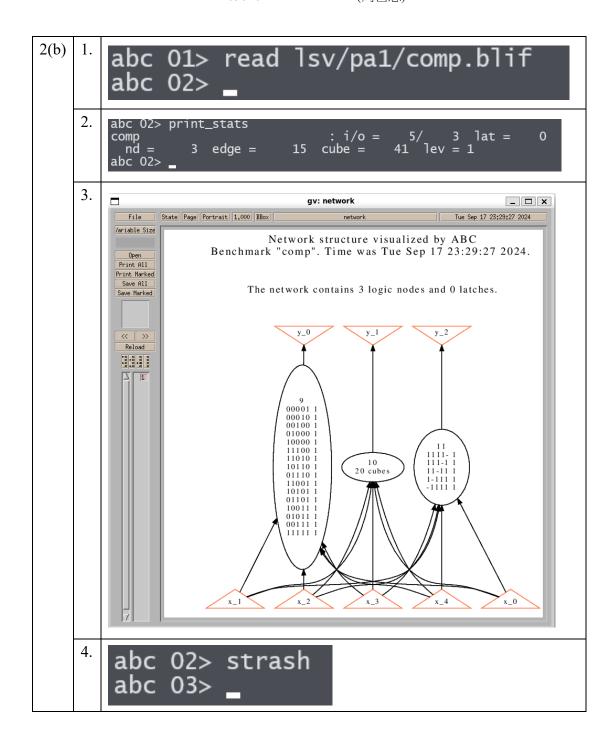
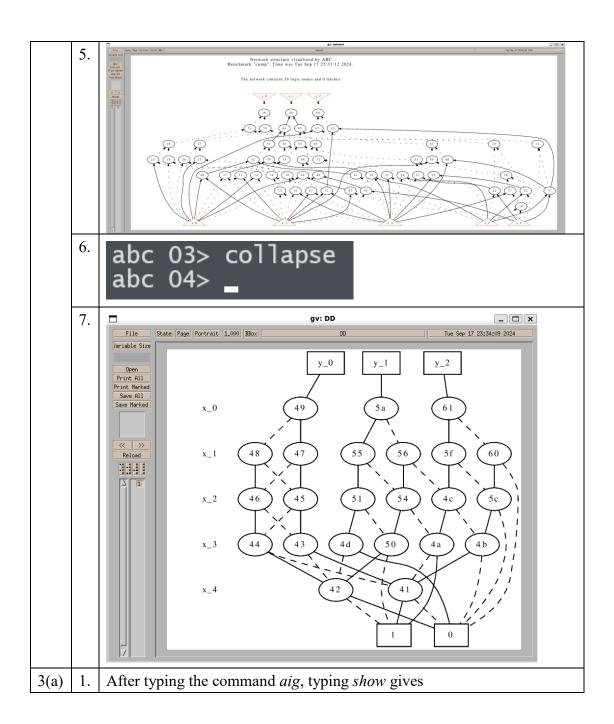
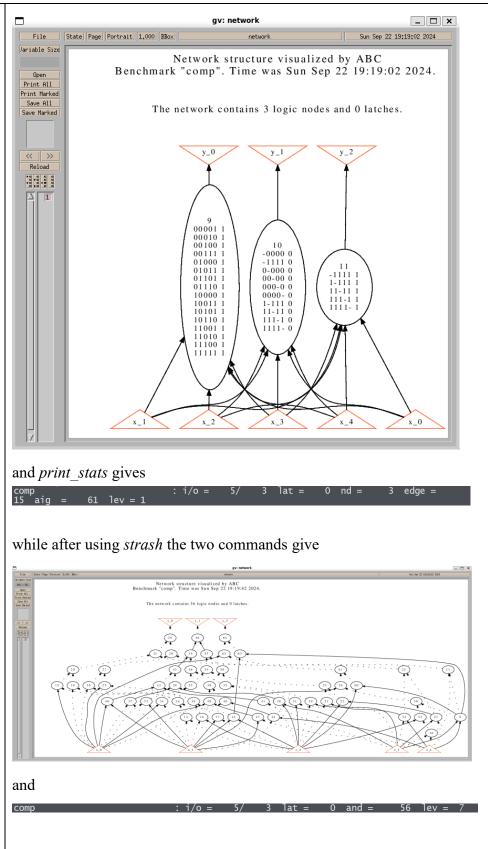
## Logic Synthesis & Verification, Fall 2024

