Return to VBA Code Examples

VBA Not Equal to, Greater Than or Equal To & Other Comparison Operators

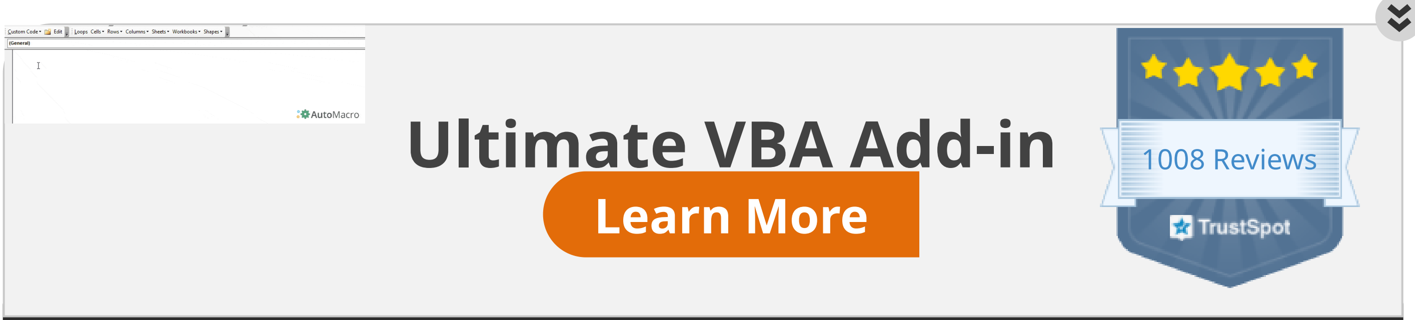
IN THIS ARTICLE

VBA allows you to use comparison operators to compare values. By using these operators, you can compare values and return a Boolean True or False as a result.

These are the main comparison operators used in VBA:

Comparison Operator	Explanation
=	Equal to
<>	Not Equal to

<	Less than
<=	Less than or Equal to



```
MsgBox 5 <> 3
```

Cell Value Not Equal To

There are several ways you might compare numbers. In the previous example, we hard-coded 5 and 3 into our code. Let’s demonstrate two other ways to compare values.

This example will test if two cell values are not equal to each other:

```
MsgBox Range("A1").Value <> Range("B1").value
```

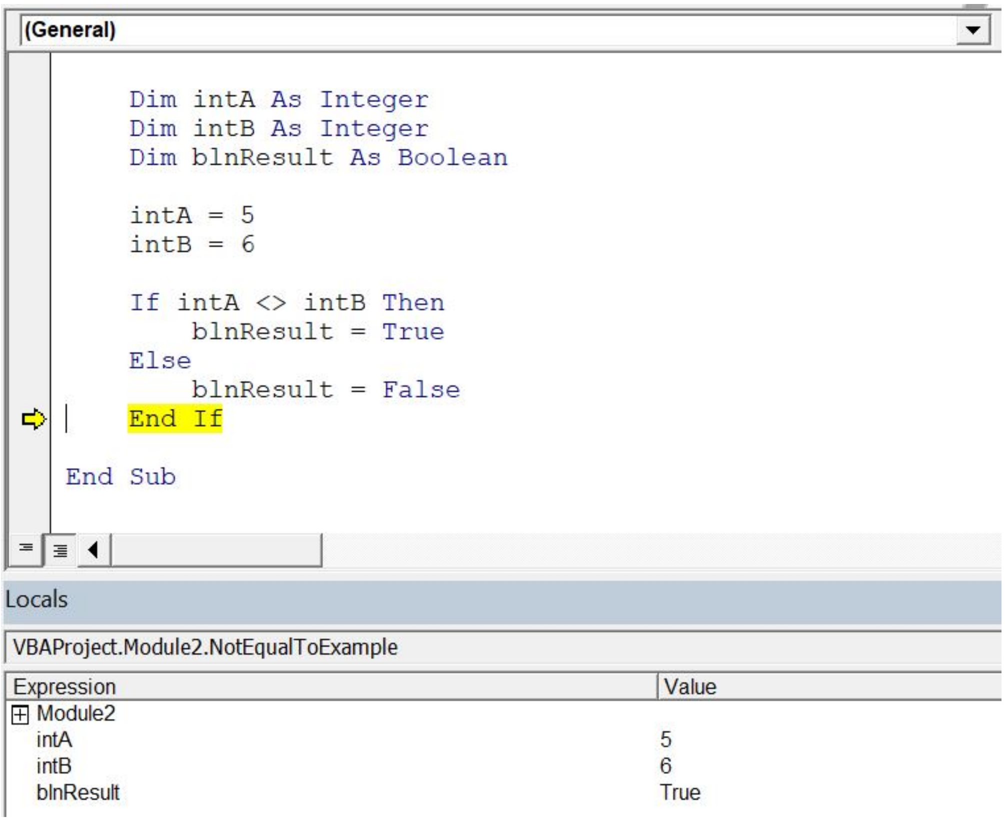
Another way to compare values is with Variables.

```
Sub NotEqualTo ()
  Dim intA As Integer
  Dim intB As Integer
  Dim blnResult As Boolean

  intA = 5
  intB = 6

  If intA <> intB Then
    blnResult = True
  Else
    blnResult = False
```

