Operator Precedence

This lesson focusses and emphasizes on operator precedence along with relevant examples.





Operator Precendence



When you use compound expressions, it is very rare that operators are evaluated from left to right. For example, the following expression results in 7, and not 9:



The precedence of the multiply operator is higher than the precedence of the

add operator, so first 2*3 will be evaluated to 6, and then 1+6 is calculated.

You can override the precedence of operators with parentheses. For example, this expression will result in 9:

```
var expr = (1 + 2) * 3;
console.log(expr);
```

Just as in every programming language, operator precedence is declared in JavaScript, too.

The table below summarizes the operators with their precedence, ordered from **highest to lowest** precedence.

Operators with the same precedence are evaluated from left to right.

Operators precedence from **highest to lowest** precedence.

Operator	Description
. [] ()	Field access, array indexing, function calls, and expression grouping
+ - ++ ~ ! delete new typeof	Unary operators, delete operator, object creation, typeof operator
* / %	Multiplicative operators
+ -	Addition (string concatenation), subtraction
<< >> >>>	Bitwise shift operators
< <= > >= instanceof	Relational operators, instanceof operator
== != === !==	Equality operators
&	Bitwise AND
^	Bitwise XOR
1	Bitwise OR
&&	Logical AND
11	Logical OR
?:	Conditional operator
= += -= *= /= %= <<= >>=	Assignment and compound assignment operators
,	Comma operator

Quiz time!:)#

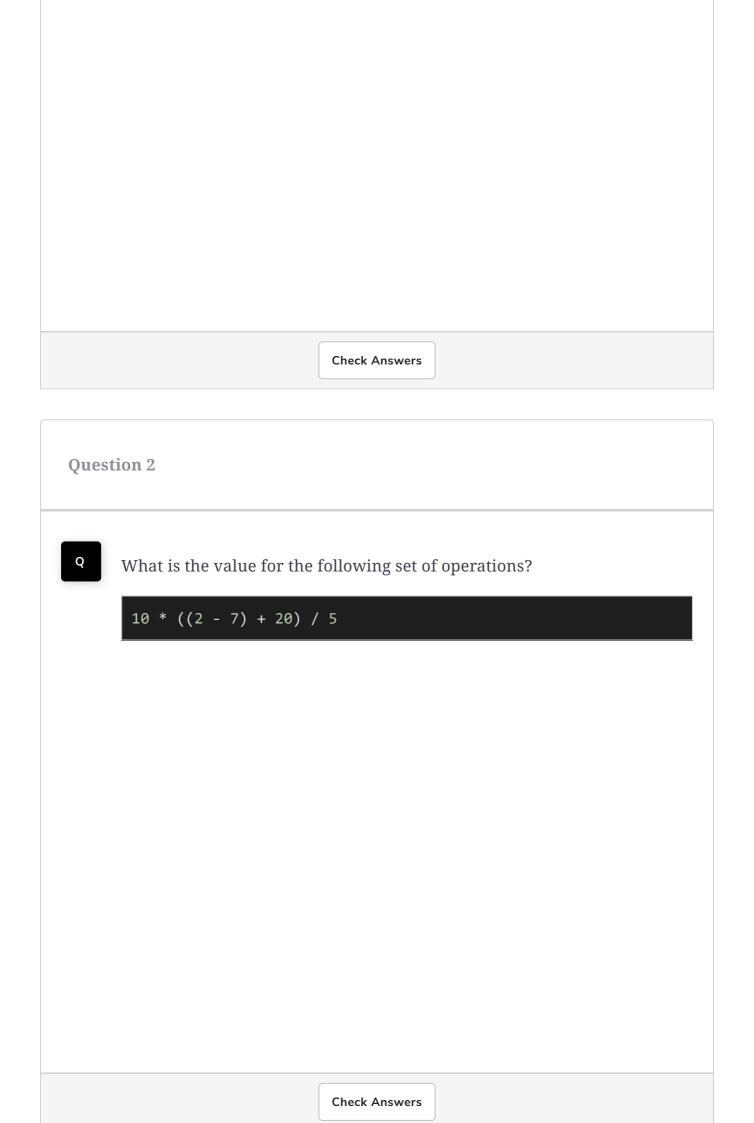
It's time to test how much we've learned in this lesson with a short quiz!

Question 1

Q

What is the order of operations for the following piece of code?

```
let num_js = (19 + 10) * (10 - 10);
```



In the *next lesson*, we are going to discuss flow-control statements.

See you there!