

Vidyavardhini's College of Engineering & Technology
Department of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science

Experiment No. 8
Implement Restoring algorithm using c- programming
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Date of Performance:
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Aim: To implement Restoring division algorithm using c-programming.

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

Theory:

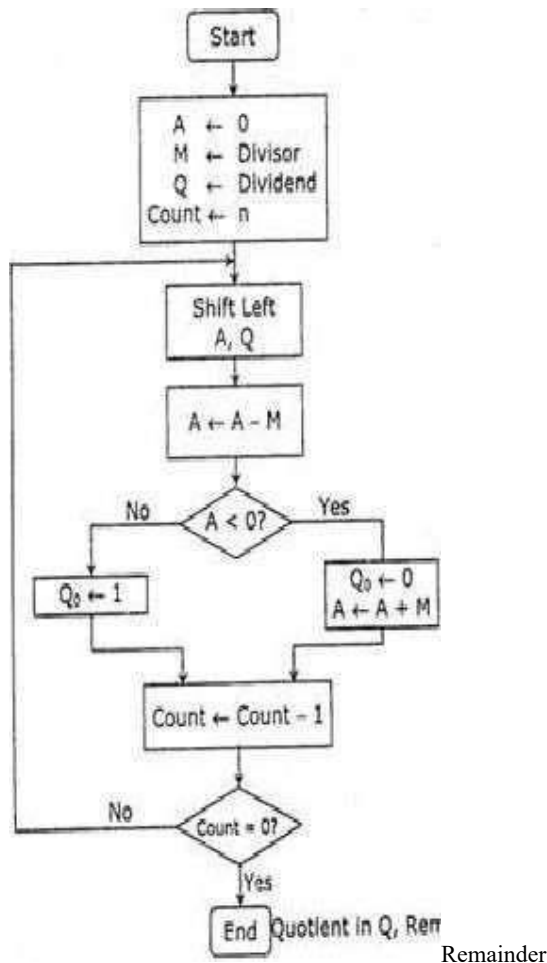
1) The divisor is placed in M register, the dividend placed in Q register. 2) At every step, the A and Q registers together are shifted to the left by 1-bit

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- 3) M is subtracted from A to determine whether A divides the partial remainder. If it does, then Q_n is set to 1-bit. Otherwise, Q_n gets a 0 bit and M must be added back to A to restore the previous value.
- 4) The count is then decremented and the process continues for n Steps. At the end, the quotient is in the Q register and the remainder is in the A register.

Flowchart



in A

Perform 3 by restoring division technique,

	A Register	Q Register	
Initially	0 0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	First Cycle
Shift	0 0 0 0 1	0 0 0 □	
Subtract M	1 1 1 0 1		
Set Q ₀	1 1 1 0		
Restore(A+M)	0 0 0 1 1		Second cycle
Shift	0 0 0 1 0	0 0 □ □	
Subtract M	1 1 1 0 1		
Set Q ₁	1 1 1 1		
Restore(A+M)	0 0 0 1 1		Third cycle
Shift	0 0 1 0 0	0 □ □ □	
Subtract M	1 1 1 0 1		
Set Q ₂	0 0 0 1		
Shift	0 0 1 0	0 □ □ □	Fourth Cycle
Subtract M	1 1 1 0 1		
Set Q ₃	1 1 1 1		
Restore(A+M)	0 0 0 1 1		
	0 0 0 1 0	0 □ □ □	

Remainder

Quotient

```

Program #include<stdlib.h>
#include<stdio.h>
int

```

```

acum[100]={0}; void add(int
acum[],int b[],int n); int
q[100],b[100];
int main()
{
    int x,y;
    printf("Enter the Number :");
    scanf("%d%d", &x,&y);
    int i=0;
    while(x>0 || y>0)
    {
        if(x>0)

        {
            q[i]=x%2
;
            x=x/2;
        }
        else
        {
            q[i]=0;
        }

        if(y>0)
        {
            b[i]=y%2;
            y=y/2;
        }
        else
        {
            b[i]=0;
        }
        i++;
    }

    int n=i;
    int bc[50];
    printf("\n");
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        if(b[i]==0)
        {
            bc[i]=1;
        }
        else
        {
            bc[i]=0;
        }
    }
    bc[n]=1;
    for(i=0;i<=n;i++)
    {
        if(bc[i]==0)
        {
            bc[i]=1;
        }
    }
    i=n+2;
}
else
{

```

```

    bc[i]=0;
    } } int l; b[n]=0;
int k=n; int n1=n+n-
1; int j,mi=n-1;
    for(i=n;i!=0;i--)
    {
        for(j=n;j>0;j--)
        {
            acum[j]=acum[j-1];
        }
        acum[0]=q[n-1];
        for(j=n-1;j>0;j--)

{            q[j]=q[j-
1];
        }
        add(acum,bc,n+1);
        If(acum[n]==1)

{            q[0]=0;
add(acum,b,n+1);
        } else
        {            q[0]=1;
        }
    }
    printf("\nQuoient : ");

    for( l=n1;l>=0;l--)
    {
        printf("%d",q[l]);
    }
    printf("\nRemainder : ");
    for( l=n;l>=0;l--)
    {
        printf("%d",acu m[l]);
    }
    return 0;
}

void add(int acum[],int bo[],int n)
{
    int
    i=0,temp=0,sum =0;
    for(i=0;i<n;i++)
    {
        sum=0;
sum=acum[i]+b o[i]+temp;
        if(sum==0)

```

```

        {
            acum[i]=0;          temp=0;
        }
        else if
(sum==2)

{          acum[i]=
0;          temp=1;

        }          else
if(sum==1)

{          acum[i]
=1;
temp=0;
}          else
if(sum==3)

{          acum[i]=
1;

        temp=1;
        }

    }
}

```

Output-

```

Enter the Dividend: 15
Enter the Divisor: 5
A   Q   Comments
0000 1111 Start
0001 111_ Left shift A,Q
1100 111_ A=A-M
0001 1110 Qo=0; A=A+M
0011 110_ Left shift A,Q
1110 110_ A=A-M
0011 1100 Qo=0; A=A+M
0111 100_ Left shift A,Q
0010 100_ A=A-M
0010 1001 Qo=1
0101 001_ Left shift A,Q
0000 001_ A=A-M
0000 0011 Qo=1

Quotient = 0011 Remainder = 0000

```

Conclusion - The aim was to implement the Restoring division algorithm in C programming, optimizing the division process by restoring partial remainders and quotients systematically for accurate results.