Lecture - 13 -

Logical Operators

• Use **logical operators** to combine conditional statements and return **true** or **false**.

Operator	Name of Operator	Form
&&	AND Operator	y && y
П	OR Operator	x y
!	NOT Operator	! x

The AND operator works the following way:

Left Operand	Right Operand	Result
false	false	false
false	true	false
true	false	false
true	true	true

- In the AND operator, both operands must be true for the entire expression to be true.
- Example:

```
int age = 20;
if (age > 16 && age < 60) {
cout << "Accepted!" << endl;
}
// Outputs "Accepted"
```

- In the example above, the logical AND operator was used to combine both expressions.
- The expression in the if statement evaluates to **true** only if both expressions are **true**.

Within a single if statement, logical operators can be used to combine **multiple** conditions.

```
int age = 20;
int grade = 80;
if (age > 16 && age < 60 && grade > 50) {
    cout << "Accepted!" << endl;
}
```

• The entire expression evaluates to **true** only if all of the conditions are **true**.

The **OR** Operator

• The **OR** (||) operator returns true if any one of its operands is **true**.

Left Operand	Right Operand	Result
false	false	false
false	true	true
true	false	true
true	true	true

• Example:

```
<u>int</u> age = 16;

<u>int</u> score = 90;

if (age > 20 || score > 50) {

<u>cout</u> << "Accepted!" << <u>endl;</u>

}
```

You can combine any number of logical OR statements you want.

// Outputs "Accepted!"

 In addition, multiple OR and AND statements may be chained together.

Logical **NOT**

- The logical **NOT** (!) operator works with just a single operand, reversing its logical state.
- Thus, if a condition is **true**, the NOT operator makes it **false**, and vice versa.

	Right Operand	Result	
	true	false	
	false	true	
<u>int</u> age = 10; if (!(age > 16)) {			
<u>cout</u> << "Your age is less than 16" << <u>endl;</u>			

// Outputs "Your age is less than 16"