

# Logic Operators

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## Logical NOT

The **not** operator converts a true result to false, and a false result to true.

For example, the following will return true if x is not equal to 5.

```
not x = 5
```

The following calculation will return true if the boolean field 'Report submitted' has not been ticked:

```
not [Report Submitted]
```

NOT has the highest precedence of the three logical operators. For example, the following calculation will return true:

```
not false and true
```

## Logical AND

The **and** operator returns true if both of its inputs are true.

Example:

```
[Department] = 'Marketing' and [Quantity] > 100
```

AND has the second highest precedence of the three logical operators, after negation. For example, the following calculation:

```
a and b or c and d
```

is equivalent to:

```
(a and b) or (c and d)
```

## Logical OR

The **or** operator returns true if either or both of its inputs are true.

Example:

```
[Cost] > 1000 or [Description] like '%urgent%'
```

OR has the lowest precedence of the three logical operators. For example, the following calculation:

```
a or b and c or d
```

is equivalent to:

a or (b and c) or d