

Relational operators

These operators allow you to test the relation between 2 values and returns a `boolean`. JavaScript unlike other languages allows you to compare any type with any other type!

Greater than and greater than equal to

The **greater than** operator `>` allows you to check if one value is greater than the other. It returns `true` if the first value is greater than the second and `false` if the second value is greater.

Example:

```
20 > 10
10 > 20
10 > 10
```

Output:

```
true
false
false
```

The **greater than equal to operator** `>=` also checks if the second value could be equal to the first value.

```
10 > 10
10 >= 10
```

Output:

```
false
true
```

Lesser than and lesser than equal to

The **lesser than** operator `<` allows you to check if one value is lesser than the other. It returns `false` if the first value is greater than the second and `true` if the second value is greater.

Example:

```
20 < 10
10 < 20
10 < 10
```

Output:

```
false
true
false
```

The **lesser than equal to operator** `<=` also checks if the second value could be equal to the first value.

```
10 < 10
10 <= 10
```

Output:

```
false
true
```

Comparison Operators

Equality

The **equality** operator `==` lets you test if two values are equal or not. It accepts 2 inputs of any type and outputs `true` if they are equal and `false` if they are not equal.

Example:

```
1 == 1
1 == 2
"Masai" == "Masai"
"Masai" == "masai"
```

Output:

```
true
false
true
false
```

Inequality Operator

The **inequality** operator `!=` performs the opposite function of the equality operator. It accepts 2 inputs of any type and outputs `false` if they are equal and `true` if they are not equal.

Example:

```
1 != 1
1 != 2
"Masai" != "Masai"
"Masai" != "masai"

1 != '1' // false
1 !== '1' // true
```

Similar to `===`, `!==` will check for type as well.

It is recommended to use `===` and `!==` when it comes to comparison operators

Output:

```
false
true
```

false
true