



Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering and Technology

Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science

Experiment No. 9
Implement Non-Restoring algorithm using c-programming
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Date of Performance:
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Aim - To implement Non-Restoring division algorithm using c-programming.

Objective -

1. To understand the working of Non-Restoring division algorithm.
2. To understand how to implement Non-Restoring division algorithm using c-programming.

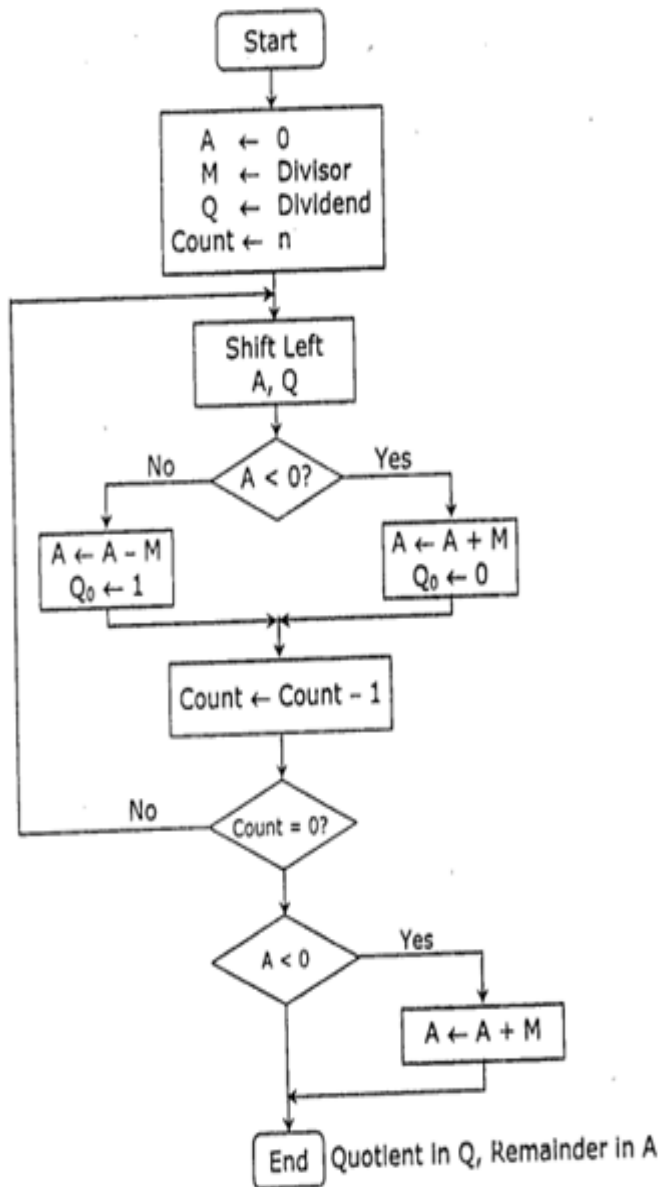
Theory:

In each cycle content of the register, A is first shifted and then the divisor is added or subtracted with the content of register A depending upon the sign of A. In this, there is no need of restoring, but if the remainder is negative then there is a need of restoring the remainder. This is the faster algorithm of division.



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Perform $8 + 3$ by non-restoring division technique.

	A Register	Q Register	
Initially	0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	
Shift	0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	
Subtract	1 1 1 0		
Set Q ₀	1 1 1 0	0 0 0 0	First Cycle
Shift	1 1 1 0	0 0 0 0	
Add	0 0 0 1		
Set Q ₀	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0	Second Cycle
Shift	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 0	
Add	0 0 0 1		
Set Q ₀	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	Third Cycle
Shift	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 1	
Subtract	1 1 1 0		
Set Q ₀	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1	Fourth Cycle
Add	1 1 1 1		
	0 0 0 1		
	0 0 0 1		
			Quotient
			Remainder



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Program -

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
int dec_bin(int, int []);
```

```
int twos(int [], int []);
```

```
int left(int [], int []);
```

```
int add(int [], int []);
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int a, b, m[4]={0,0,0,0}, q[4]={0,0,0,0}, acc[4]={0,0,0,0}, m2[4], i, n=4;
```

