## **STATIC VARIABLES**

Scope of Variables VS Their Lifetime: Scope and lifetime usually coincide, but static variables persist even after they are out of scope - program lifetime!

Using the **static** keyword on local variables changes them to static duration. A static (duration) variable is one that retains its value even after the scope in which it has been created has been exited.

Static variables are only created and initialized once, and then they persist throughout the execution of the program.

```
void incrementAndPrint()
ł
    int value = 1; // automatic duration
    ++value;
    std::cout << value << '\n';</pre>
} // value is destroyed here
int main()
{
    incrementAndPrint();
    incrementAndPrint();
    incrementAndPrint();
}
  >> 2
  >> 2
  >> 2
```

void incrementAndPrint() {

static int s\_value = 1; // static duration
++s\_value;
std::cout << s value << '\n';</pre>

int main() {
 incrementAndPrintS()
 incrementAndPrintS()
 incrementAndPrintS()
} ;
>> 2

>> 3

>> 4

- One of the most common uses for static duration local variables is for unique identifier generators.
- When dealing with a large number of similar objects within a program, it is often useful to assign each one a unique ID.
- This is very easy to do with a static duration local variable:
- int generateID() {
   static int s\_itemID = 0;
   return s\_itemID++; //returns
  //new value and increments itemID

- The first time this function is called, it returns 0
- The second time, it returns 1
- Each time it is called, it returns a number one higher than the previous time it was called
- You can assign these numbers as unique IDs for your objects
- However, because itemID is a *local variable*, it can not be "tampered with" by other functions.

Static variables offer some of the benefit of global variables:

they do not get destroyed until the end of the program...

...while limiting their visibility to **block scope** 

This makes them *much safer* for use than global variables.