Constants

Constants in C refer to a specific quantity that doesn't change during the execution of a program.

Types of Constants

- Integer Constants
- Real Constants
- Single Character Constants
- String Constants

Defining Constants:

In C/C++ program we can define constants in two ways as shown below:

- 1. Using #define pre-processor directive
- 2. Using a *const* keyword

Using #define preprocessor directive:

This directive is used to declare an alias name for existing variable or any value. We can use this to declare a constant as shown below:

#define identifierName value

- identifierName: It is the name given to constant.
- value: This refers to any value assigned to identifierName.

using a const keyword:

Using *const* keyword to define constants is as simple as defining variables, the difference is you will have to precede the definition with a *const* keyword.

```
main.c
                                         Ctrl+S
   1 - /*******************
   3 Written For - PRE-CAT COURSE by CCATPREPARATION.COM
   6 int main()
         const int intVal = 10;
         const float floatVal = 4.14;
         const char charVal = 'A';
          const char stringVal[10] = "ABC";
          printf("Integer constant:%d \n", intVal );
          printf("Floating point constant: %.2f\n", floatVal );
          printf("Character constant: %c\n", charVal );
          printf("String constant: %s\n", stringVal);
          return 0;
  23 }
 🗸 📝 🔏
                                                            input
Integer constant:10
Floating point constant: 4.14
Character constant: A
String constant: ABC
```