```
    printf("Enter the Dividend: ");
```

```
    scanf("%d", &a);
```

```
    printf("Enter the Divisor: ");
```

```
    scanf("%d", &b);
```

```
    dec_bin(a, q);
```

```
    dec_bin(b, m);
```

```
    twos(m, m2);
```

```
    printf("\nA\tQ\tComments\n");
```

```
    for(i=3; i>=0; i--)
```

```
    {
```

```
        printf("%d", acc[i]);
```

```
    }
```

```
    printf("\t");
```

```
    for(i=3; i>=0; i--)
```

```
    {
```

```
        printf("%d", q[i]);
```

```
    }
```

```
    printf("\tStart\n");
```

```
    while(n>0)
```

```
    {
```

```
        left(acc, q);
```

```
        for(i=3; i>=0; i--)
```

```
        {
```

```
            printf("%d", acc[i]);
```



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```
}
printf("\t");
for(i=3; i>=1; i--)
{
    printf("%d", q[i]);
}
printf("_\tLeft Shift A,Q\n");
add(acc, m2);
for(i=3; i>=0; i--)
{
    printf("%d", acc[i]);
}
printf("\t");
for(i=3; i>=1; i--)
{
    printf("%d", q[i]);
}
printf("_\tA=A-M\n");
if(acc[3]==0)
{
    q[0]=1;
    for(i=3; i>=0; i--)
    {
        printf("%d", acc[i]);
    }
    printf("\t");
    for(i=3; i>=0; i--)
    {
        printf("%d", q[i]);
    }
    printf("\tQo=1\n");
}
else
{
    q[0]=0;
    add(acc, m);
    for(i=3; i>=0; i--)
    {
        printf("%d", acc[i]);
    }
}
```



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```
    }
    printf("\t");
    for(i=3; i>=0; i--)
    {
        printf("%d", q[i]);
    }
    printf("\tQo=0; A=A+M\n");
}
n--;
}
printf("\nQuotient = ");
for(i=3; i>=0; i--)
{
    printf("%d", q[i]);
}
printf("\tRemainder = ");
for(i=3; i>=0; i--)
{
    printf("%d", acc[i]);
}
printf("\n");
return 0;
}
```

```
int dec_bin(int d, int m[])
{
    int b=0, i=0;
    for(i=0; i<4; i++)
    {
        m[i]=d%2;
        d=d/2;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

```
int twos(int m[], int m2[])
{
    int i, m1[4];
    for(i=0; i<4; i++)
```



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```
{
    if(m[i]==0)
    {
        m1[i]=1;
    }
    else
    {
        m1[i]=0;
    }
}
for(i=0; i<4; i++)
{
    m2[i]=m1[i];
}
if(m2[0]==0)
{
    m2[0]=1;
}
else
{
    m2[0]=0;
    if(m2[1]==0)
    {
        m2[1]=1;
    }
    else
    {
        m2[1]=0;
        if(m2[2]==0)
        {
            m2[2]=1;
        }
        else
        {
            m2[2]=0;
            if(m2[3]==0)
            {
                m2[3]=1;
            }
        }
    }
}
```



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```
        else
        {
            m2[3]=0;
        }
    }
}
return 0;
}
```

```
int left(int acc[], int q[])
{
    int i;
    for(i=3; i>0; i--)
    {
        acc[i]=acc[i-1];
    }
    acc[0]=q[3];
    for(i=3; i>0; i--)
    {
        q[i]=q[i-1];
    }
}
```

```
int add(int acc[], int m[])
{
    int i, carry=0;
    for(i=0; i<4; i++)
    {
        if(acc[i]+m[i]+carry==0)
        {
            acc[i]=0;
            carry=0;
        }
        else if(acc[i]+m[i]+carry==1)
        {
            acc[i]=1;
            carry=0;
        }
    }
}
```



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```
else if(acc[i]+m[i]+carry==2)
{
    acc[i]=0;
    carry=1;
}
else if(acc[i]+m[i]+carry==3)
{
    acc[i]=1;
    carry=1;
}
}
return 0;
}
```

Output:

Enter the Dividend: 10

Enter the Divisor: 2

A	Q	Comments
0000	1010	Start
0001	010_	Left Shift A,Q
1111	010_	A=A-M
0001	0100	Qo=0; A=A+M
0010	100_	Left Shift A,Q
0000	100_	A=A-M
0000	1001	Qo=1
0001	001_	Left Shift A,Q
1111	001_	A=A-M
0001	0010	Qo=0; A=A+M
0010	010_	Left Shift A,Q
0000	010_	A=A-M
0000	0101	Qo=1

Quotient = 0101 Remainder = 0000



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Conclusion -

In conclusion, the Non-Restoring division algorithm serves as an efficient method for performing division operations in computer programming. Through the implementation of this algorithm using the C programming language, we have explored a robust approach to dividing numbers that minimizes the number of iterations required and optimizes computational efficiency. By carefully designing the algorithm and writing a C program that incorporates it, we have demonstrated the practicality and effectiveness of this approach in performing complex mathematical operations. The successful execution of this project underscores the significance of algorithmic efficiency in enhancing the performance of computational tasks, paving the way for further advancements and applications in the field of computer science and software development.



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