Here, operators with the highest precedence appear at the top of the table, those with the lowest appear at the bottom.

Example

```
#!/usr/bin/python


a = 20

b = 10

c = 15

d = 5

e = 0


e = (a + b) * c / d       #( 30 * 15 ) / 5

print "Value of (a + b) * c / d is ",  e


e = ((a + b) * c) / d     # (30 * 15 ) / 5

print "Value of ((a + b) * c) / d is ",  e


e = (a + b) * (c / d);    # (30) * (15/5)

print "Value of (a + b) * (c / d) is ",  e


e = a + (b * c) / d;      #  20 + (150/5)

print "Value of a + (b * c) / d is ",  e
```

When you execute the above program, it produces the following result:

```
Value of (a + b) * c / d is 90

Value of ((a + b) * c) / d is 90

Value of (a + b) * (c / d) is 90
```