

# 191 Number of 1 Bits

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## Question:

Write a function that takes an unsigned integer and returns the number of '1' bits it has (also known as the [Hamming weight](#)).

For example, the 32-bit integer '11' has binary representation 00000000000000000000000000001011, so the function should return 3.

来自 <<https://leetcode.com/problems/number-of-1-bits/description/>>

编写一个函数，输入是一个无符号整数，返回的是它所有 位1 的个数（也被称为[汉明重量](#)）。  
例如，32位整数 '11' 的二进制表示为 00000000000000000000000000001011，所以函数返回3。

## Solution for Python3:

```
1  class Solution1(object):
2      def hammingWeight(self, n):
3          """
4              :type n: int
5              :rtype: int
6          """
7          cnt = 0;
8          while n:
9              cnt += n & 1
10             n >>= 1
11         return cnt
12
13     class Solution2(object):
14         def hammingWeight(self, n):
15             """
16                 :type n: int
17                 :rtype: int
18             """
19             cnt = 0;
20             while n:
21                 cnt += 1
22                 n &= n - 1
23             return cnt
```

## Solution for C++:

```
1  class Solution1 {
2  public:
3      int hammingWeight(uint32_t n) {
4          int cnt = 0;
5          while (n) {
6              cnt += n & 1;
7              n >>= 1;
8          }
9          return cnt;
10     }
11 };
```

```
12
13  class Solution2 {
14  public:
15      int hammingWeight(uint32_t n) {
16          int cnt = 0;
17          while (n) {
18              cnt++;
19              n &= n - 1;
20          }
21          return cnt;
22      }
23  };
```

## Appendix:

**$n \&= n - 1$ : 每次会移除 $n$ 最右边的一个1**

**$n \gg= 1$ : 每次会移除 $n$ 最右边的一位**