

Hello World in C Programming Language:

“Hello World” program is the first step towards learning any programming language and also one of the simplest programs. Let’s look at the program and try to understand the terminologies involved in it.

```
//C program to print "Hello World" on the screen.  
#include<stdio.h>//Header file which contains input  
output functions  
int main(){//main function from where the program  
execution starts  
  
    printf("Hello World");//prints Hello World  
    return 0;  
  
}
```

OUTPUT:

Hello World

Explanation of Code:

1. //C program to print "Hello World" on the screen.

This is a single line comment. A comment is written inside a program to display additional information. A comment need not to follow any syntax as it is not read by the compiler. The compiler skips the comment while compiling the actual program.

A single line comment can be written by putting `//` in starting of any text. A multi-line comment can be written by putting `/*` in starting of the comment and `*/` at the end of it.

2. `#include`

The `#include` directive tells the compiler to include a file and `#include<stdio.h>` tells the compiler to include the header file for Standard Input Output file which contains declarations of all the standard input/output library functions.

3. `int main()`

This line is used to declare a function named "main" which returns data of integer type. Execution of every C program begins with the `main()` function, no matter where the function is located in the program. So, every C program must have a `main()` function and this is the function where the execution of program begins.

4. `printf("Hello World");`

This line tells the compiler to display the message "Hello World" on the screen. This line is called a statement in C. Every statement is meant to perform some task. A semi-colon ';' is used to end a statement. Semi-colon character at the end of the statement is used to indicate that the statement is ending there. The `printf()` function is used to print character stream of data on stdout console.

5. `return 0;`

This is also a statement. This statement is used to return a value from a function and indicates the finishing of a function. This statement is basically used in functions to return the results of the operations performed by a function.

6. `{ and }`

The opening braces '{' indicates the beginning of the main function and the closing braces '}' indicates the ending of the main function.

Everything between these two comprises the body of the main function and are called the blocks.