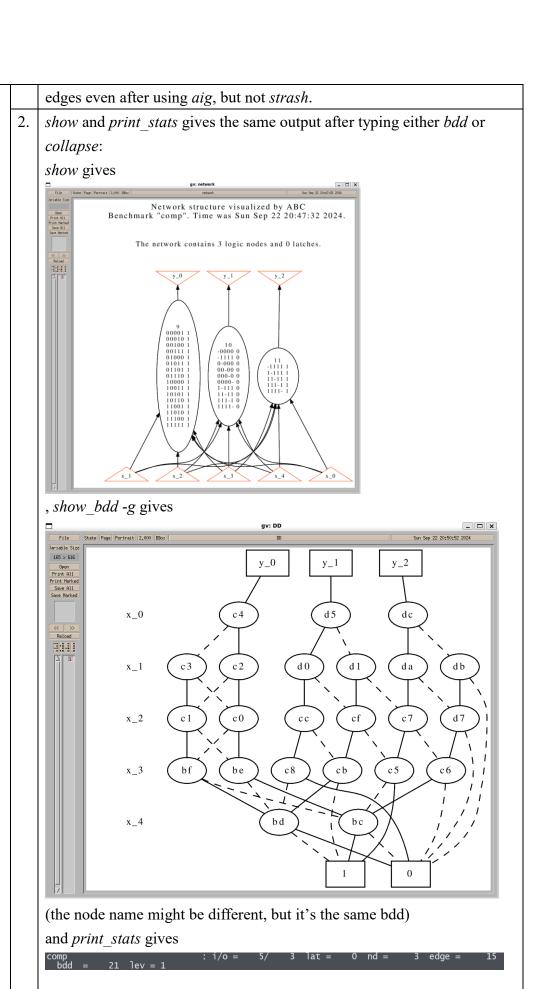
Report for Exercise 2, 3 of Programming Assignment 1 B10901022 Shih-En Chou (周世恩)



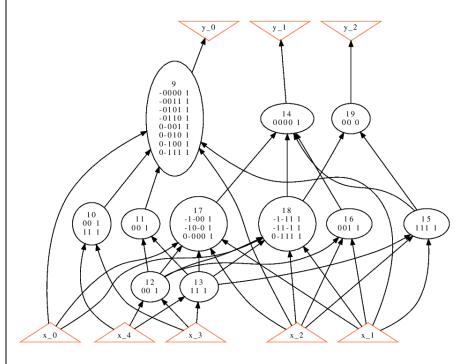




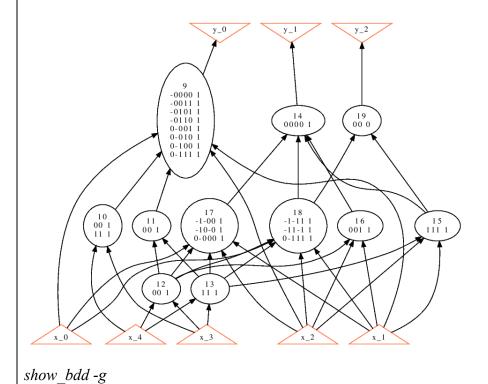
The reason for this is that *aig* only modifies how the local function of nodes are stored, while *strash* transforms the whole network into an AIG. We can observe that the network has the same number of nodes and

