#18_Precedence

10

3)

3

3

1

5)

4-0

01/06/2025

- Operator precedence is a set of rules that dictates how lython determines which operands each operator is applicable to.
- · There is a unarry operator that takes one operator.

2+5 # Two operands (2 and 5) not True # Unary: One operand (True)

- · Precedence determines the meaning of an expression.

 Ligh precedence operators are proprieted over
 - those with lower precedence.
 - controls the order of evaluation

3+5 # 7 # Result: 38

- precedence determines whether the + operator uses 3 and 5 as operator uses 8 and 3 at likewise, whether the + operator uses 8 and + ar 5 and 7.
- To override precedence, you reed to implement parentheres.

(3+5) * 7 # Reput : 56

An operator that has higher precedence is said to bond more tightly to its operands. Operands either side of the bond tighter than operands either side of the

Evaluation Order

def value(n):

print(n)

return(n)

print(value(3) + value(5) * value(7))

3

5

7

38

- · This denoistrates expression dees not strictly evaluate left to -right. i.e., 5 * 7 evaluated before the figurester is applied. So it is 3 + 35% rather than 2 * 7
- of the instance of multiple assignments or multiple to operators,

a=b=c=3 5**3**2 # 1953125 (same as 5** (3***2))

" Short-wount apperators and and or can lead to unexpected behaviour

S and 1/0 # Zerolihinon Error None or 1/0 # Zerolihinon Error

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01/06/2025 bearranging the above so 1/0 is not reeded None and 1/0 # None as None is falsy, 5 or 1/0 #5 as 5 3 truthy short-circuiting . 1/0 rever gets exemted as in and operations, the greation ceases as soon as an operand is determed to be falsy. In an or operation, the operation censes as soon as an operand is determined to be truthy DO NOT PECT ON PRERDENCE RUES WHEN MOUNT OPERATORS. USE PARROTHESES -52-