Relational Operators	
Operator	**What does it mean? How do you use it?**
==	The equals to operator is to check if the value of 2 variables are equal or not, if yes then the condition becomes true
>	The greater than operator is to check if the value of the left variable is greater than the right variable, if yes then the condition becomes true
<	The less than operator is to check if the value of the left variable is less than the right variable, if yes then the condition becomes true
>=	The greater than or equal to operator is to check if the value of the left variable is greater than or equal to the right variable, if yes then the condition becomes true
<=	The less than or equal to operator is to check if the value of the left variable is less than or equal to the right variable, if yes then the condition becomes true
!=	The not equals to operator is to check if the value of 2 variables are not equal or equal, if they are not equal then the condition becomes true

What is the difference between linear programs and programs with conditional logic?
Linear Programs are programs that are executed from top to bottom, until the program has been completed. Programs with conditional logic force the computer to make decisions based on if a certain condition is met or not.

What is the advantage of using conditional logic in a program? What does conditional logic enable us to do?
The advantage of using conditional logic is that we can tell the computer to run a piece of code only if it meets a condition. If it doesn't meet a condition, we can make the program ignore that piece of code. This enables computer programs to make decisions.

What role do boolean expressions play in conditional logic? What function do they provide for our programs.
Booleans allows the computer to recognize if a certain condition is met or not. If the condition is met, the value of the boolean becomes true. Else, it becomes false.