

关系运算符与逻辑运算符

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1 关系运算符

关系运算符用于比较两个值。

1. 运算符 `==` 检查两个给定的操作数是否相等。若相等，返回`true`；否则返回`false`。如 `5 == 5` 返回`true`。
2. 运算符 `!=` 检查两个给定的操作数是否相等。若不相等，返回`true`；否则返回`false`。如 `5 != 5` 返回`false`。
3. 运算符 `>` 检查第一个操作数是否大于第二个操作数。若成立，返回`true`；否则返回`false`。如 `6 > 5` 返回`true`。
4. 运算符 `<` 检查第一个操作数是否小于第二个操作数。若成立，返回`true`；否则返回`false`。如 `6 < 5` 返回`false`。
5. 运算符 `>=` 检查第一个操作数是否大于或等于第二个操作数。若成立，返回`true`；否则返回`false`。如 `5 >= 5` 返回`true`。
6. 运算符 `<=` 检查第一个操作数是否小于或等于第二个操作数。若成立，返回`true`；否则返回`false`。如 `5 <= 5` 返回`true`。

```
// C program to demonstrate working of relational operators
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int a=10, b=4;

    // relational operators
    // greater than example
    if (a > b)
        printf("a is greater than b\n");
    else printf("a is less than or equal to b\n");

    // greater than equal to
    if (a >= b)
        printf("a is greater than or equal to b\n");
    else printf("a is lesser than b\n");

    // less than example
    if (a < b)
        printf("a is less than b\n");
    else printf("a is greater than or equal to b\n");

    // lesser than equal to
    if (a <= b)
```

```

        printf("a is lesser than or equal to b\n");
    else printf("a is greater than b\n");

    // equal to
    if (a == b)
        printf("a is equal to b\n");
    else printf("a and b are not equal\n");

    // not equal to
    if (a != b)
        printf("a is not equal to b\n");
    else printf("a is equal b\n");

    return 0;
}

```

Output:

```

a is greater than b
a is greater than or equal to b
a is greater than or equal to b
a is greater than b
a and b are not equal
a is not equal to b

```

2 逻辑运算符

逻辑运算符用于连接两个及以上条件，或对原条件取补。

1. 逻辑与：当两个条件同时满足时，运算符 `&&` 返回 `true`；否则返回 `false`。如，当 `a` 和 `b` 均为 `true`（即非零）时，`a && b` 返回 `true`。
2. 逻辑或：当至少有一个条件满足时，运算符 `||` 返回 `true`；否则返回 `false`。如，当 `a` 和 `b` 至少有一个为 `true`（即非零）时，`a || b` 返回 `true`。当然，当 `a` 和 `b` 均为 `true` 时，`a || b` 返回 `true`。
3. 逻辑非：当条件不满足时，运算符 `!` 返回 `true`；否则返回 `false`。如，若 `a` 为 `false` 时，`a` 返回 `true`。

```

// C program to demonstrate working of logical operators
#include <stdio.h>

int main()
{
    int a=10, b=4, c = 10, d = 20;

    // logical operators

    // logical AND example
    if (a>b && c==d)
        printf("a is greater than b AND c is equal to d\n");
    else printf("AND condition not satisfied\n");

    // logical AND example
    if (a>b || c==d)
        printf("a is greater than b OR c is equal to d\n");
    else printf("Neither a is greater than b nor c is equal to d\n");
}

```

```

// logical NOT example
if (!a)
    printf("a is zero\n");
else printf("a is not zero");

return 0;
}

```

```

AND condition not satisfied
a is greater than b OR c is equal to d
a is not zero

```

3 逻辑运算符中的短路现象

对于逻辑与，若第一个操作数为 false，则第二个操作数将不会被计算。如以下程序将不会打印 Hello World。

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
int main()
{
    int a=10, b=4;
    bool res = ((a == b) && printf("Hello World"));
    return 0;
}

```

但下面的程序将打印 Hello World。

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
int main()
{
    int a=10, b=4;
    bool res = ((a != b) && printf("GeeksQuiz"));
    return 0;
}

```

对于逻辑或，若第一个操作数为 true，则第二个操作数不会被计算。如以下程序不会打印 Hello World。

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
int main()
{
    int a=10, b=4;
    bool res = ((a != b) || printf("GeeksQuiz"));
    return 0;
}

```

但下面的程序将打印 Hello World。

```

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
int main()
{
    int a=10, b=4;
    bool res = ((a == b) || printf("GeeksQuiz"));
    return 0;
}

```