

How do we form compound logical statements?

- IF UNC has a game **AND** it is a home game, THEN I'll go watch.
- IF it is raining **OR** it is cold, THEN I'll grab my jacket.
- IF it is **NOT** a COMP110 assignment, THEN I will procrastinate.

The **and** operator

- The **and** keyword is a boolean operator

[boolean a] **and** [boolean b]



boolean value

- If **both expressions** connected by the **and** symbol **are True**, then the resulting boolean will be **True**. Otherwise it will be **False**.

and truth table

	True	False
True	True	False
False	False	False

You read a truth table like a multiplication table. Start with a finger on one column label and one row label, per each side of the operator, and trace your way in.

The **or** operator

- The **or** keyword is a boolean operator

[boolean a] **or** [boolean b]



boolean value

- If **either expression** connected by the **or** symbol is **True**, then the resulting boolean will be **True**. Otherwise it will be **False**.

or truth table

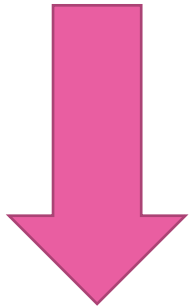
	True	False
True	True	True
False	True	False

You read a truth table like a multiplication table. Start with a finger on one column label and one row label, per each side of the operator, and trace your way in.

The **not** operator

- The **not** keyword is a unary boolean operator.

not [boolean a]



boolean value

- The expression following the **not** operator will evaluate to the opposite boolean value. True becomes False and False becomes True.

not truth table

	True	False
not	False	True

Logical Operator Reference

and

Expression	Is
True and True	True
True and False	False
False and True	False
False and False	False

or

Expression	Is
True or True	True
True or False	True
False or True	True
False or False	False

not

Expression	Is
not True	False
not False	True

It is worth committing these to memory. Every programming language (including Excel) shares the same ideas of logical operators.