Comparing Strings
(in Java)

Comparing Values

Relational Operator	Meaning	Example	Result
==	is equal to	5 == 5	true
!=	is not equal to	5 != 6	true
<	is less than	3 < 7	true
<=	is less than or equal to	4 <= 4	true
>	is greater than	3 > 7	false
>=	is greater than or equal to	7 >= 3	true

Comparing Primitive Data

- primitive data types are integers, decimals, and characters

- primitive data can be compared using the <u>relational operators</u>

  – equals, not equal, less than, greater than

- the result of these comparisons must resolve to true or false

Comparing String Data Equality

The simplest, and most common, comparison for two strings is, "are they equal"?

Every string in Java has a <u>method</u> built into it to allow for such comparisons. Suppose we have two strings variables, word1 and word2.

```
word1.equals(word2)
```

will produce a value of either true (identical) or false (not identical).

Comparing String Data Equality Program

```java
String word1 = "hello";
String word2 = "goodbye";

if (word1.equals(word2))
{
    System.out.println("Same!");
}
else
{
    System.out.println("Not same!);
}
```

Comparing String Data
Equality Program – User Input

```java
String word1 = In.getString();
String word2 = In.getString();

if (word1.equals(word2))
{
    System.out.println("Same!");
}
else
{
    System.out.println("Not same!);
}
```