

Introduction to Bit Manipulation

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Main {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args){
7         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8         int n = scn.nextInt();
9         int i = scn.nextInt();
10        int j = scn.nextInt();
11        int k = scn.nextInt();
12        int m = scn.nextInt();
13
14        //write your code here
15        int onmask = (1 << i);
16        int offmask = ~(1 << j);
17        int tmask = (1 << k);
18        int cmask = (1 << m);
19
20        System.out.println(n | onmask);
21        System.out.println(n & offmask);
22        System.out.println(n ^ tmask);
23        System.out.println((n & cmask) == 0? false: true);
24    }
25 }
```

Right Most Set Bit (RSB) Mask

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Main {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args){
7         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8         int n = scn.nextInt();
9
10        //write your code here
11        int rsbm = n & -n;
12
13        System.out.println(Integer.toBinaryString(rsbm));
14    }
15 }
```

Josephus Problem Algorithm using Bit Manipulation |

Kernighan's Algorithm | Count Set Bits in an Integer

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 public class Main {
5
6     public static void main(String[] args){
7         Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
8         int n = scn.nextInt();
9
10        //write your code here
11        int counter = 0;
12        while(n != 0){
13            int rsbm = n & -n;
14            n -= rsbm;
15            counter++;
16        }
17
18        System.out.println(counter);
19    }
20 }
```

```
1
2
3 public class Main {
4
5     public static int powerof2(int n){
6         int i = 1;
7
8         while(i * 2 <= n){
9             i = i * 2;
10        }
11
12        return i;
13    }
14
15    public static int solution(int n){
16        int hp2 = powerof2(n);
17        int l = n - hp2;
18        return 2 * l + 1;
19    }
20
21    public static void main(String[] args){
22        Scanner scn = new Scanner(System.in);
23        int n = scn.nextInt();
24        System.out.println(solution(n));
25    }
26 }
```

Gray Code Explained using Recursion and Backtracking | Leetcode#89 Solution in JAVA

```
public class Main {  
    public static ArrayList<String> solution(int n) {  
        if(n == 1){  
            ArrayList<String> bres = new ArrayList<>();  
            bres.add("0");  
            bres.add("1");  
            return bres;  
        }  
  
        ArrayList<String> rres = solution(n - 1);  
        ArrayList<String> mres = new ArrayList<>();  
        for(int i = 0; i < rres.size(); i++){  
            String rstr = rres.get(i);  
            mres.add("0" + rstr);  
        }  
  
        for(int i = rres.size() - 1; i >= 0; i--){  
            String rstr = rres.get(i);  
            mres.add("1" + rstr);  
        }  
    }  
}
```