



LESSION 3:

Variable Scope, Operator and Control Flow



Scope of variables





Nói chung ph m vi c nh ngh a nh làm c màth gì ó có th clàm vi c. Trong l p trình, ph m vi c am t bi n c ng c nh ngh a làm c c a ch ng trình mà bi n có th c truy c p, khai báo ho c làm vi c. Có 2 ph m vi bi n chính:

+ binccb: binccb thôngth ng và binccb th //lutr_trongstack

+bin toàn c chin toàn c cthông thống thống thống thống ct nh //lutr trong uninitialized data (bss)-khi khai báo mà cha ckhit o ho cinitialized data khi ã ckhai báo và khit o

In general, the scope is defined as the extent up to which something can be worked with. In programming also the scope of a variable is defined as the extent of the program code within which the variable can we accessed or declared or worked with. There are mainly two types of variable scopes:

- 1. Local Variables
- 2. Global Variables

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// global variable khai báo bi n toàn c cthông th ng
                        //khi khai báo bi n toàn c c thông th ng thì có
int num = 100;
                                      cextern s d ng 1 file
                        ngh a nó có th
                        khác ~ trong khi khai báo static thì ch c ch n là ch
int main()
                           cdùng 1 file ckhai báo
                         //extern.ch làthông báos d ng 1 bi n ckhai
                        báo v tríkhác (ch là thông báo ch -> cố th
                           cth ng báo nhi ul n)
   // local variable
   // name as that of global variable
   int num = 1;
   return 0;
```

Scope of variables – Local





- Variables defined within a function or block are said to be local to those functions. Cácbi n c nh ngh a trong m thàmho ckh i cg i là bi nc cb c a cáchàm ó.
- Anything between '{' and '}' is said to inside a block.

Btc th gìn mgi ad u'{'và'}' cg i là bên trong m tkh i.

Local variables do not exist outside the block in which they are declared, i.e. they can not be accessed or used outside that block and it is destroyed when program go to out of the block.

khai báo

Declaring local variables: Local variables are declared inside a block.

Các bi n c c b không t n t i bên ngoài kh i mà chúng c khai báo, t c là chúng không th c truy c p ho c s d ng bên ngoài kh i ó và s b h y khi ch ng trình thoát ra kh i kh i.

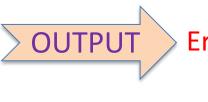
Khai báo bi n c cb : Các bi n c cb ckhai báo bên trong m t kh i.

Variables: Scope of variables – Local – Example





```
// CPP program to illustrate
// usage of local variables
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
void func()
    // this variable is local to the
    // function func() and cannot be
       accessed outside this function
    int age=18;
int main()
    cout<<"Age is: "<<age;</pre>
    return 0;
```



Error: age was not declared in this scope



Program displays an error saying "age was not declared in this scope". The variable age was declared within the function func() so it is local to that function and not visible to portion of program outside this function.

Variables: Scope of variables – Global





- As the name suggests, global variables can be accessed from any part of the program. Nh têng ic anó, bi ntoànc ccóth ctruyc pt b tk ph nnàoc ach ngtrình.
- They are available through out the life time of a program.

 Chúng cós n trong su tth i gian ch yc ach ng trình.
- They are declared at the top of the program outside all of the functions or blocks. Chúng ckhai báo uch ngtrình, bên ngoài t to các hàm ho ckh i.
- Declaring global variables: global variables are usually declared outside of all of the functions and blocks, at the top of the program. They can be accessed from any portion of the program.

Khai báo bi n toàn c c: Bi n toàn c cth ng ckhai báo bên ngoàit t c các hàm và kh i, u ch ng trình. Chúng có th c truy c p t b t k ph n nào c a ch ng trình.

Variables: Scope of variables - Global - Example





