

## (Video 15) Variable Modifiers - Static

→ make a project / Folder

main.c

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

int main() {
    int value; = 0
    *1 value = increment();
    value = increment();
    value = increment();

    printf("%d", value);

    return 0;
}
```

add.c

```
# int increment() {
    int count = 0;
    count = count + 1;
    return count;
}
```

Output → 1  
But it should be 3

Step 1: increment() function 1 run করতে হবে

count এর value 1 return করতে হবে

তার পরে main function হবে \*1 এর, value = 1 হবে

Step 2: If increment() function returns true then

count is 1 and return value is true

existence is true.

So, count is value 1 return is true.

0. increment is 4

1. increment is 1

2. increment is 1

3rd step: Same, at the end of code it'll return

value = 1.

So overall, output = 1

So, ultimately increment is 1

increment is function to modify value.

int count = 0

add.c

int increment()

count = count + 1;

return count;

}

ઉપાનુ, `int count = 0` Globally declare કરવું

એ એ તિથિએ તમારા Function એ છે ઉદ્ધિત તથે,

ચાલે 2nd time count એ value ~~સ~~ રાખે

ચાલે તા. ①-તમારે કુર રાલે.

Output will be, 3

1st value = 1

2nd value = 2

3rd value = 3

→ ઉપાનુ (problem) તમે રાલે, એ Global Variable એ તમારે project એ ચર્ચ available.

main.c

add.c

સાચે એ access

ચર્ચે માલે.

② ← function



Not Good Practice

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

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
int main() {
```

```
extern int count;
```

```
int main() {
```

```
int value;
```

```
value = increment();
```

```
value = increment();
```

```
value = increment();
```

```
count = count + 3;
```

```
value = count;
```

```
printf("%d", value);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

```
int count = 0;
```

```
int increment() {
```

```
count = count + 1;
```

```
return count;
```

```
}
```

Output will be 6

value = 3 at position 1

extern command at add.c

value call

3 + 3 = 6

Output → 6

प्रधानतः main ~~का~~ ~~अ~~ अलग से रहे.

`int count = 0;` in `add.c`

अगर हमारे project में visible. तो हमें use করতে  
आएगा.

But अगर हमें `add.c` में, `add.c` section में  
Globally Define रखेंगे, but ~~the~~ project में  
अगर public, तो, हमें `add.c` में access हो सकेगा.

`static int count = 0;`

अगर `add.c` में `extern int count;` को command  
use करेंगे तो `add.c` में `count` access कर  
सकेंगे.

now, count not visible outside main.c

`add.c`

#in file

```
int increment() {
```

```
    static int count;
```

```
    count = count + 1;
```

```
    return count;
```

main. Output 1, 2, 3

Output → 3

static variable retains its value

previous value till it is called

Step - 1 → ①

" 2 → ②

" 3 = ③

3.66

Advantage of static



→ Static ~~var~~ variable remains in memory even if it is declared within a block. - on the other hand automatic variable always destroyed after the completion of the function

→ Static variable if declared outside the scope of any function will act like global variable but only within the file in which it is declared.

→ we can assign constant in static value but not through variable

`static var = int var = 3`

Right ✓

`int var1 = 3`

`static int var2 = var1`

Wrong ✗