

Logical / Bitwise Operators :- Following table

shows all the logical operators supported by VB. Assume variable A holds Boolean value True and variable B holds Boolean value False.

| Operator | Description | Example |
|----------|--|--------------------|
| And | It is the logical as well as bitwise AND operator. If both the operands are true, then condition becomes true. This operator does not perform short-circuiting, i.e., it evaluates both the expressions. | (A And B) is False |
| Or | It is the logical as well as bitwise "OR" operator. | (A Or B) is True |

Operator

Description

Example

* If any of the two operands is true, then condition is true. This operator does not perform short-circuiting, i.e., it evaluates both the expressions.

NOT

It is the logical as well as bitwise NOT operator. Use to reverse the logical state of its operand. If a condition is true, then logical NOT operator will make false.

NOT (A AND B) is true

Assignment Operators

There are the following assignment operators supported by VB.NET.

Operator

Description

Examples

=

Simple assignment operator. Assigns values from right side operands to left side operand.

C = A + B will assign value of A + B into C.

+=

Add AND assignment operator. It adds right operand to the left operand and assigns the result to left operand.

C += A is equivalent to C = C + A.

Operator Description

Examples

| | | |
|----------------|--|--|
| $- =$ | Subtract AND assignment operator. It subtracts right operand from the left operand and assigns the result to left operand. | $C -= A$ is equivalent to $C = C - A$ |
| $* =$ | Multiply AND assignment operator, it multiplies right operand with the left operand and assigns the result to left operand. | $C *= A$ is equivalent to $C = C * A$ |
| $/ =$ | Divide AND assignment operator, it divides left operand with the right operand and assigns the result to left operand (floating point division). | $C /= A$ is equivalent to $C = C / A$ |
| $\backslash =$ | Divide AND assignment operator, it divides left operand with the right operand and assigns the result to left operand (Integer division). | $C \backslash = A$ is equivalent to $C = C \backslash A$ |
| $\wedge =$ | Exponentiation and assignment operator. It raises the left operand to the power of the right operand and assigns the result. | $C \wedge = A$ is equivalent to $C = C \wedge A$ |

As left operand

$C^A = A$ is equivalent
to $C = C^A$