

Python Programming

Operator Associativity

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Operator Associativity

- What if operators have **the same priority**? E.g. + -
 - Associativity: group either from left or from right
- Let's say we have expression: $10 - 6 + 3$
- Left-to-right associativity: **group** from left to right
 - $(10 - 6) + 3 \Rightarrow 4 + 3 = 7$
 - $7-6+5-4+3-2+1 \Rightarrow 1+5-4+3-2+1 \Rightarrow 6-4+3-2+1 \Rightarrow 2+3-2+1 \Rightarrow 5-2+1 \Rightarrow 3+1 \Rightarrow 4$
- Right-to-Left associativity: **group** from right to left
 - $10 - (6 + 3) \Rightarrow 10 - 9 = 1$ [wrong!]
 - $7-6+5-4+3-2+1 \Rightarrow 7-6+5-4+3-3 \Rightarrow 7-6+5-4+0 \Rightarrow 7-6+5-4 \Rightarrow 7-6+1 \Rightarrow 7-7 \Rightarrow 0$

Operator Associativity

- Almost all the operators have left-to-right associativity
 - $10 - 6 + 3 \Rightarrow (10 - 6) + 3 \Rightarrow 4 + 3 = 7$
- Exponent operator `**` has **right-to-left associativity** in Python
 - $2 ** 3 ** 4 \Rightarrow 2 ** (3 ** 4) = 2 ** 81 = 2417851639229258349412352$

Non associative operators

- $X = Y = Z = 3$
 - Is this left to right associativity? $((X = Y) = Z) = 3$?
 - Is this right to left associativity? $(X = (Y = (Z = 3)))$
 - Both doesn't make sense
- $=$ does not have associativity
 - $X = Y = Z = 3$ is just implemented to assign all to value 3
- More technically: *Since assignments are statements, not operations, the assignment operator does not have a value and is not associative*
 - $2 + 3$ has value 5
 - $X = 2$ doesn't have a value: it assigns 2 to X

Order of Evaluation

- $(2 ** 10) / (2 + 3 * 4)$
 - Which expression will be evaluated first? $(2 ** 10)$? $(2 + 3 * 4)$?
 - The **left** operand is always evaluated before the right operand
 - Same for function arguments
- $(1+2) ** (3-1) ** (4-2)$
 - **Left to right** evaluation for every expression
 - **Right to left** associativity to compute final results
- Coming from C++? No order guarantee

Precedence vs Associativity vs Order of Evaluation

- **Operator precedence** specifies the **order** of operations in expressions that contain more than one operator (e.g. * before +)
- **Associativity** is about how to **group operands** (if operations has the same priority),
 - But **first**, we need to evaluate operands/subexpressions
- **Order of evaluation** is about the **order** of evaluating the operands
 - Always left first

“Acquire knowledge and impart it to the people.”

“Seek knowledge from the Cradle to the Grave.”