



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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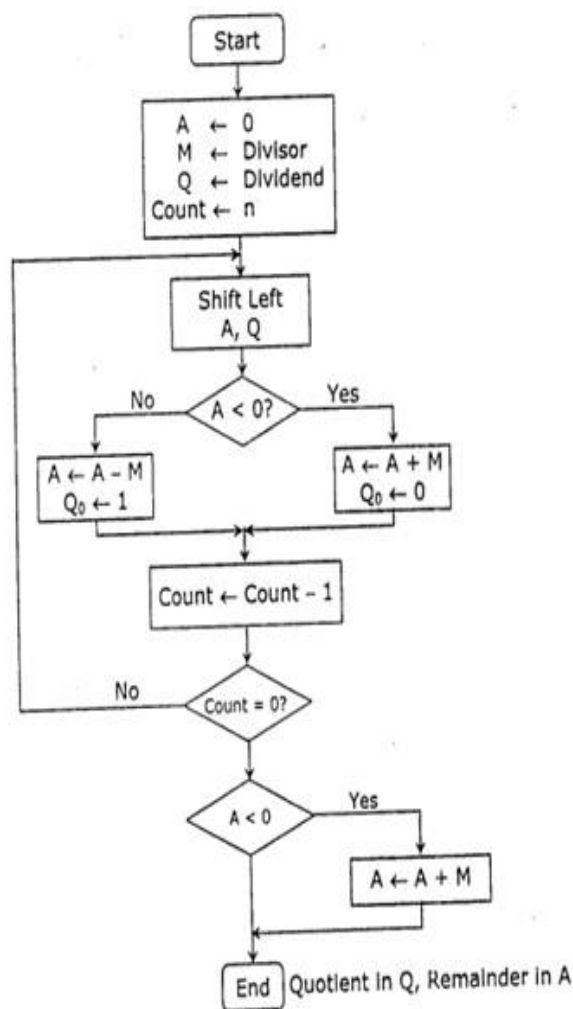
Aim - To implement Non-Restoring division algorithm using c-programming.

Objective -

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

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.



Perform $8 \div 3$ by non-restoring division technique.

	A Register	Q Register	
Initially	0 0 0 0	1 0 0 0	
Shift	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 □	
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 □	
Add	0 0 0 1		
Set Q ₀	0 0 0 1	0 0 0 0	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		



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Program –

```
#include <stdio.h>

void binaryPrint(int num, int bits) {
    for (int i = bits - 1; i >= 0; i--) {
        printf("%d", (num >> i) & 1);
    }
}

void nonRestoringDivision(int dividend, int divisor) {
    int A = 0; // Accumulator
    int Q = dividend; // Dividend
    int M = divisor; // Divisor
    int n = 4; // Number of bits (adjust as needed)
    int Q0 = 0; // Previous bit of Q

    printf("A\tQ\tComments\n");
    printf("0000\t");
    binaryPrint(Q, n);
    printf("\tStart\n");

    // Iterate for the number of bits in the dividend
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        // Left shift A and Q
        A = (A << 1) | ((Q >> (n - 1)) & 1);
        Q = (Q << 1);
        printf("%04d\t", A);
        binaryPrint(Q, n);
        printf("\tLeft Shift A,Q\n");

        // A = A - M
        A = A - M;
        if (A < 0) {
            // If A < 0, set Q0 to 0
            Q0 = 0;
            A = A + M; // Restore A
        } else {
            // If A >= 0, set Q0 to 1
            Q0 = 1;
        }
    }
}
```



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```
// Update Q with Qo
    Q |= Q0;
    printf("%04d\t", A);
    binaryPrint(Q, n);
    printf("\tA = A - M; Q0=%d; A = A + M\n", Q0);

    // Left shift A and Q again
    A = (A << 1) | Q0; // Prepare for next step
    printf("%04d\t", A);
    binaryPrint(Q, n);
    printf("\tLeft Shift A,Q\n");
}

printf("Quotient = ");
binaryPrint(Q, n);
printf("\nRemainder = ");
binaryPrint(A, n);
printf("\n");
}

int main() {
    int dividend, divisor;

    // Input from user
    printf("Enter the Dividend: ");
    scanf("%d", &dividend);
    printf("Enter the Divisor: ");
    scanf("%d", &divisor);

    nonRestoringDivision(dividend, divisor);

    return 0;
}
```



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Output:

Enter the Dividend: 10

Enter the Divisor: 2

A	Q	Comments
---	---	----------

0000	1010	Start
------	------	-------

0001	0100	Left Shift A,Q
------	------	----------------

1111	0100	A = A - M; Q0=0; A = A + M
------	------	----------------------------

0010	1000	Left Shift A,Q
------	------	----------------

0000	1000	A = A - M; Q0=1; A = A + M
------	------	----------------------------

0001	0000	Left Shift A,Q
------	------	----------------

Quotient = 0101

Remainder = 0000

Conclusion -

This program effectively simulates the Non-Restoring Division algorithm, demonstrating each step in the process. The final quotient and remainder are displayed in binary format, illustrating how the algorithm arrives at the result. If you have any questions or need further assistance, feel free to ask!



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