C# Relational Operators with Examples

In c#, **Relational Operators** are useful to check the relation between two operands like we can determine whether two operand values equal or not, etc., based on our requirements.

Generally, the c# relational operators will return **true** only when the defined operands relationship becomes **true**. Otherwise, it will return **false**.

For example, we have integer variables **a = 10**, **b = 20**. If we apply a relational operator **>=** (**a >= b**), we will get the result **false** because the variable "**a**" contains a value that is less than variable **b**.

The following table lists the different types of operators available in c# relational operators.

Operator	Name	Description	Example (a = 6, b = 3)
==	Equal to	It compares two operands, and it returns true if both are the same.	a == b (false)
>	Greater than	It compares whether the left operand greater than the right operand or not and returns true if it is satisfied.	a > b (true)
<	Less than	It compares whether the left operand less than the right operand or not and returns true if it is satisfied.	a < b (false)
>=	Greater than or Equal to	It compares whether the left operand greater than or equal to the right operand or not and returns true if it is satisfied.	a >= b (true)
<=	Less than or Equal to	It compares whether the left operand less than or equal to the right operand or not and returns true if it is satisfied.	a <= b (false)
!=	Not Equal to	It checks whether two operand values equal or not and return true if values are not equal.	a != b (true)

C# Relational Operators Example

Following is the example of using the Relational Operators in c# programming language.

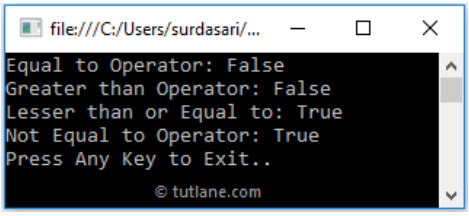
```
using System;

namespace Tutlane
{
    class Program
    {
        static void Main(string[] args)
        {
            bool result;
            int x = 10, y = 20;
            result = (x == y);
            Console.WriteLine("Equal to Operator: " + result);
            result = (x > y);
            Console.WriteLine("Greater than Operator: " + result);
            result = (x <= y);
            Console.WriteLine("Lesser than or Equal to: "+ result);
            result = (x != y);
            Console.WriteLine("Not Equal to Operator: " + result);
            Console.WriteLine("Press Enter Key to Exit..");
            Console.ReadLine();
        }
    }
}
```

If you observe the above code, we used different Relational operators (<, >, ==) to perform required operations on defined operands.

Output of C# Relational Operators Example

When we execute the above c# program, we will get the result as shown below.



This is how we can use the relational operators in the c# programming language to check the relationship between defined operands based on our requirements.

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