[Tuple[Solution, Solution]]:
2
3     def tournament() → Solution:
4         random_select_solutions = [
5             random.randint(0,
6                 len(self.population) - 1)
7             for _ in range(self.t_k)
8         ]
9
10        # generate a dictionary {solution index : solution fitness}
11        # e.g. solution 1/16 has fitness value of 287
12        selected_objectivefunctions = {
13            i: self.f_obj[i]
14            for i in random_select_solutions
15        }
16
17        # find solution index with max fitness value
18        # e.g. solution 3/16 has the max fitness value
19        max_index = max(selected_objectivefunctions,
20                        key=selected_objectivefunctions.get)
21
22        return self.population[max_index]
23
24    mating_pool = []
25
26    for i in range(len(self.population) // 2):
27        c1 = tournament()
28        c2 = tournament()
29        mating_pool.append((
30            c1,
31            c2,
32        ))
33
34    return mating_pool
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
```

# Crossover Operator

```
1 def do_crossover(self, mating_pool: List[Tuple[Solution, Solution]])  
2                                     → List[Solution]:  
3  
4     def uniform_crossover_operator(s1: Solution, s2: Solution)  
5                                     → Solution:  
6         '''  
7         From parents (s1 and s2) generate only 1 child (c) using  
8         a random probability to choose a chromosome from s1 or s2  
9         '''  
10        c = np.zeros(len(s1))  
11  
12        for i in range(len(s1)):  
13            # random True or False.  
14            # faster than `random.choice([True, False])`  
15            c[i] = s1[i] if bool(random.getrandbits(1)) else s2[i]  
16  
17        return c  
18  
19    children = []  
20  
