

(https://www.udemy.com/user/joseportilla/)

Content Copyright by Pierian Data

# **Comparison Operators**

In this lecture we will be learning about Comparison Operators in Python. These operators will allow us to compare variables and output a Boolean value (True or False).

If you have any sort of background in Math, these operators should be very straight forward.

First we'll present a table of the comparison operators and then work through some examples:

# **Table of Comparison Operators**

In the table below, a=3 and b=4.

Example	Description	Operator
(a == b) is not true.	If the values of two operands are equal, then the condition becomes true.	==
(a != b) is true	If values of two operands are not equal, then condition becomes true.	!=
(a > b) is not true.	If the value of left operand is greater than the value of right operand, then condition becomes true.	>
(a < b) is true.	If the value of left operand is less than the value of right operand, then condition becomes true.	<
(a >= b) is not true.	If the value of left operand is greater than or equal to the value of right operand, then condition becomes true.	>=
(a <= b) is true.	If the value of left operand is less than or equal to the value of right operand, then condition becomes true.	<=

Let's now work through quick examples of each of these.

## Equal

```
In [1]: 2 == 2
Out[1]: True
In [2]: 1 == 0
```

Out[2]: False

Note that == is a *comparison* operator, while = is an *assignment* operator.

# **Not Equal**

```
In [3]: 2 != 1
Out[3]: True
In [4]: 2 != 2
```

Out[4]: False

#### **Greater Than**

```
In [5]: 2 > 1
Out[5]: True
In [6]: 2 > 4
Out[6]: False
```

# Less Than

```
In [7]: 2 < 4
Out[7]: True
In [8]: 2 < 1
Out[8]: False</pre>
```

# **Greater Than or Equal to**

```
In [9]: 2 >= 2
Out[9]: True
In [10]: 2 >= 1
Out[10]: True
```

# Less than or Equal to

```
In [11]: 2 <= 2
Out[11]: True
In [12]: 2 <= 4
Out[12]: True</pre>
```

Great! Go over each comparison operator to make sure you understand what each one is saying. But hopefully this was straightforward for you.

Next we will cover chained comparison operators