```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
// global variable
int global = 5;
// global variable accessed from
// within a function
void display()
    cout<<global<<endl;</pre>
int main()
    display();
    // changing value of global
    // variable from main function
    global = 10;
    display();
```

output

5 10

In the program, the variable "global" is declared at the top of the program outside all of the functions so it is a global variable and can be accessed or updated from anywhere in the program.

Variables: Scope of variables – Global vs. Local





```
// C++ program to show that we can access a global
// variable using scope resolution operator :: when
// there is a local variable with same name
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
// Global x
int x = 0;
int main()
  // Local x
  int x = 10;
  cout << "Value of global x is " << ::x;</pre>
  cout<< "\nValue of local x is " << x;</pre>
  return 0;
```

Output:

Value of global x is 0 Value of local x is 10

How to access a global variable when there is a local variable with same name?

Variables: Scope of variables – Global - Extern





When your program contains multiple modules that mean you must split source code into multiple files (.h,.cpp) and you want use a variable defined in a file as a global variable.
 khi ch ng trình c ab n ch anhi u module có ngh alàb n ph i chamã ngu n thành nhi ut p (.h, .cpp) vàb n mu ns d ng m thì n c nh ngh a trong m tt p nh làbi n toàn c c

Extern variable can solve this problem by nextern coth giquy to nay giquy t

Variables: Scope of variables – Global - Extern





Example:

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
int globe;
void func();
int main()

{
Global variable in one file is used in other file by extern keyword

bi n global trong 1 file cs d ng các file khác thông qua extern
```

Variables: Static





When a variable is declared as static, space for it gets allocated for the lifetime of the program.
 Even if the function is called multiple times, space for the static variable is allocated only once and the value of variable in the previous call gets carried through the next function call.

```
void counter()
{
    static int count=0;
    cout << count++;
}

int main(0
{
    for(int i=0;i<5;i++)
    {
        counter();
    }
}</pre>
```

```
Khim thin ckhai báo làt nh (static), không gian cho nós cc p phát cho su tthi gian chy cach ng trình.

Ngay ckhi hàm cg i nhi ul n, không gian cho bi n t nh ch cc p phát m tl n và giá tr ca bi n trong l ng i tr cós cgi l i cho l ng i hàm ti p theo.
```

NameSpace: Definition





Definition:

- ✓ Namespaces allow us to group named entities that otherwise would have *global scope* into narrower scopes, giving them namespace scope. This allows organizing the elements of programs into different logical scopes referred to by names.
- Namespace cho phép chúng ta nhóm các th c th có tên (nh bi n, hàm, l p,...) màn u không s có ph m vi toàn c c, nhóm chúng vào các ph m Format ivi h p h ng i là ph m vi namespace. i u này cho phép t ch c các ph n t c a ch ng trinwhf thành các ph m vi logic khác nhau c tham chi ub ngtên

```
namespace namespace name
  int x, y; // code declarations where rieng bi t, nh m tránh xung ttên.
             // namespace name's scope
```

namespace trong C++ không phi làm tbin, mà làm t cách nhóm-t ch c mã ngu n các tên bi n, hàm, l p, và các khai báo khác vào m t ph m vi // x and y are declared in vickhai báo namespace trong.hvà nh ngh a namespace trong.cpp làph bi n:

+File.h: T p tiêu MyNamespace.h ch a khai báo c a các thành ph n trong namespace MyNamespace. Chúng ckhai báo ây cóth cs d ng cáct pkhác. +File.cpp: T p ngu n MyNamespace.cpp ch a nh ngh a c a các thành ph n ã khai báo trong namespace MyNamespace.