21    for s1, s2 in mating_pool:  
22        if random.random() < self.pcross:  
23            c = uniform_crossover_operator(s1, s2)  
24            children.append(c)  
25  
26            continue  
27  
28        children.append(s1)  
29        children.append(s2)  
30  
31    return children  
32  
33  
34  
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40  
41
```

# Mutation Operator

```
1  def do_mutation(self, children: List[Solution]):
2      '''
3      Randomly flip bits according to pmut probability
4      '''
5      for child in children:
6          for i in range(len(child)):
7              if random.random() < self.pmut:
8                  child[i] = int(not child[i])
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```

# Repair Operator

```
1 def repair_operator(self, children: List[Solution]) -> Solution:
2     for child in children:
3         child_parameters = self.problem.df.loc[:,
4                               self.problem.df.columns != 'Value'].
5                               loc[child == 1].sum().to_numpy()
6         # good child, check next child
7         if all(child_parameters <= self.problem.W):
8             continue
9
10        old_child = child.copy()
11
12        # DROP PHASE
13        i = 0
14        while any(child_parameters > self.problem.W):
15            # delete item from solution
16            child[self.problem.sorted_value_objects_indexes[i]] = 0
17
18            # update parameters
19            child_parameters = self.problem.df.loc[:,
20                              self.problem.df.columns != 'Value'].loc[
21                                  child == 1].sum().to_numpy()
22
23            i = i + 1
24
25        # ADD PHASE
26        for i in reversed(range(len(child))):
27            # temporary edited child
28            tmp_child = child.copy()
29
30            # add item to solution
