



EQUALITY & RELATIONAL & LOGICAL OPERATORS

zyBook 3.2, zyBook 3.4, zyBook 3.10, zyBook 3.11

EQUALITY AND RELATIONAL OPERATORS

- Compare two expressions
- Result in boolean (true or false)
- Only use with primitive data!

Operator	Meaning	Example	Value
<code>==</code>	Equal to	<code>2 + 2 == 4</code>	true
<code>!=</code>	Not equal to	<code>3.2 != 4.1</code>	true
<code><</code>	Less than	<code>4 < 3</code>	false
<code>></code>	Greater than	<code>4 > 3</code>	true
<code><=</code>	Less than or equal to	<code>2 <= 0</code>	false
<code>>=</code>	Greater than or equal to	<code>2.4 >= 1.6</code>	true

LOGICAL OPERATORS

- Conditions can be combined with logical operators
- We use truth tables to evaluate logical operators.

Operator	Description	Example	Result
<code>&&</code>	AND	<code>(2 == 3) && (-1 < 5)</code> <code>false && true</code>	false
<code> </code>	OR	<code>(2 == 3) (-1 < 5)</code> <code>false true</code>	true
<code>!</code>	NOT	<code>!(2 == 3)</code> <code>!(false)</code>	true

p	q	!p	p && q	p q
true	true	false	true	true
true	false	false	false	true
false	true	true	false	true
false	false	true	false	false

“EXCLUSIVE OR” VS. “INCLUSIVE OR”

- Or in natural language
 - exclusive or
 - A is true or B is true, not both
- Or in programming language
 - inclusive or
 - A is true or B is true or both A and B are true

- Example

- $2 > 3 \ || \ 4 < 5$

- false || true

- true

- $2 < 3 \ || \ 4 < 5$

- true || true

- true

DE MORGAN'S LAW

- Rules used to negate boolean tests.
- Useful when you want the opposite of an existing test.

Original Expression	Negated Expression	Simplified Expression
<code>a && b</code>	<code>!(a && b)</code>	<code>!a !b</code>
<code>a b</code>	<code>!(a b)</code>	<code>!a && !b</code>

EXAMPLE – DE MORGAN'S LAW

Q: Negate $(x > y) \ \&\& \ (y > z)$

$! \ ((x > y) \ \&\& \ (y > z))$

$! \ (x > y) \ || \ ! \ (y > z)$

$x \leq y \ || \ y \leq z$

Q: Negate $(x == y) \ || \ (x \leq z)$

$! \ ((x == y) \ || \ (x \leq z))$

$! \ (x == y) \ \&\& \ ! \ (x \leq z)$

$x \neq y \ \&\& \ x > z$

PRECEDENCE REVISITED

If two operations are at the same precedence order, evaluate from left to right with the exception of assignment operators that are evaluated right to left.

1. Parentheses: ()
2. Unary operators: +, -, !
3. Multiplicative operators: *, /, %
4. Additive operators: +, -
5. Relational operators: <, >, <=, >=
6. Equality operators: ==, !=
7. Logical AND: &&
8. Logical OR: ||
9. Assignment operators: =, +=, -=, *=, /=, %=

ONE MORE EXAMPLE

Q: Determine the truth value of

false || true && -5 / 2 + (13 + 6) < 19

false || true && -5 / 2 + 19 < 19

false || true && -2 + 19 < 19

false || true && 17 < 19

false || true && true

false || true

true

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7. Logical AND: &&
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