Equality operators:

```
==   equal to
!=   not equal to
```

They fall into a separate precedence group, beneath the relational operators and have the left-to-right associativity.

Example:

```
i=1  j=2  k=3
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i &lt; j</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i + j) &gt;= k</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(j + k) &gt; (i + 5)</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k != 3</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j == 2</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Logical operators:

```
&& and
|| or
```

Example:

```
i=7  f=5.5  c='w'
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expression</th>
<th>Interpretation</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( i &gt;= 6) &amp;&amp; (c == 'v')</td>
<td>true</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( i &gt;= 6)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(i &gt;= 119)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( f &lt; 11) &amp;&amp; (i &gt; 100)</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( c == 'v')</td>
<td></td>
<td>(((i + f ) &lt;= 10)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Logical negation operator (logical not): !

Attention: Complex logical expressions joined by the operators && and || are evaluated left-to-right, but only until the overall true/false value has been established.

Assignment operators

The most commonly used assignment operator is = .

```
identifier = expression
```

If the two operands are of different types, then the right-hand-side expression will automatically be converted to the type of the identifier on the left.

Multiple assignments are permissible:

```
identifier1 = identifier2 = ... = expression
```

The assignments are carried out from right to left.

Five additional assignment operators:

```
+= -= *= /= %= -= /= ^=|= ^=|< ^=|>
```

The conditional operator

```
expression1 ? expression2 : expression3
```