**What is the basic structure of a C++ program?**

## **Structure of a C++ program**

A **C++ program** is structured in a specific and particular manner. In C++, a program is divided into the following three sections:

1. Standard Libraries Section
2. Main Function Section
3. Function Body Section

For example, let’s look at the implementation of the Hello World program:

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main() {

  cout << "Hello World!" << endl;

  return 0;

}

## Standard libraries section

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

* #include is a specific preprocessor command that effectively copies and pastes the entire text of the file, specified between the angle brackets, into the source code.
* The file <iostream>, which is a standard file that should come with the C++ compiler, is short for **input-output streams**. This command contains code for displaying and getting an input from the user.
* namespace is a prefix that is applied to all the names in a certain set. iostream file defines two names used in this program - **cout** and **endl**.
* This code is saying: Use the cout and endl tools from the std toolbox.

## Main function section

1. int main() {}
2. The starting point of all C++ programs is the main function.
3. This function is called by the operating system when your program is executed by the computer.
4. { signifies the start of a block of code, ​and } signifies the end.

## Function body section

  cout << "Hello World" << endl;

  return 0;

* The name cout is stands for **character output** and displays whatever is between the << brackets.
* Symbols such as  <<  can also behave like functions and are used with the keyword cout.
* The return keyword tells the program to return a value to the function int main
* After the return statement, execution control returns to the operating system component that launched this program.
* Execution of the code terminates here.

# Skeleton of C++ Program

