

RELATIONAL OPERATORS

PYTHON BASICS

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TOPIC OUTLINE

Equal to Operator

Not Equal to Operator

Greater than Operator

Less than Operator

Greater than or Equal to Operator

Less than or Equal to Operator



RELATIONAL OPERATORS



RELATIONAL OPERATORS

Relational operators are used to compare two values or expressions. They evaluate the relationship between the operands and return a Boolean value (True or False). These operators are commonly used in decision-making statements like if-else and for loops.



EQUAL TO OPERATOR

Examples:

$$a = 5$$

$$b = 5$$

Equal to <u>(==)</u> operator evaluates if two operands are equal. It returns <u>True</u> if the values are <u>equal</u>, and **False** otherwise.

$$a = 0$$

$$b = 5$$



NOT EQUAL TO OPERATOR

Not equal to <u>(!=)</u> operator evaluates if two operands are not equal. It returns <u>True</u> if the values are <u>not equal</u>, and **False** otherwise.

$$a = 5$$

$$b = 5$$

$$a = 0$$

$$b = 5$$



GREATER THAN OPERATOR

Greater than (>) operator returns **True** if the left operand is **greater** than the right operand, and **False** otherwise.

$$a = 5$$

$$b = 0$$

$$a = 0$$

$$b = 5$$



LESS THAN OPERATOR

Greater than (<) operator returns <u>True</u> if the left operand is <u>less</u> than the right operand, and **False** otherwise.

$$a = 5$$

$$b = 0$$

$$a = 0$$

$$b = 5$$



GREATER THAN OR EQUAL OPERATOR

Examples:

$$a = 3$$

$$b = 3$$

Greater than or equal (>=) returns <u>True</u> if the left operand is <u>greater than or equal</u> to the right operand, and **False** otherwise.

$$a = 5$$

$$b = 3$$



LESS THAN OR EQUAL OPERATOR

Less than or equal (<=) returns **True** if the left operand is **less than or equal** to the right operand, and **False** otherwise.

$$a = 3$$

$$b = 3$$

$$a = 5$$

$$b = 3$$



LABORATORY

