PDA Homework 2 Report 黄博浩

Q1: How to compile and execute your program, and give an execution example. If you implement parallelization, please let me know how to execute it with single thread.

--HOW TO COMPILE:

使用make就可以直接編譯執行檔,會在目前目錄產生main執行檔,目錄中需存有 Makefile、main.cpp,而執行指令 make clear就可以清除。

執行的部分,執行命令為: ./main cell_file.cells net_file.nets out_file

argv[1] = cell file, argv[2] = net file, argv[3] = output file

--HOW TO RUN:

主要有3個參數: cell, net, output file

Usage: ./main../testcases/<.cell>../testcases/<.nets>../testcases/<.out>

ex: ./main ../testcases/p2-1.cells ../testcases/p2-2.nets output

Q2: The final cut size and the runtime of each testcase.

p2-1	p2-2	p2-3	p2-4	p2-1	p2-2	p2-3	p2-4
runtime	runtime	runtime	runtime	cutsize	cutsize	cutsize	cutsize
0.009	0.209	42.0741	588.983	6	170	3390	44475

Q3 : Runtime = TIO + Tcomputation. For each case, please analyze your runtime and find out how much time you spent on I/O and how much time you spent on the computation

	IO time	computation time	total time
p2-1	0.00181222	0.00742984	0.00924206
p2-2	0.041481	0.171021	0.209502
p2-3	0.691784	41.3823	42.0741
p2-4	1.45836	587.524	588.983

Q4 : The details of your implementation containing explanations of the following questions:

1. Where is the difference between your algorithm and FM Algorithm described in class? Are they exactly the same?

在initialize的部分,課堂中的FM Algorithm是做random cut隨機分成A、B兩個group,但這樣可能會發生unbalance的情況,而為了能讓初始解更好,我先將所有cell從大到小做sorting排序好,並依序將大的cell分配給A、B group,透過這樣的方式在一開始時可以確保初始解為balance。

而在終止FM partition的部分,原本的程式是將最後一個max cell做swap後才停止,但這樣會花非常多的時間,並且在cell值很大時,也要花較多時間才能找到max partial sum,因此我的終止條件為:當max_cell gain值小於 -(max_pin_size/2) 時,則終止目前這輪的FM algorithm,並且為了避免此解卡在local optimal,我做了10輪的FM parition,希望能透過這方法找到較好的解,但是當cell size大於150000時,考慮到了執行時間,將執行輪數更改為5輪。

2. Did you implement the bucket list data structure?

Yes, 我有實作bucket list, 我是以map的方式來實作, gain值為其index, 範圍為+max_pin_size ~ -max_pin_size, 每個index對應一個list, list紀錄相對應的所有 cell id, 而每個cell struct中會存有一個指向bucket list的指標(iterator), 當需要動態做刪減時, 只需要指到該位址就可以在 O(1)的時間更改bucket list。

3. How did you find the maximum partial sum and restore the result?

我用一個queue來記錄每個iteration下存放的max cell, 並用sum 紀錄從頭到目前iteration的max cell gain總和,當max_partial_sum小於sum時,就更新現有的max_partial_sum值為sum,並記錄目前的iteration次數,以此類推,當最後結束時,依序pop出最佳解的iteration次數,有了這些資訊後就可以將不想要移動的cell恢復成原本的 group。

4. Please compare your results with the top 5 students' results from last year and show your advantage either in runtime or in solution quality. Are your results better than them?

Top 5 of last year!!!

rank	2-1 runtime	p2-2 runtime	p2-3 runtime	p2-4 runtime	p2-1 cutsize	p2-2 cutsize	p2-3 cutsize	p2-4 cutsize
1	0.001	0.014	1.058	10.982	8	197	1275	46719
2	0.006	0.29	431.588	1090.998	6	255	2633	42135
3	0.015	0.423	29.066	772.805	6	511	1564	45419
4	0.041	1.307	679.534	1471.833	6	221	1630	46323
5	0.002	0.04	0.97	35.163	23	225	9398	46432

p2-1	p2-2	p2-3	p2-4	p2-1	p2-2	p2-3	p2-4
runtime	runtime	runtime	runtime	cutsize	cutsize	cutsize	cutsize
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以執行時間的部分來說,我比第4名還要好,並且在cutsize上,除了第4比測資外,都有很好的結果,特別是在最後一筆測資,cutsize是前5名中第2高的,但執行時間是第3名,雖然犧牲的是執行時間,我覺得真的很難兩全其美,希望未來能找到更好的implement方式達到更好的效果。

5. What else did you do to enhance your solution quality or to speed up your program?

- 輪數限制10 (cell size>150000時輪數為4) or max_partial_sum為0時終止
- 用map來實作bucket list, 讓搜尋時間保持在O(1)
- 終止條件:當max_cell gain值小於-(max_pin_size/2) 時,則終止目前這輪的 FM algorithm
- 每次搜尋max gain cell時,都先考慮是否balance,可以避免在執行結束後才判 斷是否balance而花費過多execution time

6. What have you learned from this homework? What problem(s) have you encountered in this homework?

這次作業算是目前coding生崖中少數implement的大型程式,除了更加熟悉c++STL (ex:map、vector),我覺得學到最多的還是學到如何Debug,從只會用cout大法到懂得用parser參數指定Debug方式,覺得學習到很多coding技巧,至於在碰到的問題上面,一開始implement bucket list的效果非常差,。

7. If you implement parallelization, please describe the implementation details and provide some experimental results.

NO, 我沒有使用平行化。