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Following table shows all the logical operators supported by C#. Assume variable **A** holds Boolean value true and variable **B** holds Boolean value false, then:

Operator	Description	Example
&&	Called Logical AND operator. If both the operands are non zero then condition becomes true.	A && B is false.
II	Called Logical OR Operator. If any of the two operands is non zero then condition becomes true.	A B is true.
!	Called Logical NOT Operator. Use to reverses the logical state of its operand. If a condition is true then Logical NOT operator will make false.	! <mark>A && B</mark> is true.

Example

The following example demonstrates all the logical operators available in C#:

```
using System;
namespace OperatorsAppl
   class Program
      static void Main(string[] args)
         bool a = true;
         bool b = true;
         if (a && b)
            Console.WriteLine("Line 1 - Condition is true");
         if (a || b)
            Console.WriteLine("Line 2 - Condition is true");
         /* lets change the value of a and b */
         a = false;
         b = true;
         if (a && b)
            Console.WriteLine("Line 3 - Condition is true");
         }
         else
            Console.WriteLine("Line 3 - Condition is not true");
         if (!(a && b))
            Console.WriteLine("Line 4 - Condition is true");
         Console.ReadLine();
      }
   }
}
```

When the above code is compiled and executed, it produces the following result:

Line 1 - Condition is true Line 2 - Condition is true

Line 3 - Condition is not true

Line 1 - Condition is true
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