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## C-144 $\Rightarrow$ Types of Storage classes in C - Part 4

### Extern Storage classes

- \* Default value for extern storage class variables will be 0 not garbage value; ~~same~~ same as static storage classes and it access only global variable.
- \* extern storage class variables will be stored inside main memory of RAM [inside global section].
- \* Scope of extern storage class variables will be global (ie) it has all the ~~scope~~ scope block scope, function scope & program scope; also accessible between the programs.

NOTE: Scope generally means accessibility of variable within the particular scope/area.

- \* Lifetime of the extern storage class variables will be alive throughout the program; it will be dead only after exit of the program [same as static storage classes].

NOTE:

- \* Only global variables comes under this external storage classes; (ie) outside of any function or outside of any block.

- \* ~~Extern~~ Extern keyword can be used either for function or variable (ie) a function can also be extern and a variable can also be extern.



\* What is accessible between programs? → For example in a team ~~you~~ you are working in a single project and we have different files under a single project and our team member and you are working on different files like file1.c and file2.c.

↳ You have defined any variables as extern then this variable can be accessed by other file also

NOTE:

\* Understand the difference between declaration and definition

↳ Declaration means we just only declare the type of variable and no space is allocated in memory.

↳ Definition means based on the declaration of variable type now the memory space is allocated for the variable.

Eg: file1.c	file2.c
Declaration → <code>int x;</code>	<code>extern int x;</code>
Definition → <code>int x = 10;</code> ↓ this variable is used in another file	<code>printf("%d", x);</code> ● here with the keyword 'extern'; this variable is not defined <sup>here</sup> and simply find the variable <del>x</del> in another file. So no memory is allocated for this.



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\* So extern keyword will look for that variable as a reference to access it externally from outside of the file. and looks whether that variable is defined globally in any other file so that it can access the variable value.

\* So with the help of extern keyword we are linking two files which are done with the help of linker but not compiler.

\* we can also use extern keyword for functions also. eg: `extern void display();`

\* we can access the extern storage class variable not only between two files but also between different method or between different blocks but the thing is this variables can be accessed only if it is defined under global scope.

\* Since it will access only global variables there is chance of getting accessed by another file also so the global variables will be changing its values frequently while it has been accessed, so security of this variables becomes less; hence try to reduce the use of this extern storage class variable and use only if it is more necessary.



### Program ①

```
void fun1(); void fun2();
```

```
int a = 10;
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("%d", a); ⇒ 10
```

```
    fun1();
```

```
    fun2();
```

```
}
```

```
void fun1()
```

```
{
```

```
    int a = 2;
```

```
    a++;
```

```
    printf("a = %d", a);
```

```
}
```

```
void fun2()
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("Hello from fun2");
```

```
}
```

o/p:-

10

3

Hello from fun2)

### Program ②

```
void fun1(); void fun2();
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("%d", a); ⇒ X error
```

```
    fun1();
```

```
    fun2();
```

```
}
```

```
void fun1()
{
    int a = 2;
    a++;
    printf("a = %d", a);
}
```

```
void fun2()
{
    printf("Hello from fun2");
}
```

O/p: Error  
undeclared 'a'

### Program ③ & Program ④

```
int a = 10;
int main()
```

Remove ~~//~~ extern int a; → This extern declaration will find for this variable 'a' outside of main function or outside of any other files.

②

```
%p
10
3
Hello from fun2
```

without using this line also we get same output and chucks

```
void fun1()
{
    int a = 2; a++;
    printf("a = %d", a);
}

void fun2()
{
    printf("Hello from fun2");
}
```

③

```
%p
10
3
Hello from fun2
```

'a' is available globally within the program

NOTE: Global means declared at top



## Program 5 & Program 6

```
int main()
{
    // extern int a;
    printf("%d", a);
    fun1();
    fun2();
}
```

```
void fun1()
{
    int a=2;
```

```
    a++; printf("a=%d", a);
}
```

```
void fun2()
{
```

```
    printf("Hello from fun2");
}
```

```
    int a=10;
```

\* When you declared the variable 'a' somewhere within the program not at the top but somewhere ~~outside~~ outside of any block or method; then we cannot access that variable.

\* But when we tell compiler by declaring that variable as extern; then compiler will go and check externally either within the file or ~~another file~~ <sup>within</sup> program like somewhere ~~outside~~ outside of any block or method or at the top (global); and it will access that variable.

⑤ O/P

Error  
undeclared 'a'

Not

⑥ O/P

10

3

Hello from fun2

## Program ①

file1.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
// #include "support.c"
```

```
int x = 10;
```

```
extern void display();
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
display();
```

```
}
```

support.c

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
void display()
```

```
{
```

```
extern int x;
```

```
printf("Hello from support  
file");
```

```
printf("x = %d", x);
```

Use  
when  
files  
are  
under  
different  
project

\* Mainly we use extern keyword to access the global variables not only within the same file but also from another file.