In this example, we want check if Integer Variable *intA* is not equal to *intB*. If this is true, the value of Boolean variable *blnResult* will be True, otherwise, it will be False.

We use the **<>** operator in the If Statement to check if the values of *intA* and *intB* are different:

The value of *intA* is 5 and the value of *intB* is 6, the variables are not equal, therefore the *blnResult* returns True:



```
    Dim intA As Integer
    Dim intB As Integer
    Dim blnResult As Boolean

    intA = 5
    intB = 6

    If intA <> intB Then
        blnResult = True
    Else
        blnResult = False
    End If

End Sub
```

```
VBAProject.Module2.NotEqualToExample
Expression          Value
⊞ Module2
  intA              5
  intB              6
  blnResult         True
```

Equal To

The ***Equal to*** operator works exactly the same. It checks if two values are equal and returns True or False. Here is the example code:

```
Sub EqualTo()
```

```
  intA = 5
  intB = 5

  If intA = intB Th
```

In this example, we want to check if *intA* is equal to *intB*. If this is true, the value of Boolean *blnResult* will be True, otherwise, it will be False.

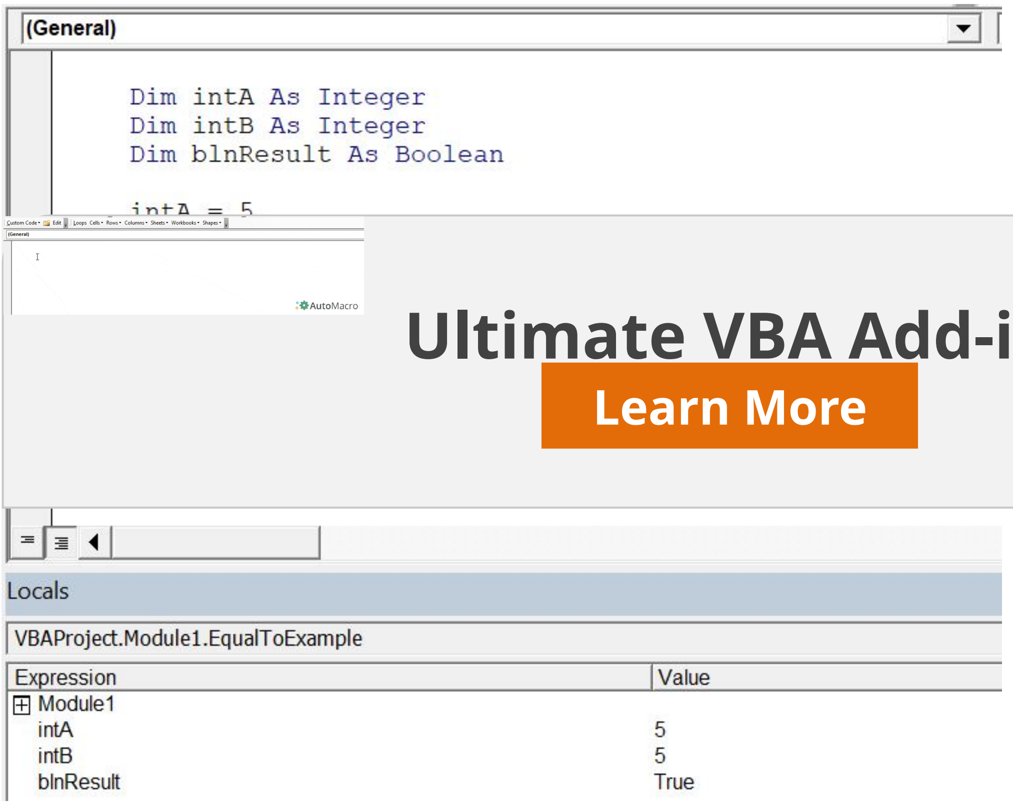
First, we set values of *intA* and *intB* to 5:

```
intA = 5
intB = 5
```

