

# C++ Variables, Literals and Constants

In this tutorial, we will learn about variables, literals, and constants in C++ with the help of examples.

Content from <https://www.programiz.com/cpp-programming/variables-literals>.

## C++ Variables

In programming, a variable is a container (storage area) to hold data.

To indicate the storage area, each variable should be given a unique name (identifier). For example,

```
int age = 14;
```

Here, `age` is a variable of the `int` data type, and we have assigned an integer value 14 to it.

**Note:** The `int` data type suggests that the variable can only hold integers. Similarly, we can use the `double` data type if we have to store decimals and exponentials.

We will learn about all the data types in detail in the next tutorial.

The value of a variable can be changed, hence the name **variable**.

```
int age = 14;    // age is 14
age = 17;       // age is 17
```

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## Rules for naming a variable

- A variable name can only have alphabets, numbers, and the underscore `_`.
- A variable name cannot begin with a number.

- It is a preferred practice to begin variable names with a lowercase character. For example, *name* is preferable to *Name*.
- A variable name cannot be a [keyword](#). For example, `int` is a keyword that is used to denote integers.
- A variable name can start with an underscore. However, it's not considered a good practice.

**Note:** We should try to give meaningful names to variables. For example, *first\_name* is a better variable name than *fn*.

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# C++ Literals

Literals are data used for representing fixed values. They can be used directly in the code. For example: `1`, `2.5`, `'c'` etc.

Here, `1`, `2.5` and `'c'` are literals. Why? You cannot assign different values to these terms.

Here's a list of different literals in C++ programming.

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## Integers

An integer is a numeric literal(associated with numbers) without any fractional or exponential part. There are three types of integer literals in C programming:

- decimal (base 10)
- octal (base 8)
- hexadecimal (base 16)

For example:

```
Decimal: 0, -9, 22 etc
Octal: 021, 077, 033 etc
Hexadecimal: 0x7f, 0x2a, 0x521 etc
```

In C++ programming, octal starts with a `0`, and hexadecimal starts with a `0x`.

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# Floating-point Literals

A floating-point literal is a numeric literal that has either a fractional form or an exponent form. For example:

```
-2.0
```

```
0.0000234
```

```
-0.22E-5
```

**Note:** `E-5` =  $10^{-5}$

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# Characters

A character literal is created by enclosing a single character inside single quotation marks. For example: `'a'`, `'m'`, `'F'`, `'2'`, `'}'` etc.

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# Escape Sequences

Sometimes, it is necessary to use characters that cannot be typed or has special meaning in C++ programming. For example, newline (enter), tab, question mark, etc.

In order to use these characters, escape sequences are used.

Escape Sequences	Characters
<code>\b</code>	Backspace
<code>\f</code>	Form feed
<code>\n</code>	Newline
<code>\r</code>	Return

<code>\t</code>	Horizontal tab
<code>\v</code>	Vertical tab
<code>\\</code>	Backslash
<code>\'</code>	Single quotation mark
<code>\"</code>	Double quotation mark
<code>\?</code>	Question mark
<code>\0</code>	Null Character

## String Literals

A string literal is a sequence of characters enclosed in double-quote marks. For example:

<code>"good"</code>	string constant
<code>""</code>	null string constant
<code>" "</code>	string constant of six white space
<code>"x"</code>	string constant having a single character
<code>"Earth is round\n"</code>	prints string with a newline

We will learn about strings in detail in the C++ string tutorial.

## C++ Constants

In C++, we can create variables whose value cannot be changed. For that, we use the `const` keyword. Here's an example:

```
const int LIGHT_SPEED = 299792458;
LIGHT_SPEED = 2500 // Error! LIGHT_SPEED is a constant.
```

Here, we have used the keyword `const` to declare a constant named `LIGHT_SPEED`. If we try to change the value of `LIGHT_SPEED`, we will get an error.

A constant can also be created using the `#define` preprocessor directive. We will learn about it in detail in the C++ Macros tutorial.

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