LabVIEW Training Round #10

Timing:

- **Timing functions are very important in LabVIEW and help you to:**
  - Measure time.
  - Synchronize tasks.
  - Allow enough idle processor time.
- You can find them under the **Programming>>Timing** sub-palette of the **Functions** palette.
- **Wait (ms)** causes your VI to wait a specified number of milliseconds before it continues execution.
- **Wait Until Next ms Multiple** causes LabVIEW to wait until the internal clock equals or has passed a multiple of the millisecond multiple input number before continuing VI execution.

Shift Registers:

- They are a special type of variable used to transfer values from one iteration of a loop to the next.
- Pop up on the loop border and choose “Add Shift Register” to add a shift Register.
- You can have many different shift registers storing many different variables on the same loop.
- You can add elements to the same register to store values from multiple previous iterations.

- To avoid the strange behavior, you should always initialize your shift registers.
- If you do not initialize it, the initial value will be the default value for the shift register data type the first time you run your program.
- In subsequent runs, the shift register will contain whatever values are left over from previous runs.