

# Chapter 10. Bitwise Operators

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# Bitwise Operators

## ■ Bitwise Operators

- act on integral expressions represented as strings of binary digits.

## ■ Bitwise Complement

- It inverts the bit string representation.
- `int a = 70707;`
- `a : 00000000 00000001 00010100 00110011`
- `~a : 11111111 11111110 11101011 11001100`

# Bitwise Binary Logical Operators

- $\&$  (and),  $\wedge$  (exclusive or),  $|$  (inclusive or)

a	b	a & b	a ^ b	a   b
0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1

# Bitwise Binary Logical Operators

*Declaration and initializations*

```
int a = 33333, b = -77777;
```

*Expression*

*Representation*

a	00000000 00000000 10000010 00110101
b	11111111 11111110 11010000 00101111
a & b	00000000 00000000 10000000 00100101
a ^ b	11111111 11111110 01010010 00011010
a   b	11111111 11111110 11010010 00111111
~ (a   b)	00000000 00000001 00101101 11000000
( ~a & ~b)	00000000 00000001 00101101 11000000

# Left and Right Shift Operators

## ■ `expr1 << expr2`

- causes the bit representation of `expr1` to be shifted to the left by the number of places specified by `expr2`.

<i>Declaration and initializations</i>	
<b>char c = 'Z';</b>	
<i>Expression</i>	<i>Representation</i>
c	00000000 00000000 00000000 01011010
c << 1	00000000 00000000 00000000 10110100
c << 4	00000000 00000000 00000101 10100000
c << 31	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000

# Left and Right Shift Operators

## ■ `expr1 >> expr2`

- causes the bit representation of `expr1` to be shifted to the right by the number of places specified by `expr2`.
- For unsigned integral expressions, 0s are shifted in at the high end.
- For the signed types, some machines shift in 0s, while others shift in sign bits.

<i>Declaration and initializations</i>	
<b><code>int a = 1 &lt;&lt; 31; /* shift 1 to the high bit */</code></b> <b><code>unsigned b = 1 &lt;&lt; 31;</code></b>	
<i>Expression</i>	<i>Representation</i>
<code>a</code>	10000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
<code>a &gt;&gt; 3</code>	11110000 00000000 00000000 00000000
<code>b</code>	10000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
<code>b &gt;&gt; 3</code>	00010000 00000000 00000000 00000000

# Left and Right Shift Operators

*Declaration and initializations*

**unsigned a = 1, b = 2;**

*Expression*

*Representation*

a << b >> 1

(a << b) >> 1

00000000 00000010

a << 1 + 2 << 3

(a << (1 + 2)) << 3

00000000 01000000

a + b << 12 \* a >> b

((a + b) << (12 \* a)) >> b

00001100 00000000

# Masks

## ■ Mask

- a constant or variable that is used to extract desired bits from another variable or expression

## ■ Constant Value 1

- 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000001
- used to determine the low-order bit of an int expression
  - `int i, mask = 1;`  
`for ( i = 0; i < 10; ++i)`  
`printf("%d", i & mask);`

## ■ Constant Value 255

- 00000000 00000000 00000000 11111111
- a mask for the low-order byte
- `v & 255`



# Printing an int Bitwise

```
/* Bit print an int expression */
#include <limits.h>
void bit_print(int a)
{
    int i;
    int n = sizeof(int) * CHAR_BIT; /* in limits.h */
    int mask = 1 << (n - 1); /* mask = 1000...0 */
    for (i = 1; i <= n; ++i) {
        putchar(((a & mask) == 0) ? '0' : '1');
        a <<= 1; /* a = a << 1; */
        if (i % CHAR_BIT == 0 && i < n)
            putchar(' ');
    }
}
```