Bitwise AND

The & operator
- takes two values (1, 2, 4, 8 bytes), treats as sequence of bits
- performs logical AND on each corresponding pair of bits
- result contains same number of bits as inputs

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>00100111</th>
<th>AND</th>
<th>0 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&amp; 11100011</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Used for e.g. checking whether a bit is set

Exercise: Checking for odd numbers

One obvious way to check for odd numbers in C

```c
int isOdd(int n) {
    return n % 2 == 1;
}
```

Could we use & to achieve the same thing? How?

Aside: an alternative to the above

```c
int isOdd(int n) {
    return n & 1;
}
```

Bitwise OR

The | operator
- takes two values (1, 2, 4, 8 bytes), treats as sequence of bits
- performs logical OR on each corresponding pair of bits
- result contains same number of bits as inputs

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>00100111</th>
<th>OR</th>
<th>0 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11100011</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Used for e.g. ensuring that a bit is set

Bitwise NEG

The ~ operator
- takes a single value (1, 2, 4, 8 bytes), treats as sequence of bits
- performs logical negation of each bit
- result contains same number of bits as input

Example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>~ 00100111</th>
<th>NEG</th>
<th>0 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11011000</td>
<td>1 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Used for e.g. creating useful bit patterns
Bitwise Operations in C

- everything is ultimately a string of bits
- e.g. unsigned char = 8-bit value
- e.g. literal bit-string 0b01110001
- e.g. literal hexadecimal 0x71
- & = bitwise AND
- | = bitwise OR
- = bitwise NEG

Bitwise XOR

The ^ operator
- takes two values (1, 2, 4, 8 bytes), treats as sequence of bits
- performs logical XOR on each corresponding pair of bits
- result contains same number of bits as inputs

Example:

| 00100111 XOR | 01 | 1 |
| ^ 11100011 ----|-----|-----|-----|
| -------- 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

Used in e.g. generating hashes, graphic operation, cryptography

Left Shift

The << operator
- takes a single value (1, 2, 4, 8 bytes), treats as sequence of bits
- and a small positive integer \( x \)
- moves (shifts) each bit \( x \) positions to the left
- left-end bit vanishes; right-end bit replaced by zero
- result contains same number of bits as input

Example:

| 00100111 << 2 | 00100111 << 8 |
| -------- -------- |
| 10011100 00000000 |

Right Shift

The >> operator
- takes a single value (1, 2, 4, 8 bytes), treats as sequence of bits
- and a small positive integer \( x \)
- moves (shifts) each bit \( x \) positions to the right
- right-end bit vanishes; left-end bit replaced by zero**
- result contains same number of bits as input

Example:

| 00100111 >> 2 | 00100111 >> 8 |
| -------- -------- |
| 00001001 00000000 |

Beware: shifts involving negative values are not portable (implementation defined) - use unsigned values to be safe/portable.
Exercise: Bitwise Operations

Given the following variable declarations:

```c
// a signed 8-bit value
unsigned char x = 0x55;
unsigned char y = 0xAA;
```

What is the value of each of the following expressions:

- `(x & y)`
- `(x ^ y)`
- `(x « 1)`
- `(y « 1)`
- `(x » 1)`
- `(y » 1)`

Exercise: Bit-manipulation

Assuming 8-bit quantities and writing answers as 8-bit bit-strings:

What are the values of the following:

- `25`, `65`, `0`, `1`, `0xFF`, `0xFF`
- `(01010101 & 10101010)`, `(01010101 | 10101010)`
- `(x & x)`, `(x | x)`

How can we achieve each of the following:

- ensure that the 3rd bit from the RHS is set to 1
- ensure that the 3rd bit from the RHS is set to 0