Logical Operators

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Objectives

- To combine conditions using logical operators (&&, ||, and !) (§3.10).
- To program using selection statements with combined conditions (LeapYear, Lottery) (§§3.11– 3.12).

Outline

- Discussed
 - Boolean data type and Boolean expressions
 - If-statements (one-way, two-way, multi-way, and nested ifstatements) and their flow charts
 - Common errors and pitfalls
- Logical operators
- Seleveral ("big") programming problems (subtraction quiz, compute BMI, compute taxes, leap year, lottery)

Logical Operators

Operator	Name	Description
!	not	logical negation
&&	and	logical conjunction
11	or	logical disjunction
٨	exclusive or	logical exclusion

Truth Table for Operator !

Example (assume age = 24, weight = 140) !p D false !(age > 18) is false, because (age > 18) is true. true !(weight == 150) is true, because (weight == false true 150) is false.

Truth Table for Operator &&

p ₁	p2	p1 && p2	Example (assume age = 24, weight = 140)
false	false	false	(age <= 18) && (weight < 140) is false, because both conditions are both false.
false	true	false	(age <= 18) && (weight >=140) is false, because (age <= 18) is false.
true	false	false	<pre>(age > 18) && (weight > 140) is false, because (weight > 140) is false.</pre>
true	true	true	(age > 18) && (weight >= 140) is true, because both (age > 18) and (weight >= 140) are true.

Truth Table for Operator ||

	p ₁	p2	p1 p2	p2 Example (assume age = 24, weight = 140)	
	falco	false	false	(age <= 18) && (weight < 140) is false, because	
		Taise		both conditions are both false.	
	false true	true	true	(age <= 18) && (weight >=140) is true, because	
	Taise	uue		(age <= 18) is false, but (weight >= 140) is true.	
true	false	true	(age > 18) && (weight > 140) is true, because (age		
			> 18) is true, despite (weight > 140) is false.		
true	•••••	•	(age > 18) && (weight >= 140) is true, because		
	true	true	true	both (age > 18) and (weight >= 140) are true.	

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Truth Table for Operator ^

p ₁	p2	p1 ^ p2	Example (assume age = 24, weight = 140)
false	false	false	(age <= 18) && (weight < 140) is false, because both
			conditions are both false.
false	true	true	(age <= 18) && (weight >=140) is true, because (age
			<= 18) is false, but (weight >= 140) is true.
true false	false	true	(age > 18) && (weight > 140) is true, because (age >
	Turse		18) is true, despite (weight > 140) is false.
true	true	false	(age > 18) && (weight >= 140) is false, because both
			(age > 18) and (weight >= 140) are true.

Let's use them in an example ...

 Here is a program that checks whether a number is divisible by <u>2</u> and <u>3</u>, whether a number is divisible by <u>2</u> or <u>3</u>, and whether a number is divisible by <u>2</u> or <u>3</u> but not both

Questions?

The & and | Operators

- Do not confuse them with && and ||
- Optional to understand & and | fully for now

If x is 1, what is x after this expression?

```
(x > 1) & (x++ < 10)
```

If x is 1, what is x after this expression?

```
(1 > x) \&\& (1 > x++)
```

How about (1 == x) | (10 > x++)?

(1 == x) || (10 > x++)?

Questions?

Programming Problem. Determining Leap Year?

- This program first prompts the user to enter a year as an <u>int</u> value and checks if it is a leap year.
- A year is a leap year if
 - it is divisible by 4 but not by 100, or
 - it is divisible by 400.
- (year % 4 == 0 && year % 100 != 0) || (year % 400 == 0)

Programming Problem. Lottery

- Write a program that randomly generates a lottery of a two-digit number, prompts the user to enter a two-digit number, and determines whether the user wins according to the following rule:
 - If the user input matches the lottery in exact order, the award is \$10,000.
 - If the user input matches the lottery, the award is \$3,000.
 - If one digit in the user input matches a digit in the lottery, the award is \$1,000.

Questions?