**Directives**:  
  
The #ifndef, #define, and #endif directives are commonly used in C and C++ header files to prevent multiple inclusion of the same header file. This is done to avoid compilation errors caused by redeclaration of the same code multiple times.

Here's how these directives work:

* #ifndef (If Not Defined): Checks if a particular macro identifier (in this case, STUDENT\_H) is not defined.
* #define (Define): If the macro identifier is not defined, it defines it. This is essentially creating a unique identifier for this header file.
* #endif (End If): Marks the end of the conditional inclusion section. Any code between #ifndef and #endif will only be included if the macro identifier is not defined.

This prevents the header file from being included multiple times in the same translation unit, which can lead to issues like duplicate declarations and increased compilation time.

For example, if you have multiple source files that include the same header file, the use of these directives ensures that the header file's content is only included once in the compilation process.

**Program Structure :**

* Student.h contains the class declaration.
* Student.cpp contains the class implementation.
* main.cpp contains the main function that uses the Student class.