After that, we use the *=* operator in the If statement to check if the values of *intA* and *intB* are equal:

```
If intA = intB Then
    blnResult = True
Else
    blnResult = False
End If
```

Both variables are equal to 5, therefore the *blnResult* returns True:



```
    Dim intA As Integer
    Dim intB As Integer
    Dim blnResult As Boolean

    intA = 5
```

VBAProject.Module1.EqualToExample

```
Expression                  Value
⊞ Module1
  intA                      5
  intB                      5
  blnResult                 True
```

Greater Than / Less Than

The ***Greater Than*** (>) and ***Less Than*** (<) operators work exactly the same way.

Greater Than

```
MsgBox 5 > 3
```

Less Than

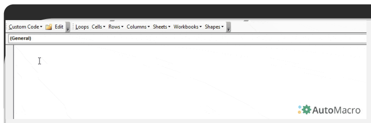
```
MsgBox 5 < 3
```

Greater Than or Equal To / Less Than or Equal To

To test if a value is ***Greater Than* or *Equal To***, combine the Equal To (=) operator and the Greater Than (>) / Less Than (<) operators.

```
MsgBox 5 >= 3
```

Less Than or Equal To

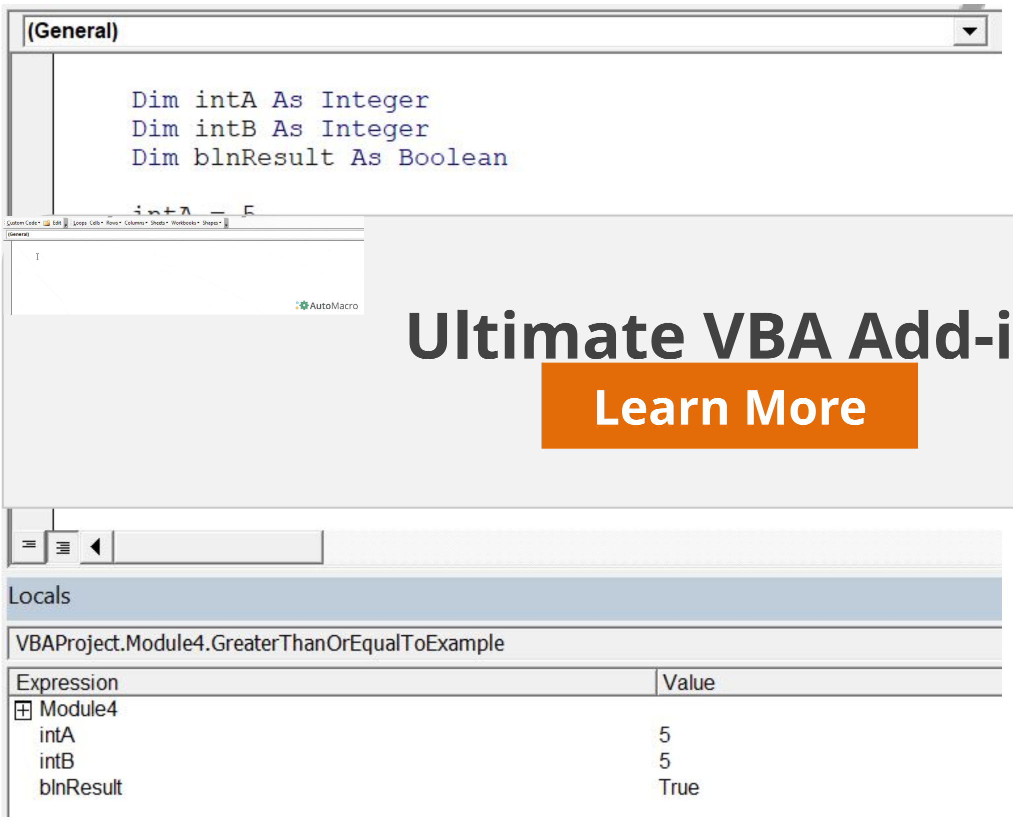


```
Sub GreaterThanEqualTo ()
  Dim intA As Integer
  Dim intB As Integer
  Dim blnResult As Boolean

  intA = 5
  intB = 5

  If intA >= intB Then
    blnResult = True
  Else
    blnResult = False
  End If

End Sub
```

In this example, we want to check if *intA* is greater than or equal to *intB*. If this is true, the value of Boolean *blnResult* will be True, otherwise, it will be False.

