Bit-Wise Operators
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If A and B are bytes, what does this code mean?

\[ C = A \& B; \]
Bit-Wise Operators

If A and B are bytes, what does this code mean?

\[ C = A \& B; \]

The corresponding bits of A and B are ANDed together.
Bit-Wise AND

A = 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0

B = 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1

C = A & B

? = 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1
Bit-Wise AND

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & \hline
1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1
\end{array}
\]

\[C = A \& B\]
Bit-Wise AND

0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 A
1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 B

C = A & B

0
Bit-Wise AND

A = 010111110
B = 100110111

C = A & B

C = 10
Bit-Wise AND

0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0  \hspace{1cm} A

1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1  \hspace{1cm} B

\hline

0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0  \hspace{1cm} C = A \& B
Logical AND

\[ 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 \quad A \]

\[ 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 \quad B \]

\[ ??? \quad C = A \&\& B \]
Logical AND

0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0

1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1

C = A && B
Logical AND

\[ \begin{array}{ccccccc}
\text{A} & = & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
\text{B} & = & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
\end{array} \]

\[ C = A \& \& B \]

\[ \begin{array}{ccccccc}
0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
\end{array} \]
Logical AND

\[
\begin{align*}
0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
& & & A & \text{true} \\
1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
& & & B & \text{true} \\
\text{??} & \text{??} & \text{true} & \text{true} \\
\text{??} & \text{??} & \text{??} & \text{??} \\
\hline
\end{align*}
\]

\[C = A \&\& B\]
Logical AND

0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 \( \rightarrow \) A

1 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 \( \rightarrow \) B

\[ C = A \&\& B \]

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 \( \rightarrow \) true

NOTE: we are assuming an 8-bit value
Representing Logical Values

Most of the time, we represent logical values using a multi-bit value. (e.g., using 8 or 16 bits). The rules are:

- A value of zero is interpreted as \textit{false}
- A non-zero value is interpreted as \textit{true}
Representing Logical Values

A logical operator will give a result of **true** or **false**:

- **false** is represented with a value of zero (0)
- **true** is represented with a value of one (1)
### Other Operators

<table>
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<th>LOGICAL</th>
<th>Bit-Wise</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OR:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT:</td>
<td>!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XOR:</td>
<td>^</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shift left:</td>
<td>&lt;&lt;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shift right:</td>
<td>&gt;&gt;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

When coding: keep this distinction straight
Putting the Bit-Wise Operators to Work: Bit Manipulation

Assume a variable A is declared as such:

```c
uint8_t A;
```

What is the code that allows us to set bit 2 of A to 1? (we start counting bits from 0)

• All other bits of variable A must be unchanged!
Bit Manipulation

What is the code that allows us to set bit 2 of A to 1? (we start counting bits from 0)

\[ A = A | 4; \]
Bit Manipulation

What is the code that allows us to set bit 2 of A to 0?
Bit Manipulation

What is the code that allows us to set bit 2 of A to 0?

\[ A = A \& 0xFB; \]

or

\[ A = A \& \sim 4; \]
Bit Shifting

```c
uint8_t A = 0x5A;
uint8_t B = A << 2;
uint8_t C = A >> 5;
```

What are the values of B and C?
What mathematical operations have we performed?
Example

Suppose a sensor is connected to pins 4 and 5 of port E:
• Fill in the following code so that variable “state” will have one of the following values: 0,1,2,3

```c
uint8_t state;

state = ????
```
Suppose a sensor is connected to pins 4 and 5 of port E:

- Fill in the following code so that variable “state” will have one of the following values: 0,1,2,3

```c
uint8_t state;

state = (GPIOE_PDIR & 0x30) >> 4;
```
Example (with only 8 bits)

GPIOE_PDIR: E7 E6 E5 E4 E3 E2 E1 E0
GPIOE_PDIR&0x30:
Example (cont)

GPIOE_PDIR :   E7  E6  E5  E4  E3  E2  E1  E0
GPIOE_PDIR&0x30:  0  0  E5  E4  0  0  0  0
() >> 4:
Example (cont)

GPIOE_PDIR : E7 E6 E5 E4 E3 E2 E1 E0
GPIOE_PDIR & 0x30 : 0 0 E5 E4 0 0 0 0
() >> 4 : 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 E5 E4
... Back to Digital I/O