

Bitwise OR

The **OR** bitwise operation takes two sets of bits and for each pair of bits (the two bits at the same index in each set) returns 1 if **either** of the bits are 1. Otherwise, it returns 0.

```
1 | 1 // 1
1 | 0 // 1
0 | 1 // 1
0 | 0 // 0
```

Java ▼

Think of it like a bucket with two holes in it. If *both* holes are closed, no water comes out. If *either* hole is open, *or if both* are open, water comes out.

When performing OR on two integers, all digit columns used by either of the integers remain:

```
5 | 6 // Gives 7
```

Java ▼

```
// At the bit level:
```

```
//    0101 (5)
```

```
// | 0110 (6)
```

```
// = 0111 (7)
```

See also:

- [Binary Numbers \(/concept/binary-numbers\)](/concept/binary-numbers)
- [Bitwise AND \(/concept/and\)](/concept/and)
- [Bitwise NOT \(/concept/not\)](/concept/not)
- [Bitwise XOR \(eXclusive OR\) \(/concept/xor\)](/concept/xor)
- [Bit Shifting \(/concept/bit-shift\)](/concept/bit-shift)

What's next?

If you're ready to start applying these concepts to some problems, check out our mock coding interview questions (</next>).

They mimic a real interview by offering hints when you're stuck or you're missing an optimization.

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