

Three-valued logic adds an unknown to the true or false logic system. The operators for 3VL are NOT, AND, and OR. 3VL also changed how comparisons work. Any equality check will evaluate to NULL. NULL is a missing value or a unknown. Example: $1 + \text{NULL} = 2$. $\text{NULL} = 2$. When using the NOT operator, true will be false, and false will be true, while unknown is still unknown. When using AND, false will always be false, even if something is unknown. When using OR, true will always be true, even for unknown.

Sources:

Kreibich, J. A. (2010). 4. In *Using SQLite* (pp. 27–59). O'Reilly Media, Inc.

<https://learnsql.com/blog/understanding-use-null-sql/>