

C Operator Precedence and Associativity

C Programming (COP-2220)

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|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| HOME | FAQ | SEARCH | FEEDBACK | APIs |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|

This page lists C operators in order of *precedence* (highest to lowest). Their *associativity* indicates in what order operators of equal precedence in an expression are applied.

| Operator | Description | Associativity |
|---|---|---------------|
| () [] . -> ++ -- | Parentheses (function call) (see Note 1) Brackets (array subscript) Member selection via object name Member selection via pointer Postfix increment/decrement (see Note 2) | left-to-right |
| ++ -- + - ! ~ (type) * & sizeof | Prefix increment/decrement Unary plus/minus Logical negation/bitwise complement Cast (change <i>type</i>) Dereference Address Determine size in bytes | right-to-left |
| * / % | Multiplication/division/modulus | left-to-right |
| + - | Addition/subtraction | left-to-right |
| << >> | Bitwise shift left, Bitwise shift right | left-to-right |
| < <= > >= | Relational less than/less than or equal to Relational greater than/greater than or equal to | left-to-right |
| == != | Relational is equal to/is not equal to | left-to-right |
| & | Bitwise AND | left-to-right |
| ^ | Bitwise exclusive OR | left-to-right |
| | Bitwise inclusive OR | left-to-right |
| && | Logical AND | left-to-right |
| | Logical OR | left-to-right |
| ?: | Ternary conditional | right-to-left |
| = += -= *= /= %= &= ^= = <<= >>= | Assignment Addition/subtraction assignment Multiplication/division assignment Modulus/bitwise AND assignment Bitwise exclusive/inclusive OR assignment Bitwise shift left/right assignment | right-to-left |
| , | Comma (separate expressions) | left-to-right |
| <p>Note 1: Parentheses are also used to group sub-expressions to force a different precedence; such parenthetical expressions can be nested and are evaluated from inner to outer.</p> <p>Note 2: Postfix increment/decrement have high precedence, but the actual increment or decrement of the operand is delayed (to be accomplished sometime before the statement completes execution). So in the statement <code>y = x * z++;</code> the current value of <code>z</code> is used to evaluate the expression (<i>i.e.</i>, <code>z++</code> evaluates to <code>z</code>) and <code>z</code> only incremented after all else is done. See postinc.c for another example.</p> | | |

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