



MAKE
SCHOOL

BIT MANIPULATION

Twiddling, Fiddling, Befuddling Bits

BITWISE OPERATIONS

AND

&

NOT

~

OR

|

LEFT SHIFT

<<

XOR

^

RIGHT SHIFT

>>

AND

Only true if both
input bits are true

$$0 \ \& \ 0 \ = \ 0$$

$$1 \ \& \ 0 \ = \ 0$$

$$0 \ \& \ 1 \ = \ 0$$

$$1 \ \& \ 1 \ = \ 1$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10010110 \\ \& \\ 00110010 \\ \hline 00010010 \end{array}$$

OR

True if any input bit is
true

$$0 \mid 0 = 0$$

$$1 \mid 0 = 1$$

$$0 \mid 1 = 1$$

$$1 \mid 1 = 1$$

10010110

|

00110010

10110110

XOR

True if one and only
one input bit is true

$$0 \mid 0 = 0$$

$$1 \mid 0 = 1$$

$$0 \mid 1 = 1$$

$$1 \mid 1 = 0$$

10010110



00110010

10100100

NOT

Ones' complement
operator

Flips the input bit

$$\sim 0 = 1$$

$$\sim 1 = 0$$

~

00110010

11001101

LEFT SHIFT

Shift the binary digits
by n, pad 0's on the
right

Each shift is a
multiply by 2 (unless
there's overflow)

```
00010110
<<
00000010
-----
01011000
```

RIGHT SHIFT

Shift the binary digits
by n, pad 0's on the
right

Each shift is a divide by
2 with round towards
negative infinity

```
00010110
>>
00000010
-----
00000101
```

BIT MANIPULATION BASICS

SET BIT

```
int setBit(int x, unsigned char position) {  
    int mask = 1 << position;  
    return x | mask;  
}
```

x	00000110		00000110
position	00000101		00100000
mask	00100000		00100110

CLEAR BIT

```
int clearBit(int x, unsigned char position) {  
    int mask = 1 << position;  
    return x & ~mask;  
}
```

x	00000110		00000110	x
position	00000010		& 11111011	~mask
mask	00000100			
~mask	11111011		00000010	

FLIP BIT

```
int flipBit(int x, unsigned char position) {  
    int mask = 1 << position;  
    return x ^ mask;  
}
```

x	01100110		01100110	x
position	00000010		00000100	mask
mask	00000100		01100010	

The diagram illustrates the bit flipping process. It shows the XOR operation between the input value `x` (01100110) and the mask (00000100) to produce the result (01100010). The mask is derived from the `position` parameter (00000010) by shifting it left by one position (00000100).

IS BIT SET

```
bool isBitSet(int x, unsigned char position) {  
    int shifted = x >> position  
    return shifted & 1  
}
```

x	01100110		00000011	shifted
position	00000101	&	00000001	1
shifted	00000011		00000001	

MODIFY BIT

SET

```
int modifyBit(int x, unsigned char position, int state) {  
    int mask = 1 << position;  
    return (x & ~mask) | (-state & mask);  
}
```

x	00000110	~mask	11011111	00000110	x & ~mask
position	00000101	-state	11111111	00100000	-state & mask
state	00000001	x & ~mask	00000110		
mask	00100000	-state & mask	00100000		
				<hr/>	
				00100010	

MODIFY BIT

CLEAR

```
int modifyBit(int x, unsigned char position, int state) {  
    int mask = 1 << position;  
    return (x & ~mask) | (-state & mask);  
}
```

x	00000110	~mask	11111011	00000010	x & ~mask
position	00000010	-state	00000000	00000000	-state & mask
state	00000000	x & ~mask	00000010		
mask	00000100	-state & mask	00000000		
				<hr/>	
				00000010	

BIT TRICKS

CHECK IF EVEN

$((x \& 1) == 0)$

$\&$

0110

0001

0000

CHECK IF POWER OF TWO

$$((x \& (x-1)) == 0)$$

$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ \& \\ 0111 \\ \hline 0000 \end{array}$

EXERCISE

Write a function to count the number of bits that are different between two numbers

RESOURCES

<http://bits.stephan-brumme.com/>

<http://h14s.p5r.org/2012/09/0x5f3759df.html>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fast_inverse_square_root



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