
Bitwise operators:						
		neofraci	monipolotion	fores	Jata of	
		operators	oso pergo	1 Bids on	To pai	
		£t.		/	a o	
Bitulse operators			and not applied to float or double			
- To All	the state of the s	10 K 107	7/8/ (7)			
rotoraclo			Description			
ky m x 7 &		Bitwise AND				
^	a in the			ar =		
1 <<		1est Shift				
oporators >>		right shift				
$\sigma' \neq f$	1.0/ 54	Meron d.	in a grant	2 +		
		, , , , ,				
Truth Tai	ole for bitu	150 & lan	6 ^ .			
12-0	may in				-	
od op	akb	· Anna q	b	a^h		
0 0	0	· ~ / ~ O	01 - 10	0		
0 1	0	1		1		
1/0 0	11. 400	7 1 1 2 21.7	16:11 =			
. 10	1 81 m	10		06	Babula	
	1×1	1+1=	10	-	edoe is	
1+1= 10 taken					TOKED	
I to \ n \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \						
	The State of the S	1000				
	operand or	_			The second secon	
					cy to up	
					to be	
	,		skifteg			
	Bitwise bit level bits from Bitwise Operate (Bitwise operators bit level. Theso bits from right to le Bitwise operator apperator Truth Table for bitwise of 1 Ix I The bitwise shift of The left operand sy	Bitwise operators personn bit level. These operators bits from right to lest. Bitwise operators are not Operator Sitwise Sitwise No	Bitwise operators personn monipolonian bit level. These operators are not opplied to bits from right to lest. Bitwise operator Description & Bitwise AND Bitwise AND Bitwise exclusive And And And And And	Bituise operators personn monipolonions of bit level. These operators dso personn shist bits from right to lest. Bituise operators and not applied to fleat Operator Description & Bituise AND Bituise PND Situise PND Pest shist Nest shist	

	Syntax: operand I operator operator 2
	E.q: - Q & b
	brodeou: #!verage < statio. P)
· ·	int main ()
	C
	int azo, b=1, ans;
,	ans= a&b
	print f (" % d", ans);
÷ ,.	return 0;
	}
or sixelly assessed	output:- 0

It is a special type of dedston making operator.

It is actually the if condition that we use in clarguage dedston making, not but using conditional operator, we torn the if condition statement into a short and we torn the if condition statement into a short and Simple obsertor. Syntax: Boolean Expression! First Statement: Second Statement Syntax: Condition? Value_if_ true: Value_if_folse # include < staio. h> - slamoses in+ main () int a=50, b=20, ans; ans = (a>b? 1:0); Print f (" o/o d", ans output :-7