Go Bitwise Operations Cheatsheet

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1 Basic Operations

2 Bit Manipulation Functions

```
import "math/bits"
      // Count ones
     bits.OnesCount8(0b00101110) = 4
     // Count significant bits
bits.Len8(0b00101110) = 6
bits.Len8(0b00000000) = 0
     // Count leading zeros
bits.LeadingZeros8(0b00101110) = 2
bits.LeadingZeros8(0b00000000) = 8
10
11
     // Count trailing zeros
bits.TrailingZeros8(0b00101110) = 1
     bits.TrailingZeros8(0b00000000) = 8
17
     // Rotate left bits.RotateLeft8(0b00101110, 3) = 01110001
18
19
20
      // Rotate right
     bits.RotateLeft8(0b00101110, -3) = 11000101
23
      // Reverse bits
24
     bits.Reverse8(0b00101110) = 01110100
25
26
      // Reverse bytes
27
     bits.ReverseBytes16(0x00ef) = 0xef00
```

3 Integer Arithmetic Tricks

```
// Multiply by 2^n
    x = y << n // 1 << 8 = 256

// Divide by 2^n
    x = y >> n // 256>>8 = 1

// Check if x is even
    (x & 1) == 0 // 256&1 = 0

// Check if x is a power of 2
    x != 0 && x&(x-1) == 0 // 256&(256-1) = 0

// Check if a number is divisible by 8
    ((n >> 3) << 3) == n

// Check if x and y have opposite signs
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```

4 Single Bit Operations

```
// Set the nth bit
            y = x | (1 << n) // 10000000 | (1<<3) = 10001000
2
3
            // Unset the nth bit y = x &^ (1 << n) // 011111111 &^ (1<<3) = 01110111
            // Toggle the nth bit y = x \hat{\ } (1 << n) // 10000000 \hat{\ } (1 << 3) = 10001000
            // Toggle all bits except nth bit y = \hat{(x \cdot (1 << n))} // \hat{(10000000 \cdot (1 << 3))} = 01110111
10
             // Toggle rightmost m bits y = x ^ (-1 << n) // 10000000 ^^ (-1<<3) = 10000111
15
            // Test if the nth bit is set
(x & (1 << n)) != 0 // 10000000 & (1<<3) = 00000000
17
18
            // Turn off rightmost 1-bit y = x \& (x - 1) // 01111111 & (128-1) = 01111110
            // Isolate rightmost 1-bit
y = x & (-x) // 01111000 & (-120) = 00001000
            // Right propagate rightmost 1-bit
y = x | (x - 1) // 01011000 | (88-1) = 01011111
            // Turn on rightmost 0-bit y = x \mid (x + 1) // 01011000 | (88+1) = 01011001
            // Isolate rightmost 0-bit
y = ^x & (x + 1) // ~00001001 & (88+1) = 00000010
31
```



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