Relational Operators



1. We can apply relational operators for every primitive type except boolean.

Example:

- 1. System.out.println(3<2.4); // output: false
- 2. System.out.println('a'> 85); // output: true
- 3. System.out.println('a'<'b'); // output: true
- 4. System.out.println(true>false);// Compile time Error

int x = 3; float y = 2.4f;

Relational Operators

2. We can not use relational operators for Object types.

Example:

1. System.out.println("Rohit">"Roshan"); // Compile time Error

3. Nesting of relational operators for not allowed.

Example:

1. System.out.println(25<26<27); // Compile time Error



1. We can apply equality operators for every primitive type including boolean.

Example:

- 1. System.out.println(3 == 5.6); // output: false
- 2. System.out.println('a'!= 85); // output: true
- 3. System.out.println('a'=='b'); // output: false
- 4. System.out.println(false == false);//output:true

Raju

Raju

2. We can use Equality operators for Object types.

Example:

```
String r1 = new String("Raju");

String r2 = new String("Raju");

System.out.println(r1 == r2); // output: false

String r3 = r1;

System.out.println(r3 == r1); // output: true
```

Difference between == operator and .equals() method.

String r1 = new String("Raju"); String r2 = new String("Raju"); System.out.println(r1 == r2); // output: false System.out.println(r1.equals(r2));// output: true

hence, it is clear that '==' operator is use for refrence comparision and .equals() method use for value.

Important:

To use the equality operators between object type compulsory these should be some relation between argument types(child to parent, parent to child), Otherwise we will get Compiletime error incompatible types.

Example:

```
String r1 = new String("Raju");

Thread r2 = new Thread();

System.out.println(r1==r2); // Compile time Error

Object o = new Object();

System.out.println(r1 == o); // output: false
```