

## C-142 $\Rightarrow$ Types of Storage classes in C

### Part-2 - Register storage class

\* How to use this?

```
register int a;
```

\* The default value of register storage class will be garbage value.

\* Like auto, register storage class variables have only function and block scope; it cannot have program scope (global declaration).

\* Lifetime of auto storage class variables is within the function or block.

NOTE:

\* We know auto storage class variables will be stored in RAM inside its stack segment.

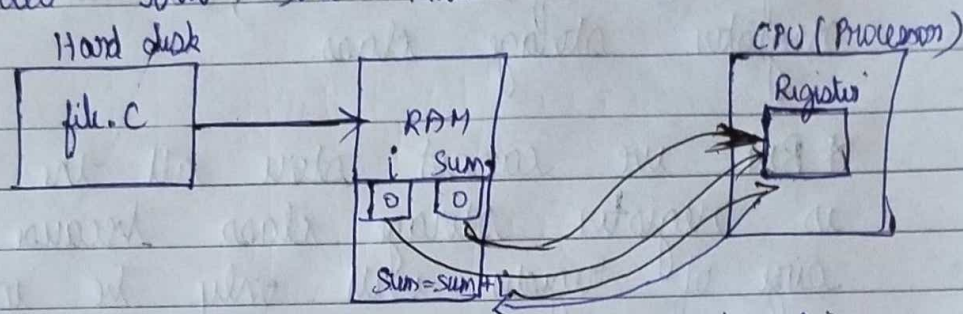
\* register storage class variables will be stored in CPU registers [for all its local variables]

\* Now, why we store in CPU register?; Is it possible to store all variables in CPU register? Which type of variable we should store in CPU register?



```
#include <stdio.h>
int main()
{
    register int i, sum = 0;
    for(i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        sum = sum + i;
    printf("%d", sum);
}
```

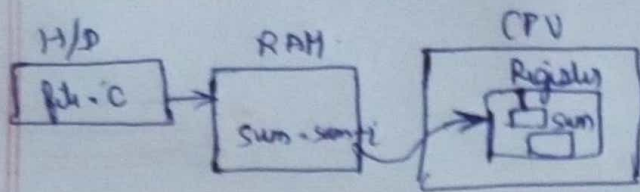
\* Whenever we execute a program, this that program which is in hard disk will be loaded into the RAM



\* In RAM the program is processed line by line, instruction by instruction with the help of CPU's ALU & Registers; so all the instructions are sent one by one to the registers for processing.

\* So for our above given program; at first  $i$  and  $sum$  variables are declared and initialized which has memory locations in stack section RAM memory. Then when it gets the instruction  $sum = sum + i$ ; it will be processed inside the register and the value is returned back to the RAM for storing value of  $sum$  in RAM; this whole processing is called switching (i.e.) switching from RAM to register or vice versa.





\* For this switching process it takes time; i.e. running time increases and efficiency of our program decreases.

\* So the better option is to store the variables in the register; where the data fetched from register itself and does the processing inside register. Here the running time decreases and efficiency of our program increases; here we are removing the fetching time which helps in faster access; so we use Register storage class.

\* But we cannot store all the variables in register storage class because the size of register will only be in KB's i.e. Kilo Bytes.

\* If we store all the variables in register then for processing the instructions set we don't have memory in register and we face like this type of problems also.

\* Then which variables we should store in registers? The variables which we use/access very frequently like counter variables, loop variables.

\* We can only force the compiler to store the variables [in our program i.e. sum] inside the register but we cannot



guarantee that the variables are stored in registers because it is based on the availability of memory in registers. ~~to~~

\* If there is no space in registers then compiler by default take it as auto and allocate memory for those variables in stack section but we don't know this whether the memory is allocated in register or not; but for our satisfaction we have declared as register.

\* We cannot use pointer <sup>reference</sup> for the register storage class variable since it is inside register we do not have any address for these variables here we cannot ~~use~~ use the address of operator.

Eg: #include <stdio.h>  
int main()

\* We cannot get the address of the ~~address~~ register variable with the help of pointer.

```

    register int i, sum = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
        sum = sum + i;
    printf("%i.d", sum);

```

\* But we can use pointer variables inside register where we can store address of another variable.

Eg:- register int \*ptr; int a;  
ptr = &a;

```

    int *ptr;
    ptr = &sum;
    printf("%i.d", *ptr);

```

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→ because there is no address inside registers so we cannot store it as address variable inside ptr.