Rules:

- ✓ Namespace declarations appear only at global scope. vi ckhai báo namespace ch cth chi n ph m vi toàn c c
- ✓ Namespace declarations can be nested within another namespace khai báo namespace of the lang bên trong hamespace khác
- ✓ Namespace declarations don't have access specifiers. (Public or private) namespace không có cáct khóa truy c pnh publicho c private
- không có các duch mph y ✓ No need to give semicolon after the closing brace of definition of namespace. ngsaungo cóng canh ngh a namespace
- ✓ We can split the definition of namespace over several units.

có th chia nh ngh a namespace thành nhi u n v (có th nh ngh a các ph n c a 1 namespace trong nhi u file haowjc nhi u ph n khác nhau c a cùng 1 file)

NameSpace: Accessing





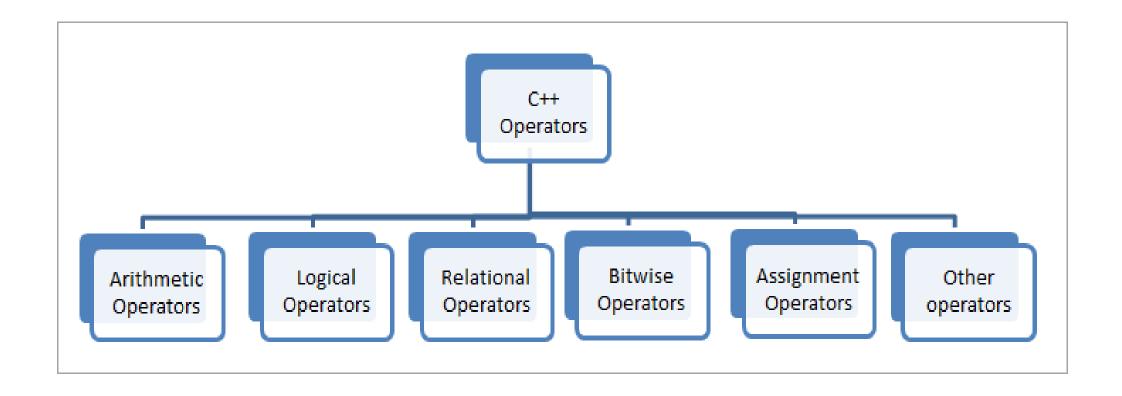
```
Anonymous namespace là m t namespace không có tên, các thành ph n bên trong namespace này ch có th
                                                                                                                        ctruv
                             c ptrong cùng m tt p:
                             namespace {
  #include <iostream>
                                                                      #include <iostream>
                               int myVariable;
                               void myFunction() {
                                                                      using namespace std;
  using namespace std;
                                 // Code
  namespace Mine
                                                                      namespace_Mine
                                                                                    trong m t namespace có th khai báo và nh ngh a m t
                                                                                    function.
                                                                           int a; các bi n
                                                                                             ckhai báo trong namespace the ng là bin
       int a;
                             int main() {
                                                                                    toàn c ch ngc ngcóth làbin c ch nunós d ng
                               myVariable = 20;
                                                                                    trong 1 function c khai báo trong namespace
                               myFunction();
                                                                      int main()
  int main()
                               return 0;
                                                                            using namespace Mine;
       using namespace
                                                                           a = 140;
       Mine::a = 140;
                                                                           cout << "Value of a = " << a << endl;
        cout << "Value of a = " << Mine::a << endl;</pre>
                                                                           return 0;
        return 0;
                                                                            3 m t file có th chanhi u namespace khác tên, và các bi n
  oth ling namespace bên trong nhau tich cimã
                                                                               trong các namespace ó có th có tên ging nhau mà không
   ngu n theocutrúc phâncp:
                                 12 truy c p vào namespace l ng nhau
                                                                               gây xung t.
