Language Basics - Flow of Control



Kate Gregory

@gregcons www.gregcons.com/kateblog



Flow of Control

Normally from one line to the next

Standard Constructs in Almost Every Language

if while **Calling a function** return



Different in C++

for break continue switch Immediate if goto



```
if (x>3) y=7;
if (x>3)
    y=7;
if (x>3)
   y=7;
else
 X++;
```

If

- ◀ if (condition) action
- Round brackets are not optional

■ When "action" is multiple lines, use braces

◆ else is optional

While

while (condition) action

Check is before first time

Same rules as if - round brackets, braces

Can exit early using break



```
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++)
 cout << i << endl;
for (int i = 0;
       i < 10;
       i++)
```

For

- **◄** Initializer
- **◄** Condition
- Loop expression



Many if statements

Less nesting

Must be integral type or enum



```
switch(expression)
{
    case value1:
        // ...action...
    break;
default:
        // ...action...
}
```



```
switch(expression)
case value1:
    // ...action...
    break;
case value2:
case value3:
   // ...action...
    break;
default:
   // ...action...
```



```
int x = someFunction(stuff);
switch(x)
case value1:
    // ...action...
    break;
default:
    // ...action...
```



```
Thing t = someFunction(stuff);
switch(t.getStatus())
case value1:
    // ...action...
    break;
default:
    // ...action...
```



```
switch(Thing t = someFunction(stuff); t.getStatus())
case value1:
    // ...action...
    break;
default:
   // ...action...
```



Immediate If

```
if (something)
    result = 7;
else
    result = 302;

result = something? 7 : 302;
```



Summary



C++ has the usual flow-of-control constructs plus some you many not have in other languages

Use according to idiom

for/while:

- Do you know the number of iterations in advance?

switch/series of if

- 3 or more use a switch

Immediate if

- Are all three parts short enough to fit on one line?

