

**(1) Your name and student ID**

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**(2) How to compile and execute your C/C++ program and give an execution example.**

--How to compile

In this directory, enter the following command:

```
$ make
```

It will generate the executable file "hw5" in "../bin/".

If you want to remove it, please enter the following command:

```
$ make clean
```

--How to Run

In this directory, enter the following command:

Usage: ../bin/[exe] [k value]

e.g.

```
$ ../bin/hw5 4 ../output/CS_4.def
```

```
$ ../bin/hw5 16 ../output/CS_16.def
```

```
$ ../bin/hw5 36 ../output/CS_36.def
```

```
$ ../bin/hw5 64 ../output/CS_64.def
```

```
$ ../bin/hw5 100 ../output/CS_100.def
```

--How to verify

In "HW5\_grading/verifier/", enter "../verify [k value] [def file]"

e.g.

```
./verify 4 ../output/CS_4.def
```

```
./verify 16 ../output/CS_16.def
```

```
./verify 36 ../output/CS_36.def
```

```
./verify 64 ../output/CS_64.def
```

```
./verify 100 ../output/CS_100.def
```

**(3) The details of your C/C++ program. How do you generalize the original C/C++ program to handle 16 or more current sources? You have to describe what you do step by step in detail.**

使用 vector 取代 python 中的 list。

使用 class 取代原先 Component、SpecialNet.....

一列 cell 的個數為  $\sqrt{k*4}$

# of metal 3 =  $\sqrt{k}$

# of metal4 =  $\sqrt{k}/2$

### Step1: create die boundary

X 軸邊界為 CS 個數\*寬度 + M3\_spacing\*一列幾個 M3 spacing+M3 寬度  
\*#ofM3 in row.

Y 軸同理//上列寬度->高度、M3 改成 M4....

### Step2 create CS array

因為 M4 數量隨 k 值改變，所以 off\_y = (M4\_spacing + M4\_width)\*#ofM4

Dy = CS 高度 + M4 造成的 spacing + M4 寬度

Dx = CS 寬度 + M3 造成的 spacing + M3 寬度。

使用雙迴圈依序計算出全部的 CS 座標

### Step 3: create vertical ME3

這邊 Dx = CS\_width + M3\_spacing

使用雙迴圈計算出全部 M3

### Step 4: create ME4 drain

X 取右下區塊

Y 取左上區塊

### Step 5: create ME4 port

//inst\_name, layer 命名、放入 vector 這邊沒寫

```
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {  
    int x1 = 0;//貼齊 y 軸  
    int x2 = die_x2;//貼齊右邊界  
    int y1 = i * Dy;//Dy = CS 高度 + M4 造成的 spacing + M4 造成高度  
    for (int j = 0; j < NumOfM4; j++) {  
        if (j == 0) y1 = y1;//i*Dy 的高度  
        else y1 = y1 + (M4_SPACING + M4_WIDTHH);//只多加 M4_spacing, M4 width  
        int y2 = y1 + M4_WIDTHH;//往上加寬度  
    }  
}
```

### Step 6: create Via34 from ME4 drain

造著上述範例，x 同右下區塊取法、y 同左上區塊取法。

### Step 7: create Via34 to ME4 port

由外而內、由下而上，for 迴圈只走左半邊(n/2)，

```
for (int i = 0; i < n / 2; i++) {  
    for (int j = 0; j < n / 2; j++) {  
        string lib_name = VIA34_LIB_NAME;  
        // left units  
        string inst_name = "Via34_port2ME3_" + to_string(i * (int(n / 2)) + j);  
        int x = ME3_specialnet[i][j].get_x1();  
        int y = ME4_specialnet_port[i * NumOfM3 + j].get_y1();
```

```

Via34_port2ME3[i][j] = Component(lib_name, inst_name, x, y);
// right units//右半邊用對稱複製的方式打上 via 。
inst_name = "Via34_port2ME3_" + to_string(i * (int(n / 2)) + j + k);
x = ME3_specialnet[n - 1 - i][j].get_x1();
y = y;
Via34_port2ME3[n - 1 - i][j] = Component(lib_name, inst_name, x, y);
}
}

