

int main()

```
graph TD; Start([int main()]) --> A[archivo=fopen("test.txt","r")]; A --> B[fgets(var,255,(FILE)archivo)]; B --> C[printf("%s",var)]; C --> D[fscanf(archivo,"%s",var)]; D --> E[printf("%s \n",var)]; E --> F[fscanf(archivo,"%f %f",&var1,&var2)]; F --> G[printf("%f %f \n",var1,var2)]; G --> H[fclose(archivo)]; H --> End([0]);
```

This flowchart illustrates the execution of a C program. It begins with the `int main()` function call, represented by a red oval. The process then follows a series of steps in blue rectangular boxes: opening a file named `test.txt` in read mode using `fopen`, reading a line of text into `var` using `fgets`, printing the content of `var` using `printf`, scanning for a string into `var` using `fscanf`, printing the string with a newline using `printf`, scanning for two floating-point numbers into `var1` and `var2` using `fscanf`, printing these numbers with a newline using `printf`, and finally closing the file using `fclose`. The program concludes with the return value `0`, shown in a red oval at the bottom.

archivo=fopen("test.txt","r")

fgets(var,255,(FILE)archivo)

printf("%s",var)

fscanf(archivo,"%s",var)

printf("%s \n",var)

fscanf(archivo,"%f %f",&var1,&var2)

printf("%f %f \n",var1,var2)

fclose(archivo)

0