   namespace OuterNamespace {
                                   int main() {
     namespace InnerNamespace {
                                      OuterNamespace::InnerNamespace::myVariable = 10;
       int myVariable;
                                      OuterNamespace::InnerNamespace::myFunction();
       void myFunction() {
                                      return 0:
         // Code}}}
                                     09e-BM/DT/FSOFT - ©FPT SOFTWARE - FSOFT Academy - Internal Use
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```

Operator





C++ divides the operators into the following groups:



Operator: Arithmetic Operator





 Arithmetic operators are used to perform common mathematical operations.

Operator	Name	Description	Example
+	Addition	Adds together two values	x + y
-	Subtraction	Subtracts one value from another	x - y
*	Multiplication	Multiplies two values	x * y
/	Division	Divides one value by another	x / y
%	Modulus	Returns the division remainder	x % y
++	Increment	Increases the value of a variable by 1	++x
	Decrement	Decreases the value of a variable by 1	x

phân bi t++n và n++:

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Post-increment (n++): Giátr hi ntic an cs d ng trong bi uth c tr c, sau ó giátr c an m i ct ng lên. i unày có ngh a là giátr tr v vàs d ng trong bi uth c là giátr ban u, tr c khi t ng Víd: int n = 5; int a = n++; //a là a = n++; a =

^{1.} Pre-increment (++n): Giátr can ct ng lên tr c, sau ó giátr m i cs d ng trong bi uth c i unày có ngha là giátr ctr v và s d ng ngay l pt clà giátr ã ct ng Víd: int n = 5; int a = ++n; //n tr thành 6, ac ng là 6

Operator: Assignment Operator





Assignment operators are used to assign values to variables.

Operator	Example	Same As
=	x = 5	x = 5
+=	x += 3	x = x + 3
-=	x -= 3	x = x - 3
*=	x *= 3	x = x * 3
/= không có to	ant =+;=-;	x = x/3
%=	x %= 3	x = x % 3
&=	x &= 3	x = x & 3
=	x = 3	x = x 3
^=	x ^= 3	x = x ^ 3
>>=	x >>= 3	x = x >> 3
<<=	x <<= 3	x = x << 3

Operator: Comparison Operator





 Comparison operators are used to compare two values. The return value of a comparison is either true (1) or false (0).

Operator	Name	Example
==	Equal to	x == y
!=	Not equal	x != y
>	Greater than	x > y
<	Less than	x < y
>=	Greater than or equal to	x >= y
<=	Less than or equal to	x <= y

Operator: Logiccal Operator





 Logical operators are used to determine the logic between variables or values.

Operator	Name	Description	Example
&&	Logical and	Returns true if both statements are true	x < 5 && x < 10
П	Logical or	Returns true if one of the statements is true	x < 5 x < 4
!	Logical not	Reverse the result, returns false if the result is true	!(x < 5 && x < 10)

Note:

- ✓ With AND operator if one of statement is false it will return false value immediately and don't need check remain statements.
- ✓ With OR operator if one of statement is true it will return true value immediately
 and don't need check remain statements.

Operator: Bitwise Operator





 The Bitwise operators are used to perform manipulation of individual bits of a number

Operators	Description	Use	
& Bitwise AND		op1 & op2	
1	Bitwise OR	opl op2	
٨	Bitwise Exclusive OR	opl ^ op2	
~	~ Bitwise Complement		
<< Bitwise Shift Left		opl << op2	
>> Bitwise Shift Right		opl >> op2	
>>> Bitwise Shift Right zero fill		opl >>> op2	

Operator: Other Operator





- Sizeof Operator
- Conditional Ternary Operator
- Comma Operator
- Member Access Operator: operator (.) and arrow (->) operator

