Fundamental Coding with C

Operators 2: Relational

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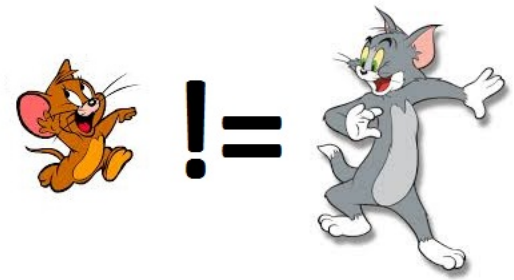
Relational Operators

- A relational operator is a programming language construct or operator that tests or defines some kind of relation between two entities. These include numerical equality (e.g., 5 = 5) and inequalities (e.g., 4 ≥ 3).

- In languages such as C, relational operators return the integers 0 or 1, where 0 stands for false and any non-zero value stands for true.



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Relational Operators

It is used to compare two numbers by checking whether they are equal or not, less than, less than or equal to, greater than, greater than or equal to.

- **==** (Equal to)– This operator is used to check if both operands are equal.
- **!=** (Not equal to)– Can check if both operands are not equal.
- **>** (Greater than)– Can check if the first operand is greater than the second.
- **<** (Less than)- Can check if the first operand is lesser than the second.
- **>=** (Greater than equal to)– Check if the first operand is greater than or equal to the second.
- **<=** (Less than equal to)– Check if the first operand is lesser than or equal to the second

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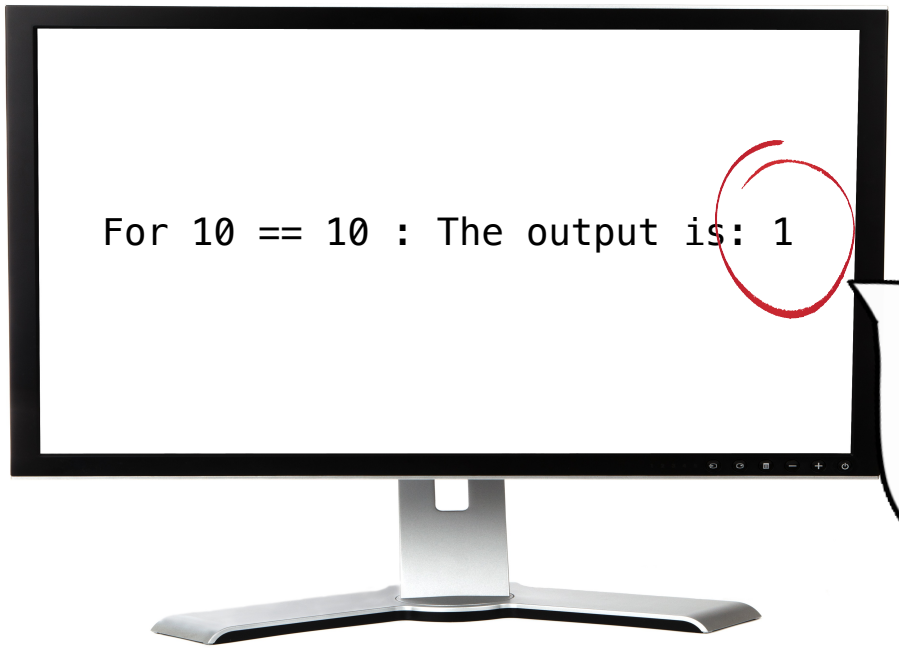
Relational operators in C example:

```
int a=10, b=10;

printf("For %d == %d : The output is: %d \n", a, b, a == b);
```

Compare a with b and display the result



In C TRUE is represented with 1 and FALSE with 0

It’s time to try

https://repl.it/languages/c

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```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
int a=10, b=10;
printf("For %d == %d : The output is: %d \n", a, b, a == b);
printf("For %d != %d : The output is: %d \n", a, b, a != b);
printf("For %d > %d : The output is: %d \n", a, b, a > b);
printf("For %d < %d : The output is: %d \n", a, b, a < b);
printf("For %d >= %d : The output is: %d \n", a, b, a >= b);
printf("For %d <= %d : The output is: %d \n", a, b, a <= b);
return 0;
}
```