

Operators Precedence

Operator precedence determines the grouping of terms in an expression and decides how an expression is evaluated. Certain operators have higher precedence than others. for example, the multiplication operator has a higher precedence than the addition operator.

For example, $x = 7 + 3 * 2$; here, x is assigned 13, not 20 because operator $*$ has a higher precedence than $+$, so it first gets multiplied with $3*2$ and then adds into 7.

Associativity:

Operator associativity is used when two operators of the same precedence appear in an expression. Associativity can be either from **Left to Right** or **Right to Left**.

OPERATOR	TYPE	ASSOCIIVITY
() [] . ->		left-to-right
++ -- +- ! ~ (type) * & sizeof	Unary Operator	right-to-left
* / %	Arithmetic Operator	left-to-right
+ -	Arithmetic Operator	left-to-right
<< >>	Shift Operator	left-to-right
< <= > >=	Relational Operator	left-to-right
== !=	Relational Operator	left-to-right
&	Bitwise AND Operator	left-to-right
^	Bitwise EX-OR Operator	left-to-right
	Bitwise OR Operator	left-to-right
&&	Logical AND Operator	left-to-right
	Logical OR Operator	left-to-right
? :	Ternary Conditional Operator	right-to-left
= += -= *= /= %= &= ^= = <=> >>=	Assignment Operator	right-to-left
,	Comma	left-to-right