

Bits manipulation (Important tactics)

Difficulty Level : Medium • Last Updated : 18 May, 2021

Prerequisites : [Bitwise operators in C](#), [Bitwise Hacks for Competitive Programming](#), [Bit Tricks for Competitive Programming](#)



1. Compute XOR from 1 to n (direct method) :

CPP

```
// Direct XOR of all numbers from 1 to n
int computeXOR(int n)
{
    if (n % 4 == 0)
        return n;
    if (n % 4 == 1)
        return 1;
    if (n % 4 == 2)
        return n + 1;
    else
        return 0;
}
```



1.

Start Your Coding Journey Now!

[Login](#)[Register](#)

2. We can quickly calculate the total number of combinations with numbers smaller than or equal to a number whose sum and XOR are equal. Instead of using looping (Brute force method), we can directly find it by a mathematical trick i.e.

```
// Refer Equal Sum and XOR for details.  
Answer = pow(2, count of zero bits)
```

1. How to know if a number is a power of 2?

CPP

```
// Function to check if x is power of 2  
bool isPowerOfTwo(int x)  
{  
    // First x in the below expression is  
    // for the case when x is 0  
    return x && !(x & (x - 1));  
}
```

1. Refer [check if a number is power of two](#) for details.
2. Find XOR of all subsets of a set. We can do it in $O(1)$ time. The answer is always 0 if the given set has more than one element. For sets with a single element, the answer is the value of single element. Refer [XOR of the XOR's of all subsets](#) for details.
3. We can quickly find number of leading, trailing zeroes and number of 1's in a binary code of an integer in C++ using GCC. It can be done by using inbuilt function i.e.

```
Number of leading zeroes: builtin_clz(x)  
Number of trailing zeroes : builtin_ctz(x)  
Number of 1-bits: __builtin_popcount(x)
```

1. Refer [GCC inbuilt functions](#) for details.



Start Your Coding Journey Now!

[Login](#)[Register](#)

```
// Conversion into Binary code//
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    auto number = 0b011;
    cout << number;
    return 0;
}
```

1.

Output: 3

1. The Quickest way to swap two numbers:

```
a ^= b;
b ^= a;
a ^= b;
```

1. Refer [swap two numbers](#) for details.

2. Simple approach to flip the bits of a number: It can be done in a simple way, just simply subtract the number from the value obtained when all the bits are equal to 1.

For example:

Number : Given Number

Value : A number with all bits set in given number.

Flipped number = Value - Number.

Example :

Start Your Coding Journey Now!

[Login](#)[Register](#)

1. We can find the most significant set bit in $O(1)$ time for a fixed size integer. For example below code is for 32-bit integer.

C

```
int setBitNumber(int n)
{
    // Below steps set bits after
    // MSB (including MSB)

    // Suppose n is 273 (binary
    // is 100010001). It does following
    // 100010001 | 010001000 = 110011001
    n |= n>>1;

    // This makes sure 4 bits
    // (From MSB and including MSB)
    // are set. It does following
    // 110011001 | 001100110 = 11111111
    n |= n>>2;

    n |= n>>4;
    n |= n>>8;
    n |= n>>16;

    // Increment n by 1 so that
    // there is only one set bit
    // which is just before original
    // MSB. n now becomes 100000000
    n = n + 1;

    // Return original MSB after shifting.
    // n now becomes 100000000
    return (n >> 1);
}
```

1. Refer [Find most significant set bit of a number](#) for details.

2. We can quickly check if bits in a number are in alternate pattern (like 101010). We compute $n \wedge (n \gg 1)$. If n has an alternate pattern, then $n \wedge (n \gg 1)$ operation will

Start Your Coding Journey Now!

[Login](#)[Register](#)

to contribute, you can also write an article using write.geeksforgeeks.org or mail your article to contribute@geeksforgeeks.org. See your article appearing on the GeeksforGeeks main page and help other Geeks.

Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above.

[Like](#)[Previous](#)[Next](#)

RECOMMENDED ARTICLES

Page : [1](#) [2](#) [3](#)

01 Bit manipulation | Swap Endianness of a number
30, Jul 19

05 Maximize the Expression | Bit Manipulation
09, Oct 19

02 Maximize the expression (A AND X) * (B AND X) | Bit Manipulation
29, Oct 19

06 All about Bit Manipulation
18, Feb 21

03 Winner in the Rock-Paper-Scissor game using Bit manipulation
11, Dec 19

07 Toggle bits of a number except first and last bits
14, Jan 18

Start Your Coding Journey Now!

[Login](#)[Register](#)

Article Contributed By :

**GeeksforGeeks**

Vote for difficulty

Current difficulty : [Medium](#)[Easy](#)[Normal](#)[Medium](#)[Hard](#)[Expert](#)Improved By : [kkvanonymous](#)Article Tags : [Bit Magic](#), [Competitive Programming](#)Practice Tags : [Bit Magic](#)[Report Issue](#)

Writing code in comment? Please use ide.geeksforgeeks.org, generate link and share the link here.

[Load Comments](#)**GeeksforGeeks**5th Floor, A-118,
Sector-136, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201305feedback@geeksforgeeks.org

Start Your Coding Journey Now!

[Login](#)[Register](#)

Company

[About Us](#)
[Careers](#)
[Privacy Policy](#)
[Contact Us](#)
[Copyright Policy](#)

Learn

[Algorithms](#)
[Data Structures](#)
[Languages](#)
[CS Subjects](#)
[Video Tutorials](#)

Web Development

[Web Tutorials](#)
[HTML](#)
[CSS](#)
[JavaScript](#)
[Bootstrap](#)

Contribute

[Write an Article](#)
[Write Interview Experience](#)
[Internships](#)
[Videos](#)

@geeksforgeeks , Some rights reserved