\* In this program; we access the function display() which is defined in another file using extern keyword in function declaration.

\* So linker will link these two files ~~and~~ after compilation by creating object files for these two files.

NOTE :-

\* These two files must be under single project  
If two files not under single file then use  
#include "support.c"



The screenshot shows the Code::Blocks IDE interface. The title bar reads "main.c [37\_extern Storage Classes in C] - Code::Blocks 20.03". The menu bar includes File, Edit, View, Search, Project, Build, Debug, Fortran, wxSmith, Tools, Tools+, Plugins, DoxyBlocks, Settings, and Help. The toolbar contains icons for running, building, and debugging. The left sidebar shows a "Management" pane with a tree view of projects and files. The main editor window displays the following C code:

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3 /** 37 - extern Storage Classes in C */
4 void fun1();
5 void fun2();
6 int a=10;
7 int main()
8 {
9     printf("%d\n",a);
10    fun1();
11    fun2();
12    return 0;
13 }
14 void fun1()
15 {
16     int a=2;
17     a++;
18     printf("a=%d\n",a);
19 }
20 void fun2()
21 {
22     printf("Hello from function 2\n");
23 }
24
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the file path "D:\1. C++\NOTEBOOK\C LANGUAGE\C Jennys Lectures\PART 11\_JENNYS LECTURE\_MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS\37\_extern Stor...", the editor is in "C/C++" mode, and the cursor is at "Line 20, Col 9, Pos 256".

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following output:

```
10
a=3
Hello from function 2

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 0.135 s
Press any key to continue.
```



main.c [38 extern Storage Classes in C] - Code::Blocks 20.03

File Edit View Search Project Build Debug Fortran wxSmith Tools Tools+ Plugins DoxyBlocks Settings Help

Management

Projects Files FSymbols Resources

18\_enum data type\_Question 1  
19\_enum data type\_Question 2  
20\_enum data type\_Question 3  
21\_enum data type\_Question 4  
22\_Storage Classes in C  
23\_Storage Classes in C  
24\_Storage Classes in C  
25\_Storage Classes in C  
26\_Storage Classes in C  
27\_auto Storage Classes in C  
28\_register Storage Classes in C  
29\_register Storage Classes in C  
30\_register Storage Classes in C  
31\_static Storage Classes in C  
32\_static Storage Classes in C  
33\_static Storage Classes in C  
34\_static Storage Classes in C  
35\_static Storage Classes in C  
36\_static Storage Classes in C  
37\_extern Storage Classes in C

Sources  
main.c

38\_extern Storage Classes in C  
Sources  
main.c

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3 /** 38 - extern Storage Classes in C **/
4 void fun1();
5 void fun2();
6 int main()
7 {
8     printf("%d\n", a);
9     fun1();
10    fun2();
11    return 0;
12 }
13 void fun1()
14 {
15     int a=2;
16     a++;
17     printf("a=%d\n", a);
18 }
19 void fun2()
20 {
21     printf("Hello from function 2\n");
22 }
```

Logs & others

Code::Blocks Search results C++ Build log Build messages CppCheck/Ver++ CppCheck/Ver++ messages Cscope

File	Line	Message
D:\1. C C++...		In function 'main':
D:\1. C C++...	8	error: 'a' undeclared (first use in this function)

D:\1. C C+++NOTEBOOK\C LANGUAGE\C Jennys Le... C/C++ Windows (CR+LF) WINDOWS-1252 Line 8, Col 1, Pos 126 Insert Read/Write default 4:54 PM

main.c [39 extern Storage Classes in C] - Code::Blocks 20.03

File Edit View Search Project Build Debug Fortran wxSmith Tools Tools+ Plugins DoxyBlocks Settings Help

Management

Projects Files FSymbols Resources

21\_enum data type\_Question 4  
22\_Storage Classes in C  
23\_Storage Classes in C  
24\_Storage Classes in C  
25\_Storage Classes in C  
26\_Storage Classes in C  
27\_auto Storage Classes in C  
28\_register Storage Classes in C  
29\_register Storage Classes in C  
30\_register Storage Classes in C  
31\_static Storage Classes in C  
32\_static Storage Classes in C  
33\_static Storage Classes in C  
34\_static Storage Classes in C  
35\_static Storage Classes in C  
36\_extern Storage Classes in C  
37\_extern Storage Classes in C

Sources  
main.c

38\_extern Storage Classes in C  
Sources  
main.c

39\_extern Storage Classes in C  
Sources  
main.c

