

[3.17] Conditional tests on lists

Suppose you have two lists L1 and L2 and you want to know if they are identical, that is, each element of each list matches the other. The conditional '=' operator does not return a single *true* or *false* result when applied to the lists. Even so, this conditional expression will resolve to a single *true* or *false* result when used as the argument to an *If ... EndIf* or *when()* function. For example, this works:

```
If L1=L2 then
  (... code for L1 = L2 goes here ...)
else
  (... code for L1 ≠ L2 goes here ...)
endif
```

The other conditional operators also work for lists, for example:

L1 > L2	evaluates to <i>true</i> if each L1 element is greater than the corresponding L2 element
L1 < L2	evaluates to <i>true</i> if each L1 element is less than the corresponding L2 element
L1 ≠ L2	evaluates to <i>true</i> if each L1 element is not equal to the corresponding L2 element

(Credit to Ray Kremer)