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[ ]: set-2
```

```
[19]: #Calculate the remainder of 1234 divided by 100 without using the % operator.
remainder=1234-(1234//100)*100
print(remainder)
```

```
34
```

```
[ ]: #Reverse the bits of an 8-bit binary number, @b11010100.
int(bin(0b11010100)[:1:-1].ljust(8,'0'),2)
```

```
[ ]: #Check if two numbers, a= 4 and b= 9, have opposite signs using bitwise operators.
(a^b)<0
```

```
[ ]: #Swap two integers a= 3 and b= 5 without using extra space.
a=a^b
b=a^b
a=a^b
```

```
[3]: #Determine if an integer n is a power of two without using Loops or recursion.
def is_pow_of_two(n):
    return n>0 and (n&(n-1))==0
```



```
[3]: #Determine if an integer n is a power of two without using loops or recursion.
```

```
def is_pow_of_two(n):  
    return n>0 and (n&(n-1))==0
```

```
print(is_pow_of_two(16))
```

True

```
[9]: #Implement a basic version of the XOR operation using only AND, OR, and NOT operators.
```

```
def ans(a,b):  
    return (a and not b) or (not a and b)
```

```
print(ans(1,0))
```

True

```
[11]: #Without running, determine the output of True *2+ False // 3.
```

```
print(True*2+False//3)
```

2

```
[12]: #Calculate the expression 3**2 // 2 * 3/31 and explain the order of operations.
```

```
value=3**2 // 2 * 3/31  
print(value)
```

0.3870967741935484



```
print(True*2+False//3)
```

```
2
```

```
[12]: #Calculate the expression 3**2 // 2 * 3/31 and explain the order of operations.
```

```
value=3**2 // 2 * 3/31
```

```
print(value)
```

```
0.3870967741935484
```

```
[13]: #Determine if the expression not (a<b) and not (a>b) is equivalent to a == b for any a and b.
```

```
def check_equivalence(a,b):
```

```
    return not (a<b) and not (a>b)
```

```
print(check_equivalence(4,4))
```

```
True
```

```
[ ]:
```