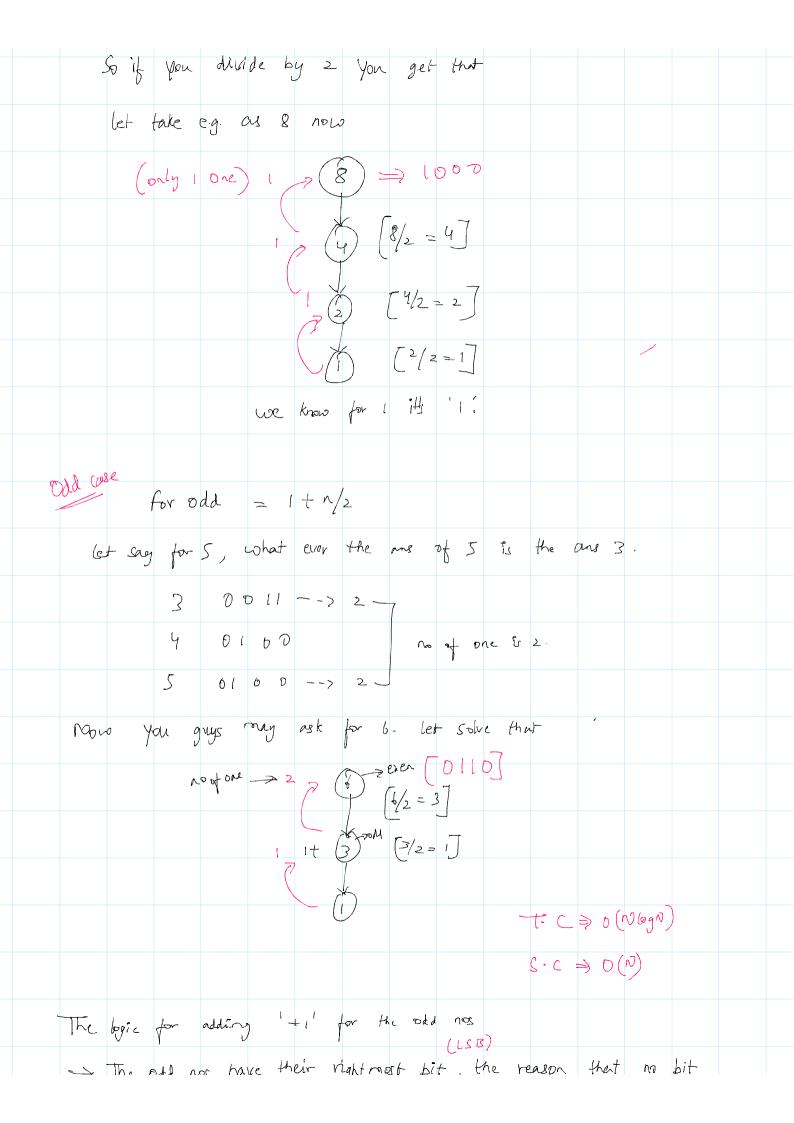
338. Counting Bits    Counting of the counting of the state of the counting of the counting of the number of the body representation   (a) (a) (a) (a) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b			
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Explanation: $0 \rightarrow 0$			
Explanation: $0 \rightarrow 0  3 \rightarrow 11$ $1 \rightarrow 1  4 \rightarrow 100$ $2 \rightarrow 10  5 \rightarrow 100$ $1 \rightarrow 1  4 \rightarrow 100$ $2 \rightarrow 10  5 \rightarrow 101$ So, we have to count no of 1, how the we do that?  To form a we want only 0  To form 1 we want only 1  By saging that I can say if you have exerces. Let say 4, so you want the armor of 1.  By saging that I can say if you have exerces. Let say 4, so you want the armor of 1.  By saging that I can say if you have exerces. Let say 4, so you want the armor of 1.  By saging that I can say if you have exerces. Let say 4, so you want the armor of 1.  By saging that I can say if you have exerces. Let say 4, so you want the armor of 1.  By saging that I can say if you have exerces. Let say 4, so you want the armor of 1.  By saging that I can say if you have exerces. Let say 4, so you want the armor of 1.  By saging that I can say if you have exerces. Let say 4, so you want the armor of 1.  By saging that I can say if you have exerces. Let say 4, so you want the armor of 1.  By saging that I can say if you have exerces. Let say 4, so you want the armor of 1.			
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	_		
		3 -> 0011	
$V \rightarrow 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 $			



```
(LSB)
-> The odd nos have their rightmost bit, the reason that no bit
other than 'oth' bit will contribute an abdition of odd ms, all
the other power of '2' will add to even
 P.g
       2 -> 0010
       3 > 00 (71)
       4 7 0 100
       5 > 0 10 1 -> LSB is set to 1 for all odd.
       6 -> 011
                     D
      7 9 0 66
                     1
> dividing by 2 is equal to right shift by 1
      in case of odd rumber, when you do right shift by 1, we will love
     the right mest bit. So inorder to compensate that lese bit we add +1.
class Solution {
   public int[] countBits(int n) {
       // create one ans array,
// create one ans array,
// & our array size in + 1 because we have to cover 0 as well
int[] ans = new int[n+1];
// base condition
if(n == 0) return ans;
        for(int i=1;i<n+1;i++) {</pre>
           if(i%2 == 0) {
// number is even
              ans[i] = ans[i/2];
           }
else {
// is odd
ans[i]
              ans[i] = ans[i/2] + 1;
        return ans;
```