C++ Operator Precedence

The following table lists the precedence and associativity of C++ operators. Operators are listed top to bottom, in descending precedence.

Precedence	Operator	Description	Associativity
1	`::`	Scope resolution	Left-to-right →

2	`a++` `a--`
	`type``()` *`type`*`{}`
	`a()`
	`a[]`
	`.` `->`
		Suffix/postfix increment and decrement
		Functional cast
		Function call
		Subscript
		Member access	

3	`++a` `--a`
	`+a` `-a`
	`!` `~`
	`(`*`type`*`)`
	`*a`
	`&a`
	`sizeof`
	`co_await`
	`new` `new[]`
	`delete` `delete[]`
		Prefix increment and decrement
		Unary plus and minus
		Logical NOT and bitwise NOT
		C-style cast
		Indirection (dereference)
		Address-of
		Size-of[note 1]
		await-expression (C++20)
		Dynamic memory allocation
		Dynamic memory deallocation
			Right-to-left ←

4	`.*` `->*`	Pointer-to-member	Left-to-right →
5	`a*b` `a/b` `a%b`	Multiplication, division, and remainder	
6	`a+b` `a-b`	Addition and subtraction	
7	`<<` `>>`	Bitwise left shift and right shift	
8	`<=>`	Three-way comparison operator (since C++20)	
9	`<` `<=` `>` `>=`	For relational operators < and ≤ and > and ≥ respectively	
10	`==` `!=`	For equality operators = and ≠ respectively	
11	`a&b`	Bitwise AND	
12	`^`	Bitwise XOR (exclusive or)	
13	`|`	Bitwise OR (inclusive or)	
14	`&&`	Logical AND	
15	`||`	Logical OR	

16	`a?b:c`
	`throw`
	`co_yield`
	`=`
	`+=` `-=`
	`*=` `/=` `%=`
	`<<=` `>>=`
	`&=` `^=` `|=`
		Ternary conditional[note 2]
		throw operator
		yield-expression (C++20)
		Direct assignment (provided by default for C++ classes)
		Compound assignment by sum and difference
		Compound assignment by product, quotient, and remainder
		Compound assignment by bitwise left shift and right shift
		Compound assignment by bitwise AND, XOR, and OR
			Right-to-left ←

17	`,`	Comma	Left-to-right →

1. ↑ The operand of `sizeof` can't be a C-style type cast: the expression `sizeof (int) * p` is unambiguously interpreted as `(sizeof(int)) * p`, but not `sizeof((int)*p)`.
2. ↑ The expression in the middle of the conditional operator (between **?** and **:**) is parsed as if parenthesized: its precedence relative to **?:** is ignored.

When parsing an expression, an operator which is listed on some row of the table above with a precedence will be bound tighter (as if by parentheses) to its arguments than any operator that is listed on a row further below it with a lower precedence. For example, the expressions `std::cout << a & b` and `*p++` are parsed as `(std::cout << a) & b` and `*(p++)`, and not as `std::cout << (a & b)` or `(*p)++`.

Operators that have the same precedence are bound to their arguments in the direction of their associativity. For example, the expression `a = b = c` is parsed as `a = (b = c)`, and not as `(a = b) = c` because of right-to-left associativity of assignment, but `a + b - c` is parsed `(a + b) - c` and not `a + (b - c)` because of left-to-right associativity of addition and subtraction.

Associativity specification is redundant for unary operators and is only shown for completeness: unary prefix operators always associate right-to-left (`delete ++*p` is `delete(++(*p))`) and unary postfix operators always associate left-to-right (`a[1][2]++` is `((a[1])[2])++`). Note that the associativity is meaningful for member access operators, even though they are grouped with unary postfix operators: `a.b++` is parsed `(a.b)++` and not `a.(b++)`.

Operator precedence is unaffected by operator overloading. For example, `std::cout << a ? b : c;` parses as `(std::cout << a) ? b : c;` because the precedence of arithmetic left shift is higher than the conditional operator.

Notes

Precedence and associativity are compile-time concepts and are independent from order of evaluation, which is a runtime concept.

The standard itself doesn't specify precedence levels. They are derived from the grammar.

`const_cast`, `static_cast`, `dynamic_cast`, `reinterpret_cast`, `typeid`, `sizeof...`, `noexcept` and `alignof` are not included since they are never ambiguous.

Some of the operators have alternate spellings (e.g., `and` for `&&`, `or` for `||`, `not` for `!`, etc.).

In C, the ternary conditional operator has higher precedence than assignment operators. Therefore, the expression `e = a < d ? a++ : a = d`, which is parsed in C++ as `e = ((a < d) ? (a++) : (a = d))`, will fail to compile in C due to grammatical or semantic constraints in C. See the corresponding C page for details.

See also

Common operators						
assignment	increment decrement	arithmetic	logical	comparison	member access	other
a = b a += b a -= b a *= b a /= b a %= b a &= b a |= b a ^= b a <<= b a >>= b	++a --a a++ a--	+a -a a + b a - b a * b a / b a % b ~a a & b a | b a ^ b a << b a >> b	!a a && b a || b	a == b a != b a < b a > b a <= b a >= b a <=> b	a[b] *a &a a->b a.b a->*b a.*b	a(...) a, b a ? b : c
Special operators						
`static_cast` converts one type to another related type `dynamic_cast` converts within inheritance hierarchies `const_cast` adds or removes cv qualifiers `reinterpret_cast` converts type to unrelated type C-style cast converts one type to another by a mix of `static_cast`, `const_cast`, and `reinterpret_cast` `new` creates objects with dynamic storage duration `delete` destructs objects previously created by the new expression and releases obtained memory area `sizeof` queries the size of a type `sizeof...` queries the size of a parameter pack (since C++11) `typeid` queries the type information of a type `noexcept` checks if an expression can throw an exception (since C++11) `alignof` queries alignment requirements of a type (since C++11)						

C documentation for **C operator precedence**

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