

# Bitwise Operations, Bit Fields

# Bitwise Operations

# Bitwise Operators

x	y	x y	x&y	x^y
0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	0

- **AND (&)** outputs 1 only when both input bits are 1
- **OR (|)** outputs 1 when either input bit is 1
- **XOR(^)** outputs 1 when either input is exclusively 1(i.e., when two input bits are different)
- **NOT(~)** inverts 0 to 1 and 1 to 0

# Exercise 2

$x \& 0$	
$x   0$	
$x \wedge 0$	
$x \& 1$	
$x   1$	
$x \wedge 1$	

# Exercise 2

$x \& 0$	0
$x   0$	x
$x \wedge 0$	x
$x \& 1$	x
$x   1$	1
$x \wedge 1$	$\sim x$



$x \wedge 1$

$x = 0: 0 \wedge 1 = 1 = \sim x$

$x = 1: 1 \wedge 1 = 0 = \sim x$

# Masking to extract Bits

- Given binary number **0b1000 0001 1110 1011**, extract only the last 4 LSB bits

Bit 1	Bit 2	Bitwise AND
1	Y	Y
0	Y	0

Num 1 : **0b1000 0001 1110 1011**

**& 0b0000 0000 0000 1111**

Result : **0b0000 0000 0000 1011**

# Masking Bits to 1

- Given binary number **0b1000 0001 1100 1011**, convert the last 8 bits to 1

Bit 1	Bit 2	Bitwise OR
1	Y	1
0	Y	Y

Num 1 : **0b1000 0001 1100 1011**

| **0b0000 0000 1111 1111**

Result : **0b1000 0001 1111 1111**

# Exercise

- What is  $x \ll n$  equivalent to?

- $x^n$

- $2^{nx}$

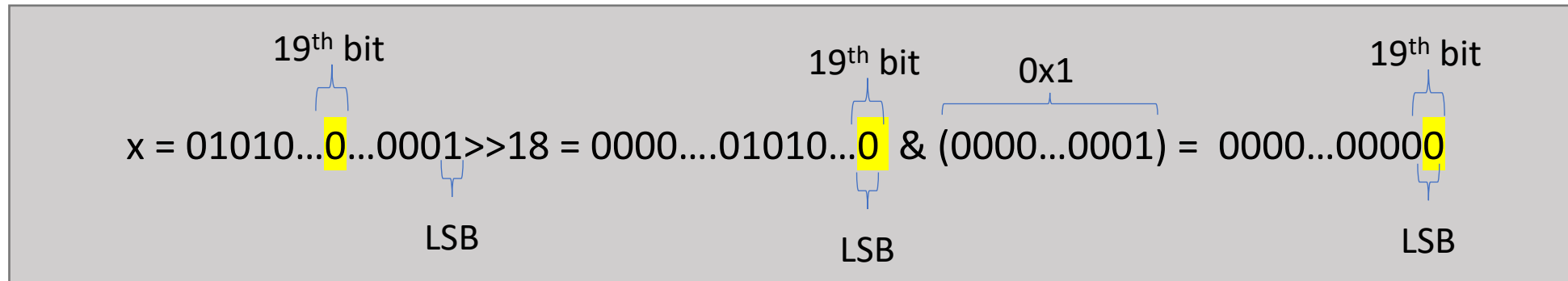
- $n^x$

- $x \cdot 2^n$



# Exercise

- Assume  $x$  is a 32-bit number. How do you get the 19<sup>th</sup> bit from LSB?
- $(x \gg 18) \& 0x1$

