CSC 209 Review 9 Solution

September 13, 2020

Notes

1. a) 8

• a) is 0 because

$$i >> 1 + j >> 1$$
 is $8 >> 10 >> 1$

Which is 0 >> 1

Which is 0.

• d) is 15 because

ij&k is 78&9

which is 78

which is 15

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2. Use XOR on target bit using value 1.

This is because the operator of two like values equals to 0, and unequal values equal to 1.

a	b	a ^ b
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

3. The macro switches the value of x and y.

Take for example x = 100 (8) and y = 010 (4)

For the first part of macro, we have $x = x^{\wedge}y = 100^{\wedge}010 = 110$.

Taking this to second part of macro, we have $y = y^{\lambda}x = 010^{\lambda}110 = 100$.

Lastly, we have $x = x^{4}y = 110^{100} = 010$.

Thus, we can see the value of x and y are switched.

```
#define MK_COLOR(red, green, blue) (long) ((blue << 16) | (blue | (
green << 8)) | red)</pre>
```

```
#define GET_RED(color) (int)(color & 255)

#define GET_GREEN(color) (int)((color >> 8) & 255)

#define GET_BLUE(color) (int)((color >> 16) & 255)
```

- 6. a) Please see file question_6_a.c for details.
 - b) Please see file question_6_b.c for details.

Notes

- Unisigned short has at max 4 bits.
- Any out-of-bound bits are omitted