**190. Reverse Bits**

Easy

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Reverse bits of a given 32 bits unsigned integer.

**Note:**

* Note that in some languages such as Java, there is no unsigned integer type. In this case, both input and output will be given as a signed integer type. They should not affect your implementation, as the integer's internal binary representation is the same, whether it is signed or unsigned.
* In Java, the compiler represents the signed integers using [2's complement notation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Two%27s_complement). Therefore, in **Example 2** above, the input represents the signed integer -3 and the output represents the signed integer -1073741825.

**Follow up**:

If this function is called many times, how would you optimize it?

**Example 1:**

**Input:** n = 00000010100101000001111010011100

**Output:** 964176192 (00111001011110000010100101000000)

**Explanation:** The input binary string **00000010100101000001111010011100** represents the unsigned integer 43261596, so return 964176192 which its binary representation is **00111001011110000010100101000000**.

**Example 2:**

**Input:** n = 11111111111111111111111111111101

**Output:** 3221225471 (10111111111111111111111111111111)

**Explanation:** The input binary string **11111111111111111111111111111101** represents the unsigned integer 4294967293, so return 3221225471 which its binary representation is **10111111111111111111111111111111**.

**Constraints:**

* The input must be a **binary string** of length 32