

Lab 8 – 18th March
Topics – Bit Vectors and Bloom Filters

Problem 1

Design and implement bit operations on a single *unsigned int* word as a bit vector:

- Let N be `sizeof(unsigned int)`. Then we can have a bit vector of size N represented by an integer word.
- Set operation: This operation sets the j^{th} bit ($1 \leq j \leq N$) (counting 0 as the LSB) of the given integer word S to 1. (j is taken as input)
- Get operation. This operation returns the j^{th} bit ($1 \leq j \leq N$) (counting 0 as the LSB) of the given integer word S . (j is taken as input)

Obtaining j^{th} bit of an *int* in C language can be achieved by masking the vector with a bit pattern and testing it: i.e. $(S \& B_j)$ iff (j^{th} bit of S is 1) where B_j is all 0s except the j^{th} bit.

B_j can be obtained by left-shifting $((\text{unsigned int}) 1)$ j times.

Implement the set and get operations on an unsigned int, to be used as a bit vector. You can use the following table for designing your functions.

| Key | Function | Input Format | Description |
|-----|-----------------|--------------|---|
| 0 | CreateBitVector | 0 | Creates a bit vector S in the form of an integer word of size – <code>sizeof(unsigned int)</code> , which is equal to 32; And then initializes it to 0. |
| 1 | Set | 1 j | Sets the value of j^{th} bit of S to 1. |
| 2 | Get | 2 j | Returns the value of j^{th} bit of S . You must also print the returned value. |

Sample input and output

| Sample Input | Sample Output |
|--------------|---------------|
| 0 | 1 |
| 1 2 | 1 |
| 1 6 | 0 |
| 1 9 | |
| 2 6 | |
| 2 9 | |
| 2 31 | |
| -1 | |