## How do we compare numerical and string data?

... with relational and equality operators!

| Test | Math | Operator |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| "is greater than?" | $>$ | $>$ |
| "is at least?" | $\geq$ | $>=$ |
| "is less than?" | $<$ | $<$ |
| "is at most?" | $\leq$ | $<=$ |
| "is equal to?" | $=$ | $==$ |
| "is not equal to?" | $\neq$ | $!=$ |

## The equal to Operator is ==

- Two equals symbols side-by-side can be read as "is equal to?"

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1==1 \text { evaluates to True } \\
& 1==2 \text { evaluates to False }
\end{aligned}
$$

- Important! Equality is very different from assignment!
- = is read as "is assigned a value of"
- == is read as "is equal to?"
- $\mathbf{b}=\mathbf{x}==\mathbf{y}$
"The variable $\mathbf{b}$ is assigned the result of evaluating 'is $\mathbf{x}$ equal to $\mathbf{y}$ ?'"


## The not equal to Operator is $!=$

- The ! symbol in many programming languages often means "NOT"

1 != 1 evaluates to False
1 != 2 evaluates to True

- $\mathbf{b}=\mathbf{x}!=\mathbf{y}$
"The variable $\mathbf{b}$ is assigned a value of evaluting 'is $\mathbf{x}$ not equal to $\mathbf{y}$ ?"

