

Given a number, print its binary representation.

I/p: number = 5

O/p: 101

I/p: number = 101

O/p: 1010

2	5	
2	2	1
	1	0

101

2	10	
2	5	0
2	2	1
	1	0

1010

Given a number 'n', predict whether it is a power of two or not.

I/p: n = 15

O/p: false

I/p: n = 32

O/p: True

convert 15 to Binary

2	15	
2	7	1
2	3	1
	1	1

1111

converting it in binary 1111, as it more than 1 set bits in binary, therefore it's not power of 2.

2	<u>32</u>	
2	<u>16</u>	0
2	<u>8</u>	0
2	<u>4</u>	0
2	<u>2</u>	0
	<u>1</u>	0

100000

Converting it to binary 100000, as it has only 1 set bit, therefore its power of 2.