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 **Available from:** Wednesday, 26 November 2025, 9:15 AM

 **Due date:** Wednesday, 26 November 2025, 10:45 AM

 **Requested files:** p1.py, p2.py, p1\_input.txt, p2\_input.txt, p1\_points\_1.csv, p1\_points\_2.csv, p2\_items\_1.csv, p2\_items\_2.csv ( [Download](#))

 **Maximum number of files:** 9

**Type of work:**  Individual work

## Problem 1

### Description

Given a finite set of points in a 2D Euclidean plane, the *Closest Pair Problem* asks us to find the two distinct points whose *Euclidean* distance is strictly minimal among all possible pairs in the set.

Your task is to implement a function, `closest_pair` that reads a dataset of 2D Cartesian coordinates from a CSV file and calculates the **minimum euclidean distance** between any two points using a Brute Force approach.

```
def closest_pair(filePath: str) -> float
```

### Input Format

- Path of CSV file (`filePath` provided as a string argument).
- Each row in the file represents a point and contains two numerical values(*float/integer*) separated by a comma representing the coordinate: (*x*, *y*).

### Output Format

Return a single *float* representing the minimum Euclidean distance found.

### Examples

#### Example 1

**Input File (*points.csv*):**

```
0,0
3,4
10,10
1,0
```

**Expected Output:**

```
1.0
```

### Explanation:

Distance between (0,0) and (3,4) is 5.0.

Distance between (0,0) and (1,0) is 1.0.

Distance between (3,4) and (1,0) is 4.47.

...

(Other pairs are further apart).

### Testing Instructions

You can test your code locally using the provided runner.

- The file `p1_input.txt` contains the list of CSV files (e.g., `p1_points_1.csv`, `p1_points_2.csv`) that will be passed as the `filePath` argument.
- You can modify the content of `p1_points_1.csv/p1_points_2.csv` to test on different collection of points.

**Restrictions: No *imports* are allowed**

## Problem 2

### Description

You are given a budget and a list of items, where each item has a name and a price. Your goal is to select a subset of these items such that the sum of their **prices**  $\leq$  **budget**, and the total **price is maximized**.

You must implement a function, `shop_smart` that reads the items from a CSV file located at `filePath`, and a given `budget(float)`, and computes the optimal subset, and writes the names of the chosen items and the final total to an output file named `plan.txt`.

### Input Format

- CSV File located at `filePath`:
  - Contains a header row: name,price.
  - Subsequent rows contain the item name (string) and price (float), separated by ', '.
- `budget`: A floating-point number representing the maximum allowable total.

### Requirements

1. You should find the subset that maximizes the total spend without exceeding the budget.
2. Ties: If multiple subsets yield the same maximum total, any valid subset is acceptable.

### Output File (plan.txt):

1. List the names of the selected items (one per line).
2. The last line must start with `Total`: followed by the numeric sum.

### Function Signature

```
def shop_smart(filePath: str, budget: float) -> None:
```

### Examples

#### Example 1

- CSV File (located at `filePath`, e.g., `items.csv`):

```
name,price
Apple,1.0
Banana,2.0
Cherry,3.0
Date,4.0
```

- budget: `6.0`

### Expected Output (plan.txt):

```
Date
Banana
Total: 6.0
```

### Explanation:

- Option A: Date (4.0) + Banana (2.0) = 6.0
  - Option B: Apple (1.0) + Banana (2.0) + Cherry (3.0) = 6.0
- Either option is valid as they maximize the utilization to 6.0

#### Example 2

- CSV File (located at `filePath`, e.g., `items.csv`):

```
name,price
ItemA,4.0
ItemB,3.0
ItemC,3.0
```

- budget: `6.0`

### Expected Output (plan.txt):

```
ItemB
ItemC
Total: 6.0
```

**Explanation:**

- Pick ItemB (3.0) + ItemC (3.0). Total = 6.0.

**Testing Instructions**

You can test your code locally using the provided runner.

- The file `p2_input.txt` contains the test cases. Each line provides the arguments: a CSV filename (e.g., `p2_items_1.csv`) and a budget (e.g., `60.0`).
- You can change the content of the `p2_items_1.csv/p2_items_2.csv` or the budget value(s) in `p2_input.txt`.
- On running your program, the runner will display the content of the generated `plan.txt` for verification.

**Restrictions: No *imports* are allowed**

## Requested files

### p1.py

```
1 # Follow the problem 1 description strictly to define the closest pair function
```

### p2.py

```
1 # Follow the problem 2 description strictly to define the shop smart function
```

### p1\_input.txt

```
1 2
2 p1_points_1.csv
3 p2_points 2.csv
```

### p2\_input.txt

```
1 2
2 p2_items_1.csv 60.0
3 p2_items 2.csv 100.0
```

### p1\_points\_1.csv

```
1 45.98,23.27
2 79.37,78.81
3 89.42,88.92
4 39.41,-68.85
5 -95.22,49.83
6 4.71,52.77
7 4,5
8 5,4
```

### p1\_points\_2.csv

```
1 45.98,23.27
2 79.37,78.81
3 89.42,88.92
4 39.41,68.85
5 65.6,85.9
6 86.35,0.41
7 58.91,33.54
8 67.9,9.49
9 95.22,49.83
10 4.71,52.77
11 53.71,90.3
12 83.83,34.77
13 15.8,68.53
14 38.59,45.68
15 71.54,94.38
16 79.37,78.81
17 89.42,88.92
18 39.41,68.85
19 65.6,-85.9
20 -86.35,0.41
21 58.91,33.54
22 67.9,9.49
23 95.22,49.83
24 4.71,52.77
25 53.71,90.3
26 83.83,-34.7
27 0.0,0.0
28 0.0001,0.00001
```

### p2\_items\_1.csv

```
1 name,price
2 Apple,10
3 Banana,5
4 Bread,3
5 Chair,299
6 Headphones,40
7 Notebook,10
8 Advice,0
```

**p2\_items\_2.csv**

```
1 name,price
2 USB Cable,8
3 Keyboard,25
4 Gaming Mouse,40
5 Desk-Lamp,15
6 Water Bottle,12
7
```

[VPL](#)