

## **Operator Precedence**

**Operator precedence** determines the order in which the operators in an expression are evaluated.

For eg -

int 
$$x = 3 * 4 - 1$$
;

In the above example, the value of x will be 11, not 9. This happens because the precedence of \* operator is higher than - operator. That is why the expression is evaluated as (3 \* 4) - 1 and not 3 \* (4 - 1).

## **Operator Precedence Table**

| Operators                                 | Precedence                        |  |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| postfix increment and decrement           | ++                                |  |
| prefix increment and decrement, and unary | ++ + - ~ !                        |  |
| multiplicative                            | * / %                             |  |
| additive                                  | +-                                |  |
| shift                                     | << >> >>>                         |  |
| relational                                | < > <= >= instanceof              |  |
| equality                                  | == !=                             |  |
| bitwise AND                               | &                                 |  |
| bitwise exclusive OR                      | ٨                                 |  |
| bitwise inclusive OR                      |                                   |  |
| logical AND                               | &&                                |  |
| logical OR                                |                                   |  |
| ternary                                   | ?:                                |  |
| _assignment                               | =   =   *=   /=   %=   &=   =   = |  |

**Associativity of Operators** 



If an expression has two operators with similar precedence, the expression is evaluated according to its **associativity** (either left to right, or right to left).

| Operators                                 | Precedence  | Associativity |
|---|---|---------------|
| postfix increment and decrement           | ++  | left to right |
| prefix increment and decrement, and unary | ++ + - ~ !  | right to left |
| multiplicative                            | * / %   | left to right |
| additive                                  | + -   | left to right |
| shift                                     | << >>>>>  | left to right |
| relational                                | < > <= >=<br>instanceof   | left to right |
| equality                                  | == !=   | 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                                   | ?:  | right to left |
| assignment                                | = \( += \( -= \( *= \) /= \\ \%= \( &= \) \( ^= \) \(  = \) \( <<= \) \( >>= \) \( >>= \) \( >>= \) | right to left |

**Note -** These notes are just for a quick glance. We don't have to memorize them all at once. Most of these rules are very logical and we have been following them in a lot of instances already.