C 2_1

2.1 Structure of program
/* This program prints Hello World on screen */

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----------------------------
#include <stdio.h>
Void main()
{
  printf("Hello World\n");
}
----------------------------
```

1 . /* This program ... */

The symbols/* and*/ used for comment. This Comments are ignored by the compiler, and are used to provide useful information about program to humans who use it.

2. #include<stdio.h>

This is a preprocessor command which tells compiler to include stdio.h file.

3. main()

C programs consist of one or more functions. There must be one and only one function called main. The brackets following the word main indicate that it is a function and not a variable.

4. { }

braces surround the body of the function, which may have one or more instructions/statements.

5. printf()

it is a library function that is used to print data on the user screen.

6. "Hello World\n" is a string that will be displayed on user screen
\n is the newline character.
; a semicolon ends a statement.

7. return 0; return the value zero to the Operating system.

C is case sensitive language, so the names of the functions must be typed in lower case as above.