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| **项目** | **范例** | **说明** |
| ! | [if !IE] | The NOT operator. This is placed immediately in front of the *feature*, *operator*, or *subexpression* to reverse the Boolean meaning of the expression. NOT运算符。这是摆立即在前面的*功能*，*操作员*，或*子表达式*扭转布尔表达式的意义。 |
| lt | [if lt IE 5.5] | The less-than operator. Returns true if the first argument is less than the second argument. 小于运算符。如果第一个参数小于第二个参数，则返回true。 |
| lte | [if lte IE 6] | The less-than or equal operator. Returns true if the first argument is less than or equal to the second argument. 小于或等于运算。如果第一个参数是小于或等于第二个参数，则返回true。 |
| gt | [if gt IE 5] | The greater-than operator. Returns true if the first argument is greater than the second argument. 大于运算符。如果第一个参数大于第二个参数，则返回true。 |
| gte | [if gte IE 7] | The greater-than or equal operator. Returns true if the first argument is greater than or equal to the second argument. 大于或等于运算。如果第一个参数是大于或等于第二个参数，则返回true。 |
| ( ) | [if !(IE 7)] | Subexpression operators. Used in conjunction with boolean operators to create more complex expressions. 子表达式运营商。在与布尔运算符用于创建更复杂的表达式。 |
| & | [if (gt IE 5)&(lt IE 7)] | The AND operator. Returns true if all subexpressions evaluate to true AND运算符。如果所有的子表达式计算结果为true，返回true |
| | | [if (IE 6)|(IE 7)] | The OR operator. Returns true if any of the subexpressions evaluates to true. OR运算符。返回true，如果子表达式计算结果为true。 |