```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3 /** 39 - extern Storage Classes in C **/
4 void fun1();
5 void fun2();
6 int a=10;
7 int main()
8 {
9     extern int a;
10    printf("%d\n", a);
11    fun1();
12    fun2();
13    return 0;
14 }
15 void fun1()
16 {
17     int a=2;
18     a++;
19     printf("a=%d\n", a);
20 }
21 void fun2()
22 {
23     printf("Hello from function 2\n");
24 }
25
```

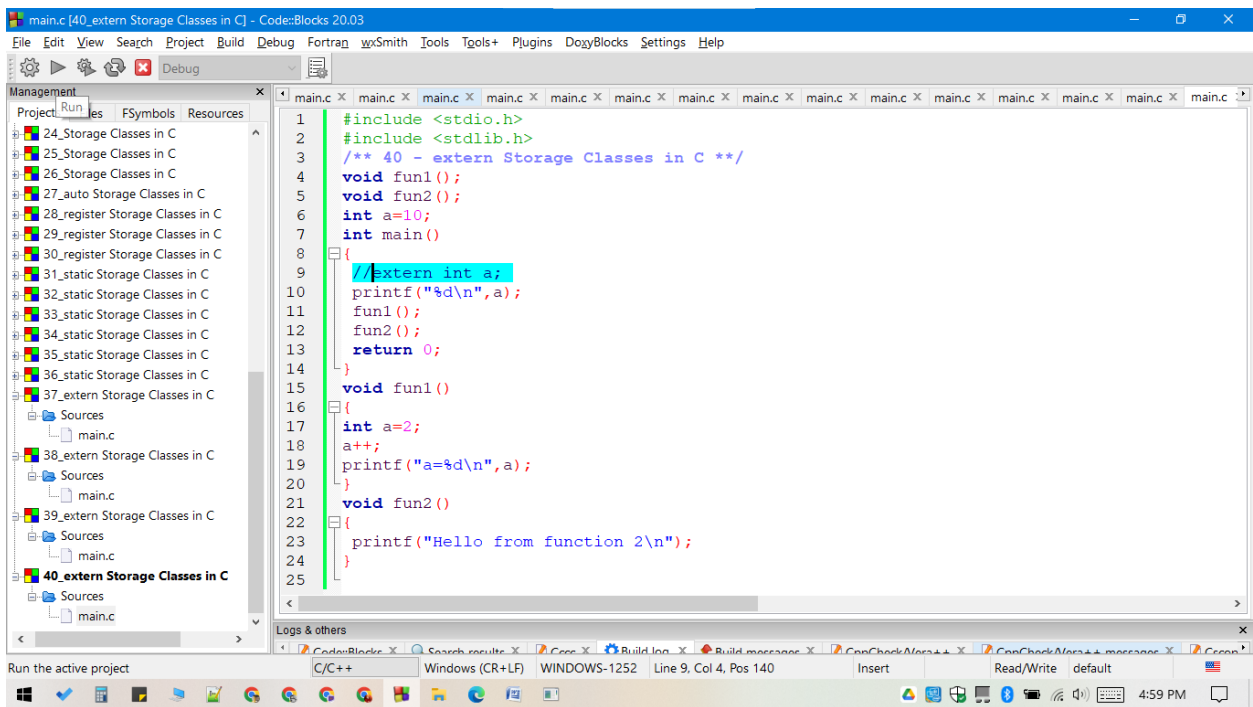
Logs & others

Code::Blocks Search results C++ Build log Build messages CppCheck/Ver++ CppCheck/Ver++ messages Cscope

D:\1. C C+++NOTEBOOK\C LANGUAGE\C Jennys Le... C/C++ Windows (CR+LF) WINDOWS-1252 Line 9, Col 15, Pos 151 Insert Read/Write default 4:57 PM

```
"D:\1. C C++\NOTEBOOK\C LANGUAGE\C Jennys Lectures\PART 11_JENNY'S LECTURE_MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS\39_extern Stor...
10
a=3
Hello from function 2

