#include<stdio.h>

In a C program, all lines that start with # are processed by preprocessor which is a program invoked by the compiler. In a very basic term, preprocessor takes a C program and produces another C program.

These header files generally contain declaration of functions. We need stdio.h for the function printf() used in the program.

Header Files Inclusion

- stddef.h – Defines several useful types and macros.
- stdint.h – Defines exact width integer types.
- stdio.h – Defines core input and output functions.
- conio.h – Console Input output.
- stdlib.h – Defines numeric conversion functions, pseudorandom network generator, memory allocation.
- string.h – Defines string handling functions.
- math.h – Defines common mathematical functions.

Return Statement

The last part in any C program is the return statement. The return statement refers to the returning of the values from a function. This return statement and return value depend upon the return type of the function. For example, if the return type is void, then there will be no return statement. In any other case, there will be a return statement and the return value will be of the type of the specified return type.

Semicolons

- In a C program, the semicolon is a statement terminator. That is, each individual statement must be ended with a semicolon. It indicates the end of one logical entity.
- Given below are two different statements
- printf("Hello, World! \n");
- return 0;

Storage Class

auto

register

static

extern