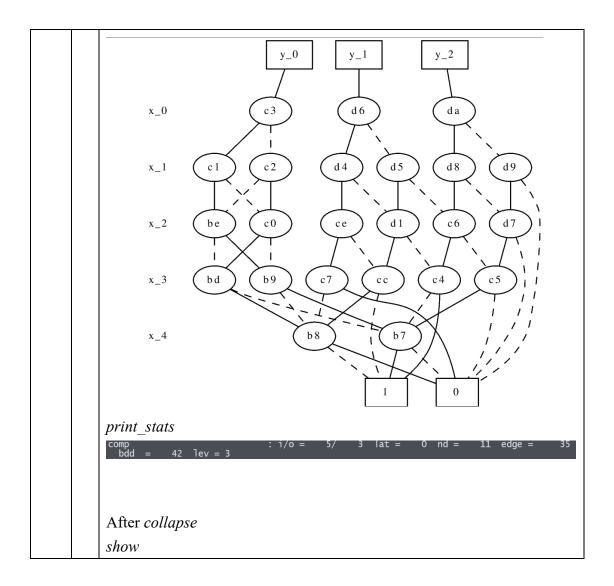


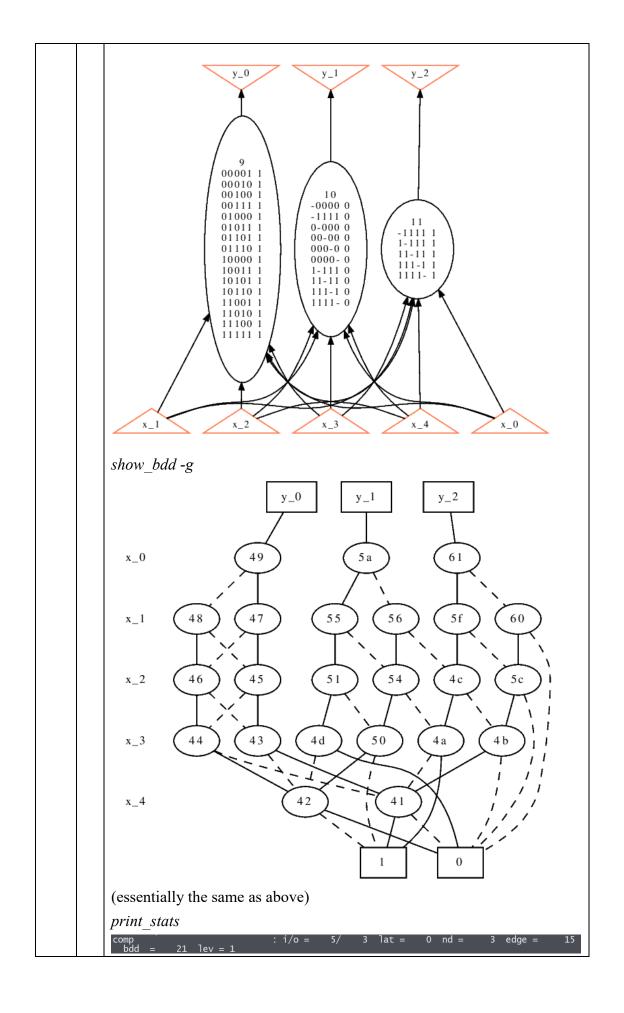
At first glance, it might be hard to tell how these two commands are different. However, this is due to the fact that the logic network we used has only one level. If we take an equivalent multi-level network



After bdd show







\*When running the commands I found that if the -g flag is used in show\_bdd, the node function representation is turned into AIG instead of BDD, which I suspect is not the intended behavior. To address this I simply type bdd after using show\_bdd -g

We can observe that the equivalent multi-level logic network gets transformed into a single-level one by *collapse* but not *bdd*. This is similar to the above case with *aig* and *strash*; *bdd* does not transform the network structure while *collapse* does.

## 3(b) | read lsv/pa1/comp.blif

strash

# sequence starts

renode -s # transform the network back to a logic network

# -s minimizes the number of SOP cubes

print factor -s # print the expression of each node

# it defaults to printing factored forms, -s enables printing

# SOP

## Result:



show gives