```
int main()
     int x,y;
     x = (y=3,y+4);
     cout<<"Value of x = "<< x;
     y = (x<5)?0:1;
     if(v == 0)
        cout<<"\nVariable x is less than 5"<<endl;
     else
        cout<<"\nVariable x is greater than 5"<<endl;
        cout << "size of(x): " << size of(x) << "\t" << "size of(y): " << size of(y);
     return 0;
   Output:
   Value of x = 7
   Variable x is greater than 5
   sizeof(x): 4 sizeof(y): 4
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```

Operator: Operator Precedence





Problem:

✓ Such complex expressions will have more than one operator and many operands. In such a situation, we need to evaluate which operator is to be evaluated first.

Rule:

- ✓ C++ has defined precedence for all the operators and the operators with higher precedence are evaluated first.
- ✓ Associativity tells the compiler whether to evaluate an expression in left to right sequence or right to left sequence. Thus using precedence and associativity of an operator we can effectively evaluate an expression and get the desired result.

Operator: Operator Precedence





C++ Operator Precedence (highest to lowest)

Оре	erato	r				Associativity
()						Left to right
unary: ++		! +	- (cast	t)	sizeof	Right to left
*	1	%				Left to right
+	-					Left to right
<	<=	>	>=			Left to right
==	!=					Left to right
&&	ı					Left to right
II						Left to right
?:						Right to left
=	+=	-=	*= /	' =		Right to left

Control Flow: if





• Flow chart: Syntax:

Flowchart of if Statement

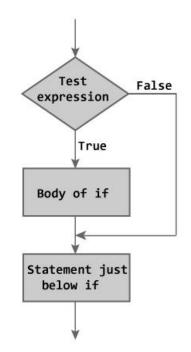


Figure: Flowchart of if Statement

```
if(expression)
{
    statement-inside;
}
statement-outside;
```

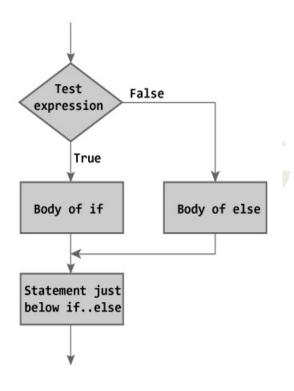
Control Flow: if...else





• Flow chart: Syntax:

Flowchart of if...else



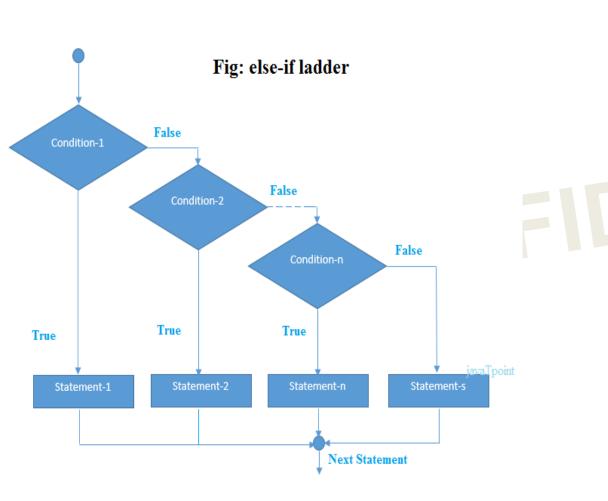
```
if(expression)
{
    statement-block1;
}
else
{
    statement-block2;
}
```

Control Flow: if...else ladder





Flow chart:
Syntax:



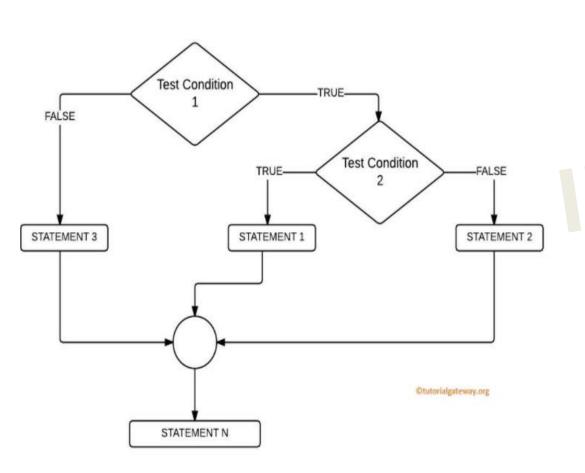
```
if(expression 1)
    statement-block1;
else if(expression 2)
    statement-block2;
else if(expression 3 )
    statement-block3;
else
    default-statement;
```

Control Flow: Nested if...else





Flow chart:



```
if(expression)
   if(expression1)
        statement-block1;
   else
        statement-block2;
else
   statement-block3;
```

