Princeton University COS 217: Introduction to Programming Systems C Operators

Grouped by Category:

| Operator | Precedence | Category | Description | Associativity |
|---------------|------------|------------|--|---------------|
| ++ | 2 | arithmetic | Increment | R to L |
| | 2 | arithmetic | Decrement | R to L |
| + | 2 | arithmetic | Unary positive | R to L |
| _ | 2 | arithmetic | Unary negative | R to L |
| * | 3 | | Multiplication | |
| ^ | 3 | arithmetic | ± | L to R |
| / | | arithmetic | Division | L to R |
| 용 | 3 | arithmetic | Modulus | L to R |
| + | 4 | arithmetic | Addition | L to R |
| - | 4 | arithmetic | Subtraction | L to R |
| | | | | |
| = | 14 | assignment | Assignment | R to L |
| += | 14 | assignment | Addition and assignment | R to L |
| -= | 14 | assignment | Subtraction and assignment | R to L |
| *= | 14 | assignment | Multiplication and assignment | R to L |
| /= | 14 | assignment | Division and assignment | R to L |
| 응= | 14 | assignment | Modulus and assignment | R to L |
| | | | | |
| < | 6 | relational | Less than | L to R |
| <= | 6 | relational | Less than or equal to | L to R |
| > | 6 | relational | Greater than | L to R |
| >= | 6 | relational | Greater than or equal to | L to R |
| == | 7 | relational | Equality | L to R |
| ! = | 7 | relational | Inequality | L to R |
| | | | | |
| ! | 2 | logical | Logical "not" | R to L |
| & & | 11 | logical | Logical "and" | L to R |
| | 12 | logical | Logical "or" | L to R |
| | | | | |
| [] | 1 | pointer | Array element select | L to R |
| * | 2 | pointer | Dereference | R to L |
| & | 2 | pointer | Address of | R to L |
| | | 1 | | |
| -> | 1 | structure | Structure dereference and field select | L to R |
| | 1 | structure | Structure field select | L to R |
| | | | | |
| ~ | 2 | bitwise | Bitwise "not" | R to L |
| << | 5 | bitwise | Bitwise shift left | L to R |
| >> | 5 | bitwise | Bitwise shift right | L to R |
| & | 8 | bitwise | Bitwise "and" | L to R |
| ^ | 9 | bitwise | Bitwise "exclusive or" | L to R |
| | 10 | bitwise | Bitwise "or" | L to R |
| &= | 14 | bitwise | Bitwise "and" and assignment | R to L |
| \(\alpha = \) | 14 | bitwise | Bitwise "exclusive or" and assignment | R to L |
| | 14 | bitwise | Bitwise "or" and assignment | R to L |
| <<= | 14 | bitwise | Bitwise for and assignment Bitwise left shift and assignment | R to L |
| | 14 | | | |
| >>= | 14 | bitwise | Bitwise right shift and assignment | R to L |
| () | 1 | E | Bursting and | T += D |
| () | 1 | function | Function call | L to R |
| (1) | | | | D. L. T |
| (type) | 2 | cast | Cast | R to L |
| | 1 | | | |
| sizeof | 2 | sizeof | size of (compiletime) | R to L |
| | | | | |
| ?: | 13 | ternary | Conditional expression (ternary) | R to L |
| | | | | |
| , | 15 | sequence | Sequence | L to R |
| | | | | |

Differences between C and Java

Java only:

>>> Right shift with zero extension

new Create an object

instanceof Is left operand an object of class right-operand?

C only:

-> structure member select

* dereference address of sequence

sizeof compile-time sizeof

Related to type boolean:

Java: Relational and logical operators evaluate to type boolean
 C: Relational and logical operators evaluate to type int
 Java: Logical operators take operands of type boolean
 C: Logical operators take operands of type int

Related to class String:

Java: Operators + and += can concatenate String objects

C: Operators + and += do not concatenate String objects - because there are no String objects

Java: Demotions are not automatic

C: Demotions are automatic

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