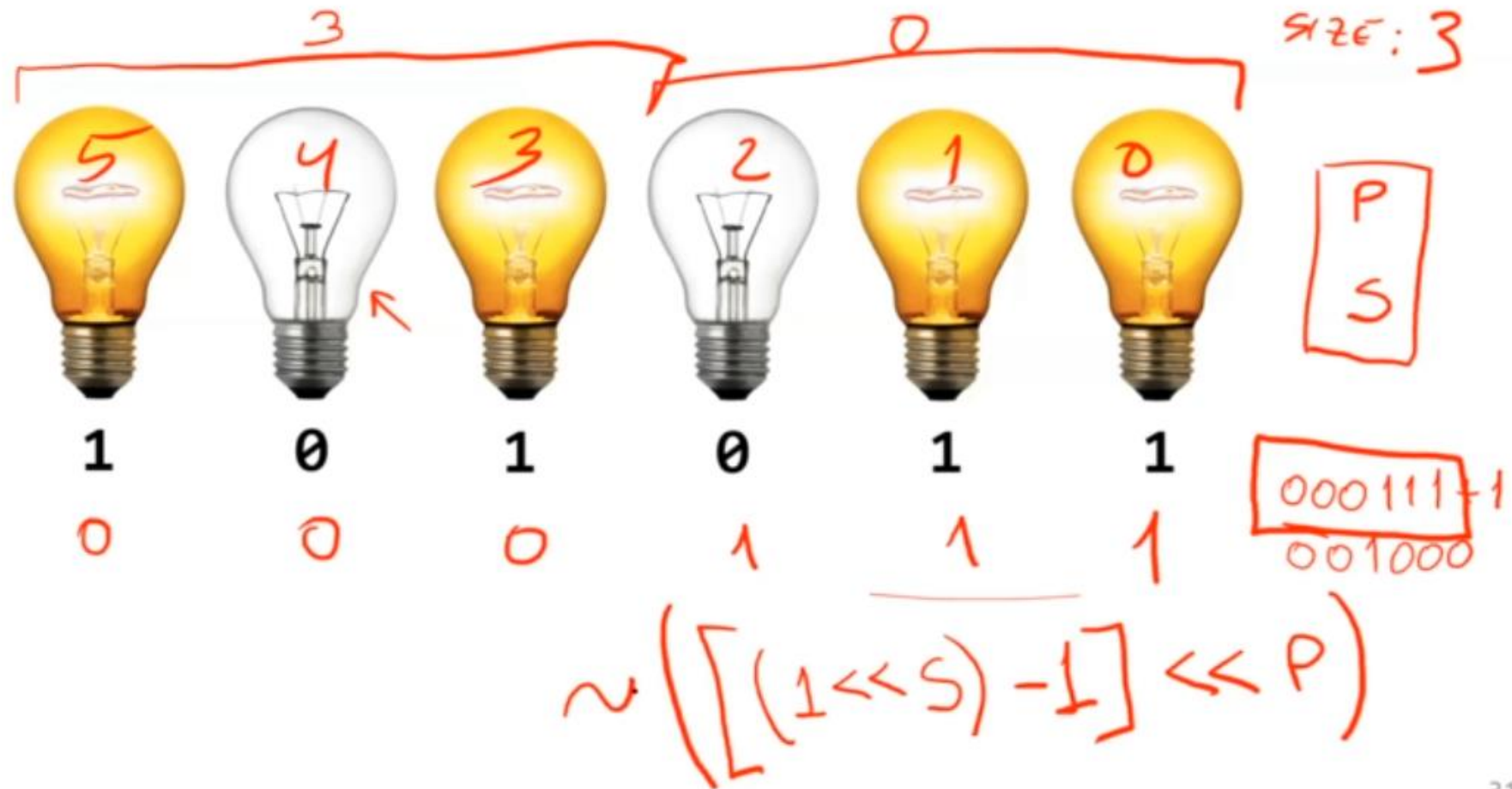


# Exercise

- Convert from 0011 0101 1001 0001 -> 0000 0000 0000 1011
  - Assume  $x = 0011\ 0101\ 1001\ 0001$
  - Step 1:  $x \ll 4$ 
    - $x = 0101\ 1001\ 0001\ 0000$
  - Step 2:  $x \gg 11$ 
    - $x = 0000\ 0000\ 0000\ 1011$

