

Relational operators

Whenever we need to compare the results of two expressions or operands in a program then the equality and relational operators are used to know whether an operand is equal, not equal, greater than, less than to another operand.

There are following relational operators supported by Java language:

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

For Example:

The following simple example program demonstrates the relational operators.

```
public class Test
```

```
{  
  
public static void main(String args[])  
  
{  
  
    int a =10;  
  
    int b =20;  
  
System.out.println("a == b = "+(a == b));  
  
System.out.println("a != b = "+(a != b));  
  
System.out.println("a > b = "+(a > b));  
  
System.out.println("a < b = "+(a < b));  
  
System.out.println("b >= a = "+(b >= a));  
  
System.out.println("b <= a = "+(b <= a));  
  
    }  
  
}
```

Out Put Screen

a == b =false

a != b =true

a > b =false

a < b =true

b >= a =true

b <= a =false