31            tmp_child[self.problem.sorted_value_objects_indexes[i]] = 1
32
33            # update parameters
34            tmp_child_parameters = self.problem.df.loc[:,
35                                  self.problem.df.columns != 'Value'].loc[
36                                      tmp_child == 1].sum().to_numpy()
37
38            # update child with tmp mods
39            # if is feasible solution
40            if all(tmp_child_parameters <= self.problem.W):
41                child = tmp_child.copy()
42                child_parameters = tmp_child_parameters
```

# Select New Population

```
1 def select_new_population(self, children: List[Solution], gen: int):
2
3     def select_best():
4         total_solutions: List[Solution] = self.population + children
5         total_fintesses: List[float] = self.f_obj + [
6             self.problem.objective_function(c) for c in children
7         ]
8
9         assert len(total_solutions) == len(total_fintesses)
10
11         total_indexes: List[int] = list(range(len(total_solutions)))
12         total_indexes.sort(key=lambda i: total_fintesses[i],
13                             reverse=True)
14         best_indexes: List[int] = total_indexes[:self.num_elem]
15
16         self.population = [total_solutions[i] for i in best_indexes]
17         self.f_obj = [total_fintesses[i] for i in best_indexes]
18
19         self.update_best(self.population[0], self.f_obj[0], gen)
20
21     select_best()
22
23
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```



**Tuning Phase**

# Tuning Dataset

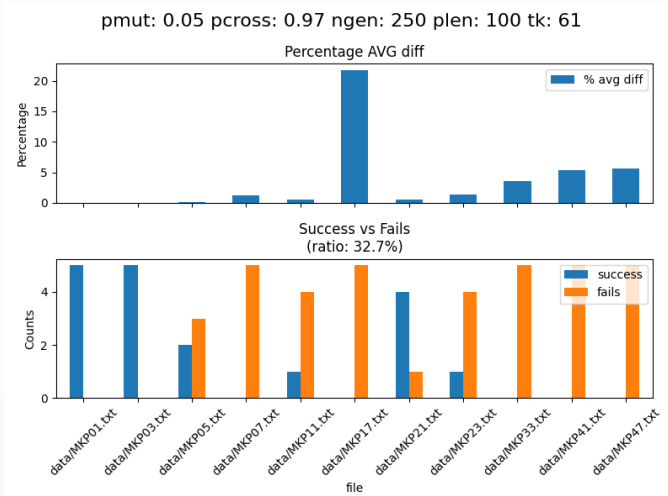
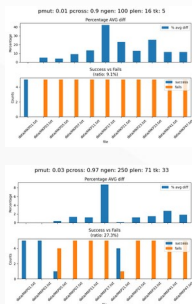
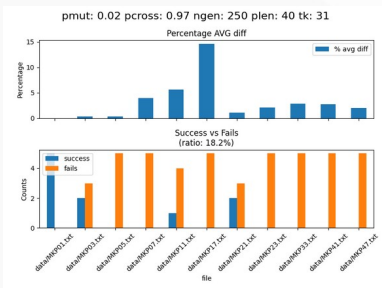
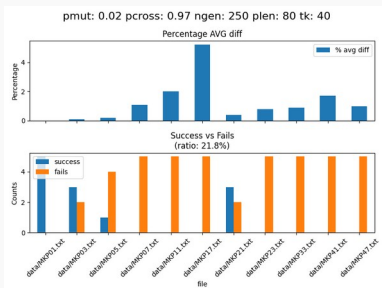
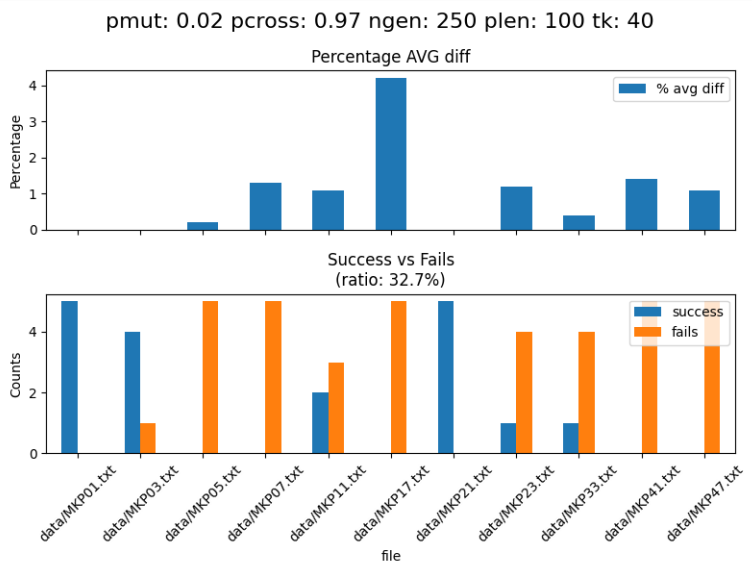
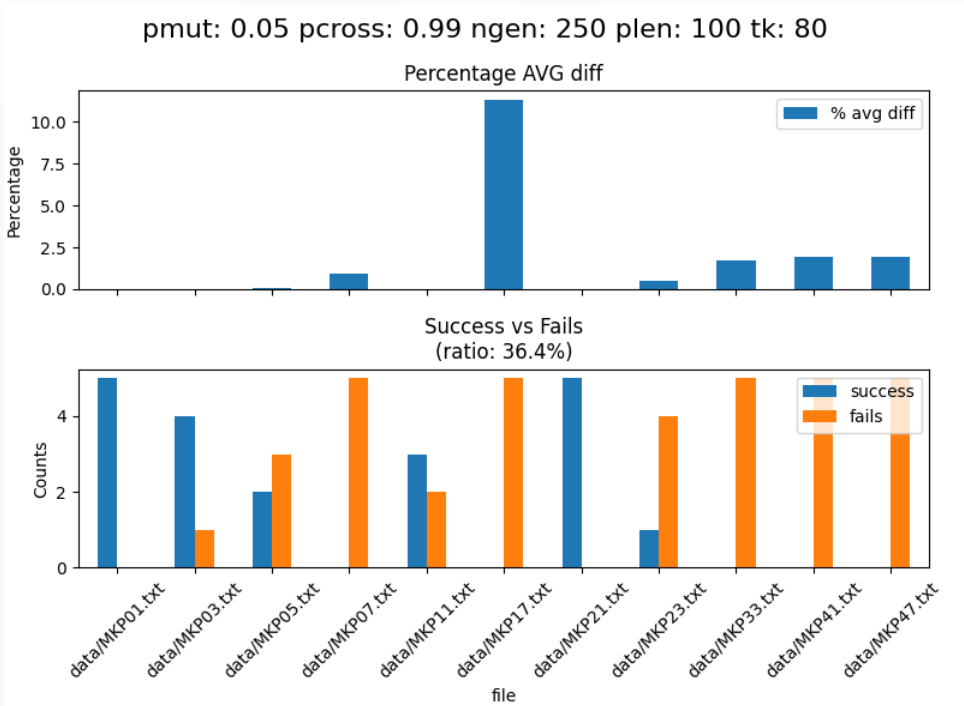
File	Oggetti	Vincoli
