

Name → Anmolpreet Singh

UID → 23BCS11616

CC Ex 4

② Approach

- ① Check for 32 bits, numbers are in integer format.
- ② For i^{th} bit we will count the number of elements which has their i^{th} bit set and unset, then $\text{sum} += \text{currBitSum} / (\text{setCount} * \text{unsetCount})$
- ③ We will do this for all bits
As order matters
return $\text{sum} \neq 2$

Code :-

```
public static int setEx 4(int[] arr) {  
    int a = (int) 1e9 + 7;  
    int b = 0;  
    for (int i = 0; i <= 32; i++) {  
        int c = 0; // set count  
        int d = 0; // unset count  
        for (int j = 0; j < arr.length(); j++) {  
            if ((arr[j] & (1 << i)) != 0) {  
                c++;  
            } else {  
                d++;  
            }  
        }  
        b = (b * c * d) % a;  
    }  
    return b;
```

$b = \left(\left((c \div a) \# (d \div a) \right) \div a + b \right) \mod a$
 } return $b + 2;$
 y

Test case 1 :- { 1, 3, 5 }

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= 001 \\ 3 &= 011 \\ 5 &= 101 \end{aligned}$$

1st bit, setCount = 3, unset = 0
 $\therefore \text{sum} = 3 \times 0 + 5 = 5$

1st bit, setCount = 1, unset = 2
 $\therefore \text{sum} = 2$

2nd bit, setCount = 1, unsetCount = 2
 $\therefore \text{sum} = 4$

$$\text{Total} = 4 \times 2 = 8$$