- Some of the programs we've written in CS50 have some weird numbers thrown in there.
 - The height of Mario's pyramid is capped at 23, for example.
- What do those numbers mean? If someone looks at your program, is the meaning of 23 immediately obvious?
- Directly writing constants into our code is sometimes referred to as using magic numbers.

- We've got a magic number in here. Do you see what it is?
 - More importantly, do you see a potential problem here? Particularly if this function is just one of many in a suite of programs that manipulate decks of cards.

```
card deal_cards(deck name)
{
   int deck_size = 52;
   for (int i = 0; i < deck_size; i++)
   {
      // deal the card
   }
}</pre>
```

- This fixes one problem, but introduces another.
 - Even if globally declared, what if some other function in our suite inadvertently manipulates deck_size. Could spell trouble.

 C provides a preprocessor directive (also called a macro) for creating symbolic constants.

#define NAME REPLACEMENT

- At the time your program is compiled, #define goes through your code and replaces NAME with REPLACEMENT.
 - If #include is similar to copy/paste, then #define is analogous to find/replace.

 C provides a preprocessor directive (also called a macro) for creating symbolic constants.

```
#define PI 3.14159265
```

- At the time your program is compiled, #define goes through your code and replaces PI with 3.14159265.
 - If #include is similar to copy/paste, then #define is analogous to find/replace.

 C provides a preprocessor directive (also called a macro) for creating symbolic constants.

#define COURSE "CS50"

- At the time your program is compiled, #define goes through your code and replaces COURSE with "CS50".
 - If #include is similar to copy/paste, then #define is analogous to find/replace.

```
#define DECKSIZE 32

card deal_cards(deck name)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < DECKSIZE; i++)
        {
            // deal the card
        }
}</pre>
```

```
#define DECKSIZE 50000

card deal_cards(deck name)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < DECKSIZE; i++)
        {
            // deal the card
        }
}</pre>
```