

## **Binding Strengths**

For two entities X and Y that are adjacent in an expression (that is, XY), the binding strength between them and the result of the bind is shown in this table:

		Υ														
			Α		F		Н		МОР		ООР		DOT		IDX	
X	Α	6	Α	3	AF	3	AF	4	F			7	REF	4	Α	
	F	2	Α	1	F	4	F	4	F					4	F	
	Н			1	F	4	F	4	F					4	Н	
	AF	2	Α	1	F											
	МОР					4	ERR									
	DOP	5	MOP	5	MOP	5	MOP									
	JOT	5	МОР	5	МОР	5	MOP	4	F							
	DOT	6	ERR	5	МОР	5	MOP			6	ERR					
	REF	7	Α	7	F	7	Н	7	MOP	7	DOP					
	IDX	3	ERR	3	ERR	3	ERR									

## where:

A : \*Array, for example, 0 1 2 'hello'  $\alpha \omega$ 

F : \*Function (primitive/defined/derived/system), for example, + - +  $\cdot$  × my fn  $\square$ CR  $\{\alpha \ \omega\}$ 

H : \*Hybrid function/operator, that is, / / \ \

AF : Bound left argument, for example, 2+

MOP : \*Monadic operator, for example, " ≈ &

DOP : Dyadic operator, for example, \* □ ∘ ⊟

JOT : Jot, that is, compose/null operand ∘

**DOT** : Dot, that is, reference/product .

**IDX** : square-bracketed expression, for example,  $[\alpha + \iota \omega]$ 

ERR : Error

\* indicates a "first-class" entity, which can be parenthesised or named

## In this table:

- the higher the number, the stronger the binding
- an empty field indicates no binding for this combination; an error.

For example, in the expression a b.c[d], where a, b, c and d are arrays, the binding proceeds:

```
a b . c [d]
6 7 6 4 A binding strengths between entities
```

- → a (b.) c [d]
- → a (b.c) [d]
  6 4
- → (a(b.c))[d]