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

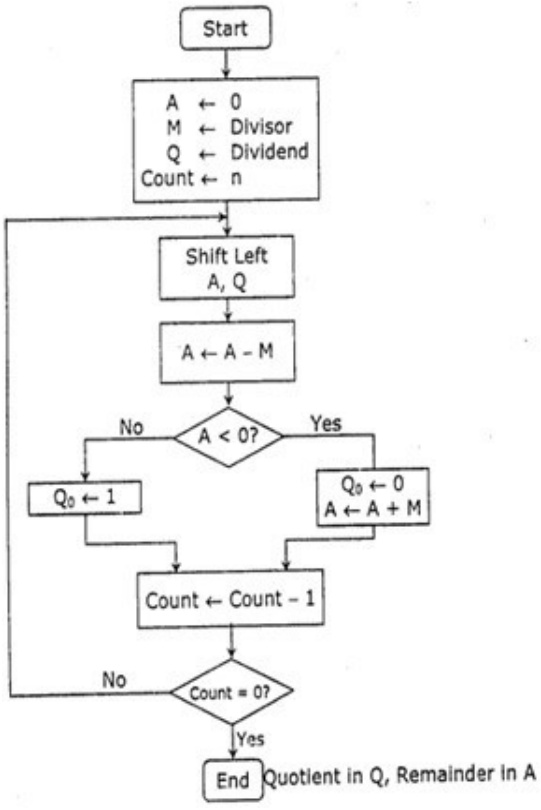
Objective -

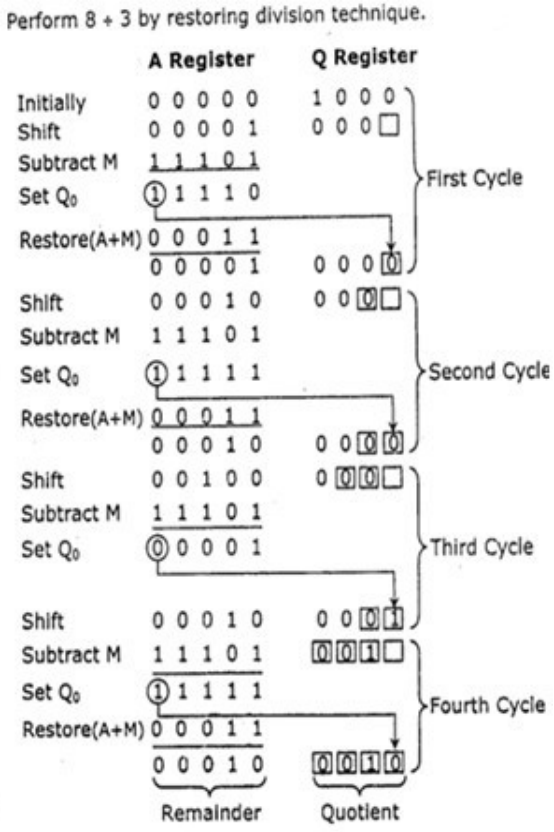
1. To understand the working of Restoring division algorithm.
2. To understand how to implement Restoring division algorithm using c-programming.

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
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 <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

// Define the number of bits for the division
#define N 8

// Function prototypes
void restoringDivision(int dividend, int divisor);
void printBinary(int num);

int main() {
   int dividend, divisor;

   // Input the dividend and divisor
   printf("Enter the dividend (as an integer): ");
   scanf("%d", &dividend);
   printf("Enter the divisor (as an integer): ");
   scanf("%d", &divisor);

   // Perform Restoring Division Algorithm
   restoringDivision(dividend, divisor);

   return 0;
}

// Function to perform Restoring Division
void restoringDivision(int dividend, int divisor)
   {int A = 0;                    // Accumulator
   int Q = dividend;                 // Dividend
   int M = divisor;                  // Divisor
   int Q_1 = 0;                    // Q-1 (initialized to 0)
   int n = N;                      // Number of bits
   int divisor_shifted = M << (n - 1); // Initial divisor shifted left
   int quotient = 0;                 // To store the quotient

   // Initialize A and Q
   A = A & ((1 << n) - 1);          // Mask to keep only N bits
   Q = Q & ((1 << n) - 1);          // Mask to keep only N bits

   printf("Initial Values:\n");
   printf("A: ");
   printBinary(A);  printf("Q:
   "); printBinary(Q);
   printf("Q-1: %d\n", Q_1);
```

```
    // Division process
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        { printf("\nIteration %d:\n", i + 1);

        // Shift left A and Q
        A = (A << 1) | ((Q >> (n - 1)) & 1);
        Q = (Q << 1) | Q_1;

        // Subtract divisor if A >= 0 after shift
        if (A >= 0) {
            A = A - divisor;
            Q_1 = 1;
        } else {
            Q_1 = 0;
            A = A + divisor; // Restore A
        }

        // Print the values after the shift
        printf("A: ");
        printBinary(A);
        printf("Q: ");
        printBinary(Q);
        printf("Q-1: %d\n", Q_1);
    }

    // The result is in Q (quotient) and A (remainder)
    printf("\nFinal Result:\n");
    printf("Quotient (Q): ");
    printBinary(Q);
    printf("\nRemainder (A): ");
    printBinary(A);
    printf("\n");
}

// Function to print the binary representation of a number
void printBinary(int num) {
    for (int i = (N - 1); i >= 0; i--) {
        printf("%d", (num >> i) & 1);
        if (i == 0) printf("\n"); // Newline at the end
    }
}
```

Output -

```
Enter the dividend (as an integer): 13
Enter the divisor (as an integer): 5
Initial Values:
A: 00000000
Q: 00001101
Q-1: 0

Iteration 1:
A: 11111011
Q: 00011010
Q-1: 1

Iteration 2:
A: 11111011
Q: 00110101
Q-1: 0

Iteration 3:
A: 11111011
Q: 01101010
Q-1: 0

Iteration 4:
A: 11111011
Q: 11010100
Q-1: 0

Iteration 5:
A: 11111100
Q: 10101000
Q-1: 0

Iteration 6:
A: 11111110
Q: 01010000
Q-1: 0
```

```
Iteration 7:
A: 00000001
Q: 10100000
Q-1: 0

Iteration 8:
A: 11111110
Q: 01000000
Q-1: 1

Final Result:
Quotient (Q): 01000000

Remainder (A): 11111110



=== Code Execution Successful ===
```

Conclusion - I conclude that I have understood the working of the Restoring division algorithm and how to implement Restoring division algorithm using c-programming.