

## 421. Maximum XOR of Two Numbers in an Array

Given an integer array `nums`, return the maximum result of `nums[i] XOR nums[j]`, where  $0 \leq i \leq j < n$ .

Input: `nums = [3,10,5,25,2,8]`

Output: 28

Explanation: The maximum result is 5 XOR 25 = 28.

3, 10, 5, 25, 2, 8

$p$	$q$	$R : p \wedge q$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 0011 & \rightarrow & 3 \\ \wedge 1010 & \rightarrow & 10 \\ \hline 1001 & \rightarrow & 9 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 a = \quad 00001010 \\
 b = \quad 11110101 \\
 \hline
 M = \quad 11111111
 \end{array}$$

a)  $11001001$

b)  ~~$01001010$~~

c)  $10001010$

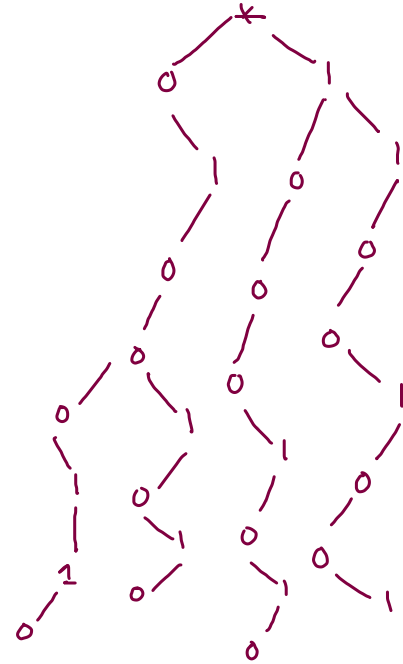
d)  ~~$01000110$~~

given  $a, M \hookrightarrow$  Integer. MAX-VALUE

calculate  $b?$

$$a \wedge b = M$$

$$b = a \wedge M$$



left: 0  
right: 1

val = 12

idx      0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0  
          15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

right most bit idx = 30

left most bit idx = 0

11011 (n)  
8 01000 (mask)  
-----  
01000

$n = 27, k = 3$

mask =  $2^k$   
= 01000

only  $k^{th}$  bit  
is on

```

public void insert(int val) {
    int idx = 30; // right most bit index
    Node curr = root;

    while(idx >= 0) {
        int mask = 1 << idx;
        int bit = (mask & val) == 0 ? 0 : 1;

        if(bit == 0) {
            if(curr.left == null) {
                curr.left = new Node();
            }
            curr = curr.left;
        }
        else {
            if(curr.right == null) {
                curr.right = new Node();
            }
            curr = curr.right;
        }
        idx--;
    }
}

```

008;

01001  
 10011  
 11010  
 01000  
 10101

