Comparison Operators

Comparison operators are used in logical statements to determine equality or difference between variables or values.

Given that x = 5, the table below explains the comparison operators:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Operator | Description | Comparing | Returns |
| == | equal to | x == 8 | false |
| x == 5 | true |
| x == "5" | true |
| === | equal value and equal type | x === 5 | true |
| x === "5" | false |
| != | not equal | x != 8 | true |
| !== | not equal value or not equal type | x !== 5 | false |
| x !== "5" | true |
| x !== 8 | true |
| > | greater than | x > 8 | false |
| < | less than | x < 8 | true |
| >= | greater than or equal to | x >= 8 | false |
| <= | less than or equal to | x <= 8 | true |

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How Can it be Used

Comparison operators can be used in conditional statements to compare values and take action depending on the result:

if (age < 18) text = "Too young to buy alcohol";

You will learn more about the use of conditional statements in the next chapter of this tutorial.

Logical Operators

Logical operators are used to determine the logic between variables or values.

Given that x = 6 and y = 3, the table below explains the logical operators:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Operator | Description | Example |
| && | and | (x < 10 && y > 1) is true |
| || | or | (x == 5 || y == 5) is false |
| ! | not | !(x == y) is true |