✅ C Syntax

```c
#include <stdio.h>

int main() {
    printf("Hello, World!\n");
    return 0;
}
```
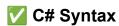
- Semicolon `;` ends each statement.

- Uses `#include` to import libraries.

- `main()` is the entry point.

✅ C++ Syntax

```cpp
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    cout << "Hello, World!" << endl;
    return 0;
}
```

- Uses `#include` for libraries.

- `std::cout` is used for output (`cout` if `using namespace std`).

- Object-oriented features available.

✅ C# Syntax

```
using System;

class Program {
    static void Main(string[] args) {
        Console.WriteLine("Hello, World!");
    }
}
```

- Uses `using` to include namespaces.

- Class-based structure is required.

- `Main` method is the entry point.

✅ Java Syntax

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println("Hello, World!");
    }
}
```

- Everything is inside a class.

- `main` method is the entry point.

- Uses `System.out.println()` for output.

✅ Python Syntax

```
print("Hello, World!")
```

- No semicolons or curly braces.

- Indentation is used to define blocks.

- Very clean and simple syntax.