

# Bitwise Operations in Python

Bitwise operators operate on the **binary (bit-level)** representation of integers. They’re commonly used for:

- Low-level device control
- Data compression
- Cryptography
- Performance-critical applications

Each bitwise operation affects individual bits in a binary number.

## ◆ 1. & – Bitwise AND

python

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5 & 3 # 0101 & 0011 = 0001 → 1

How it works:

- Compares each bit of two numbers.
- Returns 1 only if both bits are 1 .

Bit position	5 ( 0101 )	3 ( 0011 )	Result
3	0	0	0
2	1	0	0
1	0	1	0
0	1	1	1

➡ Result: 0001 = 1

## ◆ 2. | – Bitwise OR

How it works:

- Compares each bit.
- Returns 1 if **at least one** bit is 1 .

Bit position	5 ( 0101 )	3 ( 0011 )	Result
3	0	0	0
2	1	0	1
1	0	1	1
0	1	1	1

→ Result: 0111 = 7

◆ 3. ^ – Bitwise XOR (Exclusive OR)

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5 ^ 3 # 0101 ^ 0011 = 0110 → 6

How it works:

- Returns 1 **only** if the bits are different.

Bit position	5 ( 0101 )	3 ( 0011 )	Result
3	0	0	0
2	1	0	1
1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0

Bit position	5 ( 0101 )	3 ( 0011 )	Result
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→ Result: 0110 = 6

#### ◆ 4. ~ – Bitwise NOT (One's Complement)

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```
~5 # ~00000101 = 11111010 → -6
```

How it works:

- Inverts every bit: 0 → 1, 1 → 0
- For integers, the result is in **two's complement** form (used for negative numbers).

Python uses **infinite-length signed integers**, so:

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```
~n == -n - 1
```

So:

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```
~5 = -6
```

#### ◆ 5. << – Left Shift

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```
5 << 1 # 00000101 << 1 = 00001010 → 10
```

How it works:

- Shifts bits to the **left**, adding 0 s at the right.
- Effectively **multiplies the number by 2<sup>n</sup>**.

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```
5 << 2 = 5 × 22 = 20
```

## ◆ 6. >> – Right Shift

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```
5 >> 1 # 00000101 >> 1 = 00000010 → 2
```

### How it works:

- Shifts bits to the **right**, dropping bits off the end.
- Effectively **divides the number by 2<sup>n</sup>**, discarding remainder.

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```
5 >> 2 = 5 // 4 = 1
```

## 🔧 Example with Binary Output in Python

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```
a = 5 # 0b0101 b = 3 # 0b0011 print(bin(a & b)) # 0b1 → AND print(bin(a | b)) # 0b111 →
OR print(bin(a ^ b)) # 0b110 → XOR print(bin(~a)) # -0b110 → NOT (Two's complement)
print(bin(a << 2)) # 0b10100 → Left shift (×4 = 20) print(bin(a >> 1)) # 0b10 → Right
shift (//2 = 2)
```

## 🔍 Summary Table

Operator	Name	Description
&	AND	1 only if both bits are 1

Operator	Name	Description
∨	∨	OR
^	XOR	1 if bits are different
~	NOT	Invert all bits
<<	Left Shift	Shift bits left (multiply by 2 <sup>n</sup> )
>>	Right Shift	Shift bits right (divide by 2 <sup>n</sup> )