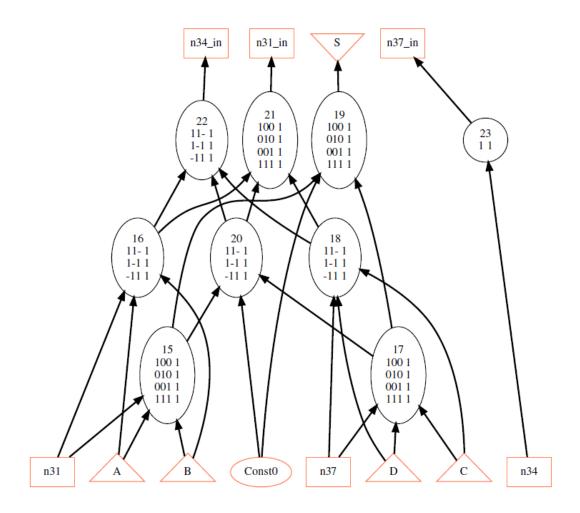
1 [Using ABC]

visualize the network structure (command "show")

Network structure visualized by ABC Benchmark "HW_1". Time was Sun Oct 03 20:46:41 2021.

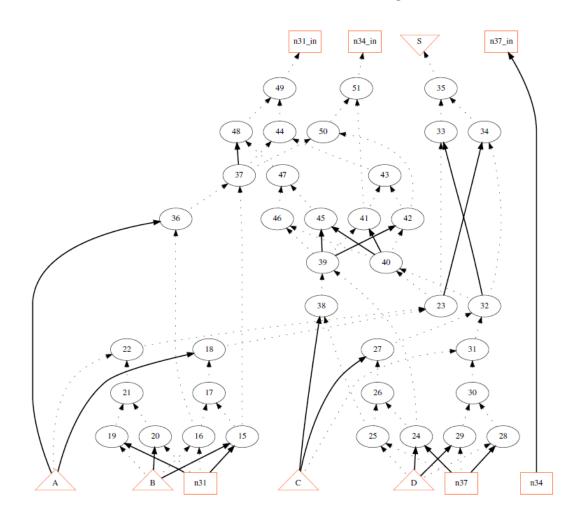
The network contains 10 logic nodes and 3 latches.



Visualize the AIG (command "show")

Network structure visualized by ABC Benchmark "HW_1". Time was Sun Oct 03 20:46:55 2021.

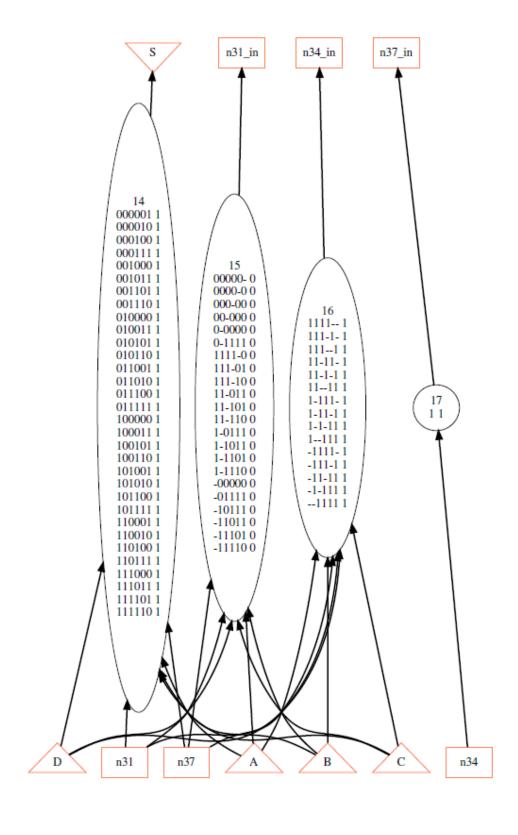
The network contains 37 logic nodes and 3 latches.



Visualize the BDD (command "show bdd -g"

Network structure visualized by ABC Benchmark "HW_1". Time was Sun Oct 03 20:47:10 2021.

The network contains 4 logic nodes and 3 latches.



2 [ABC Boolean Function Representations]

- (a) Compare the following differences with the four-number serial adder example.
 - 1. logic network in AIG vs. structurally hashed AIG

ANS:

"aig": Only converts local functions of the nodes to AIGs.

"strash": Transforms the current network into an AIG by one-level structural hashing. The resulting AIG is a logic network composed of two-input AND gates and inverters represented as complemented attributes on the edges. Structural hashing is a purely combinational transformation, which does not modify the number and positions of latches.

```
UC Berkeley, ABC 1.01 (compiled Feb 13 2011 19:06:26)
abc 01> read HW 1.blif
UC Berkeley, ABC 1.01 (compiled Feb 13 2011 19:06:26)
abc 01> read HW_1.blif
Warning: The network contains hierarchy.
Hierarchy reader flattened 8 instances of logic boxes and left 0 black boxes.
abc 02> aig
abc 02> print_stats
HW_1
           : i/o =
                       4/
                          1 lat =
                                         3 nd =
                                                   10 edge =
                                                                  25 aig =
                                                                               52 \text{ lev} = 3
abc 02> strash
abc 03> print stats
                                                     37 \text{ lev} = 9
                       4/
                             1 lat =
                                        3 and =
```

2. logic network in BDD (by command "bdd") vs. collapsed BDD (by com@mand "collapse")

ANS:

"bdd": Only converts local functions of the nodes to BDDs.

"collapse": Recursively composes the fanin nodes into the fanout nodes resulting in a network, in which each CO is produced by a node, whose fanins are CIs. Collapsing is performed by building global functions using BDDs and is, therefore, limited to relatively small circuits. After collapsing, the node functions are represented using BDDs.

```
abc 01> read HW 1.blif
warning: The network contains hierarchy.
Hierarchy reader flattened 8 instances of logic boxes and left 0 black boxes.
abc 02> bdd
abc 02> print_stats
₩_1
            : i/o =
                      4/ 1 lat =
                                        3 nd =
                                                   10 edge =
                                                                  25 bdd =
                                                                                28 \text{ lev} = 3
abc 02> collapse
Shared BDD size =
                     33 nodes. BDD construction time =
                                                          0.00 sec
abc 03> print stats
            : i/o =
                      4/
                             1 lat =
                                        3 nd =
                                                                  19 bdd =
                                                    4 edge =
                                                                                28 	ext{ lev} = 1
```

(b) Given a structurally hashed AIG, find a sequence of ABC commands to covert it to a logic network with node function expressed in sum-of-products (SOP).

ANS:

Command "logic"