Logical Operators

Logical operators are boolean operators that allow you to set conditions on statements, like if statements, and conditional loops, like while loops. This allows you to test for multiple conditions. The logical operators are && which is called the AND operator and when used it makes it so that both conditions must be true in order to execute the code that follows. The || is called OR operator. When used it requires that at least one of the conditions be true to execute the code that follows.

For example:

If ( int num > 0 && float var = 0)

{

//code here

}

In order for the code to run variable num **Has** to be greater than 0 and the variable var **Has** to equal 0. If either of those is not true the code will not be run.

The OR operator is used in the same way and looks like this

I ( int num > 0 || float var = 0)

{

// code here

}

For the above code to be run only one of the tests has to return true. So either num has to be greater than 0 or var has to equal 0 in order to run the code.

There is one other logical operator it is called the NOT operator and is the !.

When used it will cause whatever is after it be the opposite. It is used like this

If !( int num >0 && float var = 0)

{

//code

}

For the above to run num has to be less than 0 or equal to 0 and var can’t equal 0 in order for the code to run.

The ! can be used in other ways too. For instance you can use it with other operators. For example

If (int num !> 0 )

{

//code

}

That basically says if num is not greater than 0. You can also combine the logical operators in statements. The order does mater and is evaluated from left to right.

Example:

If ( num == 0 && var >= 0 || var = 13)

{

//code here

}

For the code to run num has to = 0 and var has to be greater or equal to 0, or if var has to be 13.

Anyway, you can do that as many times as you can keep track of lol.