## Turning off the first three, leaving the others alone

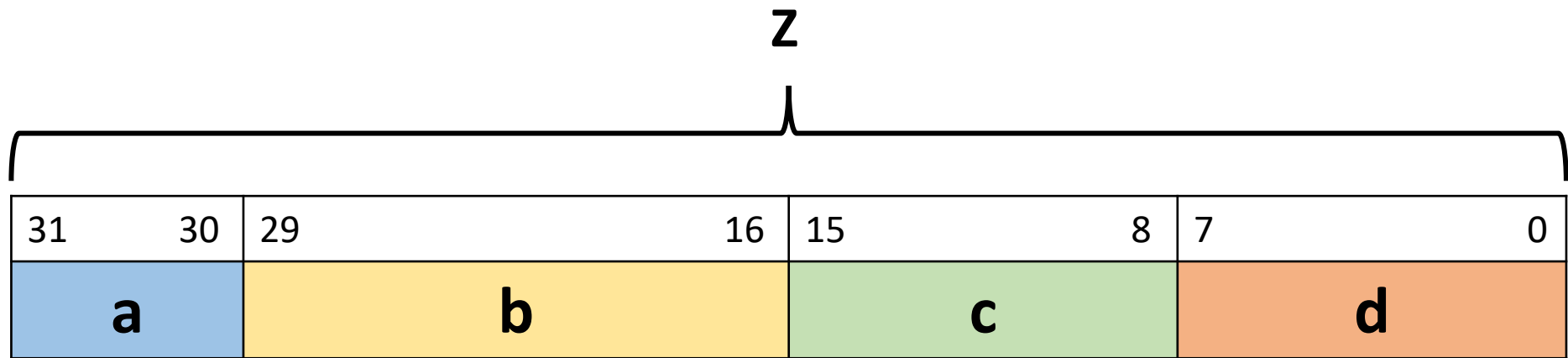
- more bits, but one of the same operations...



# Exercise

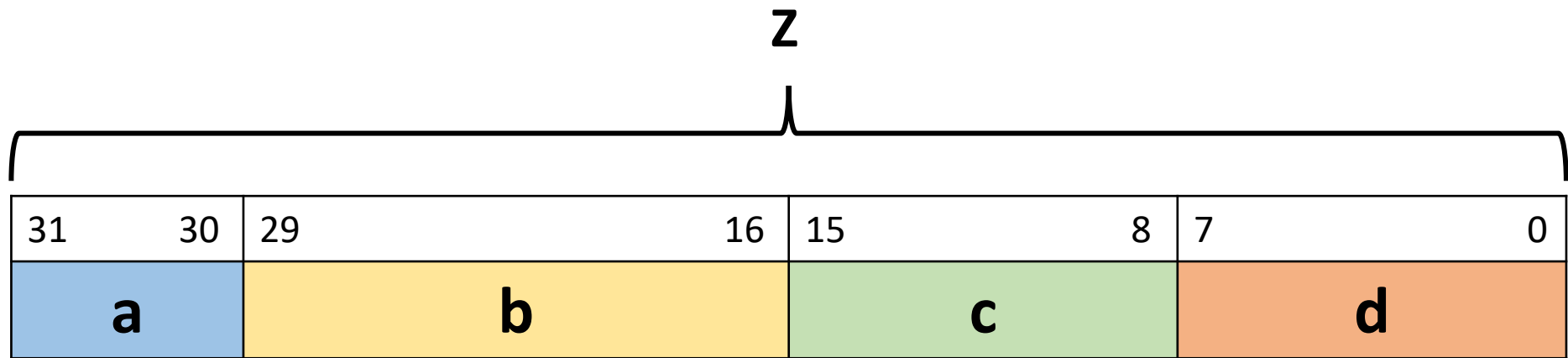
- Convert from 0101 **1010** 1010 -> 0101 **0000** 1010
  - Concept 1:  $0 \& 1 = 0$
  - Concept 2:  $111 + 1 = 1000$  or we can say  $1000 - 1 = 111$
  - Step 1: Get the number 1111 0000 1111
    - $(1 \ll 4) - 1 = 10000 - 1 = 1111$
    - $1111 \ll 4 = 1111\ 0000 = 0000\ 1111\ 0000$
    - $\sim(0000\ 1111\ 0000) = \mathbf{1111\ 0000\ 1111}$
  - Step 2:  $\mathbf{0101\ 1010\ 1010 \& 1111\ 0000\ 1111 = 0101\ 0000\ 1010}$

