**Comparison Operator**

Comparison operators are operators used for comparing two elements, these are mostly used with if-else conditions as they return true-false as result.

**There are mainly 6 Comparison Operators namely:**

1. **Greater than (>)  :**this operator checks whether operand1 is greater than operand2. If the result turns out to be true, it returns true or else returns false. example 5>3 ->returns true
2. **Greater than or equal to (>=)  :**this operator checks whether operand1 is greater than or equal to operand2. If the result turns out to be true, it returns true or else returns false. example 5>=5 ->returns true
3. **Less than (<)  :**this operator checks whether operand1 is lesser than operand2. If the result turns out to be true, it returns true or else returns false. example 3<5 ->returns true
4. **Less than or equal to (< =)  :**  this operator checks whether operand1 is lesser than or equal to operand2. If the result turns out to be true, it returns true or else returns false. example 5<=5 ->returns true
5. **Equal to (==)  :**this operator checks whether operand1 is equal to operand2. If the result turns out to be true, it returns true or else returns false. example 5==5 ->returns true
6. **Not Equal to (! =)  :**this operator checks whether operand1 is not equal to operand2. If the result turns out to be true, it returns true or else returns false. example 5!=3 ->returns true

Comparison Operators have only two return values, either true (1) or False (0).

**Example Code to cover all 6 Comparison Operators:**

C++

#include<iostream>

using namespace std;

int main()

{

int x = 10, y = 20 ;

cout << (x<y) << "\n"

<< (x>y) << "\n"

<< (x==y) << "\n"

<< (x>=y) << "\n"

<< (x<=y) << "\n"

<< (x!=y) << "\n";

return 0;

}

**Output**

1

0

0

0

1

1