
C Programming for Engineers

Bit Manipulation



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Bitwise Operation

- Computers represent all data internally as sequences of bits.
- Each bit can assume the value 0 or the value 1.
- The bitwise operators are used to manipulate the bits of integral operands both signed and unsigned.
- Unsigned integers are normally used with the bitwise operators.
- Bitwise manipulations are machine dependent.

Bitwise Operator

Operator		Description
&	bitwise AND	Compares its two operands bit by bit. The bits in the result are set to 1 if the corresponding bits in the two operands are <i>both</i> 1.
	bitwise inclusive OR	Compares its two operands bit by bit. The bits in the result are set to 1 if <i>at least one</i> of the corresponding bits in the two operands is 1.
^	bitwise exclusive OR (also known as bitwise XOR)	Compares its two operands bit by bit. The bits in the result are set to 1 if the corresponding bits in the two operands are different.
<<	left shift	Shifts the bits of the first operand left by the number of bits specified by the second operand; fill from the right with 0 bits.
>>	right shift	Shifts the bits of the first operand right by the number of bits specified by the second operand; the method of filling from the left is machine dependent when the left operand is negative.
~	complement	All 0 bits are set to 1 and all 1 bits are set to 0.

Bitwise Operation Example

$n=13$	00001101
$\sim n$	11110010
$n \ll 1$	<div>00001101 00011010</div> <div>Lost 0</div> <div>0 Inserted</div>
$n \ll 3$	<div>00001101 01101000</div> <div>Lost three 0s</div> <div>Inserted three 0's</div>
$n \gg 3$	<div>00001101 00000001</div> <div>Inserted three 0s</div> <div>101 Lost</div>

Bitwise Operation Example

Bit 1	Bit 2	Bit 1 & Bit 2
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

Bit 1	Bit 2	Bit 1 Bit 2
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1

Bit 1	Bit 2	Bit 1 ^ Bit 2
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

n	00001101
m	01010101
n&m	00000101

n	00001101
m	01010101
n m	01011101

n	00001101
m	01010101
n^m	01011000

Display Bits Example (1)

```
1  // Fig. 10.7: fig10_07.c
2  // Displaying an unsigned int in bits
3  #include <stdio.h>
4
5  void displayBits(unsigned int value); // prototype
6
7  int main(void)
8  {
9      unsigned int x; // variable to hold user input
10
11      printf("%s", "Enter a nonnegative int: ");
12      scanf("%u", &x);
13
14      displayBits(x);
15  }
16
```



Display Bits Example (2)

```
17 // display bits of an unsigned int value
18 void displayBits(unsigned int value)
19 {
20     // define displayMask and left shift 31 bits
21     unsigned int displayMask = 1 << 31;
22
23     printf("%10u = ", value);
24
25     // loop through bits
26     for (unsigned int c = 1; c <= 32; ++c) {
27         putchar(value & displayMask ? '1' : '0');
28         value <<= 1; // shift value left by 1
29
30         if (c % 8 == 0) { // output space after 8 bits
31             putchar(' ');
32         }
33     }
34
35     putchar('\n');
36 }
```

Enter a nonnegative int: **65000**
65000 = 00000000 00000000 11111101 11101000

Bitwise Operation Example Code (1)

```
1  // Fig. 10.9: fig10_09.c
2  // Using the bitwise AND, bitwise inclusive OR, bitwise
3  // exclusive OR and bitwise complement operators
4  #include <stdio.h>
5
6  void displayBits(unsigned int value); // prototype
7
8  int main(void)
9  {
10     // demonstrate bitwise AND (&)
11     unsigned int number1 = 65535;
12     unsigned int mask = 1;
13     puts("The result of combining the following");
14     displayBits(number1);
15     displayBits(mask);
16     puts("using the bitwise AND operator & is");
17     displayBits(number1 & mask);
18 }
```



Bitwise Operation Example Code (2)

```
19 // demonstrate bitwise inclusive OR (|)
20 number1 = 15;
21 unsigned int setBits = 241;
22 puts("\nThe result of combining the following");
23 displayBits(number1);
24 displayBits(setBits);
25 puts("using the bitwise inclusive OR operator | is");
26 displayBits(number1 | setBits);
27
28 // demonstrate bitwise exclusive OR (^)
29 number1 = 139;
30 unsigned int number2 = 199;
31 puts("\nThe result of combining the following");
32 displayBits(number1);
33 displayBits(number2);
34 puts("using the bitwise exclusive OR operator ^ is");
35 displayBits(number1 ^ number2);
36
```



Bitwise Operation Example Code (3)

```
37 // demonstrate bitwise complement (~)
38 number1 = 21845;
39 puts("\nThe one's complement of");
40 displayBits(number1);
41 puts("is");
42 displayBits(~number1);
43 }
44
```

Bitwise Operation Example Code (4)

```
45 // display bits of an unsigned int value
46 void displayBits(unsigned int value)
47 {
48     // declare displayMask and left shift 31 bits
49     unsigned int displayMask = 1 << 31;
50
51     printf("%10u = ", value);
52
53     // loop through bits
54     for (unsigned int c = 1; c <= 32; ++c) {
55         putchar(value & displayMask ? '1' : '0');
56         value <<= 1; // shift value left by 1
57
58         if (c % 8 == 0) { // output a space after 8 bits
59             putchar(' ');
60         }
61     }
62
63     putchar('\n');
64 }
```