We use the *>=* operator in the If statement to check if the value of *intA* is greater than or equal to *intB*:

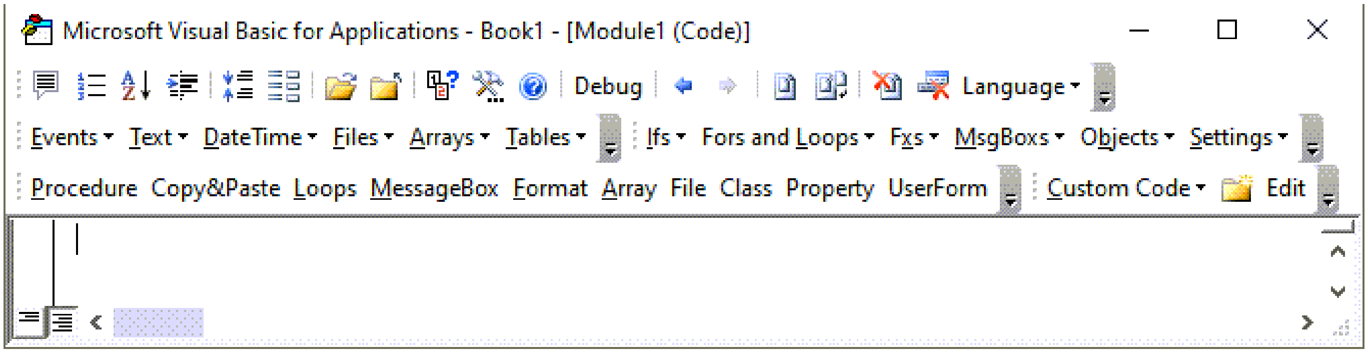
```
If intA >= intB Then
    blnResult = True
Else
    blnResult = False
End If
```



```
    Dim intA As Integer
    Dim intB As Integer
    Dim blnResult As Boolean

    intA = 5
```

VBAProject.Module4.GreaterThanOrEqualToExample

Expression	Value
⊞ Module4	
intA	5
intB	5
blnResult	True



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Is Operator

```
Set ws1 = Sheets("Sheet1")
Set ws2 = Sheets("Sheet2")

If ws1 Is ws2 Th
```

```
End Sub
```

