- 1. 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
 - In "src/" directory, type the command: \$ make
 - It will generate the executable file "hw2" in "bin\" directory.
 - If you want to remove it please type the command:
 \$ make clean
 - ➤ How to execute
 - In "src/" directory, enter the following command: Format: ..bin/<exe> <nets file> <cells file> <output file> e.g.:
 - \$../bin/hw2 p2-1.nets p2-1.cells p2-1.out
 - --Note: output file will generate in "output\" directory.
 - In "bin/" directory, enter the following command: Format: ./<exe> <nets file> <cells file> <output file> e.g.:
 - \$./hw2 p2-1.nets p2-1.cells p2-1.out
 - --Note: output file will generate in "output\" directory.
 - ➤ Execution example

➤ I didn't implement parallelization.

2. The final cut size and the runtime of each testcase

	Runtime(s)			
	I/O Time	Computation Time (FM Algorithm)	Total Runtime	Cutsize
p2-1	0.006219	0.001403	0.007622	6
p2-2	0.020000	0.110000	0.130000	411
p2-3	0.870000	3.360000	4.230000	779
p2-4	1.680000	10.610000	12.290000	46356
p2-5	5.300000	7.260000	12.560000	125151

- 3. 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?

我完全照著上課教的FM演算法實作,沒有什麼不同,一開始先算出initial gain,找出其中擁有最大gain值的cell,搬動base cell之後,更新那些在critical nets上的cell的gain值,最後找出maximum partial sum Gk,並且只做那k個搬動,重複以上每個步驟直到新的Gk<=0為止。

2 Did you implement the bucket list data structure?

我用C++標準程式庫中的一個class叫做map去實作投影片的bucket list:
map <int, Node*> bucket_list[2];
其中bucket_list[0] is for set A & bucket_list[1] is for set B,
利用這兩個bucket list去存各個cell的gain值,
而Node是我自己建立的一個class,是一個double link list的結構,方便做刪除跟插入。

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

我用一個變數叫psgain去儲存partial sum:累加每一次的update_gain演算法中被搬動的base cell的gain值;

並且用一個變數叫best_psgain去儲存the maximum partial sum:在每一次的update_gain演算法最後判斷此輪的psgain是否大於上一輪的best_psgain,若是則將psgain assign 給 best_psgain,若否則不更改best_psgain值。若best_psgain值大於0則進行下一個pass,並用restore_best()這個function去

restore擁有maximum partial sum輪次的相關資訊。

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?

- 在runtime方面,與top5相比整體之下我5個testcases的結果都還滿不錯的,可能是因為我沒有花過多的時間在initial partition上,也沒有用過多複雜的資料結構去實作此次作業,所以可以得到比較好的時間。
- 在solution quality方面,並沒有所有的結果都比top5好,可能是我就照著投影片的方法做沒有去想其他能增進solution quality的方法,往後有機會可以嘗試更改FM演算法或是更改update gain的方法,或許會得到比較好的結果。
- ⑤ What else did you do to enhance your solution quality or to speed up your program?
 在建立initial partition時,我並沒有使用老師上課建議用的排序方法去建立,我只是在讀cell file時簡單用if判斷式判斷當set A的size小於set B的size,我就將被讀取的cell加入set A中,else就加入set B,省去排序的時間。
- **6** What have you learned from this homework? What problem(s) have you encountered in this homework?

經過這次作業,學習到如何用FM Algorithm去實作Partition,中間花了很多時間回去 重新複習上課的影片,才完整了解FM的每個步驟,尤其是updating cell gains的部分 花了很多時間搞懂,一開始也沒有把整個程式的架構想好就開始打了,導致中間有很多 segmentation fault的問題也是花了不少時間解決。

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

Sorry, I didn't implement parallelization.