

DEFINING CONSTANTS

C++ BASICS

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TOPIC OUTLINE

conts Keyword

Preprocessor Macros

Enumarations



DEFINING CONSTANTS



CONSTANTS

Constants are values that cannot be changed during the execution of a program. They improve code readability, maintainability, and safety by preventing accidental modifications to critical values.



CONST KEYWORD

The **const** keyword is used to declare a variable as constant. Once initialized, the value of a **const** variable cannot be modified.

Example: int main() double const PI = 3.14; PI = 4.0;return 0; error: assignment of read-only variable 'PI'.

PREPROCESSOR MACROS

The **#define** directive is a preprocessor macro used to define constants. It is not type-safe and is replaced by the preprocessor before compilation.

Example:

```
#include <iostream>
#define PI 3.14
using namespace std;
int main()
   double r = 1.0;
   double c = 2*PI*r;
   return 0;
```



ENUMARATIONS

An enumeration (or **enum**) is a user-defined type that consists of a **set of named integer constants**. By default, the first enumerator is assigned the value **0**.

Example:

```
int main()
{
    enum Days {Sunday, Monday, Tuesday};
    cout << Monday;
    return 0;
}</pre>
```



ENUMARATIONS

You can explicitly assign integer values to enumerators.

Example:

```
int main()
   enum Price {
       Apple = 20,
       Orange = 15,
       Grape = 35
   };
   cout << Orange;</pre>
   return 0;
```



EXERCISE

Determine the output of this code:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
    enum Color {Black,Brown,Red};
    Color code = Red;
    cout << code;</pre>
    return 0;
```

Determine the output of this code:

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main()
    enum Color {
       Brown = 1,
       Orange = 3,
       Blue = 6,
   };
    Color code = Blue;
    cout << code;</pre>
    return 0;
```



LABORATORY

