



# Comparison Operators

In this lecture we will be learning about Comparison Operators in Python. These operators will allow us to compare variables and output a Boolean value (True or False).

If you have any sort of background in Math, these operators should be very straight forward.

First we'll present a table of the comparison operators and then work through some examples:

## Table of Comparison Operators

Operator	Description	Example
==	If the values of two operands are equal, then the condition becomes true.	(a == b) is not true.
	If values of two operands are not equal, then condition becomes true.	(a != b) is true
	If values of two operands are not equal, then condition becomes true.	(a <> b) is true. This is similar to != operator.
>	If the value of left operand is greater than the value of right operand, then condition becomes true.	(a > b) is not true.
<	If the value of left operand is less than the value of right operand, then condition becomes true.	(a < b) is true.
>=	If the value of left operand is greater than or equal to the value of right operand, then condition becomes true.	(a >= b) is not true.
<=	If the value of left operand is less than or equal to the value of right operand, then condition becomes true.	(a <= b) is true.

Let's now work through quick examples of each of these.

####Equal

```
In [3]: 2 == 2
```

```
Out[3]: True
```

In [4]: `1 == 0`

Out[4]: `False`

### Not Equal

In [5]: `2 != 1`

Out[5]: `True`

In [6]: `2 != 2`

Out[6]: `False`

In [7]: `2 <> 1`

Out[7]: `True`

In [8]: `2 <> 2`

Out[8]: `False`

### Greater Than

In [9]: `2 > 1`

Out[9]: `True`

In [10]: `2 > 4`

Out[10]: `False`

### Less Than

In [11]: `2 < 4`

Out[11]: `True`

In [12]: `2 < 1`

Out[12]: `False`

### Greater Than or Equal to

In [13]: `2 >= 2`

Out[13]: `True`

In [14]: `2 >= 1`

Out[14]: True

### **Less than or Equal to**

In [15]: `2 <= 2`

Out[15]: True

In [16]: `2 <= 4`

Out[16]: True

**Great! Go over each comparison operator to make sure you understand what each one is saying. But hopefully this was straightforward for you**

Next we will cover chained comparison operators