Bitwise Operation Example Code Output

The result of combining the following

65535 = 00000000 00000000 11111111 11111111

1 = 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000001

using the bitwise AND operator & is

1 = 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000001

The result of combining the following

15 = 00000000 00000000 00000000 00001111

241 = 00000000 00000000 00000000 11110001

using the bitwise inclusive OR operator | is

255 = 00000000 00000000 00000000 11111111

The result of combining the following

139 = 00000000 00000000 00000000 10001011

199 = 00000000 00000000 00000000 11000111

using the bitwise exclusive OR operator ^ is

76 = 00000000 00000000 00000000 01001100

The one's complement of

21845 = 00000000 00000000 01010101 01010101

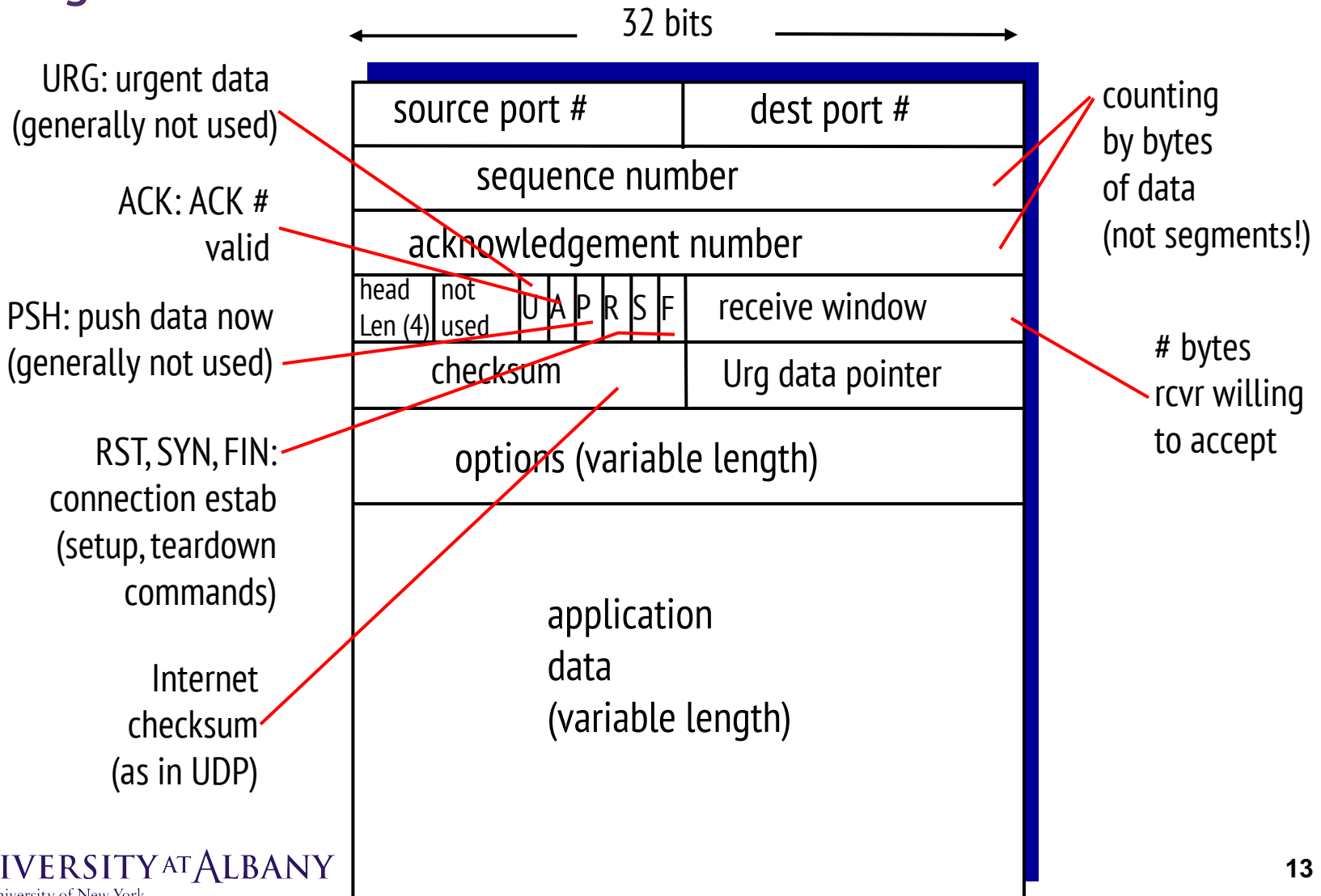
is

4294945450 = 11111111 11111111 10101010 10101010



Bitwise Operation Application:

TCP segment structure



Multiply and Divide by Bitwise Operation

- Left Shift
 - Multiply
- Right Shift
 - Divide

Revisiting Classwork Assignment

- Write a program to generate data for N students. Use structure to create numeric ID and points (max 100) as 2 separate members of the structure. Randomly generate data for N students. Display both the ID and the points of the student who has received highest point. Write three separate functions to complete the program:
 1. `generateStudentData()`, input is array of students
 2. `printStudentInfo()`, input is a single student
 3. `getTopStudent()`, input is array of students and output is a single student