

Structured Programming Methodology

By

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- A flag variable is simply a variable (usually of type bool or int) used to indicate the presence, absence, or status of a condition during program execution.

Use of flags

- To keep track of whether something has happened.
- To control the flow of loops and decisions.
- To avoid repeated checks or computations.

Example 1: Flag with Loop (Searching in Array)

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int arr[5] = {10, 25, 30, 45, 60};
    int key, flag = 0;

    cout << "Enter a number to search: ";
    cin >> key;

    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
        if (arr[i] == key) {
            flag = 1; // condition met → set flag
            break;
        }
    }

    if (flag == 1)
        cout << "Number found in the array!" << endl;
    else
        cout << "Number not found!" << endl;

    return 0;
}
```

Example 2: Boolean Flag

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    bool isPrime = true;
    int n;

    cout << "Enter a number: ";
    cin >> n;

    if (n <= 1)
        isPrime = false;
    else {
        for (int i = 2; i <= n / 2; i++) {
            if (n % i == 0) {
                isPrime = false;
                break;
            }
        }
        if (isPrime)
            cout << n << " is Prime." << endl;
        else
            cout << n << " is Not Prime." << endl;
    }
    return 0;
}
```

Key characteristics and uses of flags in C++

- **Signaling Conditions:**

- Flags are primarily used to indicate whether a certain condition has been met or a specific event has occurred. For example, a `found_item` flag could be set to true once an item is located in a search operation.

- **Controlling Program Flow:**

- The value of a flag can be used in conditional statements (like `if-else` or `switch`) to determine which code path to execute. This allows for dynamic behavior based on runtime conditions.

- **Synchronization in Concurrency:**

- In multithreaded programming, flags can be used as simple synchronization mechanisms. For instance, a flag can signal that a shared resource is currently in use, preventing other threads from accessing it simultaneously.

- **Indicating Options/Settings:**

- Flags can represent program settings or options, where different values correspond to different configurations. This is common in command-line arguments, where flags like `-v` (verbose) or `-d` (debug) can alter program output or behavior.

- **Error Handling:**

- A flag can be set to indicate the presence of an error, allowing subsequent code to handle the error condition gracefully.

Key Points about Flags

- **Default value** is often 0 (false) or false.
- Flags are **changed when a condition occurs**.
- Useful for **breaking loops**, **validating input**, or **status checking**.

Practice Questions on Flag

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