





## **Comparison Operators**

Now, we'll learn how to perform comparisons in Python using comparison operators.

We'll cover the following ^

• Comparisons

Comparison operators can be used to compare values in mathematical terms.

Operator	Purpose	Notation
>	Greater Than	In-fix
<	Less Than	In-fix
>=	Greater Than or Equal To	In-fix
<=	Less Than or Equal To	In-fix
==	Equal To	In-fix
!=	Not Equal To	In-fix
is	Equal To (Identity)	In-fix

=	Operator	Purpose	Notation 🚱 📋
	is not	Not Equal To (Identity)	In-fix

## Comparisons #

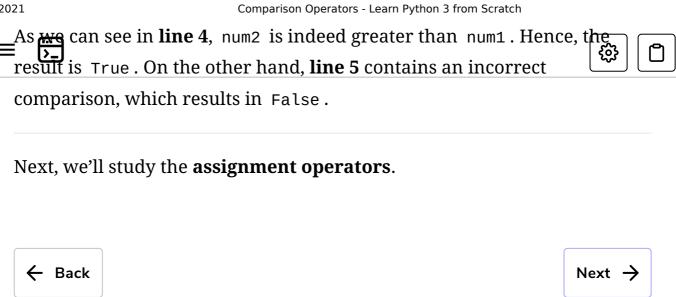
The result of a comparison is always a bool.

If the comparison is correct, the value of the bool will be True. Otherwise, its value will be False.

The == and != operators compare the **values** of both operands. However, the identity operators, is and is not, check whether the two operands are the **exact same object**. We don't need to delve into them yet, but you'll understand their utility later on.

Let's look at a few examples:

```
1 num1 = 5
2 num2 = 10
3 num3 = 10
4 print(num2 > num1)  # 10 is greater than 5
5 print(num1 > num2)  # 5 is not greater than 1(
6
7 print(num2 == num3)  # Both have the same valu
8 print(num3 != num1)  # Both have different val
9
10 print(3 + 10 == 5 + 5)  # Both are not equal
11 print(3 <= 2)  # 3 is not less than or equal
12
```





**Arithmetic Operators** 

**Assignment Operators** 

Completed