
Chapter 1. Equality and identity

As in most language, one can distinguish between physical equality and logical equality.

Atoms can only be compared logically. Their physical identity is totally opaque to you.

Example 1.1. Logical comparison of two atomics

```
1 eq 1
```

Example 1.2. Logical comparison of two atomics

```
1 eq 2
```

Example 1.3. Logical comparison of two atomics

```
"foo" eq "bar"
```

Example 1.4. Logical comparison of two atomics

```
"foo" ne "bar"
```

Two objects or arrays can be tested for logical equality as well, using `deep-equal()`, which performs a recursive comparison.

Example 1.5. Logical comparison of two JSON items

```
deep-equal({ "foo" : "bar" }, { "foo" : "bar" })
```

Example 1.6. Logical comparison of two JSON items

```
deep-equal({ "foo" : "bar" }, { "bar" : "foo" })
```

The physical identity of objects and arrays is not exposed to the user in the core JSONiq language itself. Some library modules might be able to reveal it, though.