LOGICAL OPERATORS IN PL/SQL

Following table shows the Logical operators supported by PL/SQL. All these operators work on Boolean operands and produces Boolean results. Assume variable A holds true and variable B holds false, then:

Operator	Description	Example
and	Called logical AND operator. If both the operands are true then condition becomes true.	*AandB* is false.
or	Called logical OR Operator. If any of the two operands is true then condition becomes true.	*AorB* is true.
not	Called logical NOT Operator. Used to reverse the logical state of its operand. If a condition is true then Logical NOT operator will make it false.	not *AandB* is true.

Example:

```
DECLARE
   a boolean := true;
   b boolean := false;
BEGIN
   IF (a AND b) THEN
      dbms_output.put_line('Line 1 - Condition is true');
   END IF;
   IF (a OR b) THEN
      dbms_output.put_line('Line 2 - Condition is true');
   END IF;
   IF (NOT a) THEN
      dbms_output.put_line('Line 3 - a is not true');
   ELSE
      dbms_output.put_line('Line 3 - a is true');
   END IF;
   IF (NOT b) THEN
      dbms_output.put_line('Line 4 - b is not true');
   ELSE
      dbms_output.put_line('Line 4 - b is true');
   END IF;
END;
/
```

When the above code is executed at SQL prompt, it produces the following result:

```
Line 2 - Condition is true
Line 3 - a is true
Line 4 - b is not true

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

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