STRUCTURE OF A 'C' PROGRAM:-

A 'C' program may contain one or more sections given below.

```
documentation section
preprocessor section
definition section
global declaration section
main ()
 {
    declaration part;
    executable part;
 }
 sub program section
   {
      Body of the subpgm;
   }
```

EXAMPLE:-

/* SIMPLE ADDITION OF TWO NUMBERS */.

```
#include<stdio.h>
main()
{
  int a=3, b=2, c;
  c=a+b;
  printf("Addition of a & b is %d", c);
}
```

OUTPUT:-

Addition of a & b is 5.

i) Documentation section

*It consists a set of comment lines used to specify the name of program, the author and other details, etc...

ii) comments:-

*It is very helpful in identifying the program features and underlaying logic of the program.

The lines begins with '/' and ending with '*/' are known as comment lines.

These are not executable, the compiler is ignored any thing in between / and */.

iii) Preprocessor section :-

It is used to link system library files, for defining the macros and for defining the conditional inclusion

eg:- # include <stdio.h>
define A 10,
if def
endif... etc.,

iv) Global declaration section

* The variables that are used in more than one function throughout the program are called global variables and declared outside of all the function ie., before main()

* Every 'c' program must have one main() function, which specify the starting of 'c' program

* It contains two parts

v) Declaration part :-

* This part is used to declare all the variables that are used in the executable part of the program and these are called local variables.

vi) Executable part :-

* It contains atleast one valid 'c' statement

* The execution of a program begins with opening brace '{' and ends with closing brace '}'

* All the statements in the program ends with a semicolon except conditional and control statements.