Given two integers we can determine easily which is bigger. This relation of order can be defined also between fractions.

Let's consider the fractions ab and cd with b and d positives. The fraction ab is bigger than the fraction cd ifa·d>c·b.

This relation is natural because ab=a·db·d and cd=c·bd·b, and, as they have the same denominator, we can just focus on the numerator.

Let's see some example where we are going to sort the numbers $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.

We write them with a common denominator,

$$\frac{1}{3} = \frac{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 4}{3 \cdot 5 \cdot 4} = \frac{20}{60}$$

$$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4}{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} = \frac{24}{60}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{4 \cdot 3 \cdot 5} = \frac{15}{60}$$

We have $15 < 20 < 24$ and therefore $\frac{1}{4} < \frac{1}{3} < \frac{2}{5}$