

Precedence: Consider the following expression:

3 + 4 * 5

Is the value of the expression **(3 + 4)*5 = 35**?

Or, is the value of the expression **3 + (4 * 5) = 23**?

Multiplication has *precedence* over addition and, hence, the value of the expression **3 + 4 * 5 = 23**.

The addition operator **+** and the multiplication operator ***** are *binary* operators: both operators require *two* operands. The addition operator looks left and right for the nearest operands and finds **3** on the left and **4** on the right. Similarly, the multiplication operator looks left and right for the nearest operands and finds **4** on the left and **5** on the right. Operand **4** is in contention. Operand **4** is simultaneously the right operand of the addition operator and the left operand of the multiplication operator. Both operators cannot be executed simultaneously. One operation must be performed first. The rules of precedence determine which operation is performed first and which operator is bound to operands in contention.

Associativity: When operators have the same precedence, associativity governs the order of evaluation. For example, **a + b + c + d** is evaluated **((a + b) + c) + d**. The addition operator associates to the left. Correctly parenthesized expressions that coerce the order of operations of a left-associative operator accumulate on the left.

Consider **a=b=c=d**. The expression **a=b=c=d** is evaluated **a=(b=(c=d))**. First **d** is assigned to **c**, then **c** is assigned to **b** and, finally, **b** is assigned to **a**. The assignment operators associate to the right.

11	L	+, - +	number, number string, any	addition, subtraction string concatenation
10	L	<< >> extension >>> extension	integer, integer integer, integer integer, integer	left shift right shift with sign right shift with zero
9	L	<, <= >, >= instanceof	number, number number, number reference, type	less than, less than or equal to greater than, greater than or equal to type comparison
8	L	== != == !=	primitive, primitive primitive, primitive reference, reference reference, reference	equal (have identical values) not equal (have different values) equal (refer to the same object) not equal (refer to different objects)
7	L	& &	integer, integer boolean, boolean	bitwise AND boolean AND
6	L	^ ^	integer, integer boolean, boolean	bitwise XOR boolean XOR
5	L	 	integer, integer boolean, boolean	bitwise OR boolean OR
4	L	&&	boolean, boolean	conditional AND
3	L		boolean, boolean	conditional OR
2	R	?:	boolean, any, any	conditional (ternary) operator
1	R	= *= /= %= += -= <<= >>= >>>= &= ^= =	variable, any variable, any	assignment assignment with operation

Precedence	Associativity	Operator	Operand Types	Operation Performed
15	left-to-right	. [] (args) ++ --	object, member array, int method, arglist variable variable	object member access array element access method invocation post-increment post-decrement
14	right-to-left	++	variable	pre-increment

		-- + - !	variable number number Boolean	pre-decrement unary plus unary minus Boolean NOT
13	right-to-left	new (type)	class, arglist type, any	object creation cast (type conversion)
12	left-to-right	* / %	real integer, real integer real integer, real integer integer, integer	multiplication division remainder
11	left-to-right	+ - +	real integer, real integer real integer, real integer string, any	addition subtraction string concatenation