

# Bit Manipulation using C (Register Level Programming)

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This document explains commonly used bit manipulation techniques used in Embedded C and ARM microcontroller programming.

Bit manipulation is widely used while working with **hardware registers, GPIO control, status flags, and peripheral configuration.**

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## Helper Macro

```
#define BV(n) (1 << (n))
```

This macro generates a bit mask with the **nth bit set to 1**. It improves code readability and avoids hard-coded values.

### Example:

```
BV(0) → 0000 0001  
BV(3) → 0000 1000
```

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## Check nth Bit of Register

```
if (regr & BV(n))  
{  
    // nth bit is 1  
}  
else  
{  
    // nth bit is 0  
}
```

### Example: Checking nth bit

```
Check 3rd bit:  
  
regr : 0x4A : 0100 1010  
BV(3):      0000 1000  
-----  
Result:     0000 1000 → bit is 1 (true)
```

Check 4th bit:

regr : 0x4A : 0100 1010

BV(4): 0001 0000

-----

Result: 0000 0000 → bit is 0 (false)

#### Used in:

- Checking input pin status
- Checking peripheral ready / busy flag

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## Set nth Bit of Register

```
regr = regr | BV(n);  
// or  
regr |= BV(n);
```

This operation sets the **nth bit to 1** while keeping all other bits unchanged.

Example: Set nth bit

Set 4th bit:

regr : 0x4A : 0100 1010

BV(4): 0001 0000

-----

Result: 0101 1010

#### Used in:

- Enabling features in control registers
- Turning ON output pins
- Configuring peripheral settings

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## Clear nth Bit of Register

```
regr = regr & ~BV(n);  
// or  
regr &= ~BV(n);
```

## Example: Clear nth bit

Clear 3rd bit:

```
regr : 0x4A : 0100 1010
BV(3):      0000 1000
~BV(3):     1111 0111
-----
Result:     0100 0010
```

### Used in:

- Disabling features
  - Turning OFF output pins
  - Resetting configuration bits
- 

## Toggle nth Bit of Register

```
regr = regr ^ BV(n);
// or
regr ^= BV(n);
```

## Example: Toggle nth bit

Toggle 4th bit:

```
regr : 0x4A : 0100 1010
BV(4):      0001 0000
-----
Result:     0101 1010
```

### Used in:

- Toggling output pins
  - Switching modes
  - Flipping status flags
- 

## Set Bits 12 to 15 of Register

```
regr = regr | BV(12) | BV(13) | BV(14) | BV(15);
// or
regr |= BV(12) | BV(13) | BV(14) | BV(15);
```

### Example: Setting bits 12 to 15

```
BV(12): 0000 0000 0000 0000 0001 0000 0000 0000
BV(13): 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 0000 0000 0000
BV(14): 0000 0000 0000 0000 0100 0000 0000 0000
BV(15): 0000 0000 0000 0000 1000 0000 0000 0000
-----
Mask : 0000 0000 0000 0000 1111 0000 0000 0000
```

```
regr : 0000 0000 0000 0000 0100 1010 0000 0000
-----
Result:0000 0000 0000 0000 1111 1010 0000 0000
```

### Clear Bits 17 to 20 of Register

```
regr &= ~(BV(17) | BV(18) | BV(19) | BV(20));
```

### Example: Clearing bits 17 to 20

```
BV(17): 0000 0000 0000 0010 0000 0000 0000 0000
BV(18): 0000 0000 0000 0100 0000 0000 0000 0000
BV(19): 0000 0000 0000 1000 0000 0000 0000 0000
BV(20): 0000 0000 0001 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
-----
OR   : 0000 0000 0001 1110 0000 0000 0000 0000
~    : 1111 1111 1110 0001 1111 1111 1111 1111
```

```
regr : 0000 0000 0000 0100 1010 0000 0000 0000
-----
Result:0000 0000 0000 0000 1010 0000 0000 0000
```

### Read Value from Bits 19 to 24 of Register

```
value = (regr >> 19) & 0x0000003F;
```

### Example

```

regr : 0x104A0000
0001 0000 0100 1010 0000 0000 0000 0000

>> 19
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0010 0000 1001

& 0x3F
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0011 1111
-----
Result:
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 1001

```

## Write Value to Bits 8 to 15 of Register

```

regr &= ~(BV(8) | BV(9) | BV(10) | BV(11) |
          BV(12) | BV(13) | BV(14) | BV(15));

regr |= (value << 8);

```

## Example

```

value : 0x52
0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0101 0010

value << 8
0000 0000 0000 0000 0101 0010 0000 0000

```

```

regr before:
0001 0000 0000 0100 1010 0000 0000 0000

After clear:
0001 0000 0000 0100 0000 0000 0000 0000

Final result:
0001 0000 0000 0100 0101 0010 0000 0000

```

## Wait While Bit 4 of Register is 0

```
while (!(regr & BV(4)))  
{  
    // wait until bit 4 becomes 1  
}
```

### Used in:

- Waiting for peripheral ready
  - Polling status flag
- 

## Wait While Bit 4 of Register is 1

```
while (regr & BV(4))  
{  
    // wait until bit 4 becomes 0  
}
```

### Used in:

- Waiting for operation completion
- Busy-wait polling