

CS 49 Section

Week 6 Bonus Slides

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- In addition to the logical operators and and or, Python also has bitwise and & and bitwise or |
- These operate on the binary representations of the operand values
- A binary representation is a representation in base 2
- An explanation of base 2 representation is in this Khan Academy video
- Given two binary numbers, the bitwise operators compare each bit of the left operand to the corresponding bit of the right operand
 - o bitwise & yields 1 if both the bits are 1, and 0 if either bit is 0
 - o bitwise | yields 0 if both the bits are 0, and 1 if either bit is 1
- This is analogous to when the logical and and or return True or False





1 & 0 # result: 0
0 & 1 # result: 0
0 & 0 # result: 0
1 | 1 # result: 1
1 | 0 # result: 1
0 | 1 # result: 1

result: 1

result: 0

• 1 & 1

• 0 | 0



- Example: decimal 5 is binary 101, decimal 2 is binary 10
- For convenience, we can add a leading zero to the latter so the two have the same number of digits: 010
- What is 5 & 2?
 101
 8 010
 900 # Decimal 0
 What is 5 | 2?
 101
 910
 111 # Decimal 7
- Since no place has a 1 in both binary numbers, the & evaluates to 0
- Since every place has a 1 in one or the other, the | evaluates to 7



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```
def bitwise operations():
             # decimal 3: binary 011
   a = 3
   b = 6
             # decimal 6: binary 110
   c = 3 & 6 # result: ?
   d = 3 | 6 # result: ?
   print(f'Result of bitwise and, 3 & 6 : {c}')
   print(f'Result of bitwise or, 3 | 6 : {d}')
if ___name__ == '__main__':
   bitwise_operations()
```



```
def bitwise operations():
   a = 3 # decimal 3: binary 011
   b = 6
             # decimal 6: binary 110
   c = 3 & 6 # result:
                           & 010 decimal 2
   d = 3 | 6 # result:
                               111 decimal 7
   print(f'Result of bitwise and, 3 & 6 : {c}')
   print(f'Result of bitwise or, 3 | 6 : {d}')
if ___name__ == '__main__':
   bitwise_operations()
```