```

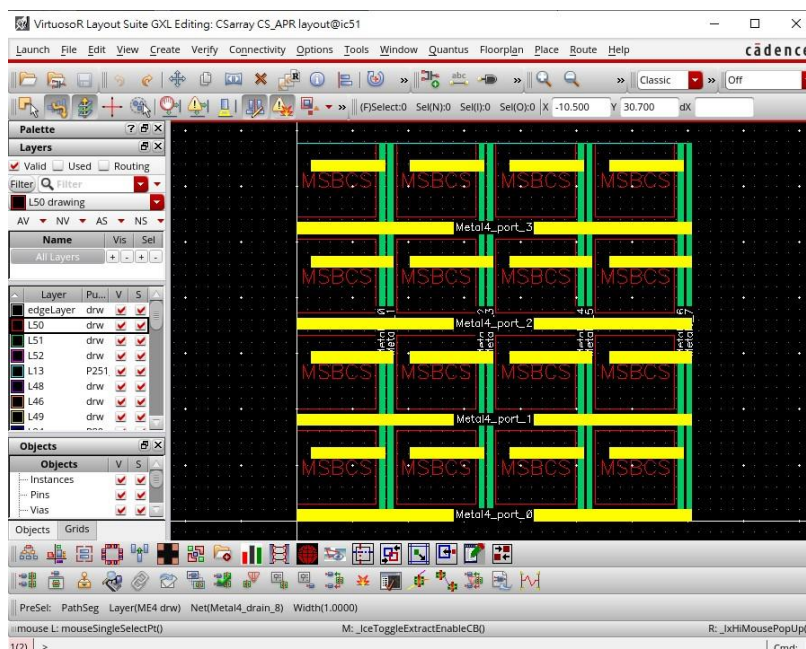
```

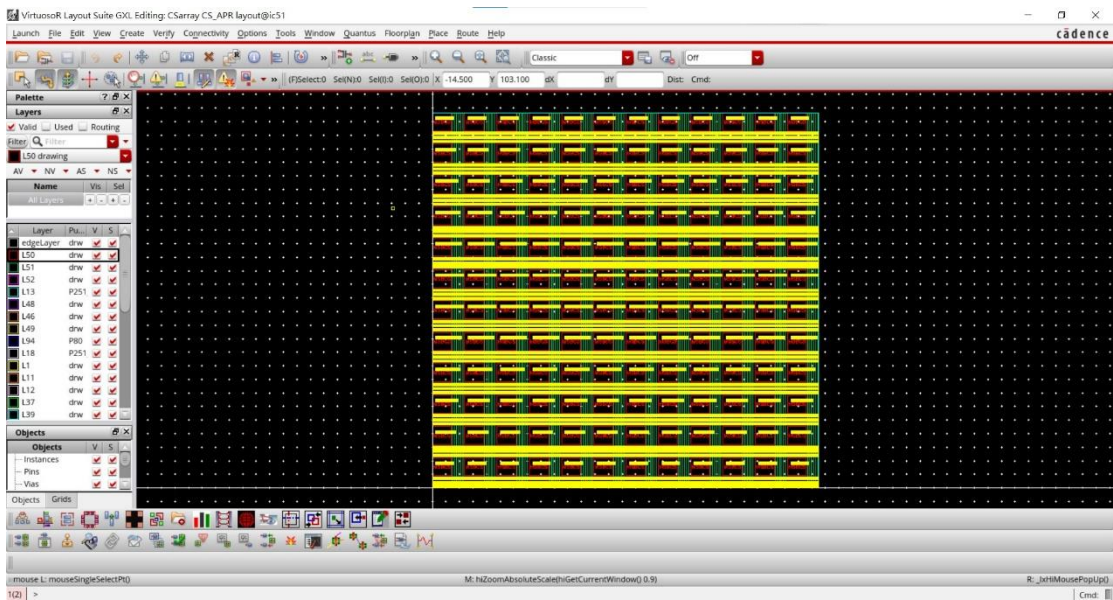
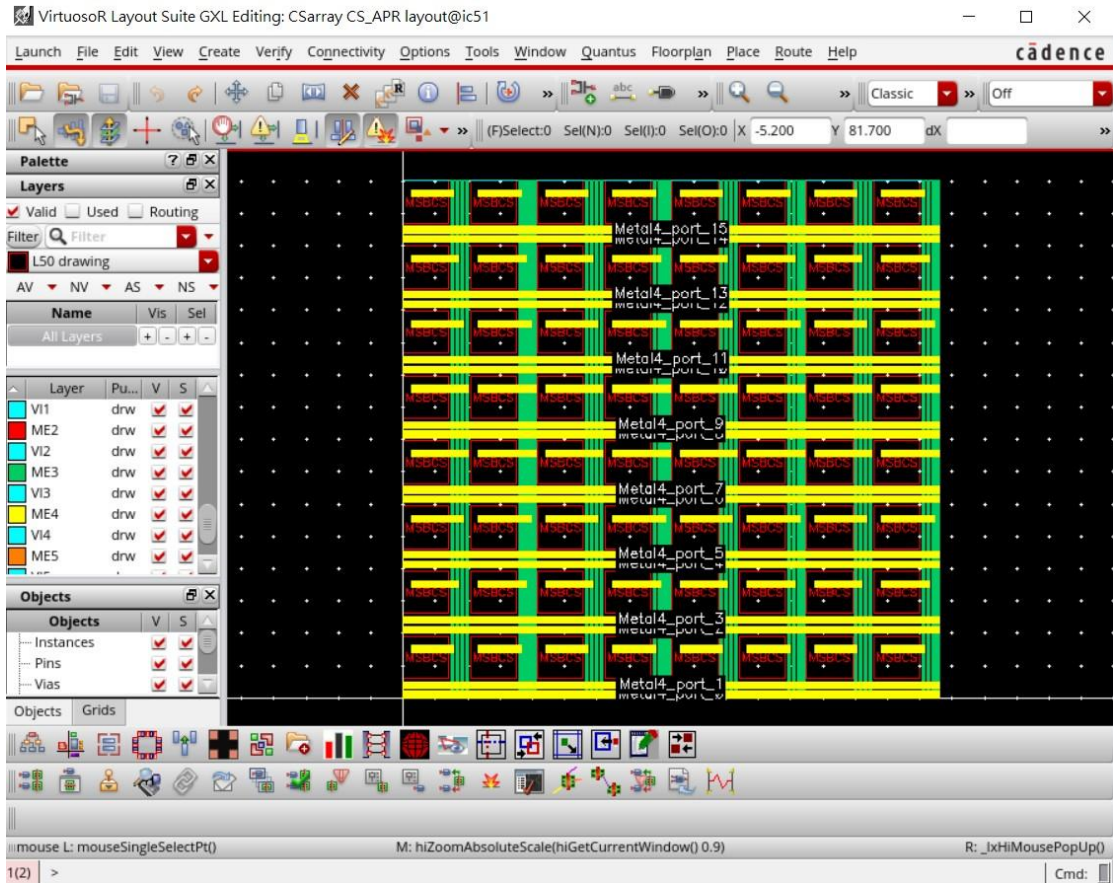
[g111062652@ic51 ~/HW5_grading]$ bash HW5_grading.sh
-----
This script is used for PDA HW5 grading.
-----
grading on 111062652:
testcase |      result | status
