

#### **COMPARISON OPERATORS**



### **IN THIS LESSON**

Comparison operators

**Equality operators** 

Relational operators



## **COMPARISON OPERATORS**

All comparison operators are binary operators

They compare two values and return Boolean true or false

Two types: equality and relational

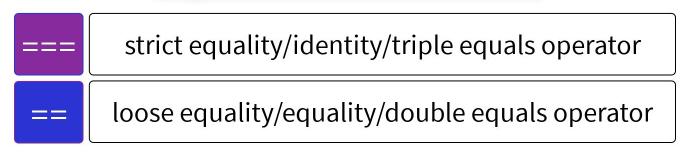


# **EQUALITY OPERATORS**

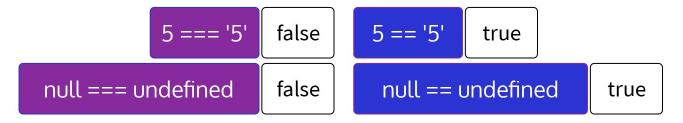
===	strict equality/identity/triple equals operator
(===)	loose equality/equality/double equals operator
!==	strict inequality/nonidentity operator
!=	loose inequality/inequality operator



#### **EQUALITY OPERATORS**

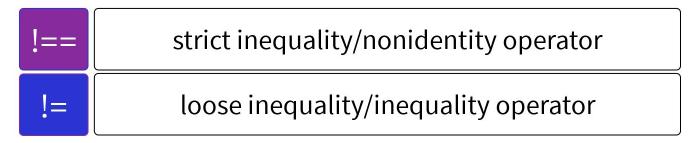


Strict equality operator compares operands' value and type
Loose equality operator performs type coercion when types do not match
- type coercion: implicit type conversion, type converted without explicit request





### **EQUALITY OPERATORS**



Strict inequality operator compares type and value

Loose inquality operator performs type coercion before comparing value

Generally, always use strict versions: === and !==



## **RELATIONAL OPERATORS**

>	greater than
<	less than
>=	greater than or equal to
<=	less than or equal to



#### **RELATIONAL OPERATORS**

With number operands, relational operators work as you would expect:

$$5 > 10 \qquad \text{false} \qquad \begin{array}{c} x = 23; \\ x <= 50 \end{array} \qquad \text{true}$$

String operands are compared in lexicographical order, where a is lower/lesser & z is higher/greater; if characters match, compare next character