MKP01.txt	6	10
MKP03.txt	15	10
MKP05.txt	28	10
MKP07.txt	50	5
MKP11.txt	28	2
MKP17.txt	105	2
MKP21.txt	30	5
MKP23.txt	40	5
MKP33.txt	60	5
MKP41.txt	80	5
MKP47.txt	90	5

# Output

```
,file,gen,found,target,success,diff
0,data/MKP01.txt,52,3800.0,3800.0,True,0.0
1,data/MKP01.txt,1,3800.0,3800.0,True,0.0
2,data/MKP01.txt,0,3800.0,3800.0,True,0.0
3,data/MKP01.txt,48,3800.0,3800.0,True,0.0
4,data/MKP01.txt,87,3800.0,3800.0,True,0.0
5,data/MKP03.txt,20,3915.0,4015.0,False,100.0
6,data/MKP03.txt,76,3525.0,4015.0,False,490.0
7,data/MKP03.txt,81,3850.0,4015.0,False,165.0
8,data/MKP03.txt,44,3965.0,4015.0,False,50.0
9,data/MKP03.txt,0,3820.0,4015.0,False,195.0
10,data/MKP05.txt,16,11880.0,12400.0,False,520.0
11,data/MKP05.txt,90,11940.0,12400.0,False,460.0
```



# Risultati



# Top 3

<b>pmut</b>	<b>pcross</b>	<b>ngen</b>	<b>plen</b>	<b>tk</b>	<b>Success Ratio (%)</b>	<b>Max AVG Diff (%)</b>
0.05	0.99	250	100	80	36.4	12.0
0.02	0.97	250	100	41	32.7	5.0
0.05	0.97	250	100	61	32.7	21.0



**Testing Phase**

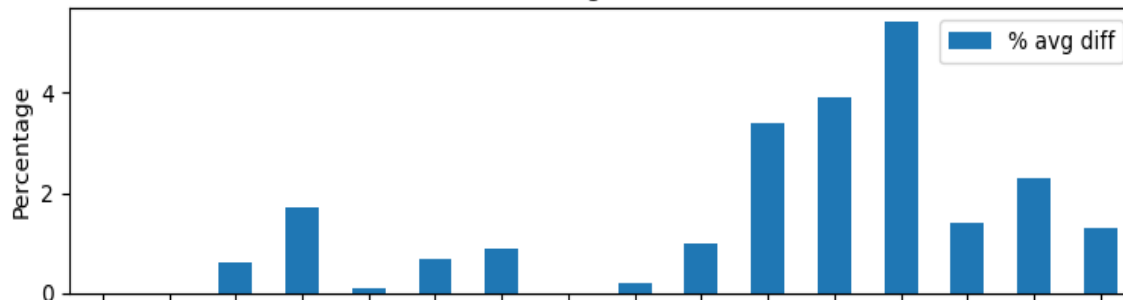
# Testing Dataset

File	Oggetti	Vincoli
MKP02.txt	10	10
MKP04.txt	20	10
MKP06.txt	39	5
MKP08.txt	60	30
MKP10.txt	28	2
MKP12.txt	28	2
MKP20.txt	30	5
MKP22.txt	30	5
MKP24.txt	40	5
MKP30.txt	50	5
MKP36.txt	70	5
MKP40.txt	80	5
MKP46.txt	90	5
MKP48.txt	27	4
MKP50.txt	29	2
MKP54.txt	28	4

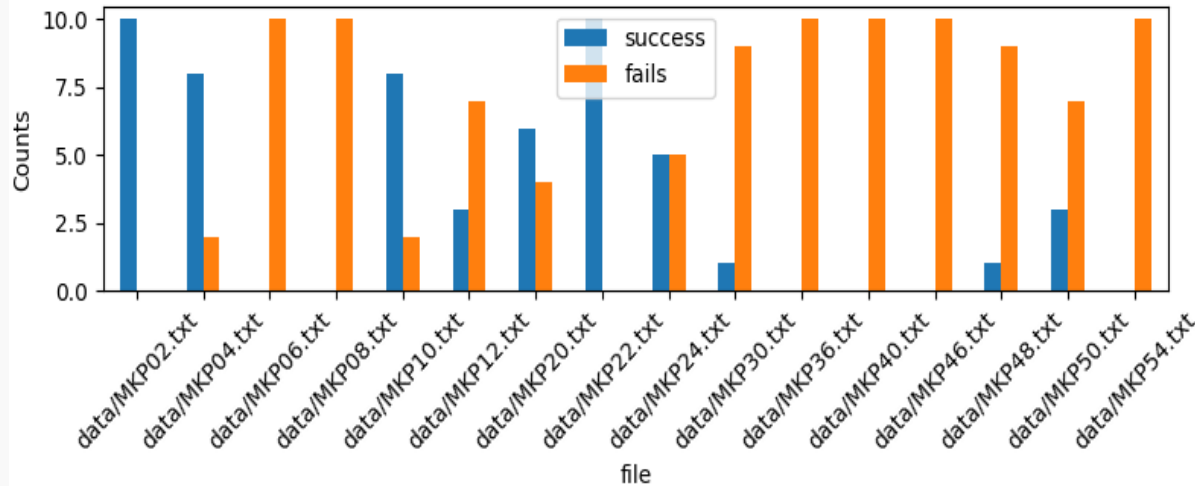
# Risultati

pmut: 0.05 pcross: 0.99 ngen: 250 plen: 100 tk: 80

Percentage AVG diff

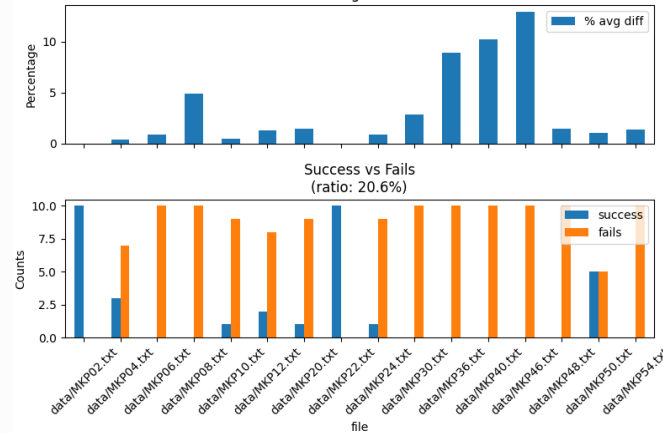


Success vs Fails  
(ratio: 34.4%)

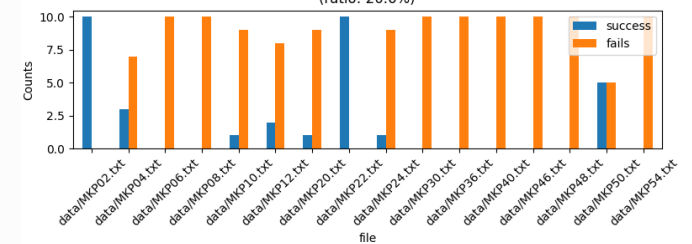


pmut: 0.05 pcross: 0.97 ngen: 250 plen: 100 tk: 61

Percentage AVG diff

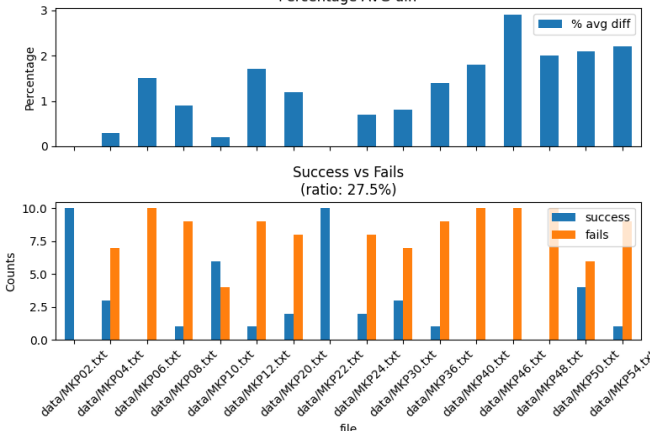


Success vs Fails  
(ratio: 20.6%)



pmut: 0.02 pcross: 0.97 ngen: 250 plen: 100 tk: 40

Percentage AVG diff



Success vs Fails  
(ratio: 27.5%)

