Page :
Date: / /

Section-d.

(2) Storage classes of variable

Storage class represent the visibility and location of variable. It tells from what part of code we can access a variable.
A storage class is used to described the following things

- The variable scope.
- The location where the variable will be stored
- The initialized value of variable
- Its life time of variable
- Who can access a variable.

Page :
Date: / /

Untitled

There are four Standard Storage class :

Storage	Purpose
auto	It is default storage class
extern	It is global variable
static	It is local variable which is capable of returning a value even when control is transferred to function call.
register	It is a variable which is stored in register

- Auto storage class.

The variable defined using auto storage class are called as local variable. Auto stand for automatic storage class. A variable is in auto storage class by default if it is not explicity.

A keyword auto is used to define and auto storage class by default and auto variable contains a garbage value.

Example, auto int age;

- Extern storage class.

~~It stan~~ Extern stands for external storage class. It is used when we have global function or variable which are shared between two or more files.

Keyword extern is used to declare a global variable or function in another file to provide the ref. of variable or function which have

Page:
Date: / /

been already defined in the original files.

~~Extern Example; Extern void displayed~~
+
Example; Extern void displayed ();

- Static Storage Class.

The static variable are used within function / file as local static variable they can also be used as global variable.

- Static local variable is a local variable that retains and stores its value between function call or block. and remain visible only the function or block.

Ex:- static int count = 10;

Register storage class.

We can use the register when we want to store local variables within function or block in CPU

Ex:- register int age;