# **Add Additional Logic**

#### WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING ^

- "And" operator
- "Or" operator
- "Not" operator

### "And" operator #

Suppose you want to check if a number is between 0 and 100. You're essentially checking if it's "greater than or equal to 0" and "less than or equal to 100". Both sub-conditions must be satisfied at the same time.

The expression 0 <= number <= 100 is correct from a mathematical point of view but cannot be written in JavaScript (neither in most other programming languages).

Here's how you'd translate that same check into JS.

```
let number = 4;

if ((number >= 0) && (number <= 100)) {
   console.log(`${number} is between 0 and 100, both included`);
}</pre>
```

Parentheses between sub-conditions are not mandatory but I advise you to add them anyway, to avoid nasty bugs in some special cases.

The && operator ("logical and") can apply to both types of boolean values.

true will only be the result of the statement if both conditions are true.

```
console.log(true && true); // true
console.log(true && false); // false
console.log(false && true); // false
console.log(false && false); // false
```

The previous result is the **truth table** of the && operator.

### "Or" operator #

Now imagine you want to check that a number is outside the range of 0 and 100. To meet this requirement, the number should be less than 0 or greater than 100.

Here it is, translated into JavaScript:

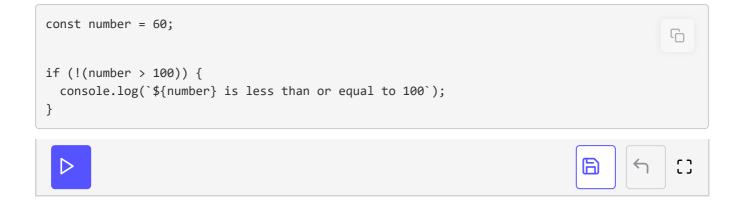
```
const number = -1;
if ((number < 0) || (number > 100)) {
   console.log(`${number} is not in between 0 and 100`);
}
```

The perator ("logical or") makes statements true if at least one of the statements is true. Here's its truth table:

```
console.log(true || true); // true
console.log(true || false); // true
console.log(false || true); // true
console.log(false || false); // false
```

## "Not" operator #

There's another operator for when you know what you don't want: the not operator! You'll use a ! for this.



Here's the truth table of the ! operator.

