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Try the following example to understand all the relational operators available in C++.

Copy and paste the following C++ program in test.cpp file and compile and run this program.

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
main()
{
   int a = 21;
   int b = 10;
   int c ;
   if(a == b)
      cout << "Line 1 - a is equal to b" << endl ;</pre>
   }
   else
      cout << "Line 1 - a is not equal to b" << endl ;</pre>
   if ( a < b )
      cout << "Line 2 - a is less than b" << endl ;</pre>
   }
   else
      cout << "Line 2 - a is not less than b" << endl ;</pre>
   if (a > b)
      cout << "Line 3 - a is greater than b" << endl ;</pre>
   }
   else
      cout << "Line 3 - a is not greater than b" << endl ;</pre>
   /* Let's change the values of a and b */
   a = 5;
   b = 20;
   if ( a <= b )
      cout << "Line 4 - a is either less than \</pre>
                                        or eugal to b" << endl;
   if ( b >= a )
      cout << "Line 5 - b is either greater than \
                                        or equal to b" << endl;
   return 0;
}
```

When the above code is compiled and executed, it produces the following result:

```
Line 1 - a is not equal to b
Line 2 - a is not less than b
Line 3 - a is greater than b
Line 4 - a is either less than or equal to b
Line 5 - b is either greater than or equal to b
```