

(Video 13) Variable Modifiers - Auto and Extern.

Auto Modifier

~~at~~ auto variable

Variable declared inside a scope by default are automatic variable

auto int some_variable_name;

auto variable get destroyed after the completion of function

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

```
int main() {
```

```
    int var;
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

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

```
int main() {
```

```
    auto int var;
```

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

main function
not in memory
var is

memory

automatic variable won't waste memory. Function not in memory
reallocate for mem

→ if we don't initialize auto variable, by default it will be initialized with some garbage (random) value.

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

```
int main()
```

```
{ auto int var;
```

```
printf("%d\n", var);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

→ random random

value print error

Like python random.

→ Global variable by default int initialized to zero. (0)

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

```
int var;
```

```
int main() {
```

```
printf("%d\n", var);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

int var; must be

default value zero for

global

Extern Modification of variable

extern (variable) specification and also variable definition

`int var`



Declaration + Definition

variable to type

specific to the

Integer or Character Etc.

variable to any memory

allocate. By default

0 allocate

But if `var = 0` then

it is not initialization

initialization

(0) is

`extern int var;`

Declaration

extern we declare variable

extra memory allocate

mainly ~~we~~ what is happening here is,

`extern int var;` अगर, var नाम variable पर
जहाँ जहाँ memory allocate होगा वहाँ ~~only~~ define
होगा. Just declare होगा.

code external source पर ~~होगा~~ ~~होगा~~ ~~होगा~~
variable में ~~होगा~~ ~~होगा~~ ~~होगा~~. पर code पर ~~होगा~~ ~~होगा~~ ~~होगा~~ import
होगा.

→ `extern` is short name for external.

→ used when a particular file needs to access
a variable from another file.

Both code same project ~~is~~ ~~is~~ ~~is~~.

Same project.

main.c

#include <stdio.h>

int main()

extern int a;

int main() {

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

return 0;

Output → 9

① Same project
same
code?

other.c

int a = 9;

② Same code

main.c → extern use

or error output

Error 0.

Code runs through

Linker

code combine and run

declared

used extern
in other

② { } declared

{ } use

→ If we write

```
extern int a;  
extern int a;  
extern int a;
```

} multiple time in main.c.
No Error.

Because memory for same
array is same. Just declare
once.

→ ~~main.c~~ main.c to write

```
int a=10;  
int main() {  
    extern int a;  
    printf("%d", a);  
    return 0;  
}
```

other.c to write
same code as above
array is same. Then
result is same.

Output → 10

अप्रकार अर्थ

जिना मय टि ←

extern int a = 5; लिख

3. NAME IN LINKER: जो फल मिला

अगर declare & define both करो

as so memory allocation रहे

analysis time. जो तब तक

Summary:

जो

→ when we write,

[extern v-type v-name] ←

no memory allocated. Only properly announced.

→ multiple declaration of extern variable allowed.

→ it says "Go outside my scope and find the definition of variable that I declared."

→ Compiler believes extern variable

→ When extern variable initialized, then memory for this variable is allocated. Defined ←