Printing **"Hello, World!"** is the first program in C++. Here, this prints **"Hello, World"** on the console (output screen). To start learning C++, it is the first step to print sometime on the screen.

C++ Program to Print "Hello, World!"

Let us see the first C++ program that prints "Hello, World!" –

```
// First C++ program
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;

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

Output

This program will print "Hello, World!" on the output screen. The output will be –

```
Hello, World!
```

Parts of C++ "Hello, World!" Program

Here is the breakdown of the above code and all elements used in the above code –

1. Comment Section (`// First C++ program`)

Comments are used to specify a textual line that is not supposed to be executed when we compile the code. The compiler ignores the line, and proceeds to the next line. These are used for better readability and explanation of code in the comments section.

2. Preprocessor Directive (`#include <iostream>`)

The **`#include`** is known as a pre-processor directive in C++. It is used to include header files with specific methods and elements. Multiple **`#include`** statements are used to apply different header files in the program. The **`iostream`** is the header file that defines functions and operations related to the input/output stream.

3. Namespace (`using namespace std;`)

Namespaces are used to differentiate code blocks with the same method names. In this program, the **`using namespace std;`** is used to set the namespace as standard for users to apply all standard methods in programs.

4. The main() Function (`int main(){...}`)

The **`main()`** function is the default starting point of any C++ program. It is compulsory for any C++ program to have a main function. The program logics are written inside the main program. The main function body is enclosed inside parenthesis (`{}`).

5. Printing Statement (`cout`)

The print/output statement is **`cout`** followed by **`"<<"`** operator. This is used to print the given parameters specified in the statement on the screen. We can also print multiple elements in a single **`cout`** block.

6. Return Statement (`return 0;`)

The **`return`** statement is also known as the exit statement. It is used to exit from the corresponding function. The "**`return 0`**" is the default statement to exit from the main program.