

## Operatori del C per lavorare sui bit

Il C mette a disposizione gli operatori booleani fondamentali per operare sui bit. Anche se le operazioni booleane che questi operatori implementano sono le stesse degli operatori logici, occorre non confondere le due categorie in quanto le entità su cui lavorano sono diverse.

Gli operatori logici che lavorano sui bit esaminano ogni bit dei due operandi (nel caso di operatori binari AND, OR e XOR) o dell'operando (nel caso dell'operatore unario NOT) e applicano le regole qui sotto riportate **ordinatamente a ogni coppia di bit**.

### AND ( & )

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

### OR ( | )

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

### exclusive OR: XOR ( ^ )

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

### NOT ( ~ ) – operatore UNARIO

A	~A
0	1
1	0



`i = 14;`

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
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risultato

**OR esclusivo (exclusive OR: abbreviato "XOR")**

`i = i ^ 2;`

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

maschera usata: 2 (0x0002)

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
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risultato

Scrivere un valore V di 2 bit nei bit 6 e 7 di un intero X a 16 bit

`int v=3;`

`int x=0;`

`x = x | (v << 6);`

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

V

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

x prima dell'operazione

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
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x dopo l'operazione