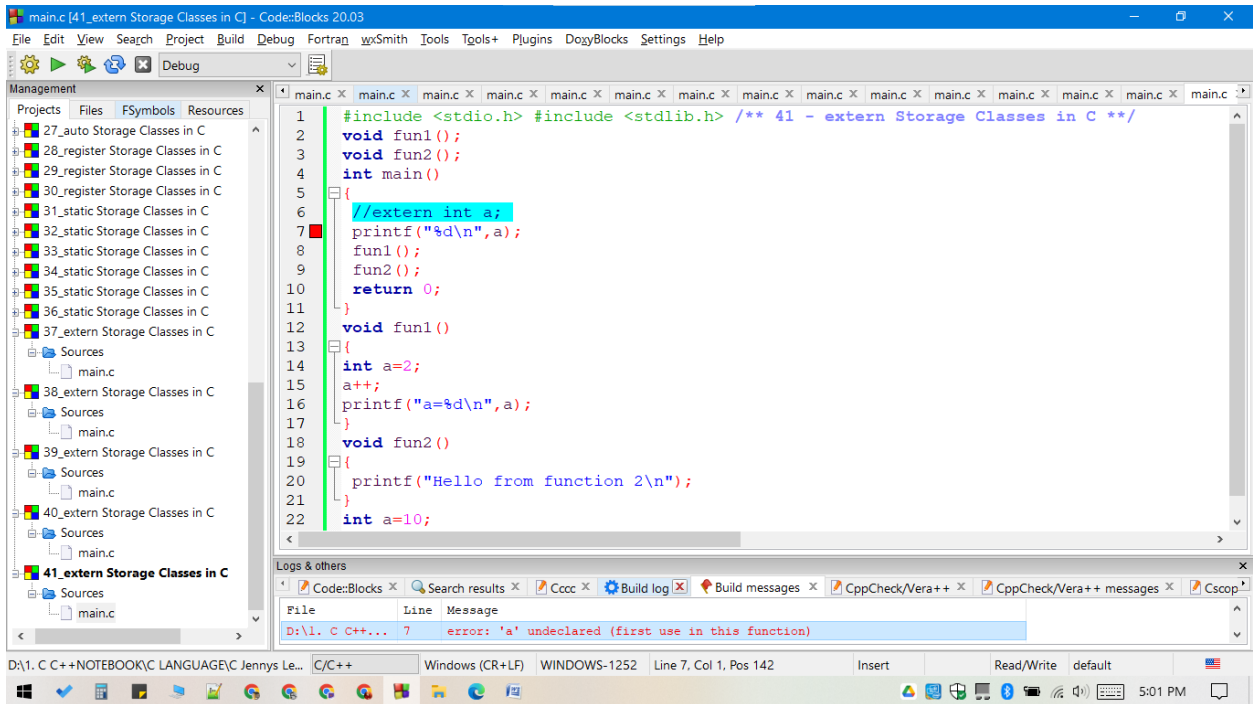
Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 0.050 s
Press any key to continue.
```





```
"D:\1. C C++\NOTEBOOK\C LANGUAGE\C Jennys Lectures\PART 11_JENNY'S LECTURE_MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS\40_extern Stor...
10
a=3
Hello from function 2

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 0.047 s
Press any key to continue.
```



The screenshot shows the Code::Blocks IDE interface. The left sidebar displays a project tree with multiple instances of 'main.c' under various storage class categories, with '42\_extern Storage Classes in C' selected. The main editor window shows the source code of 'main.c' with the following content:

```
1 #include <stdio.h> #include <stdlib.h> /* 42 - extern Storage Classes in C */
2 void fun1();
3 void fun2();
4 int main()
5 {
6     extern int a;
7     printf("%d\n", a);
8     fun1();
9     fun2();
10    return 0;
11 }
12 void fun1()
13 {
14     int a=2;
15     a++;
16     printf("a=%d\n", a);
17 }
18 void fun2()
19 {
20     printf("Hello from function 2\n");
21 }
22 int a=10;
```

Below the editor, the 'Logs & others' panel shows a successful build message: '=== Build: Debug in 42\_extern Storage Classes in C (compiler: GNU GCC Compl...'. The status bar at the bottom indicates the file path 'D:\1. C C++\NOTEBOOK\C LANGUAGE\C Jennys Le...', the editor is in 'C/C++' mode, and the cursor is at 'Line 6, Col 2, Pos 125'.

The screenshot shows a Windows command prompt window titled '"D:\1. C C++\NOTEBOOK\C LANGUAGE\C Jennys Lectures\PART 11\_JENNY'S LECTURE\_MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS\42\_extern Stor...". The output of the program is displayed as follows:

```
10
a=3
Hello from function 2

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 0.048 s
Press any key to continue.
```



```
1 #include <stdio.h>
2 #include <stdlib.h>
3
4 /** 43 - extern Storage Classes in C */
5 /** main.c file */
6
7 int x=10;
8 extern void display();
9 int main()
10 {
11     display();
12     return 0;
13 }
14
```

```
1 #include "D:\1. C C++\NOTEBOOK\C LANGUAGE\C Jennys Lectures\PART 11_JENNYS LECTURE_MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS\43_extern Storage Classes in C\support.c"
2 #include "Project: 43_extern Storage Classes in C"
3
4 /** 43 - extern Storage Classes in C */
5 /** support.c file */
6
7 void display()
8 {
9     extern int x;
10     printf("Hello from support file\n");
11     printf("%d\n", x);
12 }
13
```

```
"D:\1. C C++\NOTEBOOK\C LANGUAGE\C Jennys Lectures\PART 11_JENNYS LECTURE_MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS\43_extern Stor...
Hello from support file
10

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 0.046 s
Press any key to continue.
```

file path is not mentioned so we get error