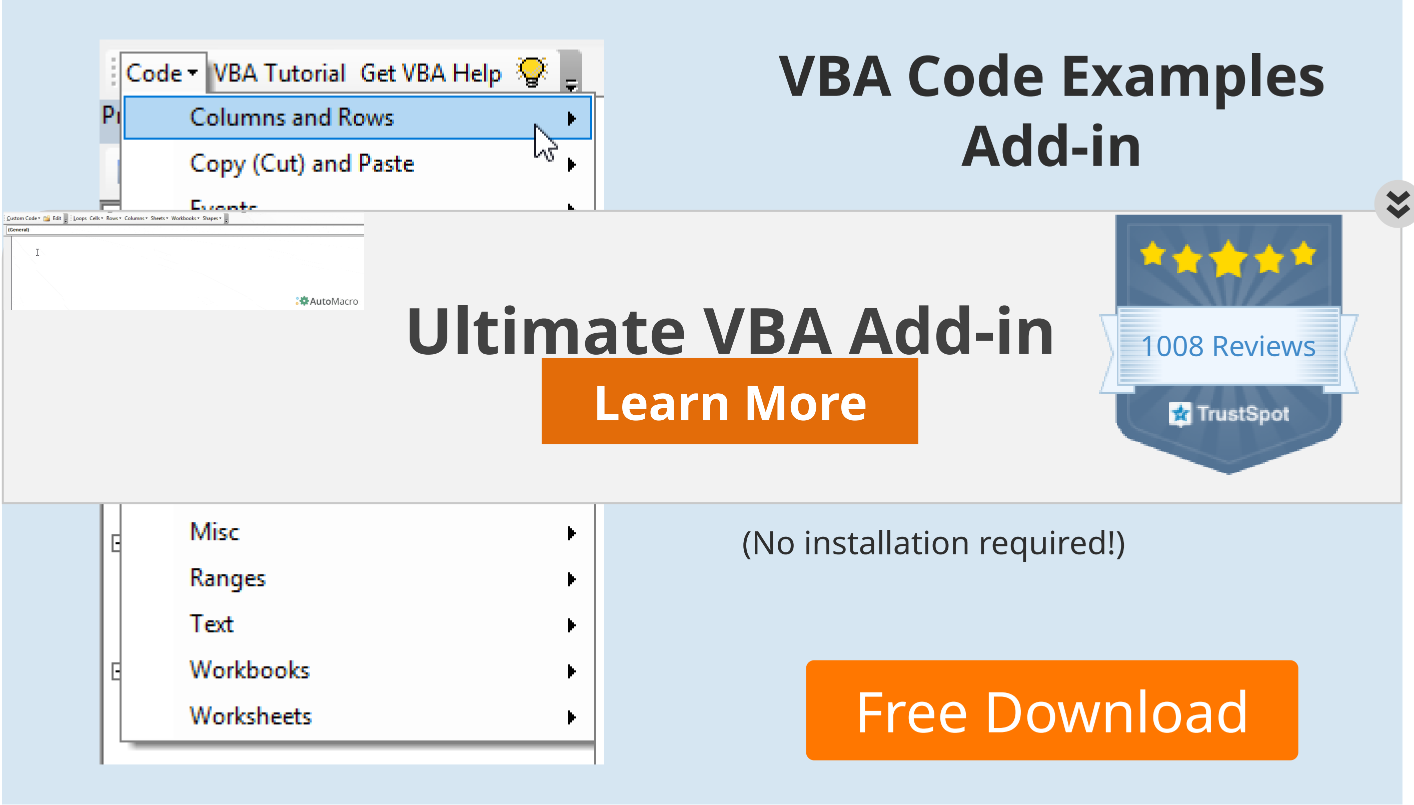
Like Operator

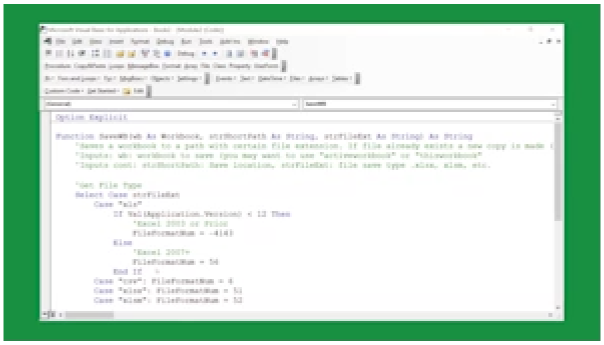
The Like Operator can be used to find inexact text matches. This example will test if a string starts with "Mr."

```
Sub LikeDemo()

Dim strName As String
Dim blnResult As Boolean

strName = "Mr. Michael James"

If strName Like "Mr*" Then
    blnResult = True
Else
    blnResult = False
End If

End Sub
```

If you want to learn how to compare strings, click here: VBA Compare Strings – StrComp

If you want to learn more about how to use logical operators, click here: VBA Logical Operators





```
Option Explicit

Function SaveWB(wb As Workbook, strShortPath As String, strFileExt As String) As String
    'Saves a workbook to a path with certain file extension. If file already exists a new copy is made (
    'Inputs: wb: workbook to save (you may want to use "activeworkbook" or "thisworkbook"
    'Inputs cont: strShortPath: Save location, strFileExt: file save type .xlsx, xlsm, etc.

    'Get File Type
    Select Case strFileExt
        Case "xls"
            If Val(Application.Version) < 12 Then
                'Excel 2003 or Prior
                FileFormatNum = -4143
            Else
                'Excel 2007+
                FileFormatNum = 56
            End If
        Case "csv": FileFormatNum = 6
        Case "xlsx": FileFormatNum = 51
        Case "xlsm": FileFormatNum = 52
```

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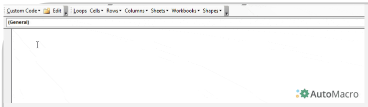

