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Department of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science

Experiment No. 8
1mplement Restoring algorithm using c- programing
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Aim: To implement Restoring division algorithm using c-programming.

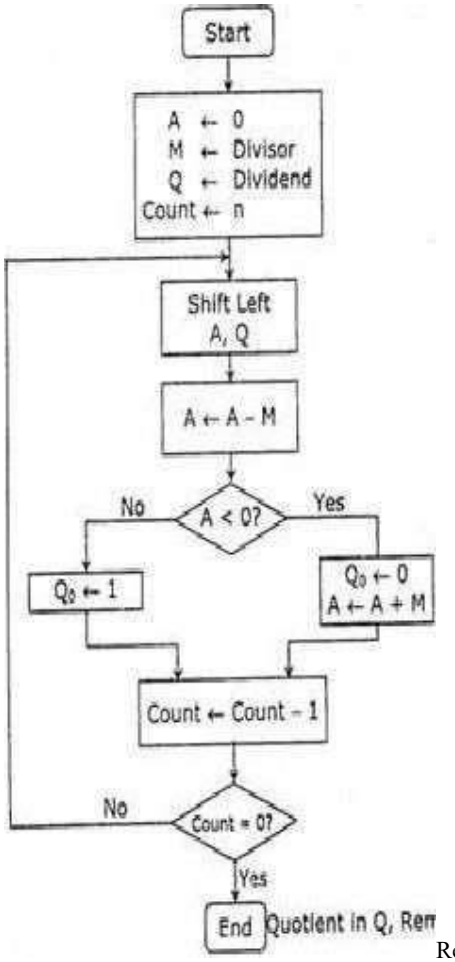
Objective - 1. To understand the working of Restoring division algorithm.
2. To understand how to implement Restoring division algorithm using c-programming.

Theory:
l) 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 I-bit

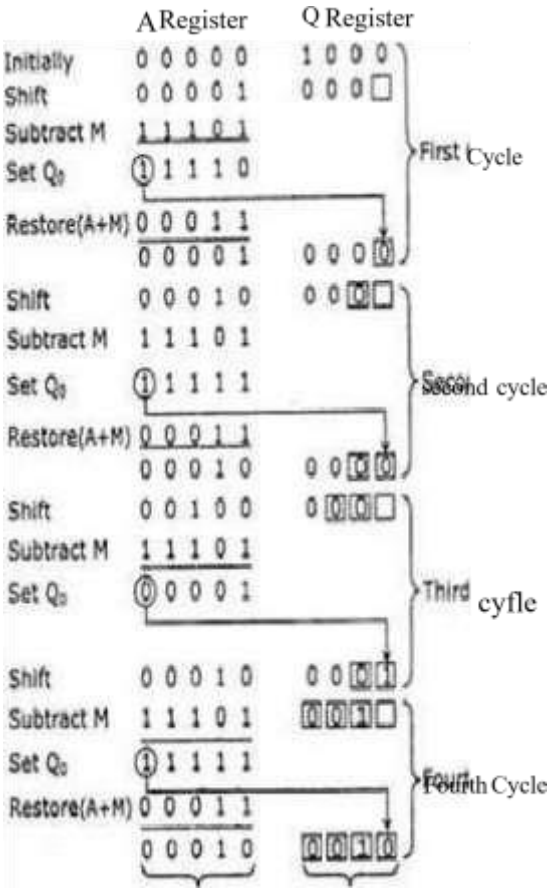
3) M is subtracted from A to determine whether A divides the partial remainder. If it does, then QC) set to I-bit. Otherwise, QO gets a 0 bit and M must be added back to A to restore the previous value.

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



Perform • 3 by restoring division technique,



Remainder in A

Rem"nder Quotient

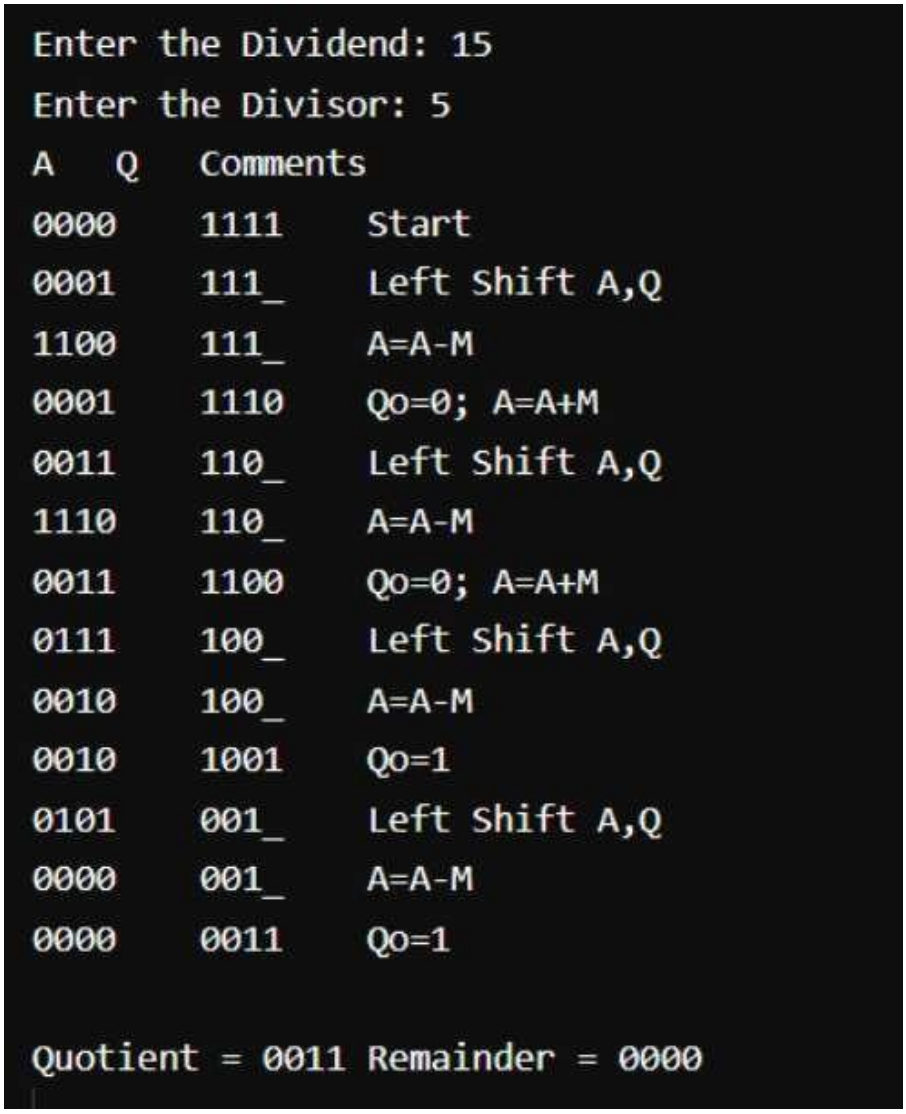
Program #include<stdlib.h>
#include<stdio.h>
int

```
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-



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.