python   |      pass   | success
         4   |      pass   | success
        16   |      pass   | success
        36   |      pass   | success
        64   |      pass   | success
       100   |      pass   | success
-----
Successfully generate grades to HW5_grade.csv

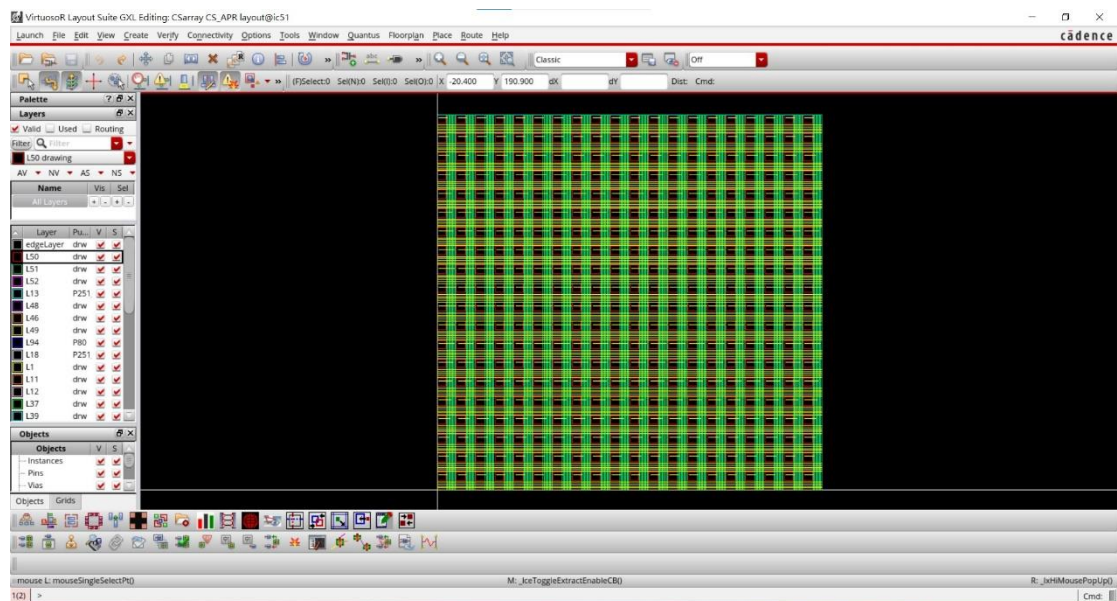
```

