1. Write a C program to determine if the least significant bit of a given integer is set (i.e., check if the number is odd).

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
  int num;
  printf("Enter the number: ");
  scanf("%d",&num);
  if(num & 1)
  {
    printf("lsb is odd");
  }
  else
  {
    printf("lsb is even");
  }
  return 0;
}
```

2. Create a C program that retrieves the value of the nth bit from a given integer.

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
   int num,n,res;
   printf("Enter the number: \n");
   scanf("%d",&num);
   printf("Enter n: ");
   scanf("%d",&n);
   res=(num>>n)&1;
   printf("%d",res);
   return 0;
}
```

```
3) Develop a C program that sets the nth bit of a given integer to 1.
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
  int num, n, res;
  printf("Enter the number: \n");
 scanf("%d",&num);
  printf("Enter n: ");
  scanf("%d",&n);
  res=num|(1<<n);
  printf("%d",res);
  return 0;
}
4) Write a C program that clears (sets to 0) the nth bit of a given integer.
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
  int num,n,res;
  printf("Enter the number: \n");
 scanf("%d",&num);
  printf("Enter n: ");
  scanf("%d",&n);
  res=num&~(1<<n);
  printf("%d",res);
  return 0;
}
```

```
5) Create a C program that toggles the nth bit of a given integer.
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
  int num,n,res;
  printf("Enter the number: \n");
  scanf("%d",&num);
  printf("Enter n: ");
  scanf("%d",&n);
  res=num^(1<<n);
  printf("%d",res);
  return 0;
}
6) Write a C program that takes an integer input and multiplies it by
2<sup>n</sup> using the left shift operator.
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
  int num,n,res;
 printf("Enter the number: \n");
  scanf("%d",&num);
  printf("Enter n: ");
  scanf("%d",&n);
  res=num<<n;
  printf("%d",res);
  return 0;
```

```
}
```

7) Create a C program that counts how many times you can left shift a number before it overflows (exceeds the maximum value for an integer).

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
  int num, shifts;
  printf("Enter the number: ");
  scanf("%d", &num);
  while (num > 0)
 {
    num <<= 1;
    shifts++;
  }
  printf("number of shift is %d", shifts);
  return 0;
}
8) Write a C program that creates a bitmask with the first n bits set to 1 using the left
shift operator.
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
  int n,res;
  printf("Enter value of n:");
  scanf("%d",&n);
  int res = (1 << n)-1;
  printf("The bitmask is %d",res);
}
```

9) Develop a C program that reverses the bits of an integer using left shift and right shift operations.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
  unsigned int num, rev = 0;
  printf("Enter the number: \n");
  scanf("%u",&num);
  for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++) {
  rev = rev << 1;
  rev = rev | (num & 1);
  num = num >> 1;
 }
  printf("Reversed bits: %u\n", rev);
  return 0;
}
10) Create a C program that performs a circular left shift on an integer.
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
  unsigned int num, res;
  int shift;
  printf("Enter a number: ");
  scanf("%u", &num);
  printf("Enter shift amount: ");
  scanf("%d", &shift);
```

```
res = (num << shift) | (num >> (32 - shift));
  printf("after shift: %u", res);
  return 0;
}
11) Write a C program that takes an integer input and divides it by 2<sup>n</sup> using the right
shift operator.
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
  int num,n,res;
  printf("Enter the number: \n");
  scanf("%d",&num);
  printf("Enter n: ");
  scanf("%d",&n);
  res=num>>n;
  printf("%d",res);
  return 0;
}
12) Create a C program that counts how many times you can right shift a number before
it becomes zero.
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
  int num, shifts;
  printf("Enter the number: ");
  scanf("%d", &num);
  while (num > 0)
  {
```

```
num >>= 1;
   shifts++;
 }
  printf("number of shift is %d", shifts);
  return 0;
}
13) Write a C program that extracts the last n bits from a given integer using the right
shift operator.
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
  int num,n,res,mask;
  printf("Enter the number: \n");
  scanf("%d",&num);
  printf("Enter n: ");
  scanf("%d",&n);
  mask=(1<<n)-1;
  res==num & mask;
  printf("%d",res);
  return 0;
}
14) Develop a C program that uses the right shift operator to create a bitmask that
checks if specific bits are set in an integer.
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
  int num, n, mask;
  printf("Enter the number: \n");
```

```
scanf("%d",&num);
printf("Enter n: ");
scanf("%d",&n);
mask = num >> n;
if (mask & 1)
{
    printf("%d bit is set\n", n);
}
else
{
    printf("%d bit is not set\n", n);
}
return 0;
}
```