Here's the logical expression used to represent Julia's weekend plans:

```
var colt = "not busy";
var weather = "nice";

if (colt === "not busy" && weather === "nice") {
  console.log("go to the park");
}
```

> **Prints:** "go to the park"

Notice the `&&` in the code above.

The `&&` symbol is the logical AND operator, and it is used to combine two logical expressions into one larger logical expression. If **both** smaller expressions are *true*, then the entire expression evaluates to *true*. If **either one** of the smaller expressions is *false*, then the whole logical expression is *false*.

Another way to think about it is when the `&&` operator is placed between the two statements, the code literally reads, "if Colt is not busy *AND* the weather is nice, then go to the park".

Logical expressions

Logical expressions are similar to mathematical expressions, except logical expressions evaluate to either *true* or *false*.

```
11 != 12
```

> **Returns:** true

You've already seen logical expressions when you write comparisons. A comparison is just a simple logical expression.

Similar to mathematical expressions that use `+`, `-`, `*`, `/` and `%`, there are logical operators `&&`, `||` and `!` that you can use to create more complex logical expressions.

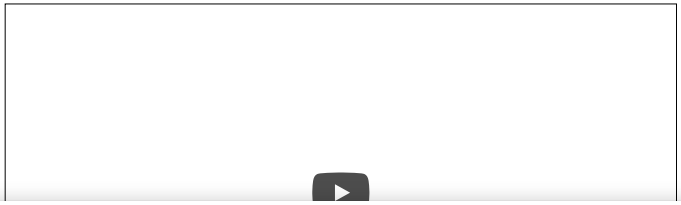
Logical operators

Logical operators can be used in conjunction with boolean values (`true` and `false`) to create complex logical expressions.

By combining two boolean values together with a logical operator, you create a *logical expression* that returns another boolean value. Here's a table describing the different logical operators:

Operator	Meaning	Example	How it works
`&&`	Logical AND	`value1 && value2`	Returns `true` if **both** `value1` **and** `value2` evaluate to `true`.
`||`	Logical OR	`value1 || value2`	Returns `true` if **either** `value1` **or** `value2` (**or even both!**) evaluates to `true`.
`!`	Logical NOT	`!value1`	Returns the **opposite** of `value1`. If `value1` is `true`, then `!value1` is `false`.

By using logical operators, you can create more complex conditionals like Julia's weekend example.



Logical operators can be used to combine multiple conditional statements into a single statement.

> **TIP:** Logical expressions are evaluated from left to right. Similar to mathematical expressions, logical expressions can also use parentheses to signify parts of the expression that should be evaluated first.

QUESTION 1 OF 3

What value of [BLANK] would make the following expression evaluate to `false`. Notice the `!` right at the beginning!

```
!([BLANK] === 4) && "STRing" === "STRing"
```

> **Returns:** false

- `-4`
- `4`
- `"4"`
- `"-4"`

SUBMIT

QUESTION 2 OF 3

Select the operator that would make the following expression evaluate to `true`.

```
3 < -10 [BLANK] "James" !== "james"
```

> **Returns:** true

- `!`
- `||`
- `&&`

SUBMIT

QUESTION 3 OF 3

- [ ] `true || false`
- [ ] `false && false`
- [ ] `!true`
- [ ] `(13 > -7) || (false == 0)`
- [ ] `(10 === "10") && (1 <= 2)`
- [ ] `(3 != 6 % 3) && !(24 > 45) && (!false)`

SUBMIT

NEXT