

COP3502 11/27/23

✓ ① Exams Retained in Recitation

✓ ① Schedule Adjustment

✓ \* - but I'll write one quick backtrader Wed.

② Bitwise Operators

$\text{int } x = 2^{\text{exp}};$  → think this means exponentiation, but it doesn't.

We'll learn what this ACTUALLY means!

We're usually using 2's Complement.

Unsigned binary 74 000... 1001010

2 | 74  
2 | 37 R0  
2 | 18 R1  
2 | 9 R0  
2 | 4 R1  
2 | 2 R0  
1 | 1 R0

2's complement 32 bit #

$\boxed{1} \boxed{1} 0 \dots 0 \boxed{1} \boxed{0} \boxed{1}$   
 $-2^{31} \quad 2^{30} \quad \quad \quad 2^2 \quad 2^1 \quad 2^0$

$-2^{31} + 2^{30} + 2^2 + 2^0$

$[-2^{31}, 2^{31}-1]$  range of int

range of unsigned  $[0, 2^{32}-1]$

examples & bits

x = 47

y = 29

x & y  
bitwise and

$$\begin{array}{r}
 00101111 \\
 \& 00011101 \\
 \hline
 00001101 = 13
 \end{array}$$

(bit set intersection)

x | y  
bitwise or

$$\begin{array}{r}
 00101111 \\
 | 00011101 \\
 \hline
 00111111 = 63
 \end{array}$$

(bit set union)

x ^ y  
bitwise xor

$$\begin{array}{r}
 00101111 \\
 ^ 00011101 \\
 \hline
 00110010 = 50
 \end{array}$$

(bit set symmetric difference)

x >> k  
right shift

$$\boxed{00101111} \gg 2$$

= 001011 = 11

(chops off the last k bits)

x << k

$$\begin{array}{r}
 00101111 \ll 3 \\
 \leftarrow 3 \text{ bits} \quad \uparrow \\
 \boxed{00101111000} \quad \text{mult } 2^3
 \end{array}$$

```

int numonebits (int n) {
    int res = 0; cur = 1;
    for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++)
        if ((n & (1 << i)) != 0)
            res++;
    return res;
}

```

01001101001

0001 i=0

Shine  
Flash

0010 light

0000

```

// assume n > 0
int mostsigbit (int n) {
    int res = -1;
    for (int i = 0; i < 32; i++)
        if ((n & (1 << i)) != 0)
            res = i;
    return res;
}

```

### Knapsack

	W	V
0)	10	35
1)	17	52
2)	13	40
3)	16	50
4)	6	10
5)	8	20
	n=6	

Items to take

	000000	
	000001	take item 0
	000010	= item 1
	000011	take items 0, 1
	111111	

```

for (int mask = 0; mask < (1 << n); mask++) {
    int curV = 0, curW = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        if (mask & (1 << i)) {
            curV += v[i];
            curW += w[i];
        }
        // UPDATE IF NECESSARY
    }
}

```

# Grading a T/F exam via bitwise ops

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key		0110	1111	0010	0111
student	^	1111	0111	1111	1001
<hr/>					
		1001	1000	1101	1110

if bitwise XOR == 1  $\Rightarrow$  WRONG

$$\text{Score} = \frac{\text{NUMQ}}{\text{all}} - \underbrace{\text{numonebits (key \wedge student)}}_{\text{wrong}}$$