main.c [28\_register Storage Classes in C] - Code::Blocks 20.03

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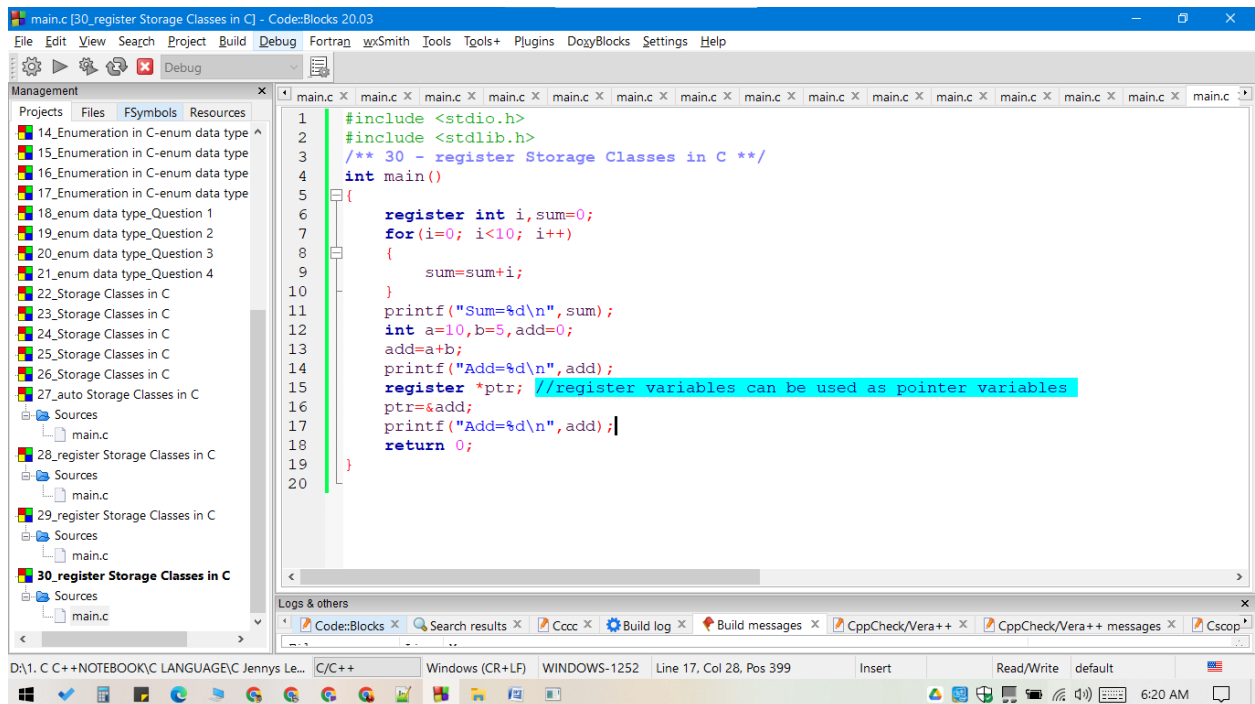
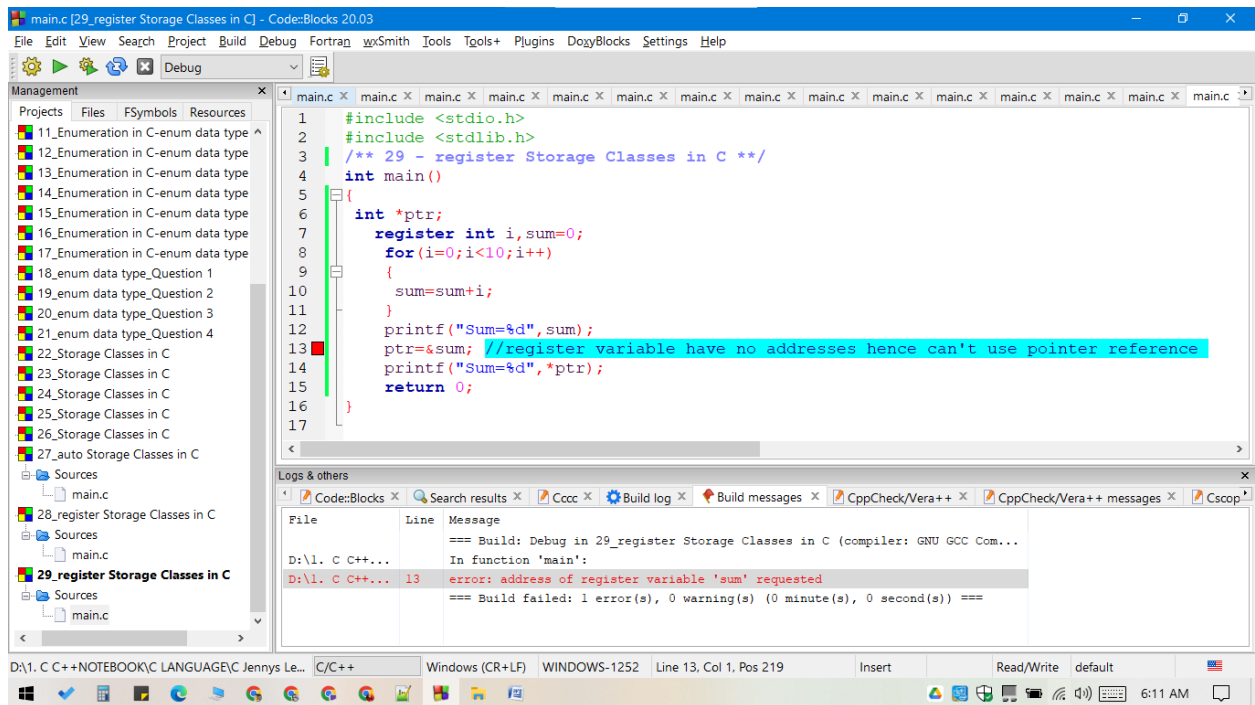
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main.c

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3 /** 28 - register Storage Classes in C **/
4 int main()
5 {
6     register int i, sum=0;
7     for(i=0; i<10; i++)
8     {
9         sum=sum+i;
10    }
11    printf("Sum=%d", sum);
12    return 0;
13 }
14
```

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"D:\1. C C++\NOTEBOOK\C LANGUAGE\C Jennys Lectures\PART 11\_JENNYS LECTURE\_MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS\28\_register St...

```
Sum=45
Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 0.117 s
Press any key to continue.
```



```
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Sum=45
Add=15
Add=15

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 0.039 s
Press any key to continue.
```