\begin{center}

\includegraphics[scale=0.7]{a2.png}

\end{center}

\hrule

\subsection{noOfBits( int num)}

\subsubsection{Function definition}

This function takes binary number as input in argument and find the total number of setbits or ‘1’ and returns it as output.

\subsubsection{Code of the function}

Here is the function snippet:-

\begin{center}

\includegraphics[scale=0.7]{a3.png}

\end{center}

\hrule

\subsection{BinAdd( int n1, int n2)}

\subsubsection{Function definition}

This function takes two binary numbers as input in arguments and add them and returns their sum as output.

\subsubsection{Code of the function}

Here is the function snippet:-

\begin{center}

\includegraphics[scale=0.8]{a4.png}

\end{center}

\hrule

\subsection{BinSub( int n1, int n2)}

\subsubsection{Function definition}

This number takes two binary numbers as inputs in arguments and substract them and returns their result as output.

\subsubsection{Code of the function}

Here is the function snippet:-

\begin{center}

\includegraphics{a51.png}

\end{center}

\hrule

\subsection{BinMult( int n1, int n2)}

\subsubsection{Function definition}

This number takes two binary numbers as inputs in arguments and multiply them and gives their result as output.

\subsubsection{Code of the function}

Here is the function snippet:-

\begin{center}

\includegraphics{a6.png}

\end{center}

\hrule

\subsection{BinDiv( int n1, int n2)}

\subsubsection{Function definition}

This number takes two binary numbers as inputs and divide the first number by second number and gives their result as output.

\subsubsection{Code of the function}

Here is the function snippet:-

\begin{center}

\includegraphics{a7.png}

\end{center}

\hrule

\subsection{Bin-1s-complement( int arr[], int size )}

\subsubsection{Function definition}

This number takes a binary number as input in argument and takes 1’s complement of it and gives it as result in output.

\subsubsection{Code of the function}

Here is the function snippet:-

\begin{center}

\includegraphics[scale=0.75]{a8.png}

\end{center}

\hrule

\subsection{DecToOcta(int num)}

\subsubsection{Function definition}

This function takes decimal number as input in argument and converts it into octal number and returns octal number as output.

\subsubsection{Code of the function}

Here is the function snippet:-

\begin{center}

\includegraphics{a9.png}

\end{center}

\hrule

\subsection{BintoOcta(int num)}

\subsubsection{Function definition}

This function takes binary number as input in argument and converts it into octal number and returns octal number as output.

\subsubsection{Code of the function}

Here is the function snippet:-

\begin{center}

\includegraphics{a10.png}

\end{center}

\hrule

\subsection{OctatoDec(int num)}

\subsubsection{Function definition}

This function takes octal number as input in argument and converts it into decimal number and returns decimal number as output.

\subsubsection{Code of the function}

Here is the function snippet:-

\begin{center}

\includegraphics{a11.png}

\end{center}

\hrule

\subsection{OctatoBin(int num)}

\subsubsection{Function definition}

This function takes octal number as input in argument and converts it into binary number and returns binary number as output.

\subsubsection{Code of the function}

Here is the function snippet:-

\begin{center}

\includegraphics{a12.png}

\end{center}

\hrule

\end{document}