#### **MANJULA NANNURI**

#### **DAY-12-Assignment**

## Task 1: Bit Manipulation Basics

Create a function that counts the number of set bits (1s) in the binary representation of an integer. Extend this to count the total number of set bits in all integers from 1 to n.

```
package com.example;
public class BitManipulation {
public static int countSetBits(int n) {
int count = 0;
while (n > 0) {
count += n & 1;
n >>= 1;
return count;
}
public static int countTotalSetBits(int n) {
int totalSetBits = 0;
for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++) {
totalSetBits += countSetBits(i);
}
return totalSetBits;
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
int num = 10;
System.out.println("Number of set bits in " + num + ": " + countSetBits(num));
```

```
int range = 5;
System.out.println("Total number of set bits in integers from 1 to " + range + ": " +
countTotalSetBits(range));
}
```

#### **OUTPUT:**

```
Problems @ Javadoc Declaration Console ×

<terminated > BitManipulation [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\jdk-17\bin\javaw.ex

Number of set bits in 10: 2

Total number of set bits in integers from 1 to 5: 7
```

## Task 2: Unique Elements Identification

Given an array of integers where every element appears twice except for two, write a function that efficiently finds these two non-repeating elements using bitwise XOR operations.

```
package com.example;
public class UniqueElements {

public static void findUniqueElements(int[] arr) {

int xor = 0;

for (int num : arr) {

xor ^= num;

}

int rightmostSetBit = xor & -xor;

int x = 0;

int y = 0;

for (int num : arr) {

if ((num & rightmostSetBit) == 0) {

x ^= num;
```

```
} else {
y ^= num;
}

System.out.println("The two non-repeating elements are: " + x + " and " + y);
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
int[] arr = {4, 2, 4, 5, 2, 3, 3, 1};
findUniqueElements(arr);
}
}
```

# OUTPUT:

<terminated> UniqueElements [Java Application] C:\Program Files\Java\
The two non-repeating elements are: 1 and 5