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:

		Y													
_	А		F		н		МОР		DOP		DOT		IDX		
x	А	6	А	3	AF	3	AF	4	F			7	REF	4	А
	F	2	А	1	F	4	F	4	F					4	F
	н			1	F	4	F	4	F					4	Н
	AF	2	А	1	F										
	МОР					4	ERR								
	DOP	5	MOP	5	MOP	5	MOP								
	JOT	5	MOP	5	MOP	5	MOP	4	F						
	DOT	6	ERR	5	MOP	5	MOP			6	ERR				
	REF	7	А	7	F	7	Н	7	MOP	7	DOP				
	IDX	3	ERR	3	ERR	3	ERR								

where:

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Α	:*Array, for example, 0 1 2 'hello' $\alpha \omega$					
F	: *Function (primitive/defined/derived/system), for example, $+ - + \cdot \times myfn \square CR \{\alpha \ \omega\}$					
н	: *Hybrid function/operator, that is, / 🖌 🔪					
AF	: Bound left argument, for example, 2+					
MOP	: *Monadic operator, for example, 🐃 🎽 &					
DOP	: Dyadic operator, for example, 诺 📴 🗧					
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]
0 7 4

→ a (b.c) [d]
6 4

→ (a(b.c))[d]
```

Note: Binding strengths can vary between APL distributions. For example, the expression $a \ b \ c[d]$ binds as $(a \ b \ c)[d]$ in Dyalog (and other pre-nested array APLs such as APL\360) rather than as $a \ b \ (c[d])$, which is preferred by APL2 and APLX (among others).