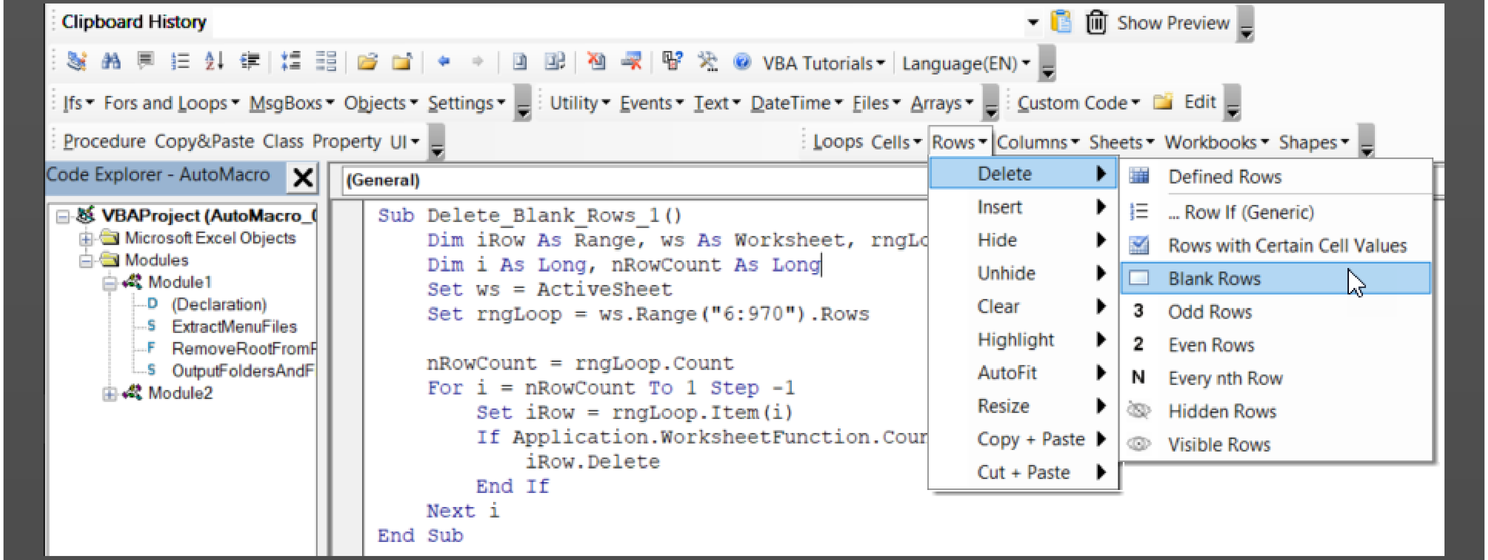

```
Sub Delete_Blank_Rows_1()
    Dim iRow As Range, ws As Worksheet, rngLo
    Dim i As Long, nRowCount As Long
    Set ws = ActiveSheet
    Set rngLoop = ws.Range("6:970").Rows

    nRowCount = rngLoop.Count
    For i = nRowCount To 1 Step -1
        Set iRow = rngLoop.Item(i)
        If Application.WorksheetFunction.Cour
            iRow.Delete
        End If
    Next i
End Sub
```

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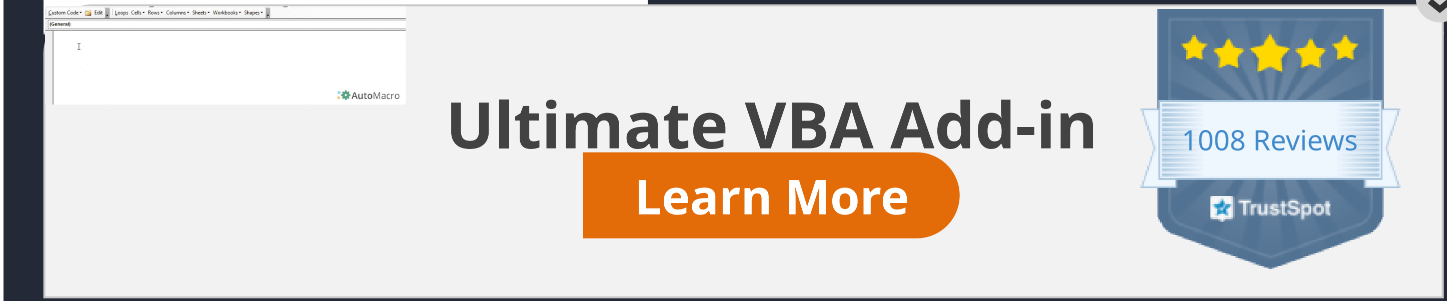
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