Logical Expressions in FORTRAN and C

The Relational Operators in Fortran

Relational operators are used between operands of similar types, e.g., real-vs-real, integer-vs-integer, character-vs-character. They are:

- `.eq.` equal to
- `.ne.` not equal to
- `.lt.` less than
- `.gt.` greater than
- `.le.` less than or equal to
- `.ge.` greater than or equal to

The relational operators have higher precedence than logical operators.

The Logical Operators in Fortran

Logical operators are used between two logical variables or two logical expressions. They are

- `.and.` the result is true if both operands are true
- `.or.` the result is true if either operand is true
- `.not.` logical negate

The Relational Operators in C

Relational operators are used between operands of similar types, e.g., real-vs-real, integer-vs-integer, character-vs-character. They are:

- `==` equal to
- `!=` not equal to
- `<` less than
- `>` greater than
- `<=` less than or equal to
- `>=` greater than or equal to

The relational operators have higher precedence than logical operators.

The Logical Operators in C

Logical operators are used between two logical variables or two logical expressions. They are

- `&&` the result is true if both operands are true
- `||` the result is true if either operand is true
- `!` logical negate

Logical variables in C are just integers of value 0 or 1.