(Video 16) Constants in C - Part 1.

→ Something that never changes.

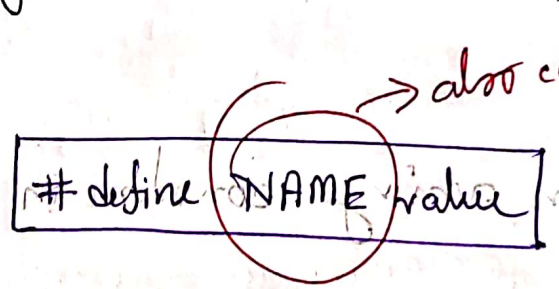
once defined can never be modified later in the code.

2 ways to define constants:

Defining constants —

1) using #define

2) using const.




```
#include <stdio.h>
#define PI 3.14159

int main() {
    printf("%0.5f", PI);
    return 0;
}
```

→ Don't add semicolon at the end.

define Name value [ ] No semicolon needed.

→ Choosing capital letter for NAME is good.

confusion হবে না।

→ Whatever inside " " wont replace.

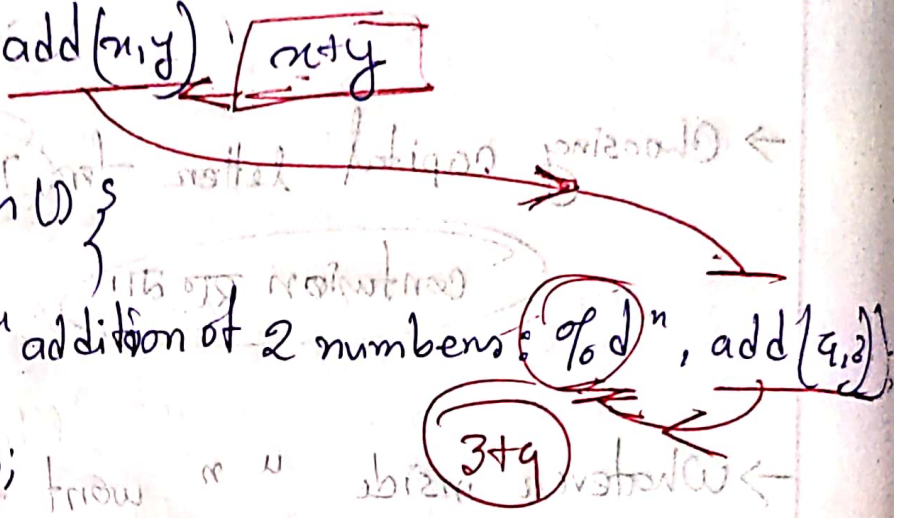
```
#include <stdio.h>
#define value 89

int main() {
    printf("value is %d", value);
    return 0;
}
```

এটা বদলে যাবে না cos এটা string.

→ We can use macros like function.

```
#include <stdio.h>
# define add(x,y) x+y
int main(){
printf("addition of 2 numbers: %d", add(4,3));
return 0;
}
```



→ We can write multiple line using \

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define greater(x,y) if (x>y)\
                        printf("%d is greater than %d", x,y);\
                     else\
                        printf("%d is lesser than %d", x,y);
int main(){
    greater(5,6);
    return 0;
}
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define add(x,y) x+y

int main() {
    printf("results of expression a*b+c = %d", 5*add(4,3));
    return 0;
}
```

5*4+3

→ First expansion then evaluation.

5*(4+3) = 5*7 = 35 होगा.

equation से सही 5*4+3 = 20+3 = 23

→ There are some predefined macros like __DATE__, __TIME__.

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main() {
    printf("Date: %s\n", __DATE__);
    printf("Time: %s\n", __TIME__);
    return 0;
}
```