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Implement Restoring algorithm using c-programming

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Aim: To implement a Restoring division algorithm using c-programming.

Objective -

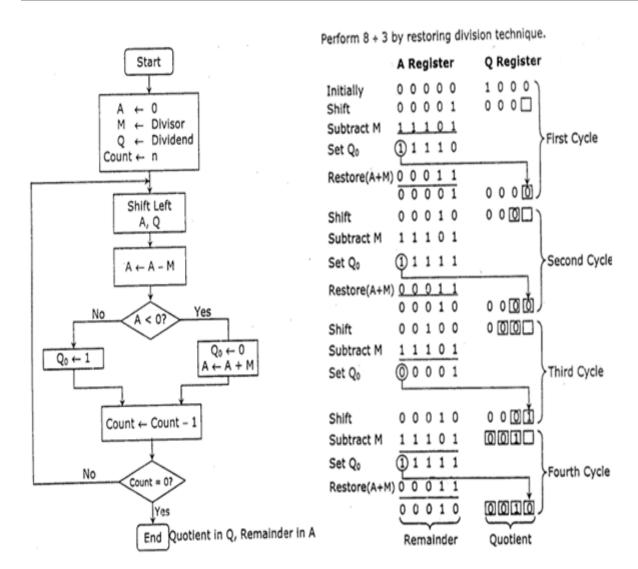
- 1. To understand the working of Restoring division algorithm.
- 2. To understand how to implement Restoring division algorithm using c-programming.

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
- 3) M is subtracted from A to determine whether A divides the partial remainder. If it does, then Q0 set to 1-bit. Otherwise, Q0 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





Program-

```
#include <stdib.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]);
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]);
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++)
```



```
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;
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;
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: 625 Enter the Divisor: 5



A	\mathbf{Q}	omments
0000	0001	Start
0000	001_	Left Shift A,Q
1011	001_	A=A-M
0000	0010	Qo=0; A=A+M
0000	010_	Left Shift A,Q
1011	010_	A=A-M
0000	0100	$Q_0=0; A=A+M$
0000	100_	Left Shift A,Q
1011	100_	A=A-M
0000	1000	$Q_0=0; A=A+M$
0001	000_	Left Shift A,Q
1100	000_	A=A-M
0001	$000\overline{0}$	Qo=0; A=A+M

Quotient = 0000 Remainder = 0001

Conclusion -

This experiment successfully demonstrated the implementation of the Restoring Division Algorithm using C programming. The algorithm performed division by systematically subtracting the divisor from the partial remainder and adjusting the quotient accordingly. By using shift operations and restoring the remainder when necessary, the algorithm efficiently divided two binary numbers. The quotient and remainder were correctly stored in the Q and A registers, respectively. This experiment provided a deeper understanding of the Restoring Division Algorithm's working, highlighting its importance in binary division and its efficient handling of signed numbers in digital systems.