**Comparison Operators with Strings**

In this reading, you will learn more about what comparison operators can and cannot do. If you use the **==** (equality) and **!=** (not equal to)operators with strings, you can check if two strings contain the same text or not. You can also alphabetize strings using **>** (greater than), **<** (less than)**, >=** (greater than or equal to)**, <=** (less than or equal to) comparison operators. As with numeric data types, comparison operators used with strings will return Boolean (**True**, **False**) results.

**Key takeaways**

Python comparison operators return Boolean results (**True** or **False**) with strings:

| **Expression** | **Description** |
| --- | --- |
| "a" **==** "a" | If string "a" is identical to string "a", returns True. Else, returns False |
| "a" **!=** "b" | If string "a" is **not** identical to string "b" |
| "a" **>** "b" | If string "a" has a larger Unicode value than string "b" |
| "a" **>=** "b" | If the Unicode value for string "a" is greater than or equal to the Unicode value of string "b" |
| "a" **<** "b" | If string "a"  has a smaller Unicode value than string "b" |
| "a" **<=** "b" | If the Unicode value for string "a" is smaller than or equal to the Unicode value of string "b" |

# Resources for more information

For more information about the concepts covered in these practice exercises, please visit:

* [Python String Comparison: A Step-by-Step Guide (with Examples)](https://www.codingem.com/python-string-comparison/) - A quick reference guide to using comparison operators with strings. Includes part of a Unicode table that displays all of the Unicode values for both uppercase and lowercase letters.
* [Comparing Strings using Python](https://stackabuse.com/comparing-strings-using-python/) - Provides more advanced examples of using comparison operators with strings.