# Bit Fields



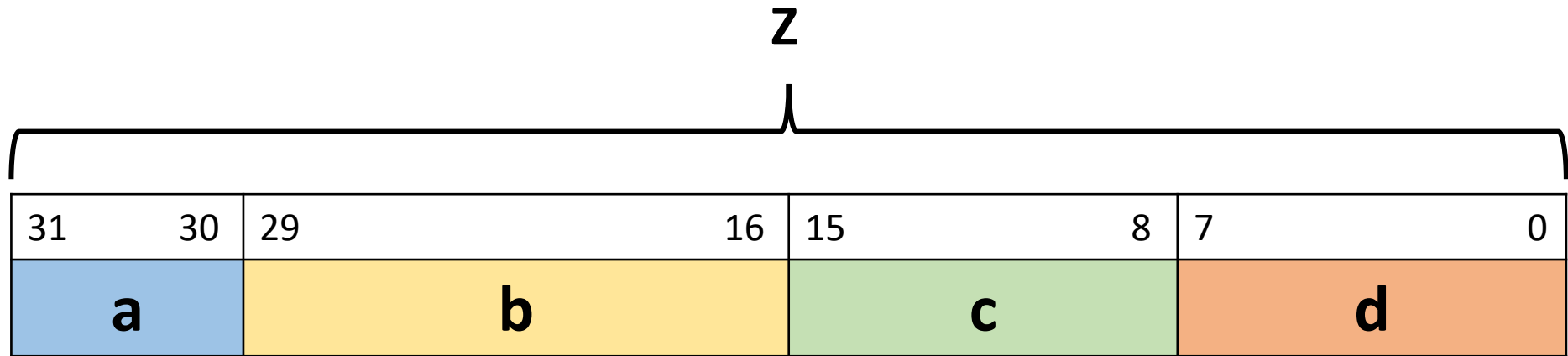
What is the position of the following fields?

- a
  - 30
- b
  - 16
- c
  - 8
- d
  - 0



What is the mask of the following fields?

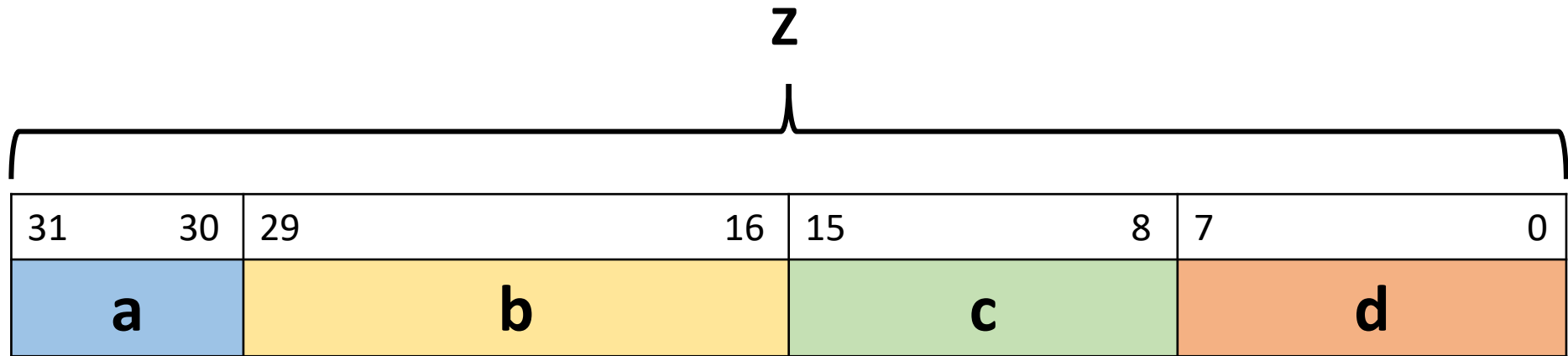
- **a**
  - 0x03
- **b**
  - 0x3FFF
- **c**
  - 0xFF
- **d**
  - 0xFF



Write the formula to obtain the value of Z in terms of a, b, c and d. (using bitwise operation(s)).

- $Z = (a \ll 30) \mid (b \ll 16) \mid (c \ll 8) \mid d$





Write the formula to obtain the value of the following fields in terms of Z (using bitwise operation(s)).

- a
  - $a = (Z \gg 30) \& 0x03$
- b
  - $b = (Z \gg 16) \& 0x3FFF$
- c
  - $c = (Z \gg 8) \& 0xFF$
- d
  - $d = Z \& 0xFF$