Logical reasoning refers to the process of using systematic and coherent thinking to arrive at a conclusion or make a decision based on available evidence, facts, and premises. It involves drawing inferences, making judgments, and evaluating arguments in a rational and objective manner.

Logical reasoning typically involves the following steps:

Identifying the issue or problem to be addressed. Gathering relevant information and evidence related to the issue. Analyzing the information and evidence to identify patterns, relationships, and inconsistencies. Formulating a hypothesis or possible explanation based on the evidence and information. Testing the hypothesis through further investigation or experimentation. Drawing conclusions based on the results of the investigation. In logical reasoning, conclusions are based on a series of logical and evidence-based deductions rather than personal beliefs or biases. This process allows for objective decision-making and problem-solving in various fields such as science, mathematics, philosophy, law, and business.

Logical reasoning can be divided into two main types: deductive reasoning and inductive reasoning. Deductive reasoning involves drawing a conclusion from a set of premises that are known to be true or assumed to be true. Inductive reasoning involves using specific observations and data to draw a general conclusion or hypothesis.

Overall, logical reasoning is an important skill for critical thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making in many aspects of life, including education, business, science, and personal life.