

# First Program in C language

## "Hello World!"

Lets write our first C Language Program

```
#include <stdio.h>

int main () {
    printf("Hello World!");
    return 0;
}
```

Understanding above Syntax

**#include <stdio.h>** is a header file library that lets us work with input and output functions. Header files add functionality to C programs.

**main()** This is called a Function. Any code inside its curly brackets {} will be executed.

**printf()** is also a function used to output or print text on screen.

**return 0** ends the **main()** function. It tells computer to stop execution of the code.



## Basic Structure Of A C Program

All C Programs must follow a basic structure. A C program starts with a main function and executes instructions present inside it.

Each instruction is terminated with a semicolon (;).

There are some rules which are applicable to all the C programs :

1. Every program's execution starts from `main()` function.
2. All the statements are terminated with a semicolon (;).
3. Instructions are case-sensitive.
4. Instructions are executed in the same order in which they are written.