- (4) The screenshots of your placement and routing results for the circuit produced by your Python program for the case of 4 current sources as well as by your C/C++ program for the cases of 4, 16, 36, 64, and 100 current sources.

**Python:**

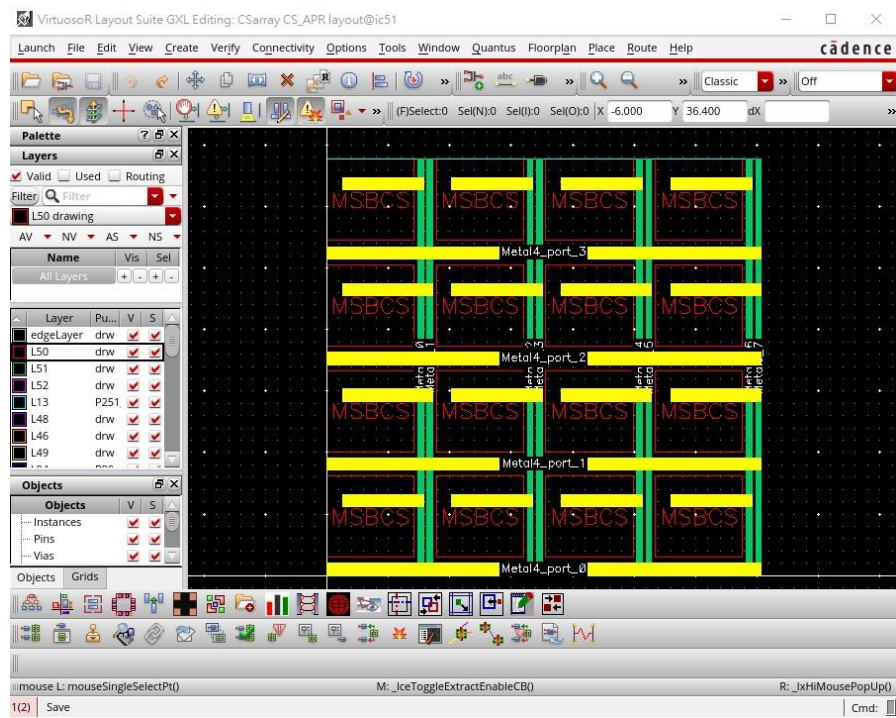




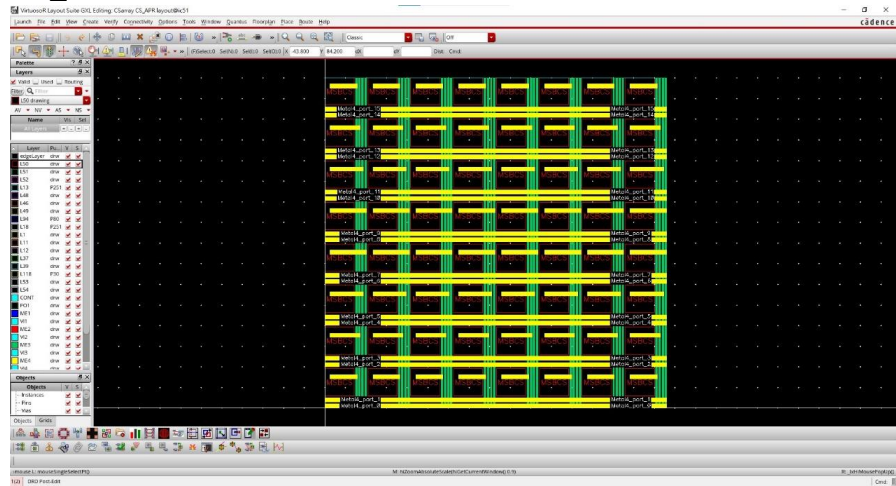
**C++:**



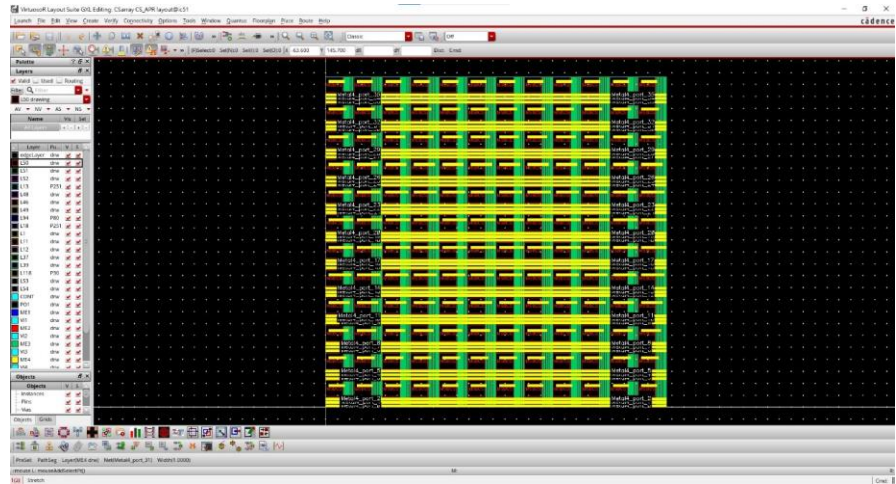
## CS\_4.def



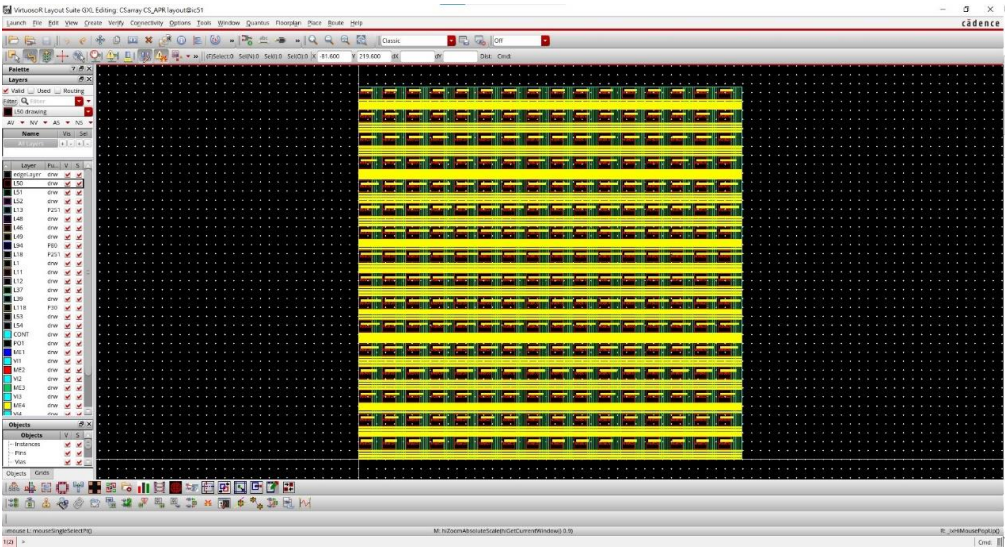
## CS\_16.def



## CS\_36.def



CS\_64.def



CS\_100.def