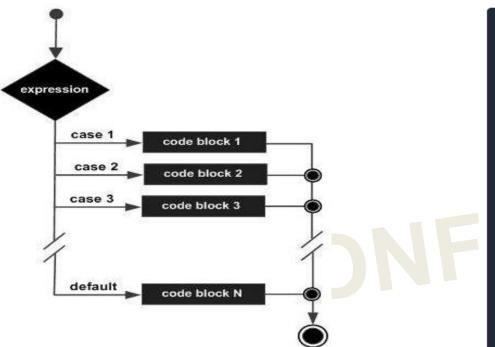
Syntax:

Control Flow: Switch ... Case





Flow chart:



Syntax:

```
switch(expression)
    case value-1:
        block-1;
        break:
    case value-2:
        block-2;
        break;
    case value-3:
        block-3;
        break;
    case value-4:
        block-4;
        break;
    default:
        default-block;
        break;
```

- ✓ The expression (after switch keyword) must yield an integer value i.e the expression should be an integer or a variable or an expression that evaluates to an integer.
- ✓ The case label values must be unique.
- ✓ The case label must end with a colon(:)

Control Flow: Switch ... Case





Points To Remember:

✓ break statements are used to exit the switch block. It isn't necessary to use break after each block, but if you do not use it, then all the consecutive blocks of code will get executed after the matching block.

 Default case is executed when none of the mentioned case matches the switch expression. The default case can be placed anywhere in the switch case. Even if we don't include the default case, switch statement works.

Control Flow: For Loop





Flow chart:

3.a) If true 1. 2. 6. for (initialization; condition; updation) 4. // body of the loop // statements to be executed } 7. // statements outside the loop

Syntax:

```
for(initialization; condition; increment/decrement)
{
    statement-block;
}
```

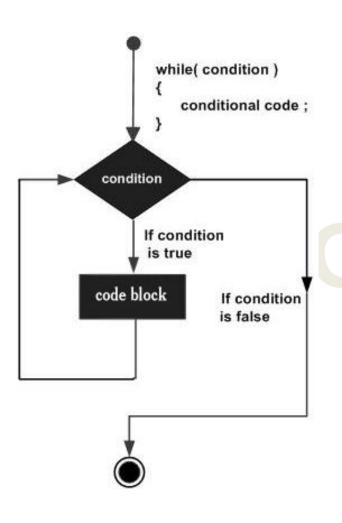
In for loop we have exactly two semicolons, one after initialization and second after condition. In this loop we can have more than one initialization or increment/decrement, separated using comma operator. for loop can have only one condition.

Control Flow: While Loop





• Flow chart: Syntax:



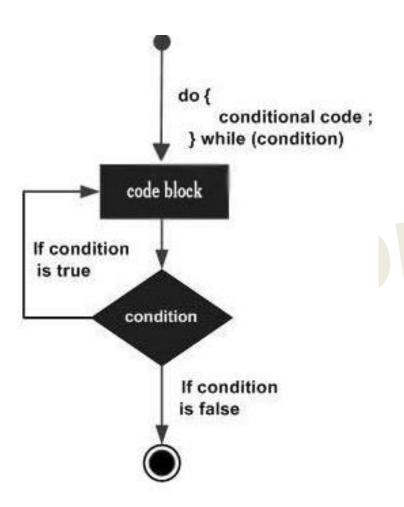
```
variable initialization;
while (condition)
{
    statements;
    variable increment or decrement;
}
```

Control Flow: Do While Loop





Flow chart:
Syntax:



```
do
{
    // a couple of statements
}
while(condition);
```

Control Flow: Break, Continue





Break: Continue:

```
while( condition check )
{
    statement-1;
    statement-2;
    if( some condition)
    {
        continue;
    }
    next cycle directly.
}
statement-3;
statement-4;
}
Not executed for the cycle of loop in which continue is executed.
```