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Boolean Expressions

3B - Boolean Expressions (author: Tao Yue, state: unchanged)

Boolean expressions are used to compare two values and get a true-or-false answer

value1 relational operator value2

The following relational operators are used:

```
< less than
> greater than
= equal to
<= less than or equal to
>= greater than or equal to
<> not equal to
```

You can assign Boolean expressions to Boolean variables. Here we assign a true expression to some_bool:

```
some_bool := 3 < 5;
```

Complex Boolean expressions are formed by using the Boolean operators:

```
not negation (~) and conjunction (^) or disjunction (v) xor exclusive-or
```

NOT is a unary operator — it is applied to only one value and inverts it:

```
m not true = false
■ not false = true
```

 ${\tt AND}$ yields ${\tt TRUE}$ only if both values are ${\tt TRUE}$:

■ TRUE and FALSE = FALSE

■ TRUE and TRUE = TRUE

OR yields TRUE if at least one value is TRUE:

■ TRUE or TRUE = TRUE

■ TRUE or FALSE = TRUE

■ FALSE or TRUE = TRUE

■ FALSE or FALSE = FALSE

XOR vields TRUE if one expression is TRUE and the other is FALSE. Thus:

■ TRUE xor TRUE = FALSE

■ TRUE xor FALSE = TRUE

■ FALSE xor TRUE = TRUE

■ FALSE xor FALSE = FALSE

When combining two Boolean expressions using relational and Boolean operators, be careful to use parentheses.

```
(3>5) or (650<1)
```

This is because the Boolean operators are higher on the order of operations than the relational operators:

1. not

2. * / div mod and 3. + - or

4. < > <= >= = <>

So 3 > 5 or 650 < 1 becomes evaluated as 3 > (5 or 650) < 1, which makes no sense, because the Boolean operator or only works on Boolean values, not on integers.

The Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT, XOR) can be used on Boolean variables just as easily as they are used on Boolean expressions.

Whenever possible, don't compare two real values with the equals sign. Small round-off errors may cause two equivalent expressions to differ.



Category: Object Pascal Introduction



