lesson 40 const

A **constant** is a name given to the variable whose values can't be **altered** or changed. A constant is very similar to **variables** in the C programming language, but it can hold **only a single variable** during the execution of a program.

Example :

const int x = 6;

x = 5;

//A mistake will show up here if we try to change the value of x.

printf("%d", x);

—-----

const int x = 6;

printf("%d", x);

output:

6

-> Now it works.

There are some things that we use const with, especially in mathematics, such as **mathematical laws** and **constants**, such as:

```c
#include <stdio.h>
int main() {
float const pi = 22  7.0;
// We divided 22 by 7.0
//That's Pi
printf("%f", pi);
}
```

output : 3.142857

Remark :

There is a common law among programmers, which is that if you write the name of a variable in **capitals**, that means that you don't want to change his value, **without mentioning** on the code that is a const.