You will be given a list of 32 bit unsigned integers. Flip all the bits  $(1 \to 0 \text{ and } 0 \to 1)$  and print the result as an unsigned integer.

For example, your decimal input  $n=9_{10}=1001_2$ . We're working with 32 bits, so:

#### **Function Description**

Complete the *flippingBits* function in the editor below. It should return the unsigned decimal integer result.

flippingBits has the following parameter(s):

• n: an integer

## **Input Format**

The first line of the input contains q, the number of queries. Each of the next q lines contain an integer, n, to process.

### **Constraints**

```
1 \le q \le 100 \\ 0 \le n < 2^{32}
```

### **Output Format**

Output one line per element from the list with the decimal value of the resulting unsigned integer.

# Sample Input 0

```
3
2147483647
1
0
```

# Sample Output 0

```
2147483648
4294967294
4294967295
```

## **Explanation 0**

# **Sample Input 1**

```
2
4
123456
```

### **Sample Output 1**

```
4294967291
4294843839
```

### **Explanation 1**

```
0000000000000011110001001000000_2 = 123456_{10}\\
11111111111111111000011101101111111_2 = 4294843839_{10}
Sample Input 2
802743475
35601423
Sample Output 2
4294967295
3492223820
4259365872
Explanation 2
00101111110110001110010010110011_2 = 802743475_{10}
11010000001001110001101101001100_2 = 3492223820_{10}
00000010000111110011110000001111_2 = 35601423_{10} \\
111111011110000011000011111110000